

THE EXAMINER.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER

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AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager. Office Sup't

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 13.

Winter Arrangement.

TO COME INTO FORCE
TUESDAY, December 2nd, 1879.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 1 & 3, Mixed.	No. 5, Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 8.20 a.m.	
Cardigan	" 8.46 "	
Mt Stew't Junc.	Ar 10.10 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 10.15 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.27 a.m.	
Royalty Junction	Dp 8.00 a.m.	Dp 3.00 p.m.
North Wiltshire	" 8.22 "	" 3.23 "
Hunter River	" 9.14 "	" 4.15 "
Breadalbane	" 9.30 "	" 4.30 "
County Line	" 10.07 "	" 5.08 "
Kensington	" 10.17 "	" 5.18 "
Wellington	" 10.55 "	" 5.55 "
Summerside	Ar 11.30 a.m.	Ar 6.30 p.m.
Wellington	Dp 1.30 p.m.	
Port Hill	" 2.19 "	
O'Leary	" 3.00 "	
Alberton	" 4.17 "	
Tignish	" 5.17 "	
Georgetown	" 6.10 "	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 2 and 4, Mixed.	No. 6, Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 6.30 a.m.	
Alberton	" 7.25 "	
O'Leary	" 8.25 "	
Port Hill	" 9.40 "	
Wellington	" 10.22 "	
Summerside	Ar 11.10 a.m.	
Kensington	Dp 2.30 p.m.	Dp 7.30 a.m.
County Line	" 3.03 "	" 8.05 "
Breadalbane	" 3.43 "	" 8.44 "
Hunter River	" 3.53 "	" 8.54 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.30 "	" 9.30 "
Royalty Junction	" 4.46 "	" 9.43 "
Charlottetown	Ar 5.37 "	Ar 10.38 "
Royalty Junction	Dp 6.00 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
Mt. Stew't Junc.	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Cardigan	Ar 4.10 "	
Georgetown	Dp 4.15 "	
Georgetown	Ar 5.35 "	
Georgetown	Ar 6.00 p.m.	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 7, Mixed.
Souris	Depart 7.15 a.m.
Harmony	" 7.37 "
St. Peter's	" 8.55 "
Morell	" 9.23 "
Mt. Stewart Junction	Arrive 10.10 a.m.

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 8, Mixed.
Mt. Stewart Junction	Depart 4.15 p.m.
Morell	" 4.58 "
St. Peter's	" 5.30 "
Harmony	" 6.48 "
Souris	Arrive 7.10 "

ALEX. MACNAB,

Sup't and Engineer.
Railway Office, Ch'town, Nov. 28, 1879.
—pat pres hane sp sj kea pio 6i

COAL. COAL.

FOR SALE, at the Gas Works, and Koughan's Sales, a quantity of Round Lingan Coal, at \$3.50 per ton.
This Coal gives a great heat, and being almost free from sulphur, is suitable for either grates or cooking stoves.
Dec. 27, 1879—city papers 6i

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, all that part of Town Lot No. 74, in the first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown; having a front of 67 feet, Dorchester Street, and running back 80 feet, together with the buildings thereon erected.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Hodgeson & McLzod Charlottetown.
Sept. 18, 1879.

THE FIRM OF W. & A. BROWN

BEING ABOUT TO MAKE A

Change in their Business and Firm,

Take this opportunity of informing the public that all accounts due them by

Note, Book Account, or Otherwise,

WILL REQUIRE TO BE PAID ON OR

Before the 1st day of March next, Ensuing,

and all unsettled claims at that date will have to be handed over for collection.

Persons having claims against the firm are requested to furnish the same before that date for adjustment and payment. They will also close out balance of stock during said time at a large discount.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, January 8, 1880.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CANADA CORDAGE FACTORY.

JOHN A. CONVERSE, MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURER OF CORDAGE of Every Description, including all sizes Manila Rope, Tarrad Manila Hawser, Lobster Marlin, Tarrad Hemp Rope, Houseline, Hambroline, &c., equal in quality to the best American. Prices on application.
Jan. 7, 1879.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

ANY OTHER TIME.

W. R. BOREHAM

Has on hand, and coming, the steamer *North ern Light*, a large stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Over-shoes and Slippers, all styles and prices to suit all ages and pockets. Come along to

W. R. BOREHAM,

South Side Queen Square.

Dec. 23, 1879.—3mos taw

ST. MARGARET'S HALL,

HALIFAX, N. S.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

VISITOR:

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia

PRINCIPAL:

The Rev. John Padfield.

THIS SCHOOL offers, at a very moderate cost, the advantages of a comfortable and pleasant home together with a thorough and refined education.

The course of instruction is the same as that of the best Schools in England and is founded upon the University Examinations for Women. Eight young ladies from this School passed the Local Examination of the University of King's College in June last. This is the only School in Canada that has passed pupils at a University Examination.

The number of pupils is limited, rendering the School select, and while it possesses all the educational advantages of a large public school, each pupil is enabled to receive that individual care and oversight which is so important, and which cannot be given in a large establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. Padfield are assisted by a staff of four resident governesses, besides visiting masters.

Parisienne French is taught conversationally. There are two resident French Governesses.

References given to parents of pupils.
For further particulars address the Principal.
Sept. 19, 1878.

A SOUP KITCHEN

IN connection with the Women's Temperance Union and Benevolent Society, will be opened for the winter if sufficiently assisted by the charitable public. In order to distribute judiciously, only those will be relieved who identify themselves with the Society, which will enable the committee to look particularly into each case. In view of the present pressing demands for help, the friends of the poor are urgently requested to send donations immediately and as regularly as possible, which will be received by MRS. W. KENNEDY, Confectionery. Clothing will likewise be very acceptable.

E. McRAE,

Secretary of the Women's Benevolent Society.
Dec. 23, 1879.

Notice to Importers.

THE Fast Sailing brigantine *Shamrock*, classed 7 years A1 at English Lloyds, William McPhee, commander, will sail from Glasgow, carrying freight direct to this Port, about the 15th MARCH, next, 1880.

For terms, freight, &c., apply to JAMES KELSO, Esq., 134, St. Vincent street, Glasgow, Scotland, or here to the owner.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Ch'town, Dec. 27th, 1879.

SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 26, 1880

The Situation in Afghanistan.

Advices from Afghanistan state that the Mohmund outbreak renews the anxiety regarding Afghanistan, and the St. John *Telegraph* remarks that it seems that the persistent attempts of the Mollachs to incite a religious war have been successful. Vague fears have now grown into a certainty. The British troops have now to fight, not wild hill tribes alone, not with undisciplined guerillas intent on plunder, but with the armed Mohammedanism of the Himalayas. As soon as the English left Cabul a meeting of the Mollachs, with all their disciples, was held at a shrine within the city. Here the green flag was set up, and furious orations were made against the infidels. Messages were sent to all the strongholds of the Mahomedan faith throughout the country, appealing to them in the name of religion, of country, and of their relationship to Yakob Khan, to drive the infidels from the country. That appeal has been responded to. The Shia Warris, who have been menacing the Juggallah Pass for some time, and the Afredes, it is believed, will also rise. A despatch says: Our political officers with the tribes are urgent as to the importance of our future policy being definitely declared. The uncertainty of the position causes constantly increasing difficulties, as the Sirdars and people are alike afraid to join us loyally, or to hold aloof, nor dare they furnish either information or supplies, as in the event of our withdrawal they would suffer the vengeance of the Afghans. Were we to publish a proclamation to the effect that henceforth the country, as far as the foot of the Juggallah Pass, would form part of our Empire, the greater part of the chiefs who hold aloof would join us cordially. Immense sums are being spent on roads and barracks, and no one believes here that we shall ever withdraw below Jellalabad. In this connection the London "Post" anticipates that, while the Government will adhere to the general principle of non-annexation, steps will be taken on strategic grounds to rectify the frontier arrangements of Gunda-nuk settlement. Recent events at Cabul have shown the necessity of securing free access to that city by having control of the Khyber route and the Cabul passes. The increased importance which is being given to Candahar by the prospect of a Russian annexation of the Turcoman territory makes it imperative that we shall no longer permit a place so situated to pass out of British hands. An occupation of Candahar will not only give us command over the road from Herat, but, by reason of the fertility of the surrounding country, a fortress in the immediate possession of many of the requirements for a large army. An annexation such as we have above described is on so moderate a scale as not to be inconsistent with the disavowals of Ministers and with the spirit of the Gunda-nuk settlement. While these are the least of the changes which are likely to be made upon the map of Asia, there are grave reasons for considering whether our military intervention in Afghanistan shall not go beyond the line of annexation. It will certainly be so in the case of Cabul. That city is not likely to be embraced within the Indian frontier, yet a large British force will be stationed there, sufficiently numerous to protect our representative and to overawe the inhabitants.

TO LET.

THE SHOP on Upper Queen Street, now occupied by Simon W. Crabbe. Possession given the 1st June, 1880.
ARCH'D. WHITE.
Ch'town, Dec. 22, 1879.—taw
pat pres n e her 1m

For Sale.

THE Land and Dwelling House owned and occupied by William B. Hertz, situated on East street, opposite Admiral Bayfield's dwelling. For further particulars apply to CHARLES HEARTZ, Queen Street.
Jan. 5, 1880.

73,620 MORE

SINGER SEWING MACHINES
SOLD IN 1878
THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS YEAR.

In 1879 we sold 127,833 Sewing Machines.
" 1878 " 356,432 "
Our sales have increased enormously every year, through the whole period of "hard times."

We now Sell Three-Quarters of all the Sewing Machines Sold in the World.

Waste no Money on 'cheap' Counterfeits.

Send for handsome Illustrated Price List
ROBERT YOUNG,
South Side Queen Square,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.
Ch'town, March 18, 1878—2aw tf

Bones. Bones.

THE undersigned will pay fifty cents Cash per cwt. for all bones delivered at the Bone Mill, in the Royalty. No quantity less than one cwt. (112 lbs) taken.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Agent.
Ch'town, Dec. 1, 1879

"NOW'S THE DAY"

AND

"NOW'S THE HOUR."

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The Weekly Examiner.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR AN YEAR.

"THE EXAMINER" supplies to country districts all the home news—which a foreign paper cannot do.

Send One Dollar by registered letter or money order and get the

CHEAPEST AND BEST

paper published in P. E. Island.

N. B.—Persons who have relatives or friends in any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, may have them provided with THE EXAMINER for a year by payment of One Dollar—postage paid in this office. This is the very cheapest way to provide a friend abroad with the Island news.

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER Printing Rooms

MISCELLANEOUS.

Archbishop Lynch is in Halifax.

Oliver Doud Byron is playing in Boston.
John Todd, M. P. for Liverpool (Conservative), is dead.

John Bright's son thinks of introducing Edison's electric light into Rochdale mills. Which is rather a Bright idea.

Lord Beaconsfield's health is again a subject of anxious discussion in Government circles in England, and an early retirement from the cares of official life is spoken of as advisable.

London *Truth* says that nervous apprehension and hard times press severely on the ladyhood of Moscow and St. Petersburg in foreign parts and cause a dangerous state of tension.

T. Adolphus Trollope, like his brother Anthony, goes to his writing regularly every morning, and accomplishes a stated task. Mr. Wilkie Collins does the same; so did Bulwer and Dickens.

A bill was introduced in the Congress at Washington on the 20th inst., for the relief of the starving people of Ireland, which proposes to appropriate \$500,000 for the purpose. The bill was referred to committee.

Harijo Gondostwojo, reigning Prince of Sura Kurtz, in the island of Java, is now visiting Paris with his son. He speaks only Arabic and Japanese, and is constantly accompanied by an interpreter.

It is reported that the Royal Academy of England has resolved to admit women to membership, subject to certain disabilities, including deprivation of the right to vote at elections and attendance at the annual banquet.

THE KEELEY MOTOR.—Strange as it may seem, the Keeley motor stock is having a "boom." The company has been re-organized, with a (capital on paper) of \$5,000,000. Keeley it seems is still inventing and patenting. The shares have advanced from \$15 to \$17 and \$18, which is quite an advance on Keeley motor stock.

The agricultural prosperity of Australia is endangered by the appearance of red rust in the wheat fields of South Australia, Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales. The disease is due to the existence of a minute insect parasite somewhat similar to the *phyloxera* which has done so much damage to the French grape crop. In one two or instances the rust-like appearance is said to be a parasitic fungus of like nature to the "coffee fungus" of Ceylon and Brazil. The Queensland Government has offered £1,000 for the discovery of a remedy.

Mr. Vennor predicts that during the remainder of this month the weather will be mild and slushy, with rain; it may be interrupted he says, with a cold dip on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd. After the entry of February he bids adieu to mildness for a season. The probabilities are that very low readings will take place on the 4th or 8th of February, which will be succeeded by more snow than has fallen this winter so far. A second cold dip is likely to occur before the end of the month. March bids fair to give the heaviest snow fall of the winter, but an early spring will occur.

The abolition of trial by jury is contemplated in Russia at present. It has been found impossible to procure a verdict against the most notorious thief if any palatial circumstances can be adduced in his favor. A St. Petersburg correspondent says that the inclination to acquit has grown to a perfect mania. Boys and women are declared innocent for no other reason than that they are not men, and men are acquitted because they stood in need of what they stole. One instance is given in which a man stole some coins from a valuable numismatic collection, and, when arrested, confessed himself guilty, stating where the stolen property was concealed. At his trial he pleaded not guilty, and, in spite of the above facts, he was acquitted by a jury. The efficacy of trial by jury, like all other institutions, depends entirely upon the people by whom it is administered.

Advices from Yokohama inform us that public attention is entirely absorbed by the disastrous conflagration which broke out in Tokio on the 26th of December. This makes the third calamity of this kind in seven years, the first being in 1872, and the second in 1876. Now miles of ground are laid waste. Nearly fifteen thousand homes have been consumed by the flames, rendering fifty thousand people destitute. It is not known yet what is the actual pecuniary loss, but it is not so large as it would be in western countries, as the houses are cheaply constructed. The estimated loss of life is one hundred, but this is uncertain, as many persons in the rapid progress of the flames, were overtaken and destroyed. Several unrecognizable bodies, with their fragments, were discerned among the ruins, and many died from exposure to the cold, the night succeeding the disaster being unusually severe. A considerable portion of the foreign district was destroyed, including several missionary stations, one church and the Tokio *Times*, a foreign journal, and the United States Legation was in danger, but luckily escaped. The Government authorities, assisted by private individuals, have instituted measures of relief. There is a strong protest being made by the Government to prevent future crowding together of inflammable structures.

The Fire Department.

At a special meeting of the Fire Engineers, held on the 23rd January, 1880: Present—Donald MacKinnon, Esq., Chief Engineer, in the Chair; William R. Watson, Thomas Handrahan, Hon. H. J. Callbeck, John Hughes, Lemuel M. Poole, James D. Mason, John McPhail, Henry B. Smith, and Angus D. Martin. The following communication from D. MacKinnon, Esq., was read:—

To the Board of Fire Engineers:
JANUARY, 23rd, 1880.

GENTLEMEN.—I hereby tender my resignation as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, on account of the summary dismissal by the City Council of three of the most efficient members, without any just cause, and contrary to the wishes of the Board.

I remain, &c.,
D. MACKINNON.

On motion, the resignation of Mr. MacKinnon was accepted; whereupon the following gentlemen consequently tendered their respective resignations as Fire Engineers: Thomas Handrahan, John Hughes, Henry J. Callbeck, Lemuel M. Poole, Wm. R. Watson, James D. Mason, and Henry B. Smith. The resignations were addressed to his Worship the Mayor and City Council.

On motion, it was ordered that the foregoing resignations be communicated to the Mayor and City Council, and that the returning members will continue in their respective positions until their successors are appointed.