

THE EXAMINER.

VOL 2.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1878.

NO. 197.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

Is Published every Evening.
OFFICE:
ING'S BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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Six Months, \$2 50
Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50
One Week, 0 12

Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly advertisements, on application.

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

The Weekly Examiner

Is Published every Friday.
OFFICE:
ING'S BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER
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. 8.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To come into force MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1877

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 5 EXPRESS	No. 7 MIXED
GEORGETOWN	Dep. 8.45	F. M.
Cardigan	" 9.02	
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25	
Royalty Junction	Dep. 10.35	
	" 11.46	
CHARLOTTETOWN	F. M.	F. M.
	Ar. 12.10	Dep. 2.40
	A. M.	
Royalty Junction	Dep. 9.00	" 3.05
North Wiltshire	" 9.25	" 4.02
Hunter River	" 10.22	" 4.20
Brakalbane	" 10.40	" 5.00
County Line	" 11.18	" 5.10
	" 11.28	
Kensington	" 12.07	" 5.50
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.45	
	Dep. 2.00	" 6.20
Wellington	" 2.45	
Port Hill	" 3.28	
O'Leary	" 4.43	
Alberton	" 5.45	
Tignish	" 6.35	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 EXPRESS	No. 4 MIXED
TIGNISH	Dep. 8.00	
ALBERTON	" 8.55	
O'Leary	" 9.52	
Port Hill	" 11.07	
Wellington	" 11.48	
SUMMERSIDE	F. M.	A. M.
	Ar. 12.35	Dep. 8.35
Kensington	Dep. 2.10	" 9.12
County Line	" 2.48	" 9.50
Brakalbane	" 3.30	" 10.10
Hunter River	" 3.40	" 10.40
North Wiltshire	" 4.20	" 10.58
Royalty Junction	" 4.35	" 11.56
	" 5.30	
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 5.55	
	Dep. 2.05	" 12.20
Royalty Junction	" 2.30	
MT. STEWART Junc.	Ar. 3.40	
Cardigan	Dep. 3.50	
GEORGETOWN.	Ar. 5.12	
	Ar. 5.40	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 MIXED	STATIONS.	No. 6 MIXED
Souris	Dep. 7.30	Mt. St. W't Junc.	Dep. 3.50
Harmony	" 7.55	Lot 40	" 4.26
St. Peter's	" 9.10	Morell	" 4.32
Morell	" 9.42	St. Peter's	" 5.05
Lot 40	" 9.48	Harmony	" 6.20
Mt. St. W't Junc.	Ar. 10.25	Souris	Ar. 6.45

C. J. BRYDGES, W. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Superintendent Sup't. P. E. I.
Govt. Railways. Railway.

Smoked Halibut, &c.

40 boxes SMOKED HALIBUT,
20 bundles DRIED POLLOCK.
For sale by HAZARD BROS.
December 14, 1877.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC

WHILE taking this opportunity of thanking our numerous customers for the liberal manner in which they have patronized

OUR NEW STUDIO,

we would inform them that we have now increased facilities for the production of first-class work, and are prepared to make PHOTOGRAPHS of a Style and Quality that has never been before attempted in this City.

We have on exhibition, at our Rooms, a large number of Photographs of every variety, including the

BEAUTIFUL PHOTO - ENAMEL

the most beautiful style of Photograph known, possessing a softness and delicacy of coloring that has never been equaled. This elegant picture has become deservedly popular elsewhere, and cannot fail to become so here.

Though the finish of our Photographs cannot be excelled, we would direct attention to the beautiful

Glaze Pictures

which we make. They possess a highly enamelled surface, and are practically indestructible, and will retain their freshness and beauty for any length of time. If they become soiled they can easily be cleaned, as they will not lose any of their beauty by being wet. This valuable quality, combined with their remarkable elegance, make them very suitable for presents; while the difficulty of their production will prevent them ever becoming so common as to lessen their value. Our patrons can have one or all of their Photos finished in this style—an advantage which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

We give special attention to making Groups of Families, Societies, Schools, &c

Our pictures of children are sufficient evidence of our success in this difficult branch of our art.

Our ENLARGEMENTS, finished in India Ink, Pastel, Crayon, Oil and Water Colors, have made a favorable reputation for themselves throughout the Lower Provinces.

Parties intending to have Photographs made will find it to their advantage to sit early, as the number of our customers makes some delay in the delivery of the Photos unavoidable. We prefer to have our sitters come by appointment.

Photographs can be obtained for less money elsewhere; but in this case we ask that quality be given the preference; assuring the public that they will find our charges very moderate.

ROSS BROS.,

Cor. Queen and Dorchester Streets,
opposite Connolly's Bank.
Sept. 19, 1877—3m eod

Coarse Salt for Packing.

FIFTY TONS Coarse Salt, three hundred Bags do.
For sale by HAZARD BROS.
Dec. 8, 1877—1m eod

HERRING! HERRING!

FOR SALE AT
W. W. CLARKE'S,
Water St., Ch'town, Dec. 1—eod if

P. E. Island Railway,

In connection with the Winter Steamship

NORTHERN LIGHT!

A Special Train will Connect Closely.

TRAIN will leave Charlottetown at 6 a. m., on the mornings of the day on which the Steamer will leave Georgetown, arriving at the latter place at 9 a. m. The Boat will leave immediately after the arrival of the Train.

The Train will be ready immediately on the arrival of the Boat from "Pictou" and will start at once for Charlottetown.

This arrangement will continue during the winter, and until the "Northern Light" ceases to run.

WM. McKECHNIE, Sup't.
Ch'town, Dec. 17th, 1877—6m

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant
NO. 1 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

AUCTION SALES, of all descriptions,

attended to in city and country at moderate rates.
May 21, 1877.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.

OF ENGLAND.

Capital - - Two Millions Sterling,

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, and Produce Also, on Vessels on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences. Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island
June -

CHEAPEST YET!

IN order to reduce our Large Stock, we will Sell, at a great reduction on former prices.

We will Sell—

Good Gray Cotton, from 4 1-2 cts.

Good White Cotton, from 6 cts.

Good Print Cotton, from 6 cts.

Good Heavy Winceys, from 6 1-2 cts.

Good Tweed Dress Goods, 7 1-2 cts.

Boy's Winter Tweed, 25 cts.

Heavy Winter Shawls, \$1.25.

All Wool Flannel, 20 cts.

SCARFS, CLODS, GLOVES.

VERY CHEAP.

All other goods at proportionately low prices.

Buying our goods for Cash, we are in position to sell all goods at our bottom prices.

J. B. MACDONALD,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.
Dec. 7—ne pat

To Trustees of Country Schools

THE Trustees of several Districts have been applying for school furniture, and in every instance consider the American and Canadian Combination Seat and Desk too expensive. I have just got up a Combination that is stronger, neater, and one-third cheaper than those that have been imported. Call and see samples of the different sizes. City School Trustees fully approve of them.

MARK BUTCHER
Dec. 18, 1877—ex 1m ne a pat pres 4i

GENERAL AGENCY NOTICE.

I BEG to announce to the TRADE of this City, and the Island generally, that on the 14th of JANUARY I will have a complete

ASSORTMENT OF SAMPLES,

of the following lines of Goods for Spring and Summer:

English & Canadian

TWEEDS & WOOLLENS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

AMERICAN COTTONS,

Readymade Clothing

AMERICAN

RUBBER GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Tobacco & Cigars, Confectionery,

Coffee & Spices, Naval Stores.

Teas, Sugars.

I am also SOLE AGENT for the Lower Provinces for WYATT & Co's (London) CELEBRATED

Pickles, Sauces, Jellies, Etc.,

—AND—

E. James & Son's (Plymouth) celebrated

STARCH, BLUE & DOME LEAD.

This Notice is only to the Trade—no Retail orders being solicited or accepted.

Sample Rooms at No. 9 Queen St., over the Office of Messrs. Hyndman Brothers.

JOHN H. CATHRAE,
Ch'town, Nov. 23, 1877—w & low o

H. VINNICOMBE,

PIANO FORTE REGULATOR

ALL parties leaving their orders for Tuning at Bremner Bros. will receive the best attention.

All who have Pianos in Charlottetown would do well to have them tuned by the year, keeping their instruments in perfect order all the time.

A visit once a year at least will be made to all parts of the Island, or often if required Ch'town, July 18, 1877.

SEE HERE MEN!

IF you want SLEIGHS or CARRIAGES made of best American Wood, in latest style, or your Horse Shod in FIRST-CLASS STYLE, call on the undersigned. All work warranted or no pay.

J. C. KEEFE,
North side Queen's Square,
Ch'town, Dec. 5, 1877.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of Correspondents.

HOW HISTORY IS MADE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—I see the Presbyterian editor has turned historian, and has lately been publishing the early history of several localities of this little Island. How is it that he has not paid any attention to Rustico? We have any amount of rich material here waiting for some historical genius to take it up. The poetic stories he has woven out of such prosy districts as Brackley Point, Stanhope and New London are evidences that out of the incidents of pioneer life that we could furnish him here, his genius could weave as fascinating a story as ever charmed the minds of the readers of Fennimore Cooper. Let the reader call to his mind, if the story has not indelibly stamped itself on his memory, that scene of the McLeods,—in his New London History,—the old Christian gentleman, axe in hand, standing beside the sturdy forest giant; next we see the axe, as if impelled by the spirit of evil, fly through the old lady's dress instead of at the tree; then we see the mother and daughter lying wounded and bleeding at the door, the tree down and the son Malcolm under it. Mr. Editor, is there anything written, with the exception perhaps of Shakespeare's tragedy, that can equal that scene located in New London? Another incident of a different kind, showing what a halo his genius can throw around a commonplace event. Digging potatoes is really a very prosy and by no means the most lively occupation. But under the magic pen of the historian of the Presbyterian, it has assumed a different aspect. The beautiful girls of New London, carrying on their backs 600 bushels of potatoes three miles, remind one of the achievements of the Goddesses that figure in Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. He boasts of feats performed by Pinnettes girls in digging clams in the old times. He should come to Rustico and see the results of our old clam diggers. We can show him acres and acres of land covered ten feet deep with the shells of defunct clams and oysters that were taken out of their element by the fair hands of our heroines of the past.

But enough; I am digressing. My object in writing was to let the public know, through the press, that we have formed a sort of Historical Society here, with regular rules and regulations. Each member has bound himself, under pain of expulsion, to subscribe for five copies of the Presbyterian and pay for them in advance. This was done in order to induce the talented editor to patronize us in his historical columns. We have appointed a Standing Committee, with several sub-committees, whose duty it will be to furnish the Society with dry facts. If the Society approve of the facts their Secretary will furnish them to the Editor of the Presbyterian for embellishment and publication. The Committee have already submitted several facts to the Society for approval. The following is a verbatim copy of the last facts, as found in the Minutes of the Society's books:—

About one hundred years ago there lived, on the North bank of the Wheatley River, an old man and his son, by the name of Wheatley. They had about two hundred acres of land under cultivation. They were the only English speaking family living for miles around. Where they had come from, or how they had acquired the wealth they seemed to possess, nobody knew. They were harsh and distant in their manners; and the simple-minded French settlers who lived in the neighborhood distrusted and feared them. But they prospered, as the wicked sometimes do prosper. The Wheatleys grew large crops, and they had customers from East Point, Malpeque, St. Peter's, and Charlottetown, who had to pay them exorbitant prices for everything they grew. A number of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland wished to settle in the vicinity, but Wheatley claimed that he had a deed from the King of all the land on the North bank of the River. He frightened the poor Highlanders off, and they were obliged to settle on the opposite side of the River, in very unfavorable situations. They were nearly starved the first winter, as they had to live on what Bears they could catch.

Wheatley's barns were full; but he refused to give them anything, or even exchange with them for money. But the generous French settlers came and taught them how to dig for clams and to hunt for bears and sea cows which were very numerous at that time. After suffering great hardship for a few years, their circumstances began to improve, and they were able to grow enough on their farms to supply the necessities of life; when, alas, their hopes of the future were blasted by an army of mice that came into the settlement from the south and east, everything the settlers had planted and on which they depended for subsistence for the coming winter. The mice were stopped from further progress north by the river; and old Wheatley escaped the devastation. The small Highland settlement was now in despair; and what made the matter worse, the bears were not so easily caught as they had been in previous years. When all other resources failed them, they resolved that a deputation should wait on Wheatley. They waited on him; but he ordered them off his premises with both curses and dreadful imprecations. That night a

dreadful storm arose. The lightning flashed and thunder rolled. The roaring of the sea on the north shore was dismal and awful. When the poor, starving Scotch settlers looked out next morning no trace of Wheatley's house or barn could be seen from the opposite side of the river. But their own little clearings were literally covered over with sheaves of wheat, oats, barley, and hay in stock. Young Wheatley was found dead with his head down in one poor settler's chimney. One of his pockets was full of old heathenish coin, covered with inscriptions that no one could read. An old, dirty pack of cards and a dead toad was found the other. Old Wheatley was never seen dead or alive. One old Frenchman who was up early, asserted that he saw him at daylight in the morning going down the river at full gallop on a sea-ow's back, chased by two wild-cats and a bear. But his story does not appear to rest on a solid foundation, as there is any amount of evidence to show that the ice was not half an inch thick at the time. After Wheatley's sudden disappearance, a number of the Scotch settlers—Ross, Matheson, McGregor and others—crossed the river and took possession of the farm, and divided it among themselves, and prospered greatly, and their descendants remain in peaceable possession to this day.

The committee further report, that they each, individually, but never collectively, have seen a large stone near the old cellar of Wheatley's dwelling, covered all over the surface with some sort of cabalistic characters, and that when they tried to decipher the writing on it or bring it up, they have been frightened away by horrible sounds and groans issuing, apparently, out of the bowels of the earth. The committee are of opinion that there is a vast pile of silver, gold, and precious stones hid under the cabalistic stone, but that it can never be obtained without the aid of a clergyman to keep the spirit of old Wheatley away. Mr. Editor, these are the dry facts. I leave you to imagine what they will be like when they are woven into history by the hand of a master.

Yours, &c.,
RUSTICO,
December 31st, 1877.

One of the Petitions.

The following petition for the repeal of the Assessment Act is, we learn, in circulation:—

To the Honorable the House of Assembly of P. E. Island, in Parliament convened:

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Electors and Tax-payers of Prince Edward Island,

Respectfully Sheweth:

That the Act of the last Session of the Legislature of this Island, intitled "The Assessment Act, 1877," is very unsatisfactory and repugnant to the feelings of a large majority of the people of this Island, inasmuch as they consider it calculated to check industry, and to retard the development and improvement of the country; to open an easy way to unlimited Taxation, and to bear unequally upon all sections of the Province.

That a tax upon industry is in direct opposition to the legislation which has obtained for the past twenty-five years, in accordance with the well-understood wishes of the people, and to the material promotion of contentment and prosperity throughout the Island, and should only be changed with the unequivocally expressed sanction of the people.

That the disposition manifested, during the preceding years, to increase the expense of carrying on our Local Government, aided by the Assessment Act of 1877, is calculated to create a feeling of insecurity of tenure among Property-holders in this Island; and that the exemption of Incorporated Towns from Assessment for general purposes, while a large portion of the Revenue is spent in those Towns, is not, in the opinion of your Petitioners, founded on principles of equal justice to all; and that the said Towns, being already considerably taxed for local improvements and conveniences, affords no just cause for exemption from a tax for general purposes, as the giving up the Public Wharfs and License Fees to said Towns might be considered a fair equivalent to keeping their Roads in the ordinary condition of country Roads.

That the substitution of the Poll Tax, in place of Statute Labor, is oppressive to the poorer portion of the community, and especially so to those whose age exempted them from the performance of Statute Labor.

That your Petitioners believe that any material increase of taxation, in the present circumstances of the country, would tend to retard the progress and development of the resources of the Province; and should only be resorted to with the plainly expressed sanction of the people at the polls; wherefore your Petitioners, in the confident assurance that your Honorable House will not desire to keep in force a Law in opposition to the wishes of a large majority of the people, humbly pray that you will cause the said Act to be repealed, and such other Acts as are in connection therewith, to be so amended as to meet the views of your Petitioners, as herein and otherwise publicly expressed, and we will, as in duty bound, forever pray.

One of the latest adulterations detected is the admixture of sugar with arsenic. A ship captain was charged before a Court of Glasgow with causing the death of several seamen by serving out putrid pork to them, but when an analysis of the sugar was made by Dr. MacLagan, of Edinburgh, it was found to contain sufficient arsenic to cause death. The sugar had been supplied to the ship at Callao. Raw sugar is celebrated for its impurities. As much as three tons of stone, it is said, have been found in a single cargo. The arsenic mixture, however, is the most deadly form of adulteration yet known.

A deputy sheriff recently set out to arrest two brothers, who had farms near Waco, Texas. He found them at work picking cotton and told them his errand. They gently but firmly seized and disarmed him, and ordered him to go to work, and there he remained, picking cotton for dear life, until the county officials heard of his predicament and came in a body to release him.