

THE EXAMINER.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1879.

NO. 503.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. II.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1878.

Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express.	No. 3 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 8.10 am	
Cardigan	ar 8.35 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 9.55 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 10.05 "	
Ch'town	ar 11.40 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 8.00 am	Dp 3.30 pm
N. Wiltshire	ar 8.20 "	ar 3.50 "
Hunter River	ar 9.12 "	ar 4.45 "
Breadalbane	ar 9.30 "	ar 5.03 "
County Line	ar 10.08 "	ar 5.41 "
Kensington	ar 10.18 "	ar 5.51 "
Summerside	ar 11.00 "	ar 6.30 "
Wellington	ar 11.30 "	ar 7.00 "
Port Hill	dp 2.40 pm	
O'Leary	ar 3.32 "	
Alberton	ar 4.16 "	
Tignish	ar 5.33 "	
	ar 6.35 "	
	dp 6.40 "	
	ar 7.25 "	

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 7.00 am	
Alberton	ar 7.45 "	
O'Leary	ar 8.47 "	
Port Hill	ar 10.05 "	
Wellington	ar 10.48 "	
Summerside	ar 11.40 "	
Kensington	dp 2.30 pm	Dp 8.45 am
County Line	ar 3.00 "	ar 9.15 "
Breadalbane	ar 3.40 "	ar 9.57 "
Hunter River	ar 3.50 "	ar 10.08 "
N. Wiltshire	ar 4.23 "	ar 10.47 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 4.45 "	ar 11.02 "
Ch'town	ar 6.00 "	ar 12.15 pm
Royalty Jun.	dp 2.55 "	
Mt. Stewart	ar 3.15 "	
Cardigan	ar 4.30 "	
Georgetown	dp 4.40 "	
	ar 6.00 "	
	ar 6.25 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.	STATIONS.	No. 6 Mixed.
Souris	Dp 7.00 A.M.	Mt S'tw't Jnc	Dp 4.40 P.M.
Harmony	ar 7.23 "	St. Peters	ar 5.22 "
St. Peters	ar 8.42 "	Harmony	ar 5.54 "
Morell	ar 9.13 "	Souris	ar 7.12 "
Mt S'tw't Jnc	ar 9.55 "		

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE, Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways Supt. P. E. I. R. Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1878. p ne ar h pres kea sp sj ar 6i

Harvie's Almanac 1879!

JUST PUBLISHED! READY FOR DELIVERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL —AT— Harvie's Bookstore, QUEEN SQUARE, Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1878—

For Sale or to be Let,

A NEW TWO-STORY (double tenement) HOUSE, situate on Douglas Street, about 200 feet from the corner of Queen and Douglas Streets. The property is situated in a part of the City where real estate is increasing in value every year. For terms, &c., apply in Charlottetown to A. A. McLean, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, or to the Subscriber.

ALEX. MUNN, Southport, Dec. 24, 1878—1m cod

H. W. Vinnicombe,

Resident Piano Tuner & Regulator, HAS adopted the Dollar system of Tuning, six visits a year, at one dollar per visit. This system is much more economical and satisfactory than any other, as the cost is less, and the instrument is kept constantly in tune and repair. A visit will be made to all parts of the Island once a year, or oftener if desired. Pianos tuned by Hamilton's system of even temperament. Orders may be left at Mr. Fletcher's Music Store, or at Bremner Bros., Queen Street. Jan. 6, 1879—

COMMERCIAL Union Assurance Company, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - \$12,500,000.

INSURANCE effected against Fire on all descriptions of Property throughout the Island. Low rates and PROMPT settlement of losses.

HORACE HAZARD, Agent for P. E. Island. Ch'town, Dec. 20, 1878—

BROADWAY HOUSE, BY MACKENZIE.

THE former "City Hotel," now the Broadway House, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Cathedral, is now open for Permanent and Transient Boarders. The rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished. The tables will be supplied with the best market affords, and fares reasonable. A Suite of Rooms convenient for a small family, together with board &c., can be had in the Broadway House. Nov. 23, 1878—

FRANK COX, M.D. C.M., Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.

OFFICE APOTHECARIES' HALL. Residence: Capt. Mutch's, Water Street, next door to St. Lawrence Hotel. N. B.—Particular attention paid to diseases of the chest and stomach. Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1878—3m

QUEEN INSURANCE CO'Y. 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, 1877—

E. G. HUNTER, Italian and American Marble,

Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, CENTRE TABLE TOPS, BUREAU AND COMMODE TOPS, WASH BOWL SLABS, &c., &c. Prices to suit, and satisfaction guaranteed. Designs furnished on application. Corner Hillsborough and Kent Streets, Charlottetown. November 6, 1878.

DR. CREAMER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Kent Street, Charlottetown. (Three doors from Dr. Johnson's). ENTRANCE BY SIDE DOOR. Oct. 15—3m

JAMES HOBBS, CABINET-MAKER,

UPHOLSTERER, ETC., HAS REMOVED from McPhail's Corner to the premises just vacated by Mr. JOHN STUMBLE, Prince Street, where, with increased facilities, he is prepared to attend to the wants of his customers with punctuality and despatch, and on reasonable terms. CARPETS cut and laid. PAINTING and Repairing neatly done. PICTURE FRAMES and Mouldings constantly on hand, or made up to order. All kinds of Household Furniture made to order, cheap and good. New Pattern School Desks made at short notice. A first-class article. Don't forget the place: PRINCE STREET (near the new Baptist Church in course of erection). Charlottetown, Oct. 26, 1878—

RANKIN HOUSE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

J. J. DAVIES . . . Proprietor (Formerly of St. Lawrence Hotel, Picton). THIS well-known Hotel is now open under the present management; and, having been newly furnished throughout, it offers every comfort to the travelling public. Suitable Sample Rooms for commercial gentlemen. Oct. 15, 1878—3m



Examiner Office!

1879.

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GOOD STYLE

AND AT

LOW PRICES!

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A few Advertisements only, received.

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

Beet Root Sugar.

The progress of the beet-root sugar industry in Europe is shown by the returns lately issued by the German sugar inspectors. These show that in Europe in 1877 there were 1,617 beet sugar houses, making raw sugar, and 26 sugar refineries—of which France had 55 of the former and 49 of the latter; Austria, 245 sugar houses and 5 refineries; Germany, 339 houses and 68 refineries; Belgium, 151 houses and 37 refineries; Holland, 32 houses and 15 refineries; and Prussia, 26 houses and 10 refineries. In 1840, when the beet-sugar industry was inaugurated in Germany, there were 145 sugar houses in operation, which consumed 482,979,400 lbs. of beets, or an average per factory of 3,330,000 lbs., the yield of sugar was 28,410,200 lbs., or an average per factory of 195,900 lbs., and it required 17 lbs. of beets to produce one of sugar. In 1876-7, there were in the same territory 335 sugar houses, consuming 8,322,578,300 lbs., yielding a total of 715,096,500 lbs. of sugar, or an average of 2,156,900 lbs. each, and it required but 11 lbs. of beet to make one of sugar.

Bad Times and Free Trade.

Mr. E. S. Cayley, of Yorkshire, the well-known writer on agricultural topics, writes to the Times:—"The reason why the doctrines of free trade have never been 'hammered into the heads of the trading classes' is because of a place which will not stand the hammer. The home producer has to pay heavy rates and taxes, which add, say 10 per cent. to the cost of every article he produces, before he can bring it to the market. What it pleased the late Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, and their manufacturing friends to call 'free trade' neglected this fact. They agreed to admit the foreigner to compete in our home market without asking him to pay any of the imposts we have to pay ourselves. It is not very wonderful that he undersold us, though upon what ground such trade was called 'free' was always to me a profound puzzle, reminding me of James I.'s 'free Monarchy'—all the burden ours, all the freedom somebody else's. They have dug up a pit, and have fallen into a destruction they made for others. One never knew a quack to take kindly to his own pills. So there need be no surprise to find a growing outcry for 'foreign trade at even weights' and 'justice to British trade.' Indeed, it is said that an association to enforce these principles is being formed in the West Riding, which some day may come to be great fact. There is another point. When we are undersold in our corn, cotton, iron, woollen goods, linen, and pottery, our sugar, beef, mutton, eggs, apples, and cherries, what are we to grow or make and sell to buy ourselves victuals when we have spent our accumulated capital? It is a fallacy to assert that the interest of the consumer who produces nothing and lives on his means is an exceptional person. Most folks have to live by making something to sell. Now, if some body else can make and sell everything each of them is in the habit of making cheaper than he can, the necessary result would seem to be a general starvation—a kind of *reductio ad absurdum*."

Revenge in Italy.

Two Englishmen, wandering in a boat in the suburbs of Venice, saw an object in the water, surrounded by birds. They found it to be a man, yet alive. His arms and legs were broken and tied, and in order that he might not sink, a large demijohn of glass was attached to each shoulder, which sustained the head and neck above water. He could not speak; his tongue hung from his mouth. His eyes had been pecked out by birds. The murderers were Luigi Parmaschetti, a farmer, and his two brothers. Parmaschetti had a handsome and irreproachable wife and a daughter of eight years. Tetaldo, the murdered man, was employed by him and well treated, but, becoming enamored of Mme. Parmaschetti, he annoyed her to such a degree that her husband beat him and drove him from his house. Several days after, Parmaschetti started at midnight, with a boatload of garden produce for Venice. His wife was soon awakened by steps in her room. Her door was locked, but Tetaldo had entered by the window, and he stood before her, knife in hand. He threatened death if she called for help, but she defended herself bravely. In the meantime her daughter, unperceived by Tetaldo, had crept under the bed, and was a witness of the scene. Mme. Parmaschetti ran round a table, and several times escaped from Tetaldo's grasp. But he stabbed her, and she fell in a dying condition. Day began to dawn, and Tetaldo fled. The child then alarmed the neighbors, who, on reaching the house, found the woman dead, with thirty two wounds upon her body. On the return of Parmaschetti, himself and brothers sought Tetaldo, and found him. Parmaschetti plunged a pitchfork three times into his breast, and held him pinned, while his brothers broke his arms and legs with an iron bar. Parmaschetti intended then to burn him, but a brother proposed that he should be floated upon the Adriatic, that the birds and fishes might eat him alive. This was done. The three brothers were condemned to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor, but a petition to the king was extensively signed in Venice, asking for their complete pardon.

"Hard on the J. P.'s."

The Moncton "Times" says: "The lists of Magistrates published in the 'Gazette' would seem to indicate that some people yet desire to be Justices, or that the Government think they do. It is probable that many of those in the list, as in the case of Mr. Stevens, for whom we can speak, have no desire to be J. P.'s, but rather a desire to avoid the worry and annoyance connected with the position. The time is long since past when it was an honour to be a magistrate, and the fit must now be very unimportant.—By the way, is not the propriety of using the name of respectable people without their knowledge or consent, as the Government has done in this case, open to objection?"

NOTES.

The first machine for making paper in America was made in England and used in Newton, Mass. The paper made upon it, from cotton rags and rope, took first prize at New York.

The first railway locomotive used in the State of Maine was made in England, and was run by General Vezie from Bangor to Eldtown.

The first newspaper published in America was printed in Boston.

The first copper coin used in America was issued in 1775; the first nickel in 1856. The first dangerous type was made by Daugare—a Frenchman.

The first tubular well bored was at Long Wharf, Boston. It was bored through salt water, and floats were made in order to ascertain if fresh water could be obtained from under the bed of a salt water river. It proved a success.

The first sewing machine was invented by Elijah Howe.

WANDERER.

Jan. 27, 1879.

The Elder Kean and the Elder Booth.

The elder Kean, when, at the height of his popularity at Drury Lane Theatre, became madly jealous of the success of the elder Booth, who was playing at an East End theatre. He induced him to come over and act with him at a certain benefit performance. "Othello" was the piece, and Booth was cast for Iago. At rehearsal Kean complained of languor and sick headache. He merely "walked through" the part of Othello. Booth went away delighted, satisfied that he would have everything his own way on the night of the performance. The eventful occasion arrived. The curtain rose, and presently Kean delivered the speech before the Senate; it was given in a flat and indifferent manner, and made no impression on the audience. Booth, however, was received with enthusiasm, and scored hit after hit. He was delighted. He had never acted better. Kean, fuming with rage, stood at the wing waiting for his cue. When it came he rushed upon the stage like an infuriated lion, pushing aside the critic of the Times, who happened to be by, and muttering, "By —! I'll end this business at once." He went up suddenly to Booth and glared at him so fiercely as to disconcert him entirely, and when he seized him by the throat with the words, "Be sure you prove my love a wanton —," poor Iago was so scared that he all but forgot his lines, and did not recover his composure until long after the fall of the curtain. Kean was like a frenzied man, and seemed to feel that he really was Othello and was only punishing Iago as he deserved. The audience, who did not guess the state of affairs, were delighted, and called him before the curtain again and again. These eminent tragedians never played together again.

The Echo says that the new Scotch Marriage Act, just come into force, practically destroys the Church of Scotland as a marriage institution. No man or woman north of the Tweed can reasonably complain that the law places obstacles in the way of legal and regular marriage. There is still a residence qualification, though reduced from six weeks to two, but the other essentials are few and simple. The bridegroom, on furnishing the registrar of the district with a marriage notice, hands over at the same time eighteen pence. After the notice has been on view at the registrar's office a week the bridegroom obtains, on payment of another shilling, a "certificate of proclamation" and, with this in his pocket, he can go straight with his bride and get married by the nearest clergyman. The new Act does not affect the previously existing arrangements, which, however, are no longer compulsory. Dissenters, as a rule, will probably marry under the new Act, as it removes all necessity for the presence, in any form, of Church influence.

An Ottawa schoolboy the other day wished to find out the sensation caused by the tongue resting on frosty iron. He accordingly placed his tongue on a bridge railing, and drew it away minus the top. Almost immediately it came in contact with the iron it became firmly attached, and the boy vainly endeavored to get free, until, with a jerk, he tore it away.

Mr. Whistler, not content with his farthing, which he is said to wear on his watchguard, has written a pamphlet, reviewing his case against Ruskin, under the title of "An Arrangement in Black and White."

WHERE can you get the best Boots and Shoes for the least money? At Gass'