

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1878.

NO. 219.

BLANK BILL-HEADS,
BLANK STATEMENTS,
—AND—
BUSINESS CARDS

Furnished promptly and cheaply, to order, at the
EXAMINER OFFICE,
INGS' BUILDING,
Corner Great George and Water Streets.

CHEAPEST YET!

In Connection with our
Cheap Dry Goods Sale

We will offer our entire Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

of about \$2,000 worth, at cost to clear, consisting of—

Men's Wellington Boots,
Men's Leather Congress Boots,
Men's Felt Congress Boots,
Men's Larrigans & Overshoes,
Men's Felt and Leather Slippers,
Women's Leather Boots,
(Elastic and Laced),
Women's Felt Boots,
Women's Slippers & Overshoes,
Misses' & Children's Leather Boots.

COME ONE AND ALL AND GET BOOTS CHEAP

J. B. MACDONALD,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.
Jan. 9—ne pat

Notice to the Public.

SUPPLIES for the "Soup Kitchen" will reach the Committee if left at the Store of Mr. Alex. Horne, corner of Queen and Fitzroy Streets.

Donations of money will be received by them through Dr. Dodd and Mr. J. Quirk.
N. B.—Food for the sick carefully prepared by the Committee.
Dec. 27—tf

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 an 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 equalled. 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

Glace 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, Greyton, Oil and Water Colors have made a favorable reputation for them selves 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

COAL! COAL!

ROUND & NUT at
W. W. CLARKE'S
Ch'town, Jan. 5—4w 2aw

1878.

THE

Weekly Examiner

FURNISHES MORE NEWS, FOR
LESS MONEY THAN ANY
OTHER PAPER IN
THE PROVINCE.

It Contains Twenty-eight Columns,

nearly every one of which is in closely set
READING MATTER.

CONSIDER OUR TERMS:

SINGLE COPIES to the 31st December,
1878—thirteen months—\$1.00 in advance.

SIX COPIES to one address, or addressed
separately, as desired, \$5.50 in advance.

TEN COPIES to one address, or addressed
separately, as desired, \$9.00 in advance.

FIFTEEN COPIES to one address, or
addressed separately, as required, \$13.50
in advance.

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addressed separately, as desired, \$17.00.

IN DULL TIMES

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

The Weekly Examiner

is acknowledged to be ahead of any
other paper in the Province
in the item of

LOCAL NEWS

and is always well filled with

Political, Shipping, Commercial and
General Information.

The debates of the Local Legislature will be
carefully and impartially given. Special telegrams
and letters from "Our Own Ottawa
Correspondent" will contain everything of interest
transpiring in the Dominion Parliament.

A Good Story will be made a specialty.

The Daily Examiner

Will be sent to any part of the Province, the
Dominion, United States or Great
Britain on receipt of

For Six Months, \$2.50
For Three Months, 1.25
For One Month, 50

ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,

Manager Examiner Printing and
Publishing Company.
Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

**BOOK & JOB
PRINTING!**

neatly and expeditiously
executed,

AT THE "EXAMINER" OFFICE

under the careful supervision of
J. W. MITCHELL.

We are now in a position to execute orders for
all kinds of Printing, such as

LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
CARDS.

PAMPHLETS,
DODGERS,
HANDBILLS,
POSTERS,
AND ALL KINDS OF

Bank and Legal Blanks,
&c. &c. &c.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

Office:—Ings' Old Stand,
Corner Great George and Water Streets.

Harvie's Almanac

1878
PRICE 12 CTS.

Wholesale and Retail at
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,
QUEEN SQUARE.

and sold by all respectable dealers throughout
the Island.
Jan. 3—

HERRING! HERRING!

WE have on hand a choice lot of HER
RING—Barrels and Half-Barrels. Also
a large quantity of CODFISH, which we will
sell cheap.

W. P. COLWILL
Ch'town, Jan. 21—3m

**WE CONTINUE TO SELL
ALL OUR**

STAPLE GOODS

—ON THE—
Most Favorable Terms.

IN STORE:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1125 Bbls. Flour, | 20 Boxes Axes, |
| 500 " Cornmeal, | 100 Boxes 3 in. Nails |
| 500 Hds Molasses, | 100 " 1 1/2 in. " |
| 30 " Sugar, | 50 Boxes Horseshoes |
| 50 Bbls W'te Granulated Sugar, | 200 Boxes Confectionery (assorted), |
| 20 Bbls Crushed do | 800 Reams Paper (all sizes), |
| 400 Chests Tea, | 50 Doz. Brooms, |
| 125 half Chests Tea, | 50 Doz. Pails, |
| 75 Boxes Tea, | 60 Boxes Glass, |
| 500 Coils Manila, | 150 Boxes Bartlett's Blue, |
| 500 Sides No. 1 Sole Leather, | 100 Gross Bartlett's Shoe Blacking, |
| 200 Sides No. 2 " | 150 Jars Creamtartar |
| 230 Boxes Raisins, | 100 Tins Pepper, |
| 100 Kegs B'ng Soda, | 100 " Mustard, |
| 30 Bbls W'ng Soda, | 40 " Ginger, |
| 75 Boxes Cheese, | 40 " M'xd Spices |
| 60 Casks Vinegar, | 20 " Allspice, |
| 200 Boxes Soap, | 30 Packages Whole Cloves, |
| 50 " Toilet Soap, | 30 " Nutmegs, |
| 35 Bags Nuts, | 150 Boxes Yeast, |
| 600 Boxes Table Salt | 20 Bbls. W'te Beans |
| 50 Bbls. Currants, | 150 Casks Kerosene, |
| 25 Boxes Flat Tobacco, | 25 Bbls. Onions, |
| 10 Kegs Isl. Twist Tobacco, | 50 Boxes Candles, |
| 15 Kegs Acadia Twist Tobacco, | |

Carvell Brothers.

Ch'town, Dec. 22—2w 3aw pat ar 2w

THREE STAR BRANDY.

30 CASES Three Star BRANDY,
For Sale by

JAMES BYRNE,
Great George Street.
January 20—5i

Brigham Young's Estate.

A PROSPECTIVE WRANGLE OVER THE DEAD
MAN'S MONEY—MINERAL PRODUCT OF
UTAH.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

There is likely to be a wrangle soon, if I am correctly informed, over Brigham Young's estate. All the apostles, except Taylor and the three who are acting as the Prophet's executors, are understood to be in favor of a rigid examination of his financial higgumygag, as Trustee-in-Trust Brigham, and Brigham the individual, and also of the restitution to the church of what he had without consideration transferred from himself, as church trustee, to himself as Citizen Brigham. At the same time, Mr. Ellerbeck, for many years his confidential agent, offers to open a short cut through the whole maze by pointing out how the Prophet took from the church by a few enormous grabs \$2,500,000. One of these was the famous settlement with the church, by which he charged it in a lump \$50,000 a year for eighteen years' service as Prophet, Seer and Revelator, in other words, as ecclesiastical "Boss." At other times he charged the church and credited himself with items of a hundred thousand dollars or so on account of the poor. No doubt the investigation will be kept as still as possible, but Brigham Young's heirs will, of course, resist, and the hated lawyers will have to be called in. Those who are defeated may be confidently expected to reinforce the corps of apostates and gentiles in the Territory. It will be curious, too, to see the prophets administering the estate of the chief prophet, by branding him as a thief.

Carefully compiled statistics show the mineral product of Utah for 1877, to have been as follows:—

Silver, 4,359,708 ounces at \$1.05,	\$4,567,681
Lead, 27,500 tons at \$60 a ton,	1,650,000
Cold, 17,325 ounces at \$20,	346,500
Gold dust, copper and copper ores,	100,000

Total, \$6,664,181

The figures for 1876 are as follows:—

Silver, 1,946,915 ounces at \$1.10	\$2,141,606
Lead, 25,000 tons at \$120 a ton,	3,000,000
Gold, 8,820 ounces at \$20.67,	182,309
Copper, 657,539 pounds at 20c.,	131,517

Total, \$5,455,432

In these tables lead is rated twice as high in 1876 as in 1877. Valued the same, there would be a gain in the product in the latter year of 2,500,000, which is a total of 6,500,000, is a large percentage. The increase is chiefly in silver. There are now sixteen smelters and seven quartz mills running, and notwithstanding the low price of lead, comparatively a prosperous season in mining industry is looked for. The steadily increasing product of metals since the opening of the overland railroad, is shown by the shipments from Utah Central road, which have been as follows:—

Year.	Tons Exports.	Tons Base Bullion.
1871,	14,705	4,425
1872,	19,008	9,102
1873,	27,731	12,160
1874,	32,111	16,582
1875,	27,447	18,544
1876,	38,284	26,364
1877,	43,910	28,282

At the same time the imports of the Territory were less in 1877 than in 1872, a condition of things which will keep the balance on the right side.

Curiosities of Representation in Great Britain.

The "Financial Reform Almanack," one of those cheap English annuals which, for the small sum of a shilling, furnish a vast amount of valuable information, contains some singular statistics of the manner in which the people of the United Kingdom are represented in the House of Commons. An analysis of these figures shows that the British House of Commons contains 239 members belonging to the fighting interests, 175 to aristocratic interests, 102 to official interests, 286 to magisterial interests, 122 to moneyed interests, 145 to railway interests, 20 to the liquor interest, 78 to literary, professional, and scientific interests, and only 120 to manufacturing, commercial, and trading interests. Of course a number of members are associated with more than one class of interest. Hence the above figures will add up to more than the total number of the Commoners. The fighting interest include militia, yeomanry, and volunteers. Leaving them out, however, the number of active and retired officers of army and navy amounts to 111, a very remarkable proportion. There are 119 members connected with the peerage by birth, and 53 by marriage, and 4 Irish peers have seats. One hundred members are barristers, eight of whom have retired from practice. There are 105 railway directors in the House of Commons, 20 bankers, including 3 bankers and brewers, 16 brewers, exclusive of the above mentioned three, and 1 distiller. Seven members are Bank of England Directors. The official interest above enumerated as 102 are made up of 50 ministers and plenipotentiaries, and 52 ex-ministers and plenipotentiaries, although this classification is not likely to be very agreeable to the latter. Ten newspaper proprietors, two newspaper editors, and one news-vender have seats in the House.

Here are some curiosities of the representation:—Forty-three boroughs, with a population under 7,000 each, return 43 members to Parliament. There are 28 boroughs of between 60,000 and 100,000 of a population.

Their total population is eight times as great as that of the 43 little boroughs already referred to, they have ten times the number of electors, and they pay more than eight times the amount of income tax. And yet they have only 46 members to set against the 43 of the little boroughs. Seventeen boroughs, with an aggregate population of two and a half millions, and paying over £600,000 in income-tax have the same number of members as 33 boroughs which have only 278,000 of a population, and which only pay £74,000 in income-tax. Comparing the voting power of the boroughs of the whole country with populations under 50,000 with those of large populations, it appears that on the one hand a total population of 3 1/2 millions, an electorate of 600,000, paying less than £3,000 in income-tax, returns to Parliament 246 members; while, on the other, a population of 9 1/2 millions, or an electorate of 1,271,000, and paying 4 1/2 millions sterling in income-tax, is represented in Parliament by only 114 members—less than half the number returned by the conspicuously smaller electorate. In Scotland, three burghs, with an aggregate population of less than 50,000, return as many members as one burgh with a population of 500,000. For Glasgow's three members, six burghs not able to count between them half of Glasgow's population have double that number of members. At present the majority of the Conservative Government is derived chiefly from the English and Welsh counties. On the burghs of the whole kingdom the Liberals have a majority. In the Scotch counties parties are equal. In Irish counties the Conservatives are in a minority.

Startling Discovery.

A MISER WITH \$10,000 FOUND IN A CAVE
NEAR ST. CATHARINES.

The other day, says the Review, two young men started on a hunting expedition from St. Catharines, and during the day wandered into the hollow between Jordan and Glen Elgin (otherwise known as Ball's Mills), villages in the township of Louth, which was formed by the action of the water of the Twenty Mile Creek. After going along this hollow and killing a number of rabbits, of which species of game there is quite an abundance in that neighborhood, they accidentally, in climbing up the hill side, rolled a fair-sized stone out of its place. Under the stone they discovered a small hole in the ground, and this attracted their attention, and led to an examination of the surroundings. A short distance further up the hillside, they discovered an entrance large enough for a human being to pass through. After a great deal of reluctance, they finally summoned up enough courage to enter the cave, and, with the assistance of a light, they commenced to explore the interior, which they found divided into well-shaped apartments. Passing through two of them, which were about ten feet square, they entered the third and last one, where they found seated by the side of a chest of ordinary size a man probably forty-five years of age, whose face was completely covered with hair. On noticing the intruders, he immediately seized the chest and retreated to the most extreme corner of the room, uttering groans of an unearthly description. This for a short time frightened the boys, but being intent on seeing the contents of the chest, they, after some trouble, wrested it from him, and, opening it, discovered it filled with silver and copper coins, amounting to about \$10,000, as near as they could tell by the size of the bulk. He seized them with the grip of a lion by the back of the neck and marched them out of the room. During all this time he had not uttered a word that could be made out, as he had evidently lost his speech. No one in the neighborhood knows anything about his former history, and, in fact, never knew that such a person was in the vicinity, although it has been known to almost every man, woman and child in those parts that there was a cave in the vicinity, but no has ever ventured into it. Residents in the neighborhood, however, have often seen the man, and believing him to be wild, have shunned him. He is the terror of the young folks, who always give him a wide berth. He is fully armed, and would resist any intrusion. It is a mystery as to how the old man managed to subsist in this dreary place, as he has never made his way to any of the houses or people in the vicinity, but it is supposed that he obtained the means of subsistence by making midnight excursions into the adjoining country.

A GOOD ANSWER.—At a hop on Monday evening, a muscivore without a proper idea of things, called out loudly across the refreshment table to a lady, "Can I see you home?" The reply came, coolly, but decisively, "Thank you, but I have gentleman to see me home. That particular young man would have been willing to allow a whale to swallow him up that moment."

The English Ministry ask for only \$30,000,000 extra for war purposes. Perhaps it is not going to be much of a shower, but if this demand is granted, as it undoubtedly will be, the situation will have a squally aspect.

To know one person who is positively to be trusted will do more for a man's moral nature—yes, for his spiritual nature—than in my own case.

Counsel to witness:—"You're a nice sort of a fellow, you are." Witness:—"I'd say the same to you, sir, only I'm on my oath!"