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VOL. 2.

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NO. 270.

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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 | Dp. 8.4 | P. M. |
| Cardigan | " 9.25 | |
| Mount Stewart Junction | Ar. 10.25 | |
| Royalty Junction | Dp. 10.35 | |
| | " 11.46 | |
| CHARLOTTETOWN | P. M. | P. M. |
| | Ar. 12.10 | Dp. 2.40 |
| | A. M. | |
| Royalty Junction | Dp. 9.00 | " 3.05 |
| North Wiltshire | " 9.25 | " 4.20 |
| Hunter River | " 10.40 | " 4.42 |
| Bradalbane | " 11.18 | " 5.00 |
| County Line | " 11.28 | " 5.10 |
| Kensington | P. M. | " 5.50 |
| | Ar. 12.45 | |
| SUMMERSIDE | Dp. 2.00 | " 6.20 |
| Wellington | " 2.45 | |
| Port Hill | " 3.23 | |
| O'Leary | " 4.43 | |
| Alberton | " 5.45 | |
| Tignish | " 6.35 | |

TRAINS GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | No. 2 EXPRESS | No. 4 MIXED. |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| TIGNISH | Dp. 8.00 | A. M. |
| ALBERTON | " 8.55 | |
| O'Leary | " 9.52 | |
| Port Hill | " 11.07 | |
| Wellington | " 11.48 | |
| SUMMERSIDE | P. M. | A. M. |
| | Ar. 12.35 | |
| Kensington | Dp. 2.10 | Dp. 8.35 |
| County Line | " 2.48 | " 9.12 |
| Bradalbane | " 3.30 | " 9.50 |
| Hunter River | " 3.40 | " 10.10 |
| North Wiltshire | " 4.20 | " 10.48 |
| Royalty Junction | " 4.35 | " 10.50 |
| | " 5.30 | " 11.56 |
| CHARLOTTETOWN | Ar. 5.55 | |
| Royalty Junction | Dp. 2.05 | " 12.20 |
| MT. STEWART Junc. | Ar. 3.40 | |
| Cardigan | Dp. 3.50 | |
| GEORGETOWN. | " 5.12 | |
| | Ar. 5.40 | |

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

| STATIONS. | No. 5 MIXED. | STATIONS. | No. 6 MIXED. |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| Souris | Dp. 7.30 | Mt. St'w't Junc. | Dp. 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, Gen. Superintendent Govt. Railways.
W. McKECHNIE, Sup't. P. E. I. Railway.

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 thankfully received by them through Dr. Dodd and Mr. J. Quirk.
N. B.—Food for the sick carefully prepared by the Committee.
Nov. 30, 1877.

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—AND—

SOLE LEATHER!

20 PUNCHIONS Porto Rico and Cuba MOLASSES.
50 SIDES New York SOLE LEATHER.
For sale cheap, at
ARCH'D KENNEDY'S.
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1878.

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Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

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CORNER OF QUEEN & DORCHESTER STREETS.

Renovating and Repairing Clothes.

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JOHN PATTERSON.
Feb. 9—

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FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Secretary.

March 25—1y law

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GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
June, 1877—

BLANK - BILL HEADS,

BLANK STATEMENTS,

—AND—

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INGS' BUILDING,
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(FORMERLY RANKIN HOUSE)

Corner of Pownal & Sydney Streets,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Private and permanent Boarders can be accommodated on very moderate terms, during the winter season, at the International.

D. MCISAAC,
Proprietor.

Dec. 19, 1877 2m

PAINTING!

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Public for the liberal patronage he has received during the five years he has been in business, and solicits a continuance of the same.

He is now prepared to execute, in a very superior manner, House, Sign, and Carriage Painting, Paper Hanging, &c.

Special attention is given by him to WHITENING, COLORING and the DECORATING OF CEILINGS, WALLS, etc.

On hand and made to order—
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARRIAGES.

Carriage Repairing promptly attended to.

Prices to suit the times.

P. H. TRAINOR,
68 Kent St., opp. Rocklin House.
April 2—3m eod

JAMES HOBBS,

CABINET MAKER.

Cor. Kent and Prince Streets,
Charlottetown.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to his customers and the public generally for past favors, would take this method to solicit a further continuance of their patronage. I am better prepared than ever to execute any orders that may be entrusted to me.

The latest styles of all kinds of Household, Office, Church and School Furniture, made from well-selected and seasoned stock, at short notice.

Special attention paid to Cutting, Making and Laying Carpets.

Repairing neatly done, at short notice. I would also invite the attention of Trustees of City and Country Schools to A DESK, one of the Cheapest and Best ever offered here for School purposes. Please call and inspect it in my Show Room.

JAMES HOBBS,
Corner Kent and Prince Streets,
Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1878. } 3m-2w

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SITUATION.

From the Patriot.

LONDON, April 9.

Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, referred to his resignation with his colleagues previous to his departure. He said he was opposed to the early summoning of Parliament and to the six million vote; but he was afterwards persuaded to assent.

He said that in the event of war, all that could be hoped from Germany was bare and not benevolent neutrality.

The San Stefano Treaty was discussed and the address to the Queen, thanking her for calling out the reserves, was adopted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9.

Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador here, has received a report from the British Ambassador at Rostchuk, claiming satisfaction from the Russian Government for an outrage committed by Russian troops in entering the consulate there and taking possession of its Archives, notwithstanding that the British flag was hoisted over the building at the time.

St. Petersburg, April 9.

The belief that Germany is abandoning her strictly passive attitude is fast gaining ground. It is said that Bismarck will use his influence in favor of peace.

It is now supposed that negotiations for a Congress will recommence on some new basis.

Correspondence.

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

The New Asylum Foundation.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—You will do me a kindness if you allow me space for a few lines in your paper. As the talk in town and country is about the New Asylum, I thought I would go and see for myself. I went out on Monday, April 8th; and I found a kind of survey going on at the time. I had a fair view of the work inside and outside. Some of the names of those inspecting it were Mr. Corbett, from the City; Mr. Rodd, from Summerside, and another from the southern part of the Island. They pointed out a number of stones laid in the outside of the wall that were not laid according to the rules of masonry. You may want to know where those stones are to be found. That is an easy matter. In most of the parts of the wall, where the projections from the other walls in the angles, it is very badly met where every other stone has a sufficient bond or hold on its neighbors; not so in a number of those angles. Again, my attention was taken with a hole I saw in the wall. It had been broken for the purpose of seeing how it was built; and I must say that I never saw such a piece of dry work in a wall of stone that mortar was to be used in connection with the stone. I know that they had a person to inspect the work; but what he has been doing I cannot think. It appears to me that a practical man should be there all the time to watch the work in its construction. It is very easy for the contractors to save greatly on mortar when they heart the wall with dry stone. No wonder Mr. Sterling said in his letter, the secret those men had of building cheaper than other contractors, that they never paid out more than a dollar for a dollar's worth of work. Very good, Mr. Sterling. Dry walls show that. But I must pass some things unnoticed this time; but one more item I must notice. That is the sand on which the mortar was to be made. Now, every man that read the specifications knows that the sand in making the mortar was to be taken from a fresh water river. That was one of the reasons I did not tender for the Asylum; and I thought that the idea was carried out, till I saw it yesterday, and I was surprised, and not a little offended. No wonder the mortar washed out of the joints of the stone in the wall. Sand taken out of the river late in the fall and built in the wall with salt and all! What a piece of unfairness toward me and others who supposed the sand would have to be imported. What is the reason those favorites, those cheap men, should be sent for—hunted up—to make the country pay for it. Somebody may answer this question if they please. It is said that a "new broom sweeps clean." If the parties that did this thing had been tarred and feathered, they would have received no more than their conduct deserved. They have set a trap for themselves that will spring on them at the next election, or I am mistaken. Thanking you for your space,
I remain yours,
CHARLES HEAZEL.

April 9, 1878.

The Bismarck Policy.

The New York Nation says that Bismarck's oratory is so novel and at the same time so pregnant, that the analysis and interpretation of it have become a sort of specialty among Continental politicians, and may almost be said to have produced a school of commentators. The one thing he makes plain is that he is looking after German interests, and that Germany neither fears nor has reason to fear anybody. Among close observers of his language and policy the prevailing belief is that Bismarck does not look for any trouble between Austria and Russia—that is, he knows that one or the other, and probably Russia, will at the last moment yield what is required to avoid war between the two, and that therefore there is no need to declare himself on either side, or mar that cordial understanding which he says still exists between the three Emperors. This view is somewhat confirmed by a recent dispatch to the effect that the idea of an Anglo Austrian alliance has been abandoned. The Nation holds to the theory that Bismarck's design is to make Austria a more distinctly Slavie power than she now is, and that he expects to use the

present crisis for accomplishing it. That, were it accomplished, would cause the Slavs of Southern Europe to look to Vienna rather than to St. Petersburg, and might in time to come prevent Russia from using the aspirations of the whole Slavie race as a lever for her ambition, to the extent that she has been able to do in time past.

Appropos of this view of Bismarck and his policy, he is not the first European statesman whose policy has given employment to what may be called a school of commentators. The late Lord Palmerston had a similar distinction conferred upon him in his time, and his policy was as elaborately discussed then by Continental experts as that of Bismarck is now. He was always on the side of freedom and progress, a fact which made him at once disliked abroad and popular at home. Englishmen may have their sigh of regret for this indication of a departed sceptre; but, if they have, they need be at no loss whom to blame for it. It was after the death of Palmerston, and under the rule of Mr. Gladstone, that the change took place; though it has to be added that the ex-Premier has been able to follow up his unpatriotic work perhaps even more effectively in Opposition than when in control of the nation's affairs. To him, in a great measure, it is due that Bismarck's policy is to-day looked upon as what must prevail in Europe, no matter who says nay.
—Toronto Mail.

Money as a Source of Happiness.

He who grasps at large and speedy results, who rushes into speculation, borrowing freely, expanding a business beyond its legitimate resources, has a fitful, feverish pleasure which even success cannot preserve and failures must utterly ruin. Money gained thus rapidly never gives the permanent happiness which is hoped for; exhaustion, weariness, ennui ensue, while still oftener what is thus suddenly and lightly acquired as suddenly and rapidly takes its flight. But he who is content to begin humbly, to toil for what he gets, to extend only so far and so fast as his actual means will warrant, who craves nothing more than the fair meet of his exertions, and prefers to risk only what belongs to him, while knowing nothing of the exciting pleasure of the speculator, yet lays the foundation of happiness which will grow and endure, because the principles which uphold it are eternal. The same is true in expenditure, pleasure which rightly belongs to it is progressive. It has small beginnings limited rigidly to the means possessed, and only expanding in proportion. No one can comprehend the full satisfaction which the spending of money can give who has not subjected himself to the restraint which economy, prudence, and strict equity impose. Seeming impediments to his desires, they are yet the necessary barriers beyond which the fulfilment of those desires cease to give happiness. One with taste, ingenuity and self-denial, who plans and labors to make an attractive home out of moderate means, who contrives to extract the blessings of life for a family, in the order of their importance, and to save a little at the end of a pleasant surprise or a healthful amusement, knows far more of the real happiness of expenditure than one who disburses with a lavish profusion that knows no stint and compels no sacrifice.

The Household.

To Wash Chamois Skins.—Wash in cold water with plenty of soap, and rinse well in clear, cold water; thus treated the skins will never be hard, but soft and pliable.

Baked Hams.—Choose a small ham, and soak over night, putting it in quite warm water; in the morning lay it to drain and wipe dry; mix flour and water in a stiff batter, and cover the ham with it; place it on a trivet or on sticks laid across the baking pan; when cooked, trim the rind and garnish as you would a boiled ham.

Removing Freckles.—Please give me a cure for freckles.—W. G. Mara.—Get ten cents' worth of Gun-benzoin and alcohol. Let it stand until the gum has dissolved sufficiently to redder the alcohol, and then pour off the mixture into a pint bottle, to the depth of half an inch, and fill the bottle with soft water. The preparation will then resemble milk, and is ready for use. Bathe the freckles with a soft cloth dipped in the liquid. If the skin smart under the application, add a little more rain water.

REMEDY FOR DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN.—Take one cup wheat flour and tie in a stout cloth and drop in cold water; then set over the fire and boil three hours steadily. After it is cold, remove the cloth and crust formed by boiling. The ball thus prepared can be kept ready for use for any length of time. To use, grate a tablespoonful for a cupful of boiling water and milk—each one half. Wet up the flour with a very little cold water; stir in and boil five minutes. Sweeten to taste. Use a little salt if desired.

CRACKED WHEAT.—This excellent dish is often spoiled by very good cooks who think they must stir it all the time to keep it from burning. Too much stirring makes it like paste; putting in more water when nearly done has the same effect. One-third of wheat, by measure, to two-thirds of water, soft, if you have it, will make it about right. The water should be cold when the wheat is put in; it should cook slowly and be covered closely. In this way scarcely any stirring will be found necessary. This is way scarcely any stirring will be found necessary. There is a deliciousness in this dish when cooked as above which is never found if stirred while cooking. The same may be said of oatmeal, only the latter should be quickly stirred into boiling water; cover closely and let it cook for about twenty minutes. What may be cooked about the same time, although it bears cooking longer,