

THE EXAMINER.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1880.

NO. 64

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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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 11.50 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 "
	" 10.55 "	" 5.55 "
Wellmerside	Ar 11.30 a.m.	Ar 6.30 p.m.
Summerside	Dp 1.30 p.m.	
Port Hill	" 2.19 "	
O'Leary	" 3.00 "	
Alberton	" 4.17 "	
Tignish	" 5.17 "	

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 "	
S'mm'side	Ar 11.10 a.m.	
Kensington	Dp 2.30 p.m.	Dp 7.30 a.m.
County Line	" 3.05 "	" 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	" 5.37 "	" 10.38 "
Royalty Junction	Ar 6.00 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
Mt. Stew't Junc.	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Cardigan	Ar 2.53 "	
Georgetown	Ar 4.10 "	
	Dp 4.15 "	
	Dp 5.35 "	
	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,

Supt. and Engineer.
Railway Office, Ch'town, Nov. 28, 1879.
—pat pres h a ne sp sj kea pio 6i

COAL. COAL.

FOR SALE, at the Gas Works, and Koughan's Scales, a quantity of Round Lingon 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. HODGSON & McLEOD 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 Manilla Rope, Tanned Manilla Hawfers, Lobster Manin, Tanned Hemp Rope, Houseline, Hambroline, &c., &c., equal in quality to the best American. Prices on application.
Jan. 7, 1879.

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.—law
pat pres n e her lm

For Sale.

THE Land and Dwelling House owned and occupied by William B. Heartz, situated on Easton 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 1870 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
R' BERT YOUNG,
South Side Queen Square,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.
Ch'town, March 18, 1878—law 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."

SUBSCRIBE

The Weekly Examiner.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A 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.

BUY the DAILY EXAMINER for the latest news—local and telegraphic.

SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 5, 1880

The opening exhibition of the Canadian Academy of Arts will be held at Ottawa early in March.

The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Legislatures meet for the despatch of business on the 26th inst.

LEFURGEY, the counterfeiter, has been sentenced, at the Circuit Court in St. John, to imprisonment for life.

Lord Beaconsfield has lately been so repeatedly worried by threatening letters that he has felt it his duty to place them in the hands of the chief constable of his county.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety is being felt, especially by those who have friends and relations on board, concerning the brig *Parnell*, Gavin, master, which sailed from Georgetown about the 9th December, for Bordeaux, France. The captain and several of the crew belong to Alberton.—*Patriot*.

The Princess Amazulu, the Zulu lady who is at present visiting London, is a bright and volatile person about twenty-four years old. She is graceful, and beautiful, has a fine flow of language, and a quick sense of humor, sings well, and loves to dance. She is accompanied by a suite of two Zulu ladies and four male attendants.

Emigration from India to the colonies has long ago passed from the stage of interesting experiment to that of accomplished success, and during the past year nearly sixteen thousand souls have left left British India for British colonies. It is a common error to suppose that the "caste" of Hindoos forbids their crossing the seas, but caste is rapidly losing its power to forbid anything to the middle and lower classes of India, for where money is concerned, caste traditions are not easily overlooked. The railway, for instance, is a great destroyer of caste etiquette; and so are education, commerce, and, in fact, every phase of civilization. Among the emigrants from India, therefore, it is not surprising to find that nearly fourteen thousand of the total number were Hindoos, and of these fourteen hundred were Brahmins. Another feature of interest in this Indian emigration is the place which is being taken by the Fiji Islands in Hindoo estimation. The Chinese have lately been swarming thither in large numbers, but they will find in the docile, industrious, and thrifty Hindoo—for such is their character in Trinidad, Jamaica, Mauritius, Natal, Demerara, and all the other colonies which they effect—a formidable rival in the labor market.

Speaking at Huddersfield, Lord Derby observed:—"I do not believe in short cuts to fortune. Labour, enterprise, and saving gave us the industrial position which we have earned, and these qualities alone can retain it. But we must know what we want. If we are going, as a nation, into the gunpowder and glory business; if we think the increased development of militarism a necessity of our position, do not let us hide from ourselves what, one result, at least, will be. We may be successful and glorious—so we were in 1815; but I do not suppose that at any period in our history the English people have been so poor, so miserable, or so dissatisfied as they were in the fifteen or twenty years that followed Waterloo. (Applause.) But there is a difference between those times and the present. Thirty years ago the labourer and the artisan might suffer, but they had to submit; there was no escape for them. But now the seas are open; they need not even go outside the British Empire to escape from Imperial taxation and European responsibilities. Australia and Canada will take them in, and be glad of their coming, while they will take very good care not to involve themselves further than they can help in European troubles. (Applause.) I think this a circumstance which ought to be borne in mind if any question should arise of military adventure not forced upon us by duty or by self-defence." (Cheers.)

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ROCKLIN HOUSE.

Feb. 3.—Charles H S Sterns, Souris; R Campbell, Summerside; James Gay, Pownal; W S N Crane, China Point; T Crane, do; John McEachern, Lot 49; George Forbes, Vernon River; D Simpson, Cavendish; Cyrus Crosby, Bonshaw; James Nicholson, Strathalbyn; Charles Murray, Springfield; J R Burke, Mount Stewart; J F Beaton, do.

Feb. 4.—Dr. Muttart, M P, Souris; J W McNeill, Montague; Lemuel Clow, North Wiltshire; Senator Haythorne, Marshfield.

MANOVER HOUSE.

Feb. 3.—James Barclay, Ellerslie; E J Crabbe, jr, Fredericton; Mrs John McGregor, Southport; Henry McGregor, do; John McGregor, jr, do; Wm Burrows, Summerside.

Feb. 5.—M McLeod, Elliott Station; James R Elliott, Elliott's Mills; Mr McDonald, Fredericton; Hugh McLeod, Bradalbane; John Stewart, North Lake; Pius McAulay, do; S McAulay, do; J McDonald, East Point; Wm. Humphrey, do.

The Frenchman who attended a fox hunt was asked where the meet came off. Having been thrown, he replied that it came off his hands and knees.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.

Notwithstanding this is, so far, politically, a dull session, Washington has been much and frequently excited on political matters, and another subject of that nature is now taking its turn. It relates to what is familiarly known as the Cameron ring, in the political contest going on in Pennsylvania. The Camerons never have been defeated in the party conventions in that State, but there are wise heads now shaking over their prospect. At the time Senator Cameron went for and grabbed the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, I wrote you it was well understood to mean an effort to force the nomination of Grant. Events have since proved the truth of what I said, as many men who favor other candidates, but were deceived into helping to elevate Cameron, are bitterly comprehending. Cameron's friends in Washington have declared that his State was already given to Grant, four months in advance of the Convention, and what is their astonishment now to find that, in the primary elections, County after County is declaring for Blaine, and sagacious politicians assert that the Maine Senator will carry off the delegation in spite of Cameron's influence. The Camerons are terribly wrought up by this aspect of affairs, and I learn upon undoubted authority, are inventing new devices for controlling the delegation, for that is what Cameron wants more than men to carry it for Grant. If it really turn out that the State Convention is really a Blaine body, then the Camerons will say to them, "don't instruct for anybody, but act together." Their design is disconcerted in advance, and prominent Pennsylvania Republicans have sent words home to have a sharp lookout for all tricks that may result in suppressing the voice of the convention. One of them said to me "we were elected in '76, we do not propose to be cheated again." Everybody is astonished at the remarkable vigor of the Blaine boom in that State, as well as at the violent opposition to Cameron, and the apparent falling off the Grant boom when we have been told it had the field all to itself.

The Washington Republican organ has a severe attack upon Commissioner Bentley, alleging mismanagement of the pension office, and urging congress to take no notice of his recommendations. It says there is no necessity for new legislation, but that their should be more alacrity in the Pension Office in order to answer the calls upon it. The fact is Republicans as well as Democrats have come to the conclusion that Secretary Schurz's pets are not the most efficient men that could be selected for their positions, and I would not be surprised if Hoyt and Bentley both had to go.

The women's suffragists had a hearing at the Capital on Saturday, on the question of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution. Subsequently they held a caucus, and voted to send delegates to all the National Conventions this year, and ask co-operation. They promise to support with all their effort and money that party which will favor them.

The long terms feature of the bond proposed by Mr. Wood does not meet with the favor with which the 3½ per cent. feature does. While the Committee and a majority of the House believe in a 3½ per cent., they favor a bond to run 30 years rather than one to run 50. The 30 years bond will be adopted.

The Afghan War.

Despatches from Cabul state that General Bright, at the head of a strong detachment of troops, has marched to Logar Valley, which has been the scene of the recent serious risings, and encamped there, with a view to suppressing local disturbances and combinations among tribes before they can do any serious mischief. Logar Valley is separated by a single mountain range from Ghuznee Road, which latter place is at present the rallying point of tribes that gather in support of Mohamed Jan. At the fortress of Ghuznee the head men of the various tribes known by general title of Kohistan are said to be coming into their rendezvous in considerable force, and Tarkir Khan, one of the most influential chiefs, has avowed his determination to fight to the last extremity, unless the English consent to the reinstatement of Yakoub Khan as Ameer. The Cabuli, however, are declared to have refused the proposition of Mohammed Jan to march at once on Farah, alleging that the season is not yet suitable, and that the British forces are too strong in that vicinity to justify them in taking the risk unsupported by Hill men. Thus far, it is intimated operations made in the hope of preventing the junction of the Kohistan in the neighborhood of Ghuzni have not been as successful as was hoped for, and the situation is regarded with some anxiety on account of the certainty of another organized campaign on the part of the Afghans as soon as their more warlike forces can be collected.

Chapped Hands.

If any one is troubled with chapped hands, let me recommend diluted vinegar as a cure. Take equal parts of vinegar and water, and always after washing the hands with soap wet them with this mixture. Soap cuts the oil that naturally moistens the skin, leaving dry and hard, and causing it soon to crack and become sore. The diluted vinegar neutralizes the alkali of the soap and stops its further action. If, after using this, the hands are wet with a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and water, and then dried by "dabbing" (not rubbing) with a soft cloth, the skin soon becomes supple, smooth, and soft. This treatment is simple, safe, and sure.