

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1878. NO. 215.

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 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 equalled. This elegant picture has become deservedly popular everywhere, 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, Crayon, 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

International Hotel!

(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

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—no pat

FINE ARTS

NEW YEAR'S CLASS.

MRS. W. W. IRVING begs to intimate to the public that she has re-opened her Classes at the late City Hotel, opposite the R. C. Chapel, where, having every facility, she is prepared to give lessons in Oil and Water Color Painting, and Drawing in Crayon and Pencil in all their different branches. Terms made known on application. Jan. 11, 1877.

SOLE LEATHER—500 Sides No. 1 & 2 CARVELL BLOS.

Dec. 5—pat 3i

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,

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DODGERS,

HANDBILLS,

POSTERS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Bank and Legal Blanks,

&c. &c. &c.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

Office:—Ings' Old Stand,

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DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

The Great English Remedy is an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Urinary and Lascivious, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Before Taking, Premature Old Age, and After Taking, many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Price, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, by mail free of postage. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address W. L. GRAY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Sold in Charlottetown by W. R. Watson, P. J. Fraser, C. D. Rankin, Dr. Dodd, and a Apothecaries' Hall, and by all druggists anywhere



The Greatest Medical Discovery since the Creation of Man, or since the Commencement of the Christian Era.

There never has been a time when the healing of so many different diseases has been caused by outward application as the present. It is an undisputed fact that over half of the entire population of the globe resort to the use of ordinary plasters.

DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTERS are acknowledged by all who have used them, to act quicker than any other plaster they ever before tried, and that one of these plasters will do more real service than a hundred of the ordinary kind. All other plasters are slow of action, and require to be worn continually to effect a cure; but with these it is entirely different: the instant one is applied the patient will feel its effect.

Physicians in all ages have thoroughly tested and well know the effect of Capsicum; and it has always been more or less used as a medical agent for an outward application; but it is only of very recent date that its advantage in a porous plaster has been discovered. Being, however, convinced of the wonderful cures effected by DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTERS, and their superiority over all other plasters, they now actually prescribe them, in their practice, for such diseases as rheumatism, pain in the side and back, and all such cases as have required the use of plasters or liniment. After you have tried other plasters and liniments, and they have failed, and you want a certain cure, ask your druggist for DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTER. You can hardly believe your own convictions of its wonderful effects. Although powerful and quick in its action, you can rely on its safety for the most delicate person to wear, as it is free from lead and other poisonous material commonly used in the manufacture of ordinary plasters. One trial is a sufficient guarantee of its merits, and one plaster will sell hundreds to your friends.

Ask your druggist for DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTER, and take no other; or, on receipt of 25 cents for one, \$1 for five, or \$2 for a dozen, they will be mailed, post paid, to any address in the United States or Canada.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

NOVELTY PLASTER WORKS

Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,

G. E. MITCHELL, Proprietor,

Manufacturers of Plasters and Plaster Compounds

W. R. WATSON, Agent.

December 7, 1877.

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 no a pat pres 4i

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.

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IN DULL TIMES

—GET THE—

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.

Correspondence.

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

Wycliffe.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

SIR,—Perhaps the following may be of interest to some of your readers. Its purpose is to supply a few facts omitted in the account of the lecture that appeared in your DAILY; and, I hope, it will assist your readers in forming an impartial opinion of Wycliffe's character, and also show that we owe a little to monasticism. To readers of history, it is scarcely necessary to recall to notice the many high encomiums paid to monasticism and its work by Historians. Every impartial man knows it must not be judged by its condition at the time of the Reformation—far less by the character that interested adversaries have attributed to it. Monasticism of the fifteenth century, was as much unlike its original form, as modern Christianity falls short of the high exemplar of the Apostles' days.

Macaulay asserts (History England vol. I.) that without these influences, the population would have been made up of "beasts of burden and beasts of prey." The services rendered by it to civilization, in the transition of society from ancient times to the Middle Ages, have been most important. Monks were the skilled agriculturists of the period. They were the physicians of the time. In their gardens were grown the pharmacetical herbs. As men of letters and energetic missionaries, they kept the lamp of knowledge and civilization from expiring in the very darkest period, and what ever was done in the way of educating the young, was carried on within the monastery walls. The example of Gregory forming an ecclesiastical library was copied elsewhere. They were the great collectors and transcribers of books, in fact anything at all that has come down to us from classical antiquity is owing to their diligence as transcribers. Says Hallam, "It was their pride to collect, and their business to transcribe books," and says Macaulay, their collections were the "Gems from whence a second and more glorious civilization" should in due time spring. Carlyle also speaks to the same effect in his "Past and Present," and to produce numerous others, writing in the same strain, would be superfluous.

That there was no little evil mixed up with it, is true. Such I think we find the case in every organization.

The name of Jerome, Athanasius and Chrysostom, of the early Church, waken a feeling of thankfulness in scholars. The Monk Telemachus, marched, lazily perhaps, from his Nitrian cell, journeying to Rome, and at the gladiatorial shows of the circus, (A.D. 404) declared God's detestation of the cruelties there practised. Pressing through the crowd at the Coliseum, he threw himself between the gladiators matched for the death struggle. The people beat him down with stones and clubs, and the gladiators dispatched him. But it was the last human blood that was shed in the Coliseum. Men realized the hideous character of the exhibition, and an edict of the reigning Emperor proscribed all gladiatorial exhibitions for the future.

Honor to whom honor is due. It is scarcely necessary to note the name of many, who are held in high estimation for their labours and read with avidity by the eager and searching student, but I cannot pass on without mentioning the following: Bede, Caedmon, Willred, Alcuin, Roger Bacon, Bernard of Clairvaux, and Abelard.

Now, a few words for the debauchee, S. Francis. He did not live a debauched life. In his early years he was remarkable for his gaiety and his love of ostentatious display, (like many professing Christians of this day), but with this difference, for even then his bounty to the poor was one of the largest sources of his wastefulness. "Of all the saints," says Dean Milman, "S. Francis was the most blameless and gentle." S. Dominic himself soon became attached to S. Francis, and often visited him and encouraged him in his work. They were indeed rivals, but rivals somewhat different from the parallel drawn. These men attended the same church, preached in the same pulpits, and did not withhold their helping hands from the same parishes. In this we learn a lesson worth learning.

It is well known, too, that S. Francis holds a place in the hearts of the scholars of his country. His letters, sermons, proverbs, hymns, etc., are among the earliest metrical specimens of the Italian language. His prose is often more poetical than his poetry itself. Few writers, it is said, have ever turned the love and admiration of external nature to a purpose so beautifully devotional.

No doubt, in Wycliffe's time, the corruptions then existing called loudly for reform, and naturally excited the indignation of the man, who was unquestionably honest and sincere. He himself may have possessed the learning, honesty and zeal of the Reformers, but the movement he inaugurated soon presented the worst and wildest of excesses—some thinking it produced even greater evils than those it designed to remedy. Let us notice some of the articles of which your account takes no notice. Article 4 says: "That a bishop or priest, if he be in mortal sin, does not baptize, consecrate, nor ordain." This was contradicted in more recent times by the Twenty-sixth Article of Religion. Articles 8, 10, 11 and 12, partake of the same mistake as the fourth, and are subversive of all church discipline. Article 14 ("That it is contrary to Holy Scripture that ecclesiastical men should have temporal possessions") is against all church endowments, and seems inconsistent with the conduct of Wycliffe himself, who held the mastership of Balliol College, Oxford, the Rectory of Sattenworth, and was also employed by Richard II. as a foreign ambassador. Articles 17 and 18 are not only fatal to ecclesiastical discipline, but also to civil government, rendering, as they do, the subject a judge whether any authority is to be obeyed or not, for "the people may at their pleasure correct delinquent lords." I cannot, now, go further into them; but mention that when the occasion rendered it necessary

he condescended to explain his statements, and so deprive some of them of their mischievous character, as to retire to the emoluments of his church living to the last. That Wycliffe was a great man, no one will question; and few will sympathise with the treatment he received. His work of translating the bible was a noble one; but it has been remarked that the language of Wycliffe shows little advance, if any, beyond the point which had been reached in the early part of that century. Yet his Bible does indeed possess high philological value, standing all but first among the prose writings in our old tongue.

Jan. 23, 1878.

The Business of Chicago.

A Chicago despatch of the 11th says: All organized effort seems to have been made of late to spread abroad distressing rumors of financial embarrassment in this city. So wild and reckless have the news-mongers become, that to-day reports were current on the street that two or three of the staunchest jobbing houses in Chicago had suspended, or would suspend, and that one of the heaviest of the New York firms was on the verge of bankruptcy. The rumors were followed up, and not one authentic fact was discovered. These efforts to break down credit are, doubtless, put forth by financial wreckers, who hope thus to bear prices of real estate and produce and provisions, and to make a handsome speculation out of the results of their crime. Public sentiment is becoming aroused on the subject, and summary punishment will be meted out to the mongers of false reports, should they be discovered, without the intervention of the law. The Directors of the Board of Trade are making efforts to ferret out the originators of the commercial scandals, intending to expel them from membership when found.

The Moncton Horror.

THE Moncton Times furnishes the following summary of the girl Parker's evidence:—

"Timothy McCarthy went into the bar-room of the Osborne House about midnight of Oct. 12. She went down stairs soon after and found all of the Osborne family then in the dining room (except the father) in the bar-room with McCarthy. That she saw Mrs. Osborne put a white powder in a glass of pale brandy she was preparing for McCarthy, and that after he drank it he grew stupid and seemed to call for his wife and child; that while in this condition he was robbed of his money by the Osbornes, and soon after struck in the head with a hatchet by Harry Osborne, acting by his mother's orders, until he was dead. Two blows being necessary to produce death; that when dead, he was stripped of his coat, and a cord put around his neck, and a heavy stone brought in and attached to the other end of the cord; that the body was then carried out to the wagon, (which had been got ready meantime,) the mother and daughter having hold of the shoulders, the son of the legs; that the Parker girl was asked to assist in carrying the body out and she pleaded she was too weak to help, but that when the body was shoved into the wagon head first, she lifted the seat of the wagon for Harry; that Harry wanted his sister or Parker to go with him and get rid of the body, but both refused; that Harry on his return informed her that he had put the body in the Seadown river, about a mile above the Scovill mill bridge, and had to go a distance through a potato field to get to the water; that while McCarthy was lying on the floor Mrs. Osborne mixed a drink for the Parker girl, who, however, saw her putting the white powder in it and drank only some of it; that Harry made her swear on the Bible never to tell what had happened; that by Mrs. Osborne's orders she wiped and scraped up the blood on the bar-room floor; that they offered her half of McCarthy's money, which she refused, etc., etc. There is much more of the same purport, but it would seem proper (in view of the difference from her former statements) that full details of her present statement should be first given to the public under the sanction of an oath.

AN EDITOR'S CARD.—A Western newspaper has the following notice:—All notices of marriage where no bridecake is sent will be set up in small type and poked in an outlandish corner of the paper. Where a handsome piece of cake is sent, the notice will be put conspicuously in large letters; when gloves or other bride favors are added, a piece of illustrative poetry will be given in addition. When, however, the editor attends the ceremony in person and kisses the bride, it will have special notice—very large type and the most appropriate poetry that can be begged, borrowed or stolen.

THE Duke of Luxembourg.—This General resembled the renowned Conde, whose pupil he was. He beat William Prince of Orange in several battles, which caused William to express himself with great indignation. "Is it impossible for me," said he "to beat that little hunch-back Luxembourg?" "How shall he know whether I am so or not?" said the Duke "for, often as I have seen his back, he never saw mine."

In the City of New York last year 26,203 persons died. Of these to every 1,000 natives of the United States there were 29.69 deaths; to every 1,000 Irish 22.24; to every 1,000 Germans 15.18; to every 1,000 English 18.51; to every 1,000 Scotch 24.49; and to every 1,000 colored people 29.30.

Mr. Samuel Cooke and his wife Silvia, of Lunenburg, Mass., who have lived together more than 50 years, died of pneumonia within an hour of each other on Thursday evening of last week.

Four men were burned to death in Brunswick County, N. C., on the 12th, by the shanty in which they were sleeping falling and afterwards taking fire.

The Moncton "Times" pathetically mourns that good mechanics are killed on railways, while chromo canvassers escape unhurt.

John Morrissey ex-prize fighter, ex-member of Congress, now New York State Senator, is very ill and is expected to die.

Amherst is to have a lecture from Rev. Mr. Mitchell on Wednesday evening next.