

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 5, 1878.

Violation of the Independence of Parliament Act.

We have an Independence of Parliament Act. Our Assembly is supposed to be pure—a member receiving Government money for a work done for the Government. The public we believe, holds this view, and profoundly respects the representatives of the people who sit there enthroned in purity, connected in no way with Government work, but doing their duty patriotically for their country's sake, without any hankering after profit. Now, we have no disposition to dissipate a beautiful idea or disturb a pretty theory, even when it is false, provided it is harmless; but in the public interests it is our duty to state that the Independence of Parliament Act is most egregiously contravened, and that the purity of members is false. From the very Speaker of the House of Assembly down through members on both sides of the House. The Act providing for the Independence of Parliament is being violated. We have data for what we say. In the meanwhile we throw out these hints in order that the guilty may reform and cleanse themselves, without putting us to the trouble of pointing out publicly the spots on their robes.

The Northern Light

The "Northern Light," according to recent information, is ten miles east of Pictou Light and two miles from the coast line. She is embedded in thick ice and completely powerless. As matters look at present, all in the absence of a strong southerly gale, the iceboat—constructed for the purpose of conquering the ice—will actually have to be cut out of the ice. Verily Mr. McKenzie looks after public works and the interests of the Island admirably.

The Meeting Last Night.

A MEETING was held in the Market Hall last evening for the purpose of taking into consideration the action of the School Board in the contemplated erection of a very costly building in a remote part of the town. This meeting, although largely attended, was not at all influential. Those who addressed it on part of the requisitionists objected chiefly to the site and cost of the building. To the first, because they had to purchase ground for the site, whereas the Board had other grounds that were more eligible; that the ground of the site would not support so large a building, as it was marshy, and that the locality was extremely unhealthy. To the second, because the sum to be expended on the building was more than the community could at present afford; that even if the school was built, it would only render the saving of the rent paid for a few schools in the city, and that it will not relieve the payments that is made to the Methodist Academy and St. Patrick's School. Now, these are objections that should not be overlooked by the Board; and, when raised from a respectable source, should receive more attention from the Trustees than they did at the meeting last evening. One simple question, we think, should have been asked at the meeting, to this effect: Is the edifice to be erected by tender, or will it be a job for two or three parties to swell their own coffers.

Relief Society.

A NUMBER of the charitably disposed ladies of St. Dunstan's congregation met in the Vestry of the Cathedral on Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Society for the relief of the poor. A Society with objects like the one of which we write is very much needed in this city at present, as the number in want of relief is far greater this year than it has been heretofore. It will, no doubt, receive the greatest encouragement from all classes. The following are the officers:—

President—Mrs. Thomas Hindman.
Vice-President—Mrs. W. W. Sullivan.
Assistant Vice-President—Mrs. Charles Higgins.
Treasurer—Mrs. H. B. Smith.
Secretary—Miss Mary Walsh.

THERE are not wanting those to act upon the Latin maxim, either to find a way or make it. A California paper tells the story of Robert Warlow and Miss Marth Daraper, of Newport Landing. Being both under age they were unable to get a license, and on a recent Sunday Robert hired a boat and minister, and, putting out to sea, was soon beyond the three mile limit over which the United States has jurisdiction, and there the knot was tied.

DISTILLERS' AND BREWERS' LICENSES.—The Supreme Court of Canada, it appears, decides that such licenses can only be granted by the Federal Government and not by the Local.

A Remarkable Case.

A MERCHANT WHO MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO RETURNS.

About a year and a half ago, Mr. James Finlay carried on business at Farnham Centre, and was generally supposed to be in comfortable circumstances. He went to Montreal to purchase goods, and was thought to have a considerable sum of money with him. His wife and family—which comprised several children—looked in vain for his return until days grew into weeks, and no tidings of him. The anxiety and suspense preyed upon the mind of his wife until she became a raving maniac and had to be confined in the Sweetburg jail as such, until her sister, who resides in the western part of Ontario, heard of her distress and came to see her when she was removed to her sister's home. The business was placed in charge of an assignee and was slowly but surely wound up, while the children were cared for by the neighbors. Many were the conjectures as to the cause of his disappearance, but no tidings were received from him for several months, when one of his former neighbors received a short epistle from him dated in South America, but strange to say, it did not contain any enquiries as to his family or business. Last week, however, he made his appearance at Farnham Centre, and told a strange

STORY OF HIS ABDUCTION.

He says that on reaching Montreal he proceeded to a bank to realize cash upon a check he held. After transacting his business there, and he was leaving the bank, he met a stranger, who asked him where he intended purchasing his goods. On his naming the place he intended first to visit, the stranger said he was going to make some purchases at the same place, and they could go along together. Mr. Finlay then started off with his newly-found friend, and on passing one of the numerous saloons his friend asked him to have a glass of ale. As the day was warm he could not refuse, and they entered the saloon together. When his friend had treated him he felt compelled to return the compliment, and after taking the second glass of ale he lost all consciousness, and has no recollection of what took place for several days, when he found himself on board a steamer bound for South America. On reaching port, he found another strange friend who had been acquainted with his (Finlay's) mother, and his pleasing tales awakened many youthful recollections in his mind, and he was seized with a desire to visit his aged parent in England, which he did, enjoying a Christmas dinner with her, after which he returned to Farnham Centre, to find his family and his business scattered to the four winds. The facts of the case can be vouched for by many persons in this vicinity, although the "strange" part of the story may require considerable patching before it will hold water. One thing is certain, had he wound up his business himself, he would have had sufficient to pay all his debts, leaving him a surplus for pocket money, so that he was not driven to abscond by pressing creditors; and if his story accounts for his disappearance, it does not account for his remaining away so long.—*Coventry Observer.*

Camp Life of Russian Army Officers.

The life of the Russian officers, as I have been able to observe here, away from the glitter of parades and the excitement of battles, is occupied chiefly by routine duty, tea drinking, smoking, and card and billiard playing, proportionately in the order named. The duty seems hard and tedious, but to some Americans it would seem harder to drink five or six large tumblers of tea three or four times a day. The "dentschiks" (official servants) do nothing but attend to the making of tea and their masters' pipes all day. Every time the officer returns to his quarters tea must be prepared and the long-stemmed pipes ready to light, not only for himself, but for any number of guests he may bring with him. The tobacco used is always of Turkish brands, or at least said as such. The Ukraine is a tobacco-producing province, but the leaf cannot be enjoyed by anybody beside the Ukraine people, with their horse-constitutions. It would be the height of imprudence for anybody with weak lungs to ride in a smoking car in this region, even for half a day, for fear of suffocation, and a corpse exposed to the action of the smoke of Ukraine tobacco would be converted into a mummy in twenty-four hours.

Russia and the Fenians.

The St. John Telegraph says:—When we read in the editorial articles and correspondence of a St. John paper that the Fenians owed their liberation to Russia, we thought that the remark had at least the merit of originality. At the celebration at Kingstown, at which the liberated Fenians were received, one Leahy, President of the '32 Club, said:—

Fellow-countrymen—I have very great pleasure in proposing that the best thanks of the Irish people be given to the Emperor of Russia. (Cheers.) It is to the Emperor of Russia, and not to the English Government, that we owe the liberation of the Irish political prisoners whom we have welcomed this day. (Cheers.)

The Military Fenian, Private O'Brien, made an address, at the close of which cheers for Russia were given with a will.

ILLEGALITY OF LOTTERIES.—The Local Advocate of Scotland has pronounced an opinion that all sales on the lottery principle, either in connexion with church bazaars, or in any other way, are illegal. He has also decided that subscription sale lotteries, of which there are no fewer than forty in nightly operation in Glasgow alone, are contrary to law, and the owners are to be prosecuted. His lordship's opinion has caused much consternation amongst promoters of church bazaars.—*English paper.*

More Body Snatching.

WHAT WAS FOUND AT BONAVENTURE DEPOT IN A BOX AND BARREL MARKED "EGGS"—THE OWNER OF THE "EGGS" DISAPPEARS.

The present cold weather gives a great impetus to the work of body-snatching. The three medical schools of Montreal are in full blast, and two bodies are wanted per week in each for purposes of dissection, consequently "prices are firm with an upward tendency," as a commercial reporter would remark, and a strong inducement is held out to unscrupulous men to steal "subjects" from quiet graves.

Last evening two French-speaking young men took the train for Lancaster, Ontario, and duly got off at that station. This morning, when the same train, a local (usually known as the "Moccasin"), was returning, the same men got aboard at Lancaster, having with them a rough box and a barrel marked "E. Cardinal, Montreal; eggs." After the train was in motion, the conductor and baggage man thought they

SMELT A PECULIAR ODOR, and applying their noses to a box and barrel of "eggs," discovered that it emanated from them. The smell was that of decayed flesh. The conductor made his suspicions known to the authorities here. Detective Murphy and Sergt. Maher opened the box, and found a human body packed up very tightly, while another (or perhaps two) is in the barrel. The men escaped, and neither of the has turned up since. The remains are now at the depot awaiting information from Lancaster as to where they were procured.

The Effects of War.

Those who talk lightly of going to war do not always stop to enquire what the effects of a war must be even for Great Britain, which has the advantage of isolation, guarded by a powerful fleet. The London World says:—

"If war is the doom of England, its honors will go to the aristocracy, its misery will descend upon the masses, and its gains will find their ways to the pockets of the Jews. Hundreds of London tradesmen would discover that it meant speedy and irrecoverable ruin. The working classes, whether in town or country, would discover that its influences would make them exiles to their native land. Enormously increased taxation, and price fixed at prohibitory points, would go hand-in-hand. There would be misery, starvation, and emigration on a scale as yet undreamed of. There might be worse than this. The "penny lost" at eight pence might produce riots and disturbances even among the peaceable and order-loving English masses. Our whole social and political system would be subjected to a strain of such unprecedented severity that its capacity to bear can only be conjectured. The farmers would at first be gainers, for the value of wheat and grain of all kinds will speedily rise. But the gulf which used to separate town and country interests is now almost completely filled up, and the divorce that once existed between commerce and agriculture has been annulled. With the exception of a short lived pecuniary gain accruing to the farmers, it is impossible to meet on any class, save holders of certain foreign scrip, who could derive any advantage. The country laborer, like the city artisan, would be confronted by starvation. Prices would rise, and wages would fall. We should be assailed on each side by sinister rumors of urban disaffection and agrarian rising. The seas would swarm with Albatrosses, and the effect of these, and of the immigration movements that would take place from this country would be to turn the tide of prosperity back to America.

Sketch of Mr. Gladstone.

A correspondent of the New York Times thus describes Mr. Gladstone:—

He was born in December, 1809; and he looks his age. His face is not so much wrinkled as furrowed. The nose is large and hooked, the mouth fallen in, and the teeth far from perfect. His eyes are the finest I have ever seen, save those which illuminated the face of Dickens. Their light is a blaze, and their activity incessant. The intellect of the face is manifest. His head is remarkably well balanced and does not look large, but it is large. He is about five feet nine inches in height, but looks a little taller, especially when speaking. He is perfectly upright in carriage, and holds his head high and rather stiffly. His hands are large and look powerful. He strides rather than walks, and invariably keeps up a good pace. His manner of speaking is essentially the House of Commons manner, save that he does not draw and does not indulge in the lazy "haw, haw" which characterizes the Parliamentary orator. His voice is beautiful—a sonorous baritone; and he speaks straight out as though he felt every word to be a duty. It is well known that his sense of humor is almost nil; and when he waxes more earnest there is a solemnity about him which is at once attractive and commanding. Let me say now that he is, without exception, the most dressed gentleman I have ever seen.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Court.

At the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court this morning, Patrick Lamb and Charles Corish were each fined \$1.50, and costs, for loitering on the street corners. John McDonald and Jas. McNeill, for the same offence, were fined \$1 each. Louis Carroll was fined 25 cents; and James Kelly was fined 50 cents. Patrick Lamb was fined \$5 and costs, for disorderly conduct.

THE loans contracted by Russia during 1877, to aid in the prosecution of the war against Turkey, amounted to \$52,000,000. The revenue for 1876 was \$76,000,000—a falling off from 1875, when it was \$79,237,000. The decrease for 1877 will be still more, and the prospect for 1878 is even worse.

The oldest firm in London is that of Messrs. Martin & Co., established in 1555, or over 320 years ago. Two other firms, those of Messrs. Child & Co., and Messrs. Goslings & Sharpe, were established before 1650. Of bankers, Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. was founded in 1763, and the oldest publishing house is that of Messrs. Longman, who have done business continuously since 1720.

New Advertisements.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.

The Stock in Trade of the Estate of S. KEITH & CO.

WILL BE SOLD AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

Worsted Coatings, Beavers, Pilots, Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Ready-made Clothing, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AND HATS, WILL BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST.

Clothing Made to Order AS USUAL.

C. V. M'GREGOR,

Assignee.

N. B.—Coat, Vest, and Pant Makers wanted immediately.

C. V. McG., South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown, Feb. 5, 1878—2m 2aw

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 and Amending Acts.

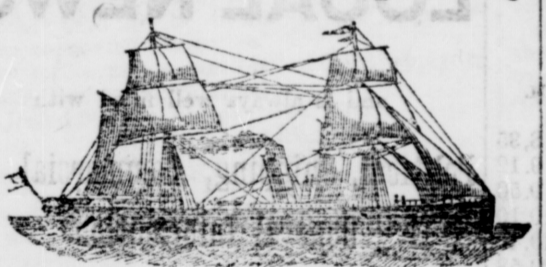
In the matter of SYLVANUS KEITH, an Insolvent.

ALL persons indebted to the above Insolvent are hereby notified to pay their accounts to me, and to me only.

C. V. M'GREGOR, Assignee.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Feb. 5, 1878—4t

1878. Ocean Steamship Co'y



OF P. E. ISLAND. SPRING TRIP.

The First-class Iron Screw Steamship

"Prince Edward," 1334 Tons Register, Cased 190 A1, which is the highest class at Lloyds,

Robert Fraser, Commander, Will be on the Berth at Glasgow to receive Cargo about the 15th March, Leaving Glasgow for Liverpool, about the 5th April, and will leave

Liverpool for Charlottetown

On or about the 15th April, Carrying Freight at through rates from London, deliverable at Charlottetown, Pictou, Georgetown, Summerside, Souris, Alberton and Shediac.

For Freight or Passage, apply, in London, to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 69 Cornhill; in Glasgow, to JAMES KELSO, junr., 134 St. Vincent Street; in Liverpool, to PITCAIRN BROTHERS, Brockley Buildings, 51 South John Street; in Pictou, N. S., to NOONAN & DAVIES; or here, to

PEAKE BRO'S & Co., Managers. Charlottetown, Feb. 2, 1878.

New Advertisements.

GROCERY

Provision Store!

Cor. Great George & Kent Sts.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he still keeps on hand a choice assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS OLD STAND, and will be pleased to have them call and inspect for themselves.

ON HAND, 10 CHESTS CONGOU TEA,

("New Season")

1,000 Lbs. Canadian Cheese,

10 Casks American Kerosene Oil,

(120° test; 35 cts. per gal.)

20 BARRELS SUGAR

(all kinds),

100 Bbls. Sup. Extra Flour,

3 Puns. Very Choice

MOLASSES

20 doz. Pickles, 20 doz. Assorted Jams

20 boxes Dessert Prunes,

100 Tins Sardines.

CANS PEACHES, PINEAPPLES,

STRAWBERRIES, TOMATOES,

NEW RAISINS, ZANTE CURRANTS,

DRIED APPLES, STEWING PRUNES,

300 QUARTS CRANBERRIES,

GREEN CRAPEL.

500 LBS. SMOKED HALIBUT,

25 QTLs. CODFISH,

100 BOXES DIGBY HERRING.

and all goods usually found in a First-

Class Grocery Store.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED BY THE MONTH

DONALD NICHOLSON.

Jan. 16, 1878—y.

KING SQUARE HOUSE!

WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

CARRIAGE GOODS

Consisting in part of

Iron, Steel, and Castings,

Spokes and Rims,

Axles and Springs.

We call special attention to HENRY'S PATENT

SINGLE PLY

Cast Steel Carriage Springs,

for which we are agents. We warrant

each Set.

OUR PRICES ARE VERY LOW

BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, Jan. 9, 1878.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.,

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Build-

ings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on

Vessels on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences.

Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MAULEOD (Union Bank),

Agent for Prince Edward Island.

June, 1877—

OUR STOCK

FOR

CARRIAGE BUILDERS

IS VERY COMPLETE.

Over 50 Tons Bar Iron,

40 Bales, Tire Steel,

200 Elliptic Carriage Springs,

110 sets AXLES.

ASSORTED SIZES, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch,

and a very large Stock of

CARRIAGE & MILL BOLTS,

RING BOLTS, STEP PADS, &c.

which we offer to cash and prompt paying

customers at better prices than ever before.

W. E. DAWSON & CO.

Jan. 18—2aw ar Si