

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 4.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1879.

NO. 571.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

Is Published every Evening.  
OFFICE:  
KINGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER  
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Six Months, \$2 50  
Three Months, 1 25  
One Month, 0 50  
One Week, 0 12

Advertising at most moderate rates.  
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly advertisements, on application.

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

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. II.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER  
MONDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1878.

### Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express.	No. 3 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 8.10 am	
Cardigan	" 8.35 "	
M. Stewart Jun	ar 9.55 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 10.05 "	
Ch'town	" 11.20 "	
	" 11.40 "	
	dp 8.00 am	Dp 3.30 pm
Royalty Jun.	" 8.20 "	" 3.50 "
N. Wiltshire	" 9.12 "	" 4.45 "
Hunter River	" 9.30 "	" 5.03 "
Breadalbane	" 10.08 "	" 5.41 "
County Line	" 10.18 "	" 5.51 "
Kensington	" 11.00 "	" 6.30 "
Summerside	ar 11.30 "	ar 7.00 "
	dp 2.40 pm	
Wellington	" 3.32 "	
Port Hill	" 4.16 "	
O'Leary	" 5.33 "	
Alberton	ar 6.35 "	
Tignish	dp 7.25 "	

### Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 7.00 am	
Alberton	" 7.45 "	
O'Leary	" 8.47 "	
Port Hill	" 10.05 "	
Wellington	" 10.48 "	
	ar 11.40 "	
Summerside	dp 2.30 pm	Dp 8.45 am
Kensington	" 3.00 "	" 9.15 "
County Line	" 3.40 "	" 9.57 "
Breadalbane	" 3.50 "	" 10.08 "
Hunter River	" 4.28 "	" 10.47 "
N. Wiltshire	" 4.45 "	" 11.02 "
Royalty Jun.	" 5.40 "	" 11.55 "
Ch'town	ar 6.00 "	ar 12.15 pm
	dp 2.55 "	
Royalty Jun.	" 3.15 "	
Mt. Stewart	ar 4.30 "	
Cardigan	dp 4.40 "	
Georgetown	" 6.00 "	
	ar 6.25 "	

### SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.	STATIONS.	No. 6 Mixed.
Souris	Dp 7.00 A.M.	Mt S'tw't Jnc	Dp 4.40 P.M.
Harmony	" 7.23 "	Morell	" 5.22 "
St. Peters	" 8.42 "	St. Peters	" 5.54 "
Morell	" 9.13 "	Harmony	" 7.12 "
Mt S'tw't Jnc	ar 9.55 "	Souris	ar 7.35 "

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE,  
Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways Sup't. P. E. I. R.  
Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1878.  
p ne ar h pres kca sp sj ap 6i

## GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that Before Taking follow as a se-After Taking, quence of self-abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free, by mail, on receipt of the money, by addressing

The Gray Medicine Co.,  
Windsor, Ont., Canada.  
Sold in Charlottetown by all Druggists, and by all wholesale and retail Druggists in the United States and Canada.  
January 24, 1879.

EMPLOYMENT.—In every village and township of P. E. Island not yet occupied, one active, intelligent Lady or Gentleman can obtain a most respectable and very profitable engagement. Address, with full particulars, D. DOWNE & CO.,  
Box 1964, Montreal.

## PRINCE STREET FURNITURE FACTORY.

JAMES HOBBS,  
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker.

ALL kinds of Household Furniture made to order, of the latest styles, CHEAP and GOOD.  
School Desks made, the CHEAPEST and BEST in the City.  
The strictest attention given to the UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT at very low charges.  
March 24, 1879—h ne

## UNDERTAKING, &C.

JAMES M. BUTCHER is now prepared to give close personal attention to all funerals that may be entrusted to him.

COFFINS, CASKETS, &C.,  
of various sizes, styles and quality, always on hand, ready-made.

"PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES."  
Ch'town, February, 24, 1879.

## E. G. HUNTER,

Italian and American Marble,  
Monuments, Tablets, Headstones,

MANTLES, CENTRE TABLE TOPS, BUREAU AND COMMODE TOPS, WASH BOWL SLABS, &C., &C.

Prices to suit, and satisfaction guaranteed.  
Designs furnished on application.

Corner Hillsborough and Kent Streets, Charlottetown.  
November 6, 1878.

## COMMERCIAL

Union Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - \$12,500,000.

INSURANCE effected against Fire on all descriptions of Property throughout the Island.  
Low rates and prompt settlement of losses.

HORACE HASZARD,  
Agent for P. E. Island.  
Ch'town, Dec. 20, 1878—

## No. 35 Water St., Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Branch

—OF THE—

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

FIRE AND LIFE.

## INSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital, \$9,733,332.00  
Paid up Capital, 1,216,666.00

CHIEF OFFICES—Edinburgh, 64 Princess Street; London, 61 Threadneedle Street.  
Nine-Tenths of the Profits of the Life Assurance Business are divided every Five Years. The Tables of Rates are moderate.

Fire Insurances effected on nearly every description of Property, at the LOWEST RATES of Premium, corresponding to the nature of the risk.  
Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

G. W. DEBLOIS,  
General Agent.  
Dec. 14.

## QUEEN INSURANCE CO'Y. OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.  
Special rates for isolated residences.  
Losses settled promptly.

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

## WAGSTAFF'S HOTEL.

The Subscriber having fitted up the Hotel formerly known as

THE RANKIN HOUSE,

in first class style, is now prepared to give comfortable accommodation to

Permanent and Transient Boarders.

Tourists and others will receive every attention at the Wagstaff's Hotel.

W.M. WAGSTAFF.  
May 25, 1878

The place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER Printing Room

## Daily Examiner!

1879.

Advertises Cheap FOR CASH!

## JOB PRINTING

PROMPTLY, NEATLY, AND CHEAPLY DONE.

Persons who have not yet settled last year's accounts, will please do so before commencing the business of the coming season.

Small Profits—Quick Returns.  
IS OUR MOTTO.

Warned by the past, we intend to deal closer to the cash system than ever heretofore.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

Local News,  
Foreign News,  
Political News,  
Social News,  
Commercial News,  
Shipping News,

laid before Subscribers, Purchasers, and Borrowers,

EVERY EVENING,  
PRICE 2 CENTS.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Quarterly . . . . . \$1.25  
Half-Yearly . . . . . 2.50

## THE DAILY

HAS A

Largely Increased Circulation

AND IS AN EXCELLENT

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE

## WEEKLY EXAMINER

Made up from THE DAILY—a Compendium of all the News of the Week.  
Subscription price only

One Dollar a Year!

IN ADVANCE.

Sent to any address in

Great Britain or North America.

Persons having relatives or friends abroad cannot do better than send them THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

A few Advertisements only, received.  
J. W. MITCHELL, | W. L. COTTON,  
Office Sup't. Manager.

## Correspondence.

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

### New Markets.

To the Editors of the Island Press:—

GENTLEMEN—Some weeks since, through your columns, the undersigned broached a scheme for opening up new or at least remunerative markets for our farm produce, I propose now dealing with the prices that can be obtained in the English markets for our farm products, if facilities were afforded by regular steam communication. Beef, in the great market of London, sells from fourteen to twenty cents per pound, and from personal observation, I can say that some of it is poor enough, mutton being about the same price. Our sheep may be smaller than those of England, but you can see as nice a lot of meat in our little wooden market about Easter time as can be found anywhere. Horses in that market sell for from \$50 up to \$500, and we could ship a few hundred and not miss them. Eggs scarcely sell for less than twelve cents a dozen, and in New York last spring they sold as low as nine cents a dozen. There is a steady demand for all the produce we grow, and in a comparatively short time a line of steamers would be self-sustaining, besides the direct gain to the country in disposing of surplus stock which is now but a burden to the country. Last year we sold about 1,500,000 bushels of potatoes and a trade by steam with England would add, at least, an average of 10 cents per bushel to the price here, and the gain would be \$150,000. If oats were shipped in good condition, properly cleaned, and of a better sample, the prices would be much better; but as it is now, the goods are bad, mixed in ships' holds, and making a poor average. By steamer it would be possible to grade and bag oats, and the improved quality would at least command from 5 to 10 cents per bushel extra; and on 400,000 bushels at only 5 cents per bushel, \$20,000; on 500 horses at an average (improved prices) of \$20 each, there would be \$10,000, besides the advantage of selling the animals, we could well do without. The sales of 1000 head of cattle at an advanced value of \$10, would be \$10,000; sales of 3000 sheep at an average increase in value of \$1 each, \$3000; and the sales of 2000 hogs, live or dead, at an increased value of \$2 each, \$4000. To say nothing of the extra of eggs, poultry, and the export of fresh and pickled fish, for which there is an enormous demand. I believe that, with a subsidy of steamboats line from Charlotte town via Halifax to the West Indies and South America on the other, our exports can be increased in volume to the extent of at least \$200,000 per annum. It don't seem as though we are going to get any direct payments on account of our share of the award, and consequently we should agitate for some assistance to strengthen and encourage our export trade. If a petition generally signed was forwarded to Ottawa, asking for a subsidy for a line, and the case fairly put that we are not benefitted to any considerable extent by the National Policy, and besides at any time the United States Congress, by a slightly increased duty on potatoes and a very light duty on eggs, deprives us of our principal market for those and other articles; for, be it understood that, that which may be of great benefit to the other Provinces, may from the fact of our being confined to the shipment of agricultural produce and fish, prove ruinous to us.

Yours respectfully,  
HENRY COOMBS.

April 19, 1879.

### A Woman on the "Situation."

JANE SMITH GOES TO THE TEMPERANCE MEETING.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

SIR,—I went up town to do some shopping the other evening. I had left Hattie home with the baby, and Mrs. Jones said she would look in and see that the children were all safe. Well, as I was passing Mr. Dodd's shop, I saw a handbill in the window. I thought, perhaps, there was going to be a sale, and that I might be able to get a couple of cheap dresses for my little girls with the money I would get for the work I was taking home so I just stopped to read it. I found that it was not a sale at all, but an advertisement of a public temperance meeting in the Market Hall. I was going home after I did my shopping, but I thought I would like to hear what was going to be said. I saw some women going in, and, after a while, I summoned up courage to follow them. When I got to the door, some boys sung out to me that I had no vote; and, I suppose, because I was not dressed very fine, they said a good many impudent things to me. However I went up stairs. But when I saw the crowd that was there, I felt sorry I had come. But somehow I never like to turn back, and a gentleman came along and showed me to a seat. It was very warm, and everybody was whispering and every now and then when some one would come in, they would set up a great stamping, and I wondered what in the world made them do that. By-and-by a nice looking gentleman got up and said that the meeting was called for the purpose of talking to the electors about the Canada Temperance Act which they would be called upon to vote upon next week. Now, sir, I was a good bit surprised at that,

because you see it just seemed as though they were going to make politics out of temperance. I hear my Jim and Bob Smith talking politics sometimes. Well they commence to argue first, and they seem so clever that I think they are both right, but they soon get cross and commence to abuse each other's party, and then they call one another names, and I am glad to get away to the kitchen and let them fight it out. But here was a man talking about voting and not abusing anybody. That made me listen at first. Then another gentleman that I have seen in church sometimes got up and said that he would move a resolution (whatever that means), which stated that since the sale of liquor was a great cause of poverty and wickedness, it should be put a stop to. Then I opened my ears wider than ever. Why, sir, who ever heard of such a thing. How can they stop any one from selling liquor? I have known women to go down on their knees to tavern keepers and beg them not to sell their husbands liquor. I have known men to tell a liquor dealer not to dare to sell his son liquor. But it was no good to beg or threaten. The tavern keeper had the law on his side, and he laughed at the man and put the woman off with soft words, but sold the brandy all the same. Now, Mr. Editor, I am only a stupid woman. Did that gentleman—and he was a minister, too—did he mean to say that they were going to make a new law to keep people from selling liquor? I don't see, if they could make such a law, why they didn't do it long ago. And then the gentleman went on to tell all the harm drinking did. But bless you, sir, he couldn't tell me anything about that I didn't know before. I couldn't think of anything for wondering if what he said at first was true. Well, after a little, a gentleman, I heard some one say he was a very clever lawyer, got up and talked about the waste of money the habit of drinking caused. Well, he said so much about hundreds of thousands of dollars that somehow I didn't understand. You see I'm no scholar, and I don't know very well how much \$100,000 is. But anyway he set me thinking, and I remembered how many times I had asked Jim for a dollar to get baby a dress or for a new pair of shoes for Tommy, and he said he couldn't afford it, and perhaps next day he would bring home a bottle of brandy or go to a tavern and spend as much money in one week as would have got both. Well, at last I got tired of asking, and set to work to try to earn a little myself. But it isn't so easy to earn with six children and a house to look after.

Then another minister (a girl alongside of me said it was Mr. George Hodgson) got up and talked a long time, and one of the things he said was that the women there should beg their husbands to vote for this law. Well, I went home and I asked Jim how it was that he wasn't at the meeting. He was real mad when he found I was there, and he wouldn't listen much to what I said. He said I couldn't understand anything about such things; that he supposed they had made me believe that he couldn't leave off the drink when he liked, and that the people who wanted to close the taverns were all like me. They thought men were weak fools, but they would see that they weren't going to pass this law. And then he went off, and its no use for me to say any more to him about it. Now, I do believe that he just knows he can't do without the drink or he wouldn't talk like that. Oh, Mr. Editor, if you only knew how badly it makes me feel to think such a thing. Now, I will tell you why I write to you. Jim reads your paper. Can't you explain it all to him. Haven't men's wives and mothers and children any right to be thought of. But then I don't know much about such things. You tell them about this new Act. I hear lots of men say they ain't going to vote at all. So I suppose I was right at first, and that no one can take away from the groggers the right to ruin our husbands and our boys. I am sorry to trouble you so much, but try if you can say anything for

JANE SMITH.

Ch'town, April 16, 1879.

### Vennor on May and the Summer.

The irrepressible Vennor is again to the front. Under date of the 14th instant, he writes as follows:—

"A rainy period and somewhat warmer weather is now approaching, but this will again be followed on the closing days of April or beginning of May by another spell of very backward, cold and likely wintry weather. I expect snow-falls will be recorded in many parts during the fore part of May, which will be cold and wet throughout. Many think that owing to the extensive snow-falls of the past winter we are likely to have a dry and not summer season. I conclude the very opposite will be nearer to the actual state of things. The summer, at any rate up to the middle of July, will give abundance of rain, and with a temperature below the average. August, September and October will be the fairest months, but of this portion of the year and the winter following I shall have further remarks to make in a bulletin I propose publishing about midsummer. The summer season in Great Britain this year, I think, will correspond with that with us, and will, on the whole, be cool and wet, and not hot, as predicted by a Scotch meteorologist."

Forty pedestrians started on a six days walk at Gilmore's Garden, New York, on the 14th, for the six-day championship of the United States.