

THE EXAMINER.

VOL 2. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877. NO 177

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ALL the condensed steam is carried back into the boiler—preventing unpleasant odors in the kitchen. Meat, Vegetables, Puddings, &c., may all be cooked at the same time, without mingling the flavors, while each article retains all its strength and aroma, and is more palatable and nutritious than when cooked by any other mode.

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Good Family Flour,
FOR SALE AT
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Dated 9th day of November 1877.
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So Light and Simple that a Child can Work them.
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July 2, 1877—6m

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1878.

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ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,
Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.
Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

The O'Donohue Amnesty.

The O'Donohue matter has at last been settled, but under circumstances which cannot be other than deemed utterly disgraceful and humiliating to the present Cabinet. When it is remembered that the murderer Riel was not only amnestied, but was aided and abetted in his secret visit to Ottawa by those high in authority; when it is remembered that no effort was made to arrest him when he presented himself to sign the roll of Parliament; when it is remembered how he was concealed, as is alleged, in the very Government buildings, with the cognizance of some high in authority; then it is a very difficult matter to understand why another offender, the man O'Donohue, should have been left out, so to speak, in the cold. It is hard to understand the fact if we consider the subject simply as illuminated by the light of justice, but not possibly by the politics. But it seems that, at times, politics may drive a Ministry into the commission of an act of relative, if not real, justice. In such a case, however, the concession comes too late. It is an ill and sorry act of "justice" when a Government does it merely by way of expediency. But it is evident that expediency, and expediency alone, has caused the Cabinet to grant the present amnesty to the culprit, O'Donohue, one which they so sternly refused last year. Then, it appeared from the statements of the Minister of Justice of the period (Mr. Blake), that although Riel, a political offender, and murderer, to boot, had been amnestied, still there were grave difficulties in the way of dealing with O'Donohue, and that it was, hence, the opinion of the Government that "the time had not arrived for taking any action on the matter, and that no real justice * * * * * was done O'Donohue at the present moment. * * * * * Taking the exceptional circumstances under which Riel and Lepine were amnestied, which the Government had thought, and he believed still thought, had weight, they had not thought fit to agree to the present proposition, and would resist the motion of the honorable gentleman." This speech referred to a motion of Mr. Costigan proposing "that in the opinion of this House, as all distrust and disturbances have long ceased in the North-West Territories, it is just and proper that the said W. O'Donohue be placed in the same position with regard to the said troubles as Louis Riel and A. D. Lepine." That this man should have been amnestied at the same time and under the same conditions as the prime movers in the Scott murder, is self-evident, and it is somewhat hard to tell why the Minister of Justice of the year 1877 should have opposed such a scheme. And it is the harder because the same eminent lawyer some years before, as Prime Minister of Ontario, offered, in collusion with his colleagues, a reward of \$5,000 for the apprehension of the murderer Riel. But Mr. Blake is not to-day Minister of Justice, and so to-day we find the culprit O'Donohue made the subject of an amnesty. If now, why not before? Was O'Donohue worse than his friends? If so, he should not now have an amnesty extended to him. If not—if he did not do worse than commit acts of virtual assassination and rebellion, like Riel and Lepine—then he should have been pardoned before. The reason is one that does not need seeking very deeply. Much discussion has arisen concerning the position of O'Donohue, and the point has been one of embarrassment to the Government. The division on Mr. Costigan's motion was voted down by a majority of forty-five, and the list of the Government supporters was as follows:—

Messrs. Appleby, Archibald, Aylmer, Bain, Bannatyne, Barthe, Bechard, Bertram, Biggar, Blackburn, Blake, Borden, Borron, Bowman, Boyer, Brown, Buell, Burk, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Carmichael, Cartwright, Casey, Cauchon, Charlton, Cheval, Christie, Church, Cockburn, Coffin, Cook, Cunningham, Dalorne, DeVeber, Dymond, Ferris, Fleet, Fleming, Fleisher, Flynn, Frechette, Galbraith, Gibson, Gilmour, Goudge, Greenway, Guthrie, Hagar, Hall, Higinbotham, Holton, Horton, Irving, Jette, Jones, (Halifax), Kirk, Lafamme, Lajoie, Landerkin, Langlois, Laurier, Little, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Toronto), McDougall (Renfrew), Macdonald (Cape Breton), Mackenzie, McCraney, McIntyre, McIsaac, McLeod, McNab, Metcalfe, Mills, Oliver, Paterson, Perry, Pettes, Pickard, Pouliot, Power, Pay, Robillard, Ross (Durham), Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Ryan, Rymal, Scatcherd, Scriver, Shibley, Sinclair, Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Snider, St. Jean, Thompson (Haldimand), Thompson (Welland), Trow, Vail, Wallace (Albert), Wood, Workman, Young.

In this list may be seen the name of Mr. Laurier, the Minister of Inland Revenue. That gentleman has been defeated in Drummond and Archabaska, but there is an Irish vote in Quebec East. Hence this sudden extension of favour to O'Donohue.—Toronto Leader.

Remedy for Trouble.

Work is your true remedy. If misfortune hits you hard, you hit something else hard; pitch into something with a will. There's nothing like good, solid, exhausting work to cure trouble. If you have met with loss, you don't want to lie awake and think about them. You want sleep—calm, sound sleep—and eat your dinner with appetite. But you can't unless you work. If you say you don't feel like work, and go loafing all day to tell Tom, Dick and Harry the story of your woes, you'll lie awake, and keep your wife awake by your tossing, spoil your temper and your breakfast next morning, and begin to-morrow feeling ten times worse than you do to-day. There are some great troubles that only time can heal, and perhaps some that never can be healed at all; but all can be helped by the great panacea, work. Try it, you who are afflicted. It is not a patent medicine. It has proved its efficiency since first Adam and Eve left behind them, with weeping, their beautiful Eden. It is an efficient remedy. All good physicians in regular standing prescribe it in cases of mental and moral disease. It operates kindly, as well as leaving no disagreeable sequelae, and we assure you that we have taken a large quantity of it with most beneficial results. It will cure more complaints than any nostrum in the materia medica, and comes nearer to being a "cure all" than any drug in the market. And it will not sicken you if you do not take it sugar-coated.

Too Much Ingenuity.

The average husband is conceded by intelligent wives to be utterly useless when at home. He may be acute and skilful in his business, and he may be an affectionate husband and father, but when there is anything to be done in the house of the nature of repairing furniture, or removing cheap substitutes for bedsteads or mop-handles, he is of less value than his own little boy. While this is undoubtedly true of most men, there is occasionally found one whose chief delight consists in constantly practising as an amateur cabinet-maker, plumber, or carpenter. He prowls about the house, seeking articles on which he can use a little glue or varnish, and devising plans for filling up the corner of the dining-room with a few triangular shelves, and for putting up a wooden mantle-piece in the hall bed-room. The sound of his saw and hammer is heard every evening, and he goes to bed at late hours, with more paint adhering to his fingers than his wife regards as strictly necessary. It is a curious illustration of the perversity of the female sex that a husband with this fondness for doing useful things is held among wives to be even more undesirable than the kind of husband who is perfectly useless. He is charged not only with a fiendish fondness for midnight hammering but is constantly upbraided because he 'makes too many chips.' In vain does he explain that planing a board necessarily results in chips, and that sawdust is the inevitable consequence of using a saw. He is told that he ought to be ashamed of himself, and that no decent man would think of chipping all over the floor. These things, however, never dishearten a husband with a passion for carpenter's tools and paint. He remains firm in the belief that by constantly making things which he does not want, at an average cost of two dollars' worth of materials each, he is displaying a genius for economy and is on the high road to wealth.—N. Y. Times.

Mania for Drink.

The Kansas City (Mo.) Times of Wednesday has this reliable story: "A singular instance of the power of alcoholic drink was brought publicly to notice yesterday. A young gentleman, a journalist, a capitalist, and a Christian, is the victim of a suddenly acquired mania which is quite remarkable. He went to visit his former home last summer in Cincinnati. On his way home to Kansas he became sick, and, in the absence of a doctor, went to the steamboat bar and asked for and was given a drink of whisky. The drink coming upon a system unaccustomed to it, created an intoxication, which has been perpetual ever since. It gave the young man such a mania for strong drink that nothing could restrain him in his excesses. There was nothing about his intoxication offensive to those who visited him. On the contrary, his brilliant mind and inexhaustible fund of conversation seemed to be renewed. He knew that he was surrendering himself to drink and its fascinating effects, but paid no attention to the remonstrances of his friends. There was nothing violent in his excesses. He was calm, mild and genial; but insisted on drinking when he desired to drink, and he kept on drinking. He had a wife to whom he was devoted: he idolized her and made every provision for her comfort. He was a member of a church and in good standing; a good lawyer and the chosen leader of the Young Men's Republican Club. He owns a large amount of real estate, and was on the way to wealth and prosperity. He had never taken a drop of intoxicating liquor in his life before this drink taken on the Ohio steamboat. Yesterday he was taken East by his father and brother, where restraint will be put upon his actions, in the hope that the brilliant and cultivated mind may be saved from this strange and fatal infatuation."

The Dutch East India Budget, which has just been submitted to the Second Chamber at The Hague, proposes that from the year 1879 all foreigners in Java, both European and Asiatic, shall pay a personal tax and patent duty, which it is expected will yield a million florins. Provision is also made for railways and schools.

The German Government puts at a high figure the military if not the commercial value of almost direct railway communication with Italy by means of a tunnel through the Swiss Alps. It has already contributed a large amount in aid of this project, and is prepared, it seems, if the German Parliament will consent, to expend some millions of dollars more on the great work.