

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1878. NO. 222.

**BLANK BILL-HEADS,**  
**BLANK STATEMENTS,**  
 —AND—  
**BUSINESS CARDS**  
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## Notice to the Public.

SUPPLIES for the "Soup Kitchen" will reach the Committee if left at the Store of Mr. Alex. Horne, corner of Queen and Fitzroy Streets.  
 Donations of money will be received by them through Dr. Dodd and Mr. J. Quirk.  
 N. B.—Food for the sick carefully prepared by the Committee.  
 Dec. 27—11

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

### TIME TABLE NO. 8. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To come into force MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1877

#### TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 5 EXPRESS	No. 7 MIXED
GEORGETOWN	Dp. 8.1	P. M.
Cardigan	" 9.02	
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 10.35	
	" 11.46	
CHARLOTTETOWN	P. M.	P. M.
	Ar. 12.10	Dp. 2.40
	A. M.	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 9.00	" 3.05
North Wiltshire	" 9.25	" 4.02
Hunter River	" 10.22	" 4.20
Bradubane	" 10.40	" 4.20
County Line	" 11.13	" 5.00
	" 11.28	" 5.10
	P. M.	
Kensington	" 12.07	" 5.50
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.45	
	Dp. 2.00	" 6.20
Wellington	" 2.45	
Port Hill	" 3.28	
O'Leary	" 4.43	
Alberton	" 5.45	
Tignish	" 6.35	

#### TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 EXPRESS	No. 4 MIXED
TIGNISH	A. M.	
ALBERTON	Dp. 8.00	
O'Leary	" 8.55	
Port Hill	" 9.52	
Wellington	" 11.07	
	" 11.45	
	P. M.	A. M.
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.35	Dp. 8.35
	Dp. 2.10	" 9.12
Kensington	" 2.45	" 9.12
County Line	" 3.30	" 9.50
Bradubane	" 3.45	" 10.10
Hunter River	" 4.25	" 10.40
North Wiltshire	" 4.35	" 10.55
Royalty Junction	" 5.30	" 11.50
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 5.55	
	Dp. 2.05	" 12.20
Royalty Junction	" 2.30	
MT. STEWART Junc.	Ar. 3.40	
Cardigan	Dp. 3.50	
GEORGETOWN.	Ar. 5.12	
	Ar. 5.44	

#### SOURIS BRANCH.

#### Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 MIXED	STATIONS.	No. 6 MIXED
	A. M.		P. M.
Souris	Dp. 7.30	Mt. St'w't Jc	Dp. 3.50
Harmony	" 7.50	Lot 40	" 4.26
St. Peter's	" 9.11	Morell	" 4.32
Morell	" 9.42	St. Peter's	" 5.05
Lot 40	" 9.44	Harmony	" 6.20
Mt St'w't Jnc	Ar. 10.25	Souris	Ar. 6.45

C. J. BRYDGES, W. McKECHNIE  
 Gen. Superintendent Sup't. P. E. I.,  
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**ROUND & NUT** at  
 W. W. CLARKE'S  
 Charlottetown, Jan. 3—4w 2aw

1878.

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and sold by all respectable dealers throughout the Island. Jan. 3—

## 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 before 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 elsewhere, and cannot fail to become so here.

Though the finish of our Photographs cannot be excelled, we would direct attention to the beautiful

### Glass 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. 10, 1877—3m eod

### Queen Isabella.

Queen Isabella is just at this moment in a sad predicament. Espousing too entirely the cause of Don Ramero Puenta, her very private secretary, has brought down upon her a very natural proof of the anger of her son. He has cut off her supplies. She was paid annually 75,000 francs. She will no longer receive a sou, and this may have the effect of chilling the ardent friendship of the private secretary. At any rate it will place her ex-Majesty in unpleasant circumstances. She has just posed at the Salle des Ventas a very fine pearl necklace, but the price asked (450,000 francs) frightened off the buyers. Queen Isabella sought out Don Carlos. This was an ill-advised action, and cost the parties dearly. One lost a very liberal annuity, the other was sent out of France. The Legitimists' journals are aghast at this summary treatment of royal blood.

### Neal Dow.

The Boston Post, commenting on Neal Dow's recent appearance before the Joint Special Committee on the Liquor Law of the Massachusetts Legislature, says:—

"It is to be hoped that the Joint Special Committee on the Liquor Law will consider well the advice of Gen. Neal Dow, and give us this year a prohibitory law that means something. Make liquor selling, as Gen. Dow urges, a capital offence. We have tried the more lenient method, and it has been a failure. Twenty years of punishment by fine and imprisonment only increased the traffic and bred drunkards. Now let us make it a hanging matter, since it is plain that nothing short of that effects anything. Besides, it would be a welcome novelty. The public is weary of the uninteresting spectacle of juries who will not convict and of a State Police subsisting on blackmail, and would hail with delight the more exciting experience of the scaffold, the black cap, the drop, as a substitute. The probability that the whole population must be hanged before the experiment prove successful should not operate prejudicially in this matter."

### Tearless Madness.

One of the most curious facts connected with madness in the utter absence of tears amidst the insane, observes the *British Medical Journal*. Whatever the form of madness, tears are conspicuous by their absence, as much in the depression of melancholia, or the excitement of mania, as in the utter apathy of dementia. If a patient in a lunatic asylum be discovered in tears, it will be found that it is either a patient commencing to recover, or an emotional outbreak in an epileptic, who is scarcely truly insane; while actually insane patients appear to have lost the power of weeping; it is only returning reason which can once more unloose the fountains of their tears. Even when a lunatic is telling one in fervid language how she has been deprived of her children, or the outrages that have been perpetrated on herself, her eye is never even moist. The ready gush of tears which accompanies the plaint of the sane woman contrasts with the dry-eyed appeal of the lunatic. It would, indeed, seem that tears give relief to feelings which when pent up lead to madness. It is one of the privileges of reason to be able to weep. Amidst all the misery of the insane, they can find no relief in tears. Poets, time out of mind, have noted the absence of tears when the accession of grief is very great. The excess of Donna Julia's grief is finely depicted when she says, "Mine eyeballs burn and throb, but have no tears."

### The Baptists in Canada.

The publication of what are termed Year Books by the Baptists of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces give us some idea of the strength of this denomination in the Dominion. In Manitoba and British Columbia the Baptists appear to be few in number; but in the Western Provinces they are not only strong but evidently increasing in strength and influence.

In Ontario and Quebec there are 390 churches, with a membership of 26,772; in the Maritime Provinces there are 341 churches and 36,601 members; being a total of 744 churches and 63,353 members. It is said that in the Eastern Provinces the number of Baptists has doubled in twenty years; in Ontario and Quebec the denomination has almost trebled its strength in the same time.

The Baptists take considerable interest in mission work. The churches in the East have hitherto paid more attention to foreign missions than to home missions. The Ontario Baptists, on the other hand, have always looked after the home work; and it is not a great many years since it first began to attend to the wants of the heathen in distant lands. At present, however; foreign missions are prosecuted with considerable enthusiasm by the Baptists all over the Dominion, who, for this purpose, are, we believe, united irrespective of provinces, and support a number of missionaries in India.

Denominational education is not overlooked. Acadia College in Nova Scotia has an established reputation, while the Institute at Woodstock is rapidly advancing towards the front rank of colleges. Acadia has an endowment of \$80,000 which they are trying to increase by the addition of \$100,000 more. An effort is also to be made to endow the Woodstock School.

### Earl Dufferin and Canada.

The speeches which Earl Dufferin delivered in Manitoba and the North West have been reprinted in England, apparently for the purpose of influencing certain classes of people in the direction of founding new homes in that distant region. The editor says:—

"But these utterances were all surpassed by Lord Dufferin in taking leave of Manitoba, in a speech made at a farewell banquet at Winnipeg. Everybody knows that Lord Dufferin is one of the most classic and ornate orators of this day, and that he had a power of describing natural objects and natural wonders, which soars to the highest regions of oratorical genius. No wonder that the Canadian pioneers who listened to these grand tones and magnificent periods were quite wild with excitement. The reports in the Canadian papers speak at almost every sentence of tremendous cheering. The Canadians were listening to their own feelings with regard to the beautiful region which they inhabit, put into language of unrivalled purity and beauty. A romance has passed into the daily life of every one of them. They were being nerved for further effort and encouraging in their great and glorious mission of relieving the misery and poverty of Europe, by pouring into the lap of their original mother, the rich abundance of the West. Such a speech has a distinctly elevating and ennobling effect upon those who heard it, and upon those who have read it. To the teeming millions of the Old World looking for careers for their sons or for themselves, such a speech must operate almost with the inspiration of revelation. It opens up a new prospect. It speaks of land almost unknown a year or two ago, but which is found to be a metaphor of the Scriptures, to be flowing with milk and honey. In the lonely cabin of the Irish peasant, the over-crowded cottage of the English laborer, in the mechanic's work-room, such words must enter as words of life and of hope. To the farmer struggling against high rents and unprofitable harvests, such a speech opens up quite a new vista of the future. Extracts given them but an inadequate idea of this magnificent, but evidently unprepared, oration, for which Canada owes an everlasting debt of gratitude of the man of genius who delivered it.

### The Trouble with Beecher.

Commenting on a recent sermon delivered by the Rev. H. W. Beecher, the *New York Sun* says:—

It seems that on Sunday Mr. Beecher was affected to tears by the thought of the terrible moral condition of mankind. "I can't think of these things," he remarked, wiping his eyes.

Yet, after all, men are just about as good as it would be reasonable to expect them to be. The percentage of criminals in society is really very small, and if the newspapers didn't have to publish the records of the criminal courts, we should know little about flagrant offences against the moral code. The mass of people behave themselves properly enough, bearing with much fortitude those trials which must inevitably attend our earthly lot.

But if Beecher looked at himself he might reasonably feel despondent for mankind. He is the son of a minister who in his day kindled the flames of some of the greatest religious revivals we have experienced in this country, and his sister, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, wrote a novel which had a very important influence in relieving the South of the incubus of slavery. He was brought up amid Puritanic surroundings, and should have inherited a very sensitive conscience; but a persistent course of hypocrisy and duplicity destroys the most finely organized moral nature, and sends a man capable of doing the best things straight to the devil.

We are not surprised, therefore, that Beecher's rhetorical picture of the possibilities of moral degradation in man wrung from him eye tears, which are easily shed. He is himself an appalling example of the ruin which is sure to attend a hypocrite.

He is a very hardy man else he could never have perjured himself with so much nonchalance as he did at the scandal trial, and for days together, at the same time, keeping up his preaching in Plymouth Church. It must have been a severe strain on him, and the fact that he was able to bear it showed him to be a man of really extraordinary endurance.

Mr. Beecher has doubts about the existence of hell; but he must have found by this time that the path of truth and uprightness, though it may be narrow, is a pleasanter one to tread than that of duplicity and hypocrisy.

Among the floral decorations at a recent betrothal party in New York was a magnificence ship, whose yards were of pure white carnations, the sides of lilies of the valley and rare orchids, while the decks were freighted heavily with a variety of superb rosebuds and violets.

The Suez Canal is doing an increasingly profitable business. The tolls received in 1875 amounted to \$5,777,260; in 1876, \$5,994,999; in 1877, \$6,552,279. In 1877 1,663 passed through the canal, making an average in tolls of \$3,946 for each vessel.

An invalid Frenchman who hired a horse every evening from a livery stable keeper particularly desired the hostler to see that the horse had nothing to eat for dinner. "Because," he remarked, "Monsieur le docteur he say I mus' take ze gentle exercise on ze empty stomach."