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TIME TABLE NO. 8.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To come into force MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1877

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 5 EXPRESS		No. 7 Mixed	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
GEORGETOWN	Dp. 8.4			
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			
North Wiltshire	" 9.25		3.05	
Hunter River	" 10.22		4.02	
Bradalbane	" 10.40		4.20	
County Line	" 11.18		5.00	
	" 11.28		5.10	
	P.M.			
Kensington	" 12.07		5.50	
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.45			
	Dp. 2.00		6.20	
	A.M.			
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.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
TIGNISH	Dp. 8.00			
ALBERTON	" 8.55			
O'Leary	" 9.52			
Port Hill	" 11.07			
Wellington	" 11.48			
	P.M.	A.M.		
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.35	Dp. 8.35		
	Dp. 2.10	Dp. 9.12		
Kensington	" 2.48	" 9.50		
County Line	" 3.30	" 10.10		
Bradalbane	" 3.40	" 10.48		
Hunter River	" 4.20	" 10.48		
North Wiltshire	" 4.35	" 10.50		
Royalty Junction	" 5.30	" 11.56		
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 5.55			
	Dp. 2.05	" 12.20		
Royalty Junction	" 2.30			
MT. STEWART Junc.	Ar. 3.40			
Cardigan	Dp. 3.50			
GEORGETOWN.	" 5.12			
	Ar. 5.40			

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 MIXED.		No. 6 MIXED.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Souris	Dp. 7.30	Mt. St'w't Jc.	Dp. 3.50	
Harmony	" 7.55	Lot 40	" 4.26	
St. Peter's	" 9.10	Morell	" 4.32	
Morell	" 9.42	St. Peter's	" 5.05	
Lot 40	" 9.48	Harmony	" 6.20	
Mt St'w't Jnc.	Ar. 10.25	Souris	Ar. 6.45	

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Superintendent Govt. Railways. W. McKECHNIE, Supt. P. E. I. Railway.

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 thankfully received by them through Dr. Dodd and Mr. J. Quirk.

N. B.—Food for the sick carefully prepared by the Committee. Nov. 30, 1877.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS

ALL TEACHERS should send their certificate to obtain salary to the Education Office by mail, not later than the 8th of April.

This certificate is the only document required at the end of March and September, and should contain the number of the School District.

EDWARD MANNING, Supt. of Education. Ch'town, March 27—1w

1878.

THE

Weekly Examiner

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IN DULL TIMES

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55 ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,

Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.

Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

[From the Patriot.]

St. PETERSBURG, April 6.

The Earl of Salisbury's circular was communicated to Gortschakoff yesterday.

It is said in official circles that a great many of the British objections might have been removed in Congress, but it is now altogether impossible to imagine any pacific solution.

The majority of the officials here, as well as the public in general, regard war inevitable, and do not show the slightest disposition to shrink from the grave consequences of a long struggle, which they now pretty clearly foresee.

Moscow, April 6.

A society which was formed here some time ago to aid the Russian maritime commerce have unanimously resolved to open subscriptions throughout the Russian Empire, to organize a volunteer fleet of light vessels for the purpose of destroying the enemy's commerce.

In accordance with Russia's advice to prepare for a renewal of war, Montenegro will immediately raise her forces to 25,000 men, who are to be armed with Martini-Henri rifles.

The Roumanian disclosures of Russia's threat towards Roumania have caused a profound sensation.

LONDON, April 6.

Count Andrassy has replied to the Earl of Salisbury. He declares that he also regards the acceptance of the treaty as impossible, and asks for specific stipulations from England.

It is the present intention of the Government to keep the channel squadron near Malta, so as to be available for the transportation of troops therefrom. Every arrangement has been made so that 3,000 or 4,000 troops can be embarked in a few hours.

Early Rising.

A writer in Harper has been studying the subject of early rising, and has come to a slightly different conclusion to that of the early philosopher. He says:—"The general axioms on the subject of early rising which were enunciated by Franklin do not apply to the present day nor to city life. What is gained even for useful work by rising at six, and then being obliged to take a nap in the middle of the day? Why not do up all our sleeping at once, and have a clear sweep for work? If, again, one could carefully rake up and cover the embers of his fire at 9 p. m., and sleep the sleep of the righteous till six, he might possibly rise at six, or even five, though why, even in that case, any sane person should insist on doing two hours' work before eating, and call such action virtue, I could never understand. I myself know two young women, of New England birth and training, who, though they go into much evening society, and are frequently awake at midnight or after each week during the New York winter, yet persist in being punctual every morning at the half-past seven breakfast of the family. True, they have no appetites; true, they take long naps in the afternoon; true, they break down every year by March; yet they gallantly go to the assault every autumn, and would feel ashamed and guilty, if they did otherwise. So strong is the force of superstition!

On the Science of Patching.

Will you allow me to give the result of a rather large experience in the science of patching? I shall begin with the perhaps original axiom that a patch must be rectangular. A round or "crooked" one will inevitably thrust itself into notice, as it is impossible to match the threads. Then a patch should never be "laid on," but always "set in." To this end, first cut away carefully by a thread all that is in the least worn, and turn back and baste down a seam all around. The corners may be slashed slightly in a diagonal direction to keep them square. Then to this opening fit the patch exactly, with the edges turned and basted; sew it in "over and over" on the wrong side with thread of the precise shade and very fine, sewing alternate opposite sides to avoid trouble with the corners. The extra thickness caused by the folded corners of the patch itself should be cut out after sewing, and a little fine darning added to keep them secure. Now slightly dampen and press on the wrong side, and you have a neat piece of mending which cannot be seen a few feet away.

Figures and striped goods must of course be carefully matched; heavy woollen fabrics, such as men and boys wear, need not have seams turned, the clean cut edge being strong enough to hold.

My method, when properly followed, will I think, draw from more than one little boy the surprised question:—"Why! mother, are these new trousers? I don't see any patches."—New York Post.

When a certain Lady Rolfe refused, soon after her husband's death, to let the hounds go out, a learned sergeant-at-law asked Chief Justice Tyndal whether there would be any harm if they were allowed to do so with a piece of crape around their necks. "I can hardly think," said Sir Nicholas, "that a piece of crape is necessary; it will surely suffice if they are in full cry."

Habits of Disrespect in the Family.

One of the dangers of home life is this habit of disrespect—that which is bred by familiarity. People who are all beauty and sunshine for a crowd of strangers, for whom they have not the slightest affection, and all ugliness and gloom for their own, by whose love they live. The pleasant little prettiness of dress and personal adornment, which make the desire to please, are put on purely for the admiration of those whose admiration goes for nothing, while the house companions are treated only to the ragged gowns and threadbare coat, the tousled hair and stubby beard, which, if marking the ease and comfort or the *ans facon* of home, mark also the indifference and disrespect that do so much damage to the sweetness and delicacy of daily life. And what is true of the dress is still truer of the manners and tempers of home, in both of which we often find too, that want of respect which seems to run side by side with affection in the custom of familiarity. It is a regrettable habit under any of its conditions, but never more so than when it invades the home and endangers still more that which is already too much endangered by other things. Parents and bringers-up do not pay enough attention to this in the young. They allow habits of disrespect to be formed—rude, rough, insolent, and impatient, and save over the sore with the stereotyped excuse, "they mean nothing by it," which, if they look at it aright, is worse than no excuse at all; for if they really do mean nothing by it, and their disrespect is not what it seems to be, the result of strong anger, or uncontrollable temper, but is merely a habit, then it ought to be conquered without the loss of time, being merely a manner that hurts all parties alike.

Traits of a Gentleman.

Why does every traveller feel that an Arab is a gentleman, or that a Turk is a gentleman? Because both the Turk and the Arab manifest perfect self-possession, without a touch of self-assertion, have an air of command devoid of arrogance, are tranquil amid riot, and composed amid difficulty and disturbance. These qualities seem to us to spring from habits of command, and from an inherent sense of superiority; and the observation will apply with equal force to English gentlemen. A gentleman is a gentleman, and there's an end on't. He does not want to be anybody else, because he does not recognize any superior, save of the titular or disciplinary sort. Your vulgar person, or even your person who, without being vulgar, is not a gentleman, is conscious of his inferiority, and periodically labors to conceal or cloud it. There is no concealing it, and the attempt only exposes the fact more glaringly to view. This sort of person, too, is not calm, not self-possessed; he is fussy, solicitous, dominated by circumstances instead of quietly settling down to a level with them. This by no means implies that a gentleman must not cope with circumstances when they are important enough to demand the exercise of his energies. But when he comes out of the battle, or the senate, or the hunting-field, no matter what he has gone through, he is composed and quiet once more. He never swaggers; he never makes unnecessary apologies or explanations. He takes things as he finds them. Now and then, no doubt, the idiosyncrasies of genius will lend an exceptional fervor to the manner of a gentleman; Lady Bessington was so surprised that Byron's manner in conversation was not as quiet as she would have expected from a person of his rank. The observation was at once stupid and snobbish. There is no cut-and-dry receipt for a gentleman; but he is as unmistakable to those who know one, as the color of a flower, or the scent of a leaf.

The Only Resort.—The Detroit Free Press thus muses on the situation:—"He stood raving around the Central Market, a drop of rain finding its way down his spinal column now and then. He recognized the fact that the season had closed, and that sleeping under sheds had become cold and monotonous. 'I've got to lay out plans for the winter,' he was heard muttering as he dived into his empty pockets. 'I'm kinder 'fraid that the public are sick of grasshopper and fire sufferers, and I know they are up to snuff on the dodge of the clergyman driven out of Arkansas by the Ku-Klux. Let's see: I might be a Russian or a Turkish exile, but I can't talk the language. I might be a settler driven out of Idaho by the Indians, but the war is ended. All these kerosene and gunpowder accidents are old, the public don't care any more who gets hurt on the railroads, and my eyes are too good to play off blind.' 'No other hand organ wouldn't pay, the chestnut business is too cold, and folks won't buy any more tooth-ache cure. Hang it, all the dodges are played, and here I am hungry as a wolf and clothes all gone! It looks as if the day wasn't far off when we'll all have to go to work and wear ourselves down to the bone to get a living.'

Rossini, walking one day in Passy with a friend, passed a stout street musician singing to a guitar, in the most horrible manner, the serenade from *Il Barbiere*. The composer stopped and gave the vocalist a piece of money. "What," said his friend, astonished—"you encourage such a robust mendicant? He has no infirmity needing pity." "Oh," returned Rossini, "didn't you hear the voice with which he is afflicted?"

DEFINITION'S ARTFUL AID.—"What is a junction, nurse?" asked a seven-year-old fairy, the other day, of an elderly lady who stood by her side on a railway platform. "A junction, my dear," answered nurse, with the air of a very superior person indeed, "why, it's a place where two roads separates."

Humorous.

Billings says:—"There is no man who needs so much watching as the one who is all the time watching some one else."

The Sultan has a handy way of paying borrowed money. He suddenly discovers that the lender is a conspirator, and said capitalist is at once lost sight of.

At twenty you know everything; at thirty you have your doubts; at forty there are some things you don't know; at fifty you are sure only of your ignorance.

"Yaw, she's a deuced fine gwirl, and alt that, you know, Charlie; but I cawnt throw myself away on anything less than a hundred thawsaand, yer know, old fellow!"

"I say, John, when did you get that horrible looking hat?" "Please, yer honour," said John, "it's an old one of yours that Missis gave me yesterday when you went to town."

Dean Swift said that the reason a certain university was a learned place was that most persons took some learning there, and but few brought any away with them, and so it accumulated.

The longest sentence on record was constructed by a western judge. He sentenced a man for life, and afterwards slapped two more years to the sentence because the prisoner called him "no gentleman."

A nigger minstrel is sitting for his carte in character. Operator—"Now, sir, look pleasant—smile a little." Minstrel smiles. "Oh! that will never do. It is too wide for the instrument."

"A Fellow Feeling Makes us Wondrous Kind."—"What! going to leave us, James?" "Yes, sir; I am very sorry, sir; but I really can't put up with missus any longer." "Ah, James! Think how long I've put up with her."

"My wife," remarked one benedict to another, "has just the loveliest head of hair you ever saw. When she lets it down, it reaches in a mass of ringlets below her waist." "That's nothing," replies the other; "when my wife lets her's down, it falls to the floor."

"What are you after, my dear?" said a grandmother to a little boy, who was sidling along a room, and casting furtive glances at a gentleman who was paying a visit. "I am trying, grandma, to steal papa's hat out of the room without letting the gentleman know it; he wants him to think he's out."

Matrimony among deaf mutes has its disadvantages as well as its sweets—at least so thinks the husband in Lafayette, Ind., who returning home late found his door locked against him. No amount of pounding was loud enough to arouse his sleeping spouse, and he was forced to smash a window and crawl into his dwelling.

A man, to whom some wonderful story was told on the authority of a penny paper, declined to believe it, saying he distrusted all he saw in "cheap prints." "Why shouldn't you believe the cheap papers," he was asked, "as soon as others?" "Because," was the ready answer, "I don't think they can afford to speak the truth for the money."

SCENE IN HORSE-CAR.—Enter determined looking female, to whom a slender-looking gentleman offers his seat. "I always like to oblige the weaker sex," affably remarked the youth. "Weaker sex, indeed! Any more of your impertinence, young man, and you'll see whether I'm weak or not!" Then assuming a defiant air, she gratefully sat down in the vacant seat.

Wheeling, W. Va., has a very eccentric storekeeper, who will not sell an article of any kind to a cross-eye man, or one who wears his hat on the side of his head. If he leaves his house to go to his place of business and meets a cross-eyed man, he will return home, take off his hat and coat, and remain in doors a considerable time before again venturing out.

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Corner Kent and Prince Streets, }
Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1878. } 3m 2aw

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