

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1878.

NO. 226.

## ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1878.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 2nd day, 4h 05m. a. m., N. E.  
First Quarter, 10th day, 9h. 05m. a. m., N. E.  
Full Moon, 17th day, 7h. 05m. a. m., N. W.  
Last Quarter, 23rd day, 11h. 00m. p. m., N. E.

DAY OF WEEK.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Dy's len.
1 Friday	7 29	4 58	7 14	10 32	9 34
2 Saturday	28 5	00 7	31 11	7 37	
3 Sunday	27	2 7	50 11	49 41	
4 Monday	26	4 8	5 morn	43 43	
5 Tuesday	25	5 8	21 0	8 47	
6 Wednesday	24	7 8	35 0	37 50	
7 Thursday	22	9 8	50 1	9 52	
8 Friday	19	10 9	8 1	40 54	
9 Saturday	18	12 9	29 2	17 51	
10 Sunday	17	13 9	58 2	59 10 1	
11 Monday	16	15 10	35 3	56 4	
12 Tuesday	14	16 11	27 4	32 7	
13 Wednesday	12	18 11	31 6	48 10	
14 Thursday	11	19 1	52 8	12 13	
15 Friday	9	20 3	38 9	17 15	
16 Saturday	8	22 4	45 10	9 19	
17 Sunday	7	23 6	11 10	55 22	
18 Monday	6	25 7	37 11	28 25	
19 Tuesday	3	26 8	58 11	59 28	
20 Wednesday	1	28 10	19 12	34 31	
21 Thursday	6 59	29 11	40 1	34 31	
22 Friday	57	31 morn		1 53 37	
23 Saturday	55	33 0	57 2	49 40	
24 Sunday	52	34 2	10 3	54 43	
25 Monday	51	35 3	12 5	19 46	
26 Tuesday	49	37 4	4 6	49 49	
27 Wednesday	47	38 4	43 7	53 52	
28 Thursday	6 45	5 40	5 15	8 49 56	

## 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	
	Dp.	Ar.	Dp.	Ar.
GEORGETOWN				
Cardigan	Dp. 8.54	" 9.02		
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25	Dp. 10.35		
Royalty Junction	" 11.46			
CHARLOTTETOWN				
Royalty Junction	P.M. Ar. 12.10	P.M. Dp. 2.40		
North Wiltshire	Dp. 9.06	" 9.06		
Hunter River	" 10.22	" 4.02		
Bradalbane	" 10.40	" 4.20		
County Line	" 11.18	" 5.00		
Kensington	" 11.28	" 5.10		
SUMMERSIDE	P.M. Ar. 12.07	" 5.50		
Wellington	Ar. 12.45	" 6.20		
Port Hill	Dp. 2.00	" 2.45		
O'Leary	" 2.45	" 3.28		
Alberton	" 3.28	" 4.43		
Tignish	" 4.43	" 5.45		
	" 5.45	" 6.35		

### TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 EXPRESS		No. 4 MIXED	
	Dp.	Ar.	Dp.	Ar.
TIGNISH				
ALBERTON	Dp. 8.00	" 8.55		
O'Leary	" 8.55	" 9.52		
Port Hill	" 9.52	" 11.07		
Wellington	" 11.07	" 11.48		
SUMMERSIDE	P.M. Ar. 12.35	" 2.45		
Kensington	Dp. 2.10	Dp. 8.35		
County Line	" 2.45	" 9.12		
Bradalbane	" 3.30	" 9.50		
Hunter River	" 3.40	" 10.10		
North Wiltshire	" 4.20	" 10.40		
Royalty Junction	" 4.35	" 10.58		
CHARLOTTETOWN	" 5.30	" 11.56		
Royalty Junction	Ar. 5.55	" 12.20		
MT. STEWART Junc.	Dp. 2.30	" 3.40		
Cardigan	Ar. 3.40	Dp. 3.50		
GEORGETOWN.	" 5.12	Ar. 5.40		

### SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West.		Going East.	
STATIONS.	No. 5 MIXED.	STATIONS.	No. 6 MIXED.
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 Jc	Ar. 10.20	Souris	Ar. 6.45

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Superintendent Govt. Railways.  
W. McKECHNIE, Sup't. 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 received by them through Dr. Dodd and Mr. J. Quirk.  
N. B.—Food for the sick carefully prepared by the Committee.  
Dec. 27—4

## 1878.

### THE

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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 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

### Glace' 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 Fam lies, 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. 19, 1877—3m cod

## The Lamentable Condition of the English Coal Trade.

The distress in South Wales is frightfully severe. There is a collapse of the coal trade, which has fallen off at Cardiff alone by 100,000 tons a month, and the resulting poverty is deplorable, both as a fact and as evidence of the improvidence of the population. In some places people are feeding on potato peelings, raw-cabbage leaves, and brewers' grains. At Merthyr there are hundreds, reports the *Times*, "in a state of semi-starvation," turning over the refuse of the streets for food. Of 500 collieries in Manmouth and Glamorganshire, only twenty are working full time. Lord Aberbare distributes soup in hundreds of quarts a day, but a national subscription would appear to be required. It is most disheartening to find how slow the progress towards thrift is in the trades which require strong men. A little economy during the five prosperous years would enable all colliers to tide over the two unprosperous years without difficulty, but at present the only hope is the poor law. Those few who save have to give up their savings to those who have spent.

### Flogging Runaway Husbands

The *Solicitor's Journal* says:—

The Recorder of Hereford, so it has been stated in more than one daily newspaper, has recently ordered the punishment of whipping to be inflicted upon a prisoner found guilty a fourth time of running away and leaving his wife and children chargeable to the parish. It is rare for jurisdiction to be exercised, but the jurisdiction itself is undoubted. It is derived from 5 Geo. IV., c. 83, which allows whipping in the case of very hardened offenders. The 4th section enacts that "Every person running away leaving his wife, or his or her child or children chargeable, or whereby she or they or any of them shall become chargeable to any parish, township or place," shall be deemed a "rogue and vagabond," and may be sentenced on summary conviction to three months' imprisonment. The 5th section enacts that, upon a second offence, the offender shall be deemed an "incorrigible rogue," and may be committed to sessions. By the 10th section "it shall be lawful for the justices of the peace" at sessions "to examine into the circumstances of the case," and to order, if they think fit, that such offender be further imprisoned and kept to hard labor, and to order further, if they think fit, that "such offender (not being a female) be punished by whipping, at such time during his imprisonment and at such place within their jurisdiction as according to the nature of the offence they in their discretion shall deem to be expedient."

### India.

It is not pleasant to hear, when there is too much probability, that Great Britain will be engaged in a war with Russia before the spring opens, and when so many are calculating that she could draw a large body of white and native troops from India, that there is much discontent and disaffection in India itself: An exchange says:—

Quite recently a paragraph in the *Pall Mall Gazette* called attention to the extensive and illegitimate manufacture of fire arms in India, which has spread to such an extent as to attract the notice of the Government. There seems to be a revival of national feeling among the Bengalees, and there can be no doubt of the existence of wide spread discontent with British rule. The articles of the native press are sufficient proof of this, many of them being even violently seditious, pointing out that English policy is to stamp out their national life, regretting the action of a century ago which threw off the Mohammedan yoke and quietly handed over to British rule, and hinting at a recovery of the old state of affairs. Of course such utterances are quietly set aside by the authorities and as far as possible kept from the English public, but where there is so much smoke there must be some little fire, and the present time is not the most pleasant for making the discovery.

### Stanley's Biography.

A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial* sends to it the following sketch of Henry M. Stanley, which he says is accurate:—

"Henry M. Stanley, whose original name was John Rowlands, was born near Dinbych, Wales, in 1840, his father's name being John Rowlands (or Rollant as then called by the Welsh people). Having received early educational advantages to a greater extent than was generally accorded to children of his time, we find him, when only a youth, occupying the position of assistant teacher in the public school of Llanely, then of Treffynon, and still later of Wyddarug. From here, when only about fifteen years of age, he shipped as cabin boy on a steamer bound for New Orleans, where he landed much in the same financial condition as our present worthy Mayor reported himself to have been when he first landed in Cincinnati.

"It was not long, however, before he succeeded in obtaining a situation in the mercantile house of one Henry M. Stanley, who soon became greatly attached to John, and, having no children of his own, he concluded to adopt him into his family. From that time on John Rowlands, the Welshman, was known as Henry M. Stanley, the American. But unfortunately his benefactor died, leaving no wife, consequently our hero had to seek other means of livelihood.

"In about two years after this the civil war broke out, and we find young Stanley fighting in the ranks of the Southern army. Early in 1862 he was taken prisoner, but soon succeeded in making his escape, and returned to Wales, and visited his mother, who now lived in the little village of Bodelwyddan, near Rhyll. In 1853 we find him again in the midst of the excitement of the civil war, this time as an officer on the iron-clad *Thunderbolt*. In 1858, he

again visited his mother at Bodelwyddan, Wales. At this time he, on several occasions, visited his native place, Dinbych, and although it was well known that his adopted name was H. M. Stanley, yet he was addressed and referred to by those who knew him as John Rowlands, and it was 'John Rowlands' that he registered on the visitors' book when visiting the ancient Dinbych Castle.

"He left Wales again, now for the third time, and came to New York, and entered upon the profession of journalism. He accompanied General Hancock's expedition against the Indians, in which service he displayed great courage, and proved himself to possess, as a writer, a vivid imagination and descriptive powers of no ordinary degree.

"Upon his return to New York he was engaged as travelling correspondent of the *New York Herald*, and as such accompanied the British army on their expedition to Abyssinia. Upon his return to London he was, at his special request, visited by his mother and other near relatives. Not long after this he again paid a visit to his native Dinbych, taking with him many relics and curious things from Abyssinia. From there again, as correspondent of the *New York Herald*, he travelled over the Continent, and while in Madrid, Spain, in 1871, received instructions from Mr. Bennett to start for Africa. His History from that day until the present time is so well known that we need not particularize. Now, while Henry M. Stanley, the famous African explorer, is the lion of foreign courts, receiving presents and marks of honor accorded to but few from Kings and Emperors; while he is made the welcome guest of monarchs, and the admiration of savans, and of all who recognise and appreciate pluck and talent; and while all America is rejoicing in the fact that it is one of her citizens who became the discoverer and savior of Livingstone, and who, in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, with his little band of faithful followers, descended the Congo, which was certainly one of the greatest achievements of modern travel, and would have a credit to even a regular army, let it not be forgotten that the little Principality of Wales gave him birth. In this fact, at least, we as Welsh-American citizens have just cause for rejoicing."

### An Affecting Scene.

Could we collect the wives and children of this class (drunkards) in a great amphitheatre place, in another the manufacturers and vendors, and fix them there until each mother and child had told the history of their grief, of their downward course from respectability and domestic happiness to poverty and wretchedness;—could the scenes of domestic discord be all acted over;—could the blows of the sword and once loved protector be made to sound on their ears with the shrieks of these wives and mothers, and the wailings of their innocent children;—could they have the power of language to describe their days of toil and misery, and their nights of unmingled and unavailing anguish;—could they throw into their countenances all the agony which has so often wrung their souls, all the terror and trembling, all the disgust and loathing which the conduct of their husbands and fathers had caused them;—could these men but hear the prayers of these wives for their husbands, that the temptation which has so beset and enslaved them might not again be thrown in their way;—and, finally, could the secret tears they have shed be made to flow in full view of this circle of makers and dealers,—could all this be done, is there a soul not absolutely in league with the great Adversary and Tempter himself, who could for a day or hour continue in his unholy business! Yet all this is seen by the eye of Omniscience, and these groatings and wailings and prayers have entered into the ears of the God of Sabbath,—all this is seen in every section of our country at this day, when no man can plead ignorance in regard to this subject.—S. Chipman.

### A Solid Cause at Last.

An Irish matron enters a lawyer's office and asks:—  
"Is this the place, sur, where people git divorces?"  
"Yes, occasionally we engage in that kind of business. What can we do for you, madam?"  
"Faith, sur, I'd loike to git a divorce from me husband Patrick."  
"What is the matter with your husband, madam?"  
"Shure and Patrick gits drunk, sur."  
"That's bad. But I hardly think that alone will be a sufficient cause. Have you no other complaint?"  
"Indeed I have, sur. Patrick bates me."  
"Yes, yes, I see. That adds cruelty to drunkenness. But, madam, you do not seem to suffer much in your appearance from Patrick's cruelty. I think you must find a stronger reason before the Court will grant you a divorce."  
"Well, sur, besides all that, I fear, sur, that Patrick isn't thure to me."  
"Ah! now, madam, you begin to talk business. What reason have you for thinking that Patrick is unfaithful to you?"  
"Well, sur, I may say that it's meself that has a strong suspicion that Patrick is not."  
—*Hartford Times*.

THE POWER OF A MOTHER'S LOVE.—During the sitting last week of the Alameda Grand Jury the mother of Andy Collins, the lad who was recently arrested for stabbing his mother, appeared before that body to plead for her son. "When Andy stabbed me with his jack-knife," she said, "I was striking him with a stick for quarrelling with his sister. The boy had hold of his knife at the time, and I suppose he used it on me to save himself. He has a very excitable temperament—a hereditary ailment, inherited from his father—though he is not the fiend some of the papers have represented him to be. He once became delirious from a whipping his father gave him; it is something he can't stand, and I have resolved not to whip any more, believing he will then be a good boy." The jury visited the jail, interviewed young Andy and set him free.—*San Francisco Call*.