

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1878.

NO. 220.

BLANK BILL-HEADS,
BLANK STATEMENTS,
—AND—
BUSINESS CARDS

Furnished promptly and cheaply, to order, at the

EXAMINER OFFICE,
ING'S BUILDING,
Corner Great George and Water Streets.

CHEAPEST YET!

In Connection with our
Cheap Dry Goods Sale

We will offer our entire Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

of about \$2,000 worth, at cost to clear, consisting of—

Men's Wellington Boots,
Men's Leather Congress Boots,
Men's Felt Congress Boots,
Men's Larrigans & Overshoes,
Men's Felt and Leather Slippers,
Women's Leather Boots,
(Elastic and Lace),
Women's Felt Boots,
Women's Slippers & Overshoes,
Misses' & Children's Leather Boots.

COME ONE AND ALL AND GET BOOTS CHEAP

J. B. MACDONALD,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.
Jan. 9—no pat

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—tf

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

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 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. 19, 1877—3m eod

COAL! COAL!
ROUND & NUT at
W. W. CLARKE'S
Ch'town, Jan. 5—4w 2aw

1878.

THE

Weekly Examiner

FURNISHES MORE NEWS, FOR
LESS MONEY THAN ANY
OTHER PAPER IN
THE PROVINCE.

It Contains Twenty-eight Columns,
nearly every one of which is in closely set
READING MATTER.

CONSIDER OUR TERMS:

SINGLE COPIES to the 31st December,
1878—thirteen months—\$1.00 in advance.

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separately, as desired, \$5.50 in advance.

TEN COPIES to one address, or addressed
separately, as desired, \$9.00 in advance.

FIFTEEN COPIES to one address, or
addressed separately, as required, \$13.50
in advance.

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addressed separately, as desired, \$17.00.

IN DULL TIMES

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

The Weekly Examiner

is acknowledged to be ahead of any
other paper in the Province
in the item of

LOCAL NEWS

and is always well filled with

Political, Shipping, Commercial and
General Information.

The debates of the Local Legislature will be
carefully and impartially given. Special tele-
grams and letters from "Our Own Ottawa
Correspondent" will contain everything of in-
terest transpiring in the Dominion Parlia-
ment.

A Good Story will be made a specialty.

The Daily Examiner

Will be sent to any part of the Province, the
Dominion, United States or Great
Britain on receipt of

For Six Months, \$2.50
For Three Months, 1.25
For One Month,50

ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,

Manager Examiner Printing and
Publishing Company.

Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

BOOK & JOB

PRINTING!

neatly and expeditiously
executed,

AT THE "EXAMINER" OFFICE

under the careful supervision of

J. W. MITCHELL.

We are now in a position to execute orders for
all kinds of Printing, such as

LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
CARDS,
PAMPHLETS,
DODGERS,
HANDBILLS,
POSTERS,
AND ALL KINDS OF

Bank and Legal Blanks,

&c. &c. &c.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

Office:—Ing's Old Stand,

Corner Great George and Water Streets.

Harvie's Almanac
1878

PRICE 12 CTS.

Wholesale and Retail at

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,
QUEEN SQUARE,

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

HERRING! HERRING!

WE have on hand a choice lot of HER-
RING—Barrels and Half-Barrels. Also
a large quantity of CODFISH, which we will
sell cheap.

W. P. COLWILL.

Ch'town, Jan. 21—3in

WE CONTINUE TO SELL

ALL OUR

STAPLE GOODS

—ON THE—

Most Favorable Terms.

IN STORE:

1125 Bbls. Flour,
500 " Cornmeal,
500 Hds Molasses,
30 " Sugar,
50 Bbls Wte Gran-
ulated Sugar,
20 Bbls Crushed do
490 Chests Tea,
125 half Chests Tea,
75 Boxes Tea,
500 Cols Manila,
500 Sides No. 1 Sole
Leather,
200 Sides No. 2 "
230 Boxes Raisins,
100 Kegs B'ng Soda,
30 Bbls W'ng Soda,
75 Boxes Cheese,
60 Casks Vinegar,
200 Boxes Soap,
50 " Toilet Soap,
35 Bags Nuts,
600 Boxes Table Salt
50 Bbls. Currants,
25 Boxes Flat To-
bacco,
10 Kegs Isl. Twist
Tobacco,
15 Kgs Acadia Twist
Tobacco,
20 Boxes Axes,
100 Boxes 3 in. Nails
100 " 1 1/2 in. "
50 Boxes Horsenails
200 Boxes Confection-
ery (assorted),
800 Reams Paper (all
sizes),
50 Doz. Brooms,
50 Doz. Pails,
60 Boxes Glass,
150 Boxes Bartlett's
Blue,
100 Gross Bartlett's
Shoe Blacking,
150 Jars Cream Tartar
100 Tins Pepper,
100 " Mustard,
40 " Ginger,
40 " M'xd Spices
20 " Allspice,
30 Packages Whole
Cloves,
30 " Nutmegs,
150 Boxes Yeast,
20 Bbls. Wte Beans
150 Casks Kerosene,
25 Bbls. Onions,
50 Boxes Candles,

Carvell Brothers.

Ch'town, Dec. 22—2w 3aw pat at 2w

THREE STAR BRANDY.

30 CASES Three Star BRANDY,
For Sale by
JAMES BYRNE,
Great George Street,
January 20—5i

The Defences of Quebec—The Mil-
itary School.

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—A letter from the secre-
tary of State for War, published in the *Can-
ada Gazette*, to-day, contains the following:
"The Secretary of State for War concurs in
the opinion of General Silby Smith, that it is
of paramount importance that Quebec, which,
as Major General Smyth observes, is the key
of Canada from the ocean, should have such
armament of modern rifled guns as would for-
bid the passage of the St. Lawrence to any
ship of war that might escape the vigilance
of a British cruiser in the Gulf of St. Lawrence."
Satisfaction, at the conduct of the Govern-
ment relative to militia matters, is expressed,
especially at the success which appears to have
attended the establishment of a Military Col-
lege at Kingston, which is the latest addition
to the establishment of Dominion; and gives
promise of forming available addition of trained
officers for the militia of the country.

England and Her Forces.

(London Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.)

The idea expressed by hostile foreign critics
that Beaconsfield wished Russia to refuse En-
glish mediation in order that he might regard it
as a rebuff sufficiently objectionable to give him
an excuse to declare war is too ridiculous to
need comment. If the Premier wanted war
he could have found plenty of excuses, and he
would be enthusiastically upheld by the nation
at large. The peace-at-any-price party is as
contemptible in the eyes of England as it al-
ways was, and the Liberal Opposition is as
weak and divided now as it was when Mr.
Gladstone made his stand in the House on the
famous "resolutions." The truth is, nobody
wants war, but everybody who has a spark of
English pride in his composition is sick of be-
ing told by lookers-on that "England daren't
fight," that "the Old Country is effete," that
"John Bull is in a corner," that it is "En-
gland's turn to suffer the horrors and humili-
ation of defeat." Critics who say these things
don't know what they are talking about.
England has long since played out her game,
and is contented. She wants to keep what she
has got and go on her way. European affairs,
per se, she is willing to leave to European pow-
ers. She has a united Empire twice as big
again as all Europe put together. She has a
record of which she need not be ashamed. But
when the East is touched, she may not forget
that she is the one great Asiatic power, and
if needs be she will defend her in-
terests and her honor in that di-
rection. At the risk of working over old
ground, I give you a few statistics, just officially
published, showing that her peace establish-
ments are not exactly despicable, even should
she be called into action without another gingle
enlistment. Her English and colonial army
numbers roughly 140,000 men, trained and
efficient soldiers of all arms; she has 134,000
militia, a service which did brilliant work in
the Crimea; her yeomanry cavalry number
14,543 well mounted Guards; her rifle and
artillery volunteers, the pick of the young men
of the English middle classes, (the kind of
stuff which fought the great battles of Ger-
many), number 174,241; there is an army re-
serve force of 36,000 men besides, including
enrolled pensioners. When the Crimean war
broke out the volunteer service did not exist.
It would be quite a sufficient defence for home
service now, leaving at the disposal of the
Queen for war beyond the seas an army of
no mean pretensions, especially when con-
sidered in connection with the following naval
figures: The navy estimates for the year end-
ing March, 1878, show a force of sixty
thousand men, boys, marines, and coast-
guardsmen, which cost the country, with
dock-yards, naval yards, pensions, victuals,
clothing, etc., an average of \$55,000,000 a
year. There are 200 war ships in commission,
45 of which are modern ironclads; and there
are a dozen new vessels at various yards in
course of construction. Then, to add to the
military strength of the nation, there
are, as I have said before, 80,000 In-
dian troops (20,000 English) ready to
move at a moment's notice, and 40,000,000
of warlike adults to fall back upon if need be
in India, who could be bought with British
gold. They love fighting for its own sake
Millions of them would be moved to enthu-
siasm led against the enemies of Mahomed.

The population of Great Britain itself is only
some 3,000,000 less than the United States.
The population is crowded in upon itself, as it
were. Trade is bad. Many thousands of men
are out of work. A declaration of war and an
extra bounty for recruits would bring to the
national standard in a very short time 250,000
men from the mining and manufacturing dis-
tricts. Don't believe, for a moment, that there
is any want of capacity to go to war. If the
Queen wanted them, she could, in six months,
put half a million troops into the field. She
lost 100,000 in the Crimea. It is the favorite
but mistaken idea of despots that a free gov-
ernment, relying upon a volunteer army, is
necessarily weak from a military point of view.
Never was a greater mistake. History is full
of examples against such a theory; and should
England be forced into the present war, En-
urope will learn another lesson of the strength
and self-sacrificing devotion of a free people
trained up in the enjoyment of liberal institu-
tions, having in their own hands the power of
peace and war, controlling the purse-strings of
the Government, and possessing rights and pri-
vileges which no other nation in the wide world
possesses except their Anglo-Saxon brothers of
the great American Republic.

The number of deserters from the British
army during 1877 has been 7,500, being 250
below the total for 1876.

An attempt is to be made this winter to
procure the admission of Utah to the Ameri-
can Union as a State, but the movement will
be strongly opposed by the Gentile population
of the Territory.

A school teacher named Lewis, residing at
Creditor, Ont., has committed suicide by cut-
ting her throat with a razor. No cause as-
signed. Before leaving school on Monday
evening, she wrote on the school black board
"Time is short."

The Taunton Insane Asylum has 776 patients
crowded into a building intended for 550.

The Eastern Question.

In the House of Lords, on the 25th, Earl
Beaconsfield, in reply to a question propound-
ed by the Earl of Sandwich, said it was a fact
that instructions had been given for the fleet
to proceed to the Dardanelles and Constanti-
nople. At the same time the Government
prepared to telegraph to the European Pow-
ers, including Russia and the Porte, that in
the course the Government had followed there
was not the slightest deviation from the policy
of neutrality they had from the first an-
nounced. He maintained that the British
fleet went to the Dardanelles to defend British
subjects and British property, and take care of
British interests in the straits. Since the
Government had arrived at that resolution,
they had become acquainted with the pro-
posed conditions of peace, and having examined
these conditions, the Government were of the
opinion that they furnished a basis for an arm-
istice, therefore they had given directions to
the Admiral to remain at Besika Bay. They
had not, under these circumstances, circulated
throughout Europe the telegraph despatch to
which he had referred.

Earl Carnarvon rose to make a personal ex-
planation. He said that in order to justify
his conduct, he would state the reasons which
had led him to place his resignation of the
colonial secretaryship in the hands of Her
Majesty. That step he had taken, and this
afternoon the Queen was graciously pleased to
accept it. He would not compute blame to
any of his colleagues, but circumstances had
arisen which rendered it incumbent on him to
take the course he had named. He dissented
from the resolution for sending the fleet to the
Dardanelles, and also to the supplementary
vote which the Chancellor of the Exchequer
had proposed to take on Monday. He con-
sidered that such a vote ought not to have
been mooted until the terms of peace had ar-
rived and become known. On January the
2nd he had occasion to address a deputation.
It would be remembered that he had made a
speech in which he expressed views with re-
gard to the state of affairs in the East. On
the following day in the Cabinet the Prime
Minister condemned the language he used.
He (Carnarvon) took time to consider the
course he should take under the circumstances
and as there was no public disavowal of the
language which had been used, he felt justified
in tendering his resignation. He maintained
he had not in any way misrepresented the in-
tentions.

A SAD NARRATIVE.—The "Daily Tele-
graph" prints the following under date of Con-
stantinople Monday:—Mr. Master, agent of
the English Relief Fund, has just arrived here
with a train full of refugees from Adrianople.
These unhappy people have been in open
cattle trucks three days. Many perished from
the cold weather. Last night fifteen were
found dead in the trucks. The sufferings of
all described as awful.

"Mothers are reported in their frenzy to
have thrown away living babies rather than
see them die in their arms. As the train
moved from Adrianople numbers of people
tried to cling to the outside framework of
the carriages, and many attempted to ride on
the buffers.

"At one of the stations, were hundreds of
people had congregated with food for two days,
the men threatened Mr. Master with violence
if bread was not given to them. Yesterday
there were 15,000 women and children out in
the snow at Choriou. Three trains full are
hourly expected to arrive at Constantinople.

"It is not known where they will find
shelter. The snow is several inches deep and
it is still falling. The cold is intense. All
that can possibly be done is effected by the
Administrators of the relief fund, but many
lives are being sacrificed. The spectacle here
is simply horrible and indescribable."

The emigrating instinct of John Chinaman,
suppressed so long and developed recently
with such remarkable force, has at last found
a welcome response. Kicked, cuffed and de-
spised, both in California and Australia, the
Chinese are welcomed in Peru. There are now
70,000 of them in that country, and the Gov-
ernment have engaged steamers to bring more.
They intermarry, it is said, with the lower
classes of whites, and are accorded the full
rights of citizenship. The two races agree and
get along comfortably.

A daughter of Uyrus Trip, of the Township
of Grimsby, a girl of about eighteen years of
age, recently went with her uncle, James
Comfort, to see some friends above Hamilton,
and on their way home stopped over night in
an open shed. It being very cold, Comfort's
feet were so badly frozen that the skin of the
soles came off with his boots, and the girl had
her feet so badly frozen that they had to be
amputated above the ankles.

The Rev. G. Brown, who has returned to
England from a cruise about the Oceanic Arch-
ipelagoes, mentions a curious custom among
the natives at Spacious Bay. Among the
wealthier members, as their daughters approach
the marriageable age they are confined in
tabooed houses for some years, the girl not
being allowed to set foot out of it during the
time of her seclusion. She is prohibited from
all intercourse with her kind, and is not even
spoken to or approached, except for the pur-
pose of giving her food, until she is married.

Last week we referred to the terrible fatality
occurring in the family of Mr. D. Ritter, of
Burford. Five children out of eight had died
in a few days of diphtheria. Since then two
more have succumbed to the disease, the
seventh dying on Tuesday last week. Those
that have died were from two years to eighteen
years of age. Only one is left of his family of
eight. —*Quebec Chronicle*.

A special despatch from Shumla says that
the small-pox has broken out there and in the
surrounding villages. A number of refugees
are arriving there from Belrova and Osman
Bazaar. Many die on the road from cold and
hunger.

Auburn, N. Y., had a shower of live worms
the other day during a snow storm. There
were millions of them to be seen on the garden
plot.

Postage stamps cost about one cent a hun-
dred, and the Government can well afford to
sell them for three cents a piece.