

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1878.

NO. 224.

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 03m. p. m., N. E.

DAY OF WEEK.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	(Day) water	(Night) water
1 Friday	7 29	4 58	7 14	10 32	9 34	3 34
2 Saturday	28 5 00	7 31	11 7	41		
3 Sunday	27 2 7	5 0 11	40			
4 Monday	26 4 8	5 3 39	43			
5 Tuesday	25 5 8	5 21 9	47			
6 Wednesday	24 7 8	5 53 0	37			
7 Thursday	22 9 8	5 56 1	9			
8 Friday	19 10 9	8 1 49	51			
9 Saturday	18 12 9	5 29 2	17			
10 Sunday	17 13 9	5 58 2	59			
11 Monday	15 15 10	35 3	56			
12 Tuesday	14 16 11	27 3	52			
13 Wednesday	12 18 11	34 6	48			
14 Thursday	11 19 1 52	8 12	43			
15 Friday	9 20 3 38	9 17	38			
16 Saturday	8 22 4 45	10 9	33			
17 Sunday	7 23 6 11	10 55	22			
18 Monday	6 25 7 37	11 28	25			
19 Tuesday	5 26 8 58	11 59	28			
20 Wednesday	4 28 10 19	12 31	31			
21 Thursday	3 59 20 11 40	1 12	34			
22 Friday	3 57 31	1 53	37			
23 Saturday	55 33 0	2 49	40			
24 Sunday	52 34 2	3 54	43			
25 Monday	51 35 3	4 59	46			
26 Tuesday	49 37 4	6 49	49			
27 Wednesday	47 38 4	8 53	52			
28 Thursday	3 45 5	10 58	49			

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				
Mount Stewart Junction				
Royalty Junction				
CHARLOTTETOWN				
Royalty Junction				
North Wiltshire				
Hunter River				
Bradalbane				
County Line				
Kensington				
SUMMERSIDE				
Wellington				
Port Hill				
O'Leary				
Alberton				
Tignish				

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 EXPRESS		No. 4 MIXED	
	Dp.	Ar.	Dp.	Ar.
TIGNISH				
ALBERTON				
O'Leary				
Port Hill				
Wellington				
SUMMERSIDE				
Kensington				
County Line				
Bradalbane				
Hunter River				
North Wiltshire				
Royalty Junction				
CHARLOTTETOWN				
Royalty Junction				
MT. STEWART Junc.				
Cardigan				
GEORGETOWN.				

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 MIXED		No. 6 MIXED	
	Dp.	Ar.	Dp.	Ar.
Souris				
Harmony				
St. Peter's				
Morell				
Lot 40				
Mt St w't Junc				
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. Horrie, 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—1f

1878.

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Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

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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

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. 19, 1877—3m eod.

A Terrible Night in a Theatre.

Once when I was a callow, a bashful cub, I took a plain, unsentimental country girl to a comedy one night. I had known her a day; she seemed divine: I wore my new boots. At the end of the first half hour she said, "Why do you fidget with your feet so?" I said, "Did I?"—then I put my attention there and kept still. At the end of another half hour she said, "Why do you say, 'Yes, oh yes!' and 'Ha, ha, oh, certainly, very true!' to everything I say, when half the time those are entirely irrelevant answers?" I blushed, and explained that I had been a little absent minded. At the end of another half-hour she said, "Please why do you grin so steadfastly at vacancy, and yet look so sad?" I explained that I always did that when I was reflecting. An hour passed, and then she turned and contemplated me with her earnest eyes and said, "Why do you cry all the time?" I explained that very funny comedies always made me cry. At last human nature surrendered, and I secretly slipped my boots off. This was a mistake. I was not able to get them on any more. It was a rainy night; there was no omnibus going our way; and as I walked home, burning up with shame, with the girl on one arm and my boots under the other, I was an object worthy of some compassion, especially in those moments of martyrdom when I had to pass through the glare that fell upon the pavement from street lamps. Finally, this child of the forest said, "Where are your boots?" and being taken unprepared, I put a fitting finish to the follies of the evening with the stupid remark, "The higher classes do not wear them to the theatre."—From "Mark Twain's Random Notes," in Belgravia.

The Catholic T. A. Union of P. E. I.

The following is the list of Societies affiliated to the Central Council, with the name of their respective Presidents, up to January 30th:—

1. St. John the Baptist's, Miscouche, Mr. Hubert Gendet, 145
2. St. John the Baptist's Cadet, Miscouche, Master Henry Cunningham, 70
3. Mount Carmel, Fifteen Point, Mr. John Poitier, 210
4. St. Jacques, Egmont Bay, Mr. Sylvain H. Arseneaux, 339
5. St. Mary's, Brae, Mr. Eusebius Beaton, 40
6. St. Anthony's, Bloomfield, Mr. Hippolyte Martin, 230
7. The Immaculate Conception, Wellington, Mr. Dugald Currie, 75
8. St. Bonaventure's, Tracadie, Mr. John Angus McDonald, 130
9. St. Eugene's, Covehead, Mr. Edward Mullins, 54
10. Sacred Heart, Alberton, Hon. Senator Howland, 100
11. St. Francis, Little Pond, Mr. Gaspin McInnis, 45
12. St. Joseph's, Charlottetown, Hon. A. A. McDonald, 200
13. St. Francis de Sales, Grand River, Mr. James A. McKinnon, 200
14. St. Bridget's, Lot 11, Mr. Joseph Murphy, 80
15. St. Michael's, Montague, 95
16. St. Mary's, Sturgeon, 115
17. St. Augustine's, Montague Bridge, 42
18. St. Peter's, St. Peter's Bay, Mr. John Sullivan, 150
19. St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's, Mr. Daniel McDonald, 200
20. St. Charles's, Summerside, Mr. Jas. N. McLellan, 110
21. St. Charles's Cadet, Summerside, Master James McHale, 101
22. St. Mark's, Lot 7, Mr. Matthew Howard, 60
23. St. Felix's, Rollo Bay, Mr. Alex'r Chaisson, 90
24. St. Joseph's, Tignish, Mr. John J. Arseneaux, 600
25. St. Mary's, Indian River, Mr. John Ferris, 200
26. Holy Magi, Freetown, Mr. John W. Hughes, 100
27. St. Bridget's, Vernon River, Mr. Dennis E. Clark, 237
28. St. Patrick's, Fort Augustus, Mr. James Commiskey, 220
29. All Saints, Cardigan Bridge, Mr. James E. McDonald, M.P.P., 100
30. St. Outhbert's, Cardigan Road, Mr. Patrick S. Mulligan, 122
31. St. James', Georgetown, Mr. Peter McCourt, 80
32. St. Columbus, East Point, Mr. Jas. Beaton, 100
33. St. John the Baptist's, Rustico, Mr. John C. Doiron, 372
34. St. Patrick's Society, Charlottetown, Mr. Maurice Blake, 205

Egyptian Marriage Arrangements.

When their young son wishes to have a wife the father and mother set out in quest of a bride for him. By the latter the bath is often selected for this purpose, and her sober reason often brings more suitable pairs together than the impulses of the heart. Both young people have to acquiesce in the arrangement, they cannot be forced, and the marriage is not valid until on the "uncovering and unveiling" the pair feel a mutual pleasure; but at this age refusal is rare, and in case of after-dissolution the marriage may be easily dissolved on either side. The search for a bride is generally quite unnecessary, as in two-thirds of the cases it has been previously settled that the young fellow is to marry his female cousin, and if he has none, more distant relations are applied to, and lastly strangers. If these marriages of cousins had really such a prejudicial effect upon a race as they are usually represented to have, it must have been long ago noticed in Egypt; its inhabitants, however, show no inferiority, either from a physical or an intellectual point of view. The low rank they hold in the intellectual world is not a consequence of want of understanding, but of want of knowledge; it is a consequence of their stagnating

religion, and of the hostility of former governments to enlightenment. Besides being forbidden between very near relatives, marriage is also forbidden between such as have been suckled at the same breast. Among the ancient Egyptians, as already mentioned, marriages were permitted even between brothers and sisters. At the preliminary betrothal the marriage contract is made between the fathers or guardians on both sides. The father agrees to pay to the father-in-law of his son a certain sum, and part of this is paid at once, the other part is always tied up and settled upon the wife in case she should happen to be divorced. These payments, however, must not be understood as if the parents were simply selling their daughter; the "bride's treasure" is in most cases spent on clothes and ornaments for the bride, and bridegroom often gives these directly instead of money. And the bride who brings nothing to her husband except her person, lays up for herself from this bride's treasure a fund for cases of misfortune. If the wife has any independent means she does not share it with her husband—it remains her personal property. In the East, accordingly, mercenary marriages—so incompatible with manly dignity—are unknown.—"Upper Egypt," by Dr. Klunzinger.

A Quarter's Food From America.

Statistics have been compiled of the quantity of food landed at Liverpool during the past three months. In that period 48,024 quarters and 1,559 sides of beef, 4,037 carcasses of mutton, 25 carcasses of pigs, 6,614 packages and 243 firkins of fresh butter, and 1,322 live cattle, 4,311 sheep, and 357 pigs arrived, against 17,678 quarters and 646 sides of beef, 616 carcasses of mutton, 50 carcasses of pigs, 20,814 packages, 3,152 tubs and 166 firkins of fresh butter, and 4,419 live cattle, 197 sheep, and 119 pigs in the previous quarter. It will be seen that there is a large increase in the three months just closed, in the quantity of beef and mutton over the previous three months, though in live cattle there is a great falling off. This is accounted for by the fact that the winter season, which is so suitable for the transit of fresh meat, is a very bad time for the conveyance of live stock, as the weather is usually so rough as to cause great loss amongst the animals. The experiment of bringing live stock over during the cold months has been tried this year, but it did not result favorably. The turn of the year leaves the market for American beef in a somewhat depressed condition. The great stagnation in trade in the provincial towns has caused the demand to dwindle down to less than 1,400 quarters weekly, while the average quantity arriving at Liverpool each week is 4,000 quarters, so that the surplus has to go to the London market, which also receives a large supply direct. In consequence the Metropolitan markets of late have been overstocked, and the price of home-fed beef, as well as that imported, has been much reduced. At the corresponding period of last year, while sides of American beef realized from 6d. to 6½d. per lb., and mutton as much as 7d., the price at present obtained does not exceed 5d. to 5½d. respectively. The total imports for the half-year just ended are 65,672 quarters and 2,215 sides of beef, 4,653 carcasses of mutton, 75 carcasses of pigs, 27,428 packages, 3,152 tubs and 349 firkins of fresh butter, 5,741 live cattle, 4,508 sheep, and 476 pigs.—English Paper.

Glass Printing Type.

Some experiments are reported to have been made in France with a view to showing whether toughened glass can be pressed into the printers' service and substituted for the metal composition of which types are made. The advantages in point of cleanliness alone would, it is alleged, be not insignificant. But the "Patrie" points out that there are other and more solid improvements involved in the new system. The toughened glass, which is not to be made in quite the same way as that used for tumblers and wine glasses, and need not, of course, be quite so transparent, is naturally much harder than the old metal, and can hardly be crushed out of shape by those little accidents which so shorten the life and spoil the beauty of the old type we now employ. It is also capable of being cast into more delicate shapes, so that the differences, for instance, between the thin and the thick strokes can be more clearly defined. Finally, it is now found that the new material can be cast in exactly the same mould as the old, and that, therefore, there need be no expense incurred in altering the machines and implements used in the manufacture of type. If, says the "Globe," the "Patrie" has been well informed, the experiments have been completely successful, and the adaptability of toughened glass to printing and to numerous other purposes is likely ere long to be fully established. We much doubt, however, the possibility of handling the type when set up with the facility which the friction between the surfaces of the metal types secures.—Eng. rev.

The Largest Book in the World.

The Trustees of the British Museum are in treaty for the purchase of a copy of the largest book in the world. Toward the close of the seventeenth century the reigning Emperor of China appointed an Imperial Commission to reprint in one vast collection all native works of interest and importance in every branch of literature. In the beginning of the following century the Commissioners completed their labors, and were able to lay before the Emperor a very probable proof of their diligence in the shape of a compilation consisting of 6,109 volumes, entitled "Kin ting koo kin too shoo tshien ching," or "An Illustrated Imperial Collection of Ancient and Modern Literature."

Only a small edition was printed off in the first instance, and before long the greater part of the copper types which had been cast for the undertaking were perished by untrustworthy officials, and the remainder were melted down and coined into cash. Accidents by fire and by violence have considerably reduced the number of copies of the Imperial edition originally printed, and it is believed that only a comparatively few now remain extant. The Trustees of the British Museum, having become aware that one such copy has lately been