

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1880. NO. 125

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,  
Manager. Office Sup't

## Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 13.  
Winter Arrangement.

TO COME INTO FORCE  
TUESDAY, December 2nd, 1879.

### TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 1 & 3, Mixed.	No. 5, Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 8.20 a.m.	
Cardigan	" 8.46 "	
Mt. Stew't Junc.	Ar 10.10 "	
	Dp 10.15 "	
Royalty Junction	" 11.27 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.50 a.m.	
	Dp 8.00 a.m.	Dp 3.00 p.m.
Royalty Junction	" 8.22 "	" 3.23 "
North Wiltshire	" 9.14 "	" 4.15 "
Hunter River	" 9.30 "	" 4.30 "
Breadalbane	" 10.07 "	" 5.03 "
County Line	" 10.17 "	" 5.18 "
Kensington	" 10.55 "	" 5.55 "
Summerside	Ar 11.30 a.m.	Ar 6.30 p.m.
	Dp 1.30 p.m.	
Wellington	" 2.19 "	
Port Hill	" 3.00 "	
O'Leary	" 4.17 "	
Alberton	" 5.17 "	
Tignish	" 6.10 "	

### TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 2 and 4, Mixed.	No. 6, Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 6.30 a.m.	
Alberton	" 7.25 "	
O'Leary	" 8.25 "	
Port Hill	" 9.40 "	
Wellington	" 10.22 "	
Summerside	Ar 11.10 a.m.	
	Dp 2.30 p.m.	Dp 7.30 a.m.
Kensington	" 3.05 "	" 8.05 "
County Line	" 3.43 "	" 8.44 "
Breadalbane	" 3.53 "	" 8.54 "
Hunter River	" 4.30 "	" 9.30 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.46 "	" 9.43 "
Royalty Junction	" 5.37 "	" 10.38 "
Charlottetown	Ar 6.00 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Royalty Junction	" 2.53 "	
Mt. Stew't Junc.	Ar 4.10 "	
	Dp 4.15 "	
Cardigan	" 5.35 "	
Georgetown	Ar 6.00 p.m.	

### SOURIS BRANCH.

#### Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 7, Mixed.
Souris	Depart 7.15 a.m.
Harmony	" 7.37 "
St. Peter's	" 8.55 "
Morell	" 9.28 "
Mt. Stewart Junction	Arrive 10.10 a.m.

#### Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 8, Mixed.
Mt. Stewart Junction	Depart 4.15 p.m.
Morell	" 4.58 "
St. Peter's	" 5.30 "
Harmony	" 6.48 "
Souris	Arrive 7.10 "

ALEX. MACNAB,  
Sup't and Engineer.  
Railway Office, Chtown, Nov. 23, 1879.  
—pat pres h a ne sp sj kea pio 6i

## NOTICE.

THE Best, Shortest and Cheapest route of Cape Traverse is via Train to County Line Station, thence via HUGHES' Teams to Capes—which are in readiness at all times.  
J. W. HUGHES,  
J. HUGHES.

Feb. 25, 1880—tf

## Bones. Bones.

THE undersigned will pay fifty cents Cash per cwt. for all bones delivered at the Bone Mill, in the Royalty. No quantity less than one cwt. (112 lbs) taken.  
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
Agent.

Ch. town, Dec. 1, 1879

## Daily Examiner!

1880.

Advertises Cheap  
FOR CASH!

## JOB PRINTING

PROMPTLY, NEATLY, AND  
CHEAPLY DONE.

Persons who have not yet settled last year's accounts, will please do so before commencing the business of the coming season.

Small Profits—Quick Returns,  
IS OUR MOTTO.

Warned by the past, we intend to deal closer to the cash system than ever heretofore.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

Local News,  
Foreign News,  
Political News,  
Social News,  
Commercial News,  
Shipping News,

laid before Subscribers, Purchasers,  
and Borrowers,

EVERY EVENING,  
PRICE 2 CENTS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
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ADVERTISING MEDIUM

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Sent to any address in  
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Persons having relatives or friends abroad cannot do better than send them  
THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

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J. W. MITCHELL, | W. L. COTTON,  
Office Sup't. Manager

## QUEEN INSURANCE COY. OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.  
Special rates for isolated residences.  
Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),  
Agent for Prince Edward Island  
June, 1877—

## MACLEAN & MARTIN ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
A. A. MCLEAN. D. C. MARTIN.  
June 18, 1879.—ex2aw

## E. G. HUNTER,

Manufacturer & Dealer in  
MONUMENTS

Tablets, Headstones, &c.,  
in variety, at LOWEST PRICES. BEST STOCK. Superior Workmanship.

### SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO PATRONS

N. B.—Farm Produce taken at market rates, in payment, during shipping season.  
Kent Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Please call and examine Designs & Prices.  
Mar. 20, 1880.—w d—tu sa 6m

## J. R. FOSTER,

Moncton, N. B.,  
REPRESENTING IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES  
Ontario, Chicago and Western  
Millers and Shippers,

## FLOUR, MEAL, GRAIN, Seeds and Provisions.

The following are some of the leading brands of Flour for sale wholesale, in car-loads only, viz:—"Buda," "Alabaster," "White Rose," "Wareup's Superior," "Pastry," "Beaver Mills," "Red XXX," "Amber," &c., &c.

The above choice brands of flour, with many others, can be obtained at all the leading Flour Houses in the Maritime Provinces. Samples of all kinds of Seed Grains, and other goods will be sent to any address on application free of charge.

Ask for quotations by telegraph in "Cipher," which will be supplied to all correspondents on application.  
Nov. 25, 1879—ly

## ST. MARGARET'S HALL.

HALIFAX, N. S.

### SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

VISITOR:

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia

PRINCIPAL:

The Rev. John Padfield.

THIS SCHOOL offers, at very moderate cost, the advantages of a comfortable and pleasant home together with a thorough and refined education.

The course of instruction is the same as that of the best Schools in England and is founded upon the University Examinations for Women. Eight young ladies from this School passed the Local Examination of the University of King's College in June last. This is the only School in Canada that has passed pupils at a University Examination.

The number of pupils is limited, rendering the School select, and while it possesses all the educational advantages of a large public school, each pupil is enabled to receive that individual care and oversight which is so important, and which cannot be given in a large establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. Padfield are assisted by a staff of four resident governesses, besides visiting masters.

Parisienne French is taught conversationally. There are two resident French Governesses.

References given to parents of pupils.  
For further particulars address the Principal.

Sept. 19, 1879.

## PEA SOUP.

PREPARED with Pea Flour and seasoned and flavored with the finest herbs and seasonings, to which is added Liebig's Extract of Meat, making one of the most nutritious dishes that can be obtained.

A 25 cent Tin will make 3 quarts of thick Soup.

For sale at  
BEER & GOFF'S.  
Feb. 18, 1880.

## SECOND EDITION

### THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 17, 1880.

#### Theebau, King of Burmah.

A FIEND IN HUMAN FORM.—THE STORY OF THE MURDER OF NINETEEN PRINCES AND PRINCESSES.

Prince Theebau, the recently deceased King of Burmah, whose recklessness and fiendish cruelty during his short reign of two years, and which has just culminated by the sacrifice of seven hundred lives, succeeded his father on the throne, October, 1878, when just twenty years of age. He surrounded himself with a staff of ignorant and blood-thirsty officials, who, led by their monarch, entered on a life of drunkenness and debauchery hitherto unsurpassed, even in Burmah. Being inexperienced and surrounded with inexperienced ministers, the young king plunged into trouble on every hand. A few months after his accession to the throne, a number of Princes and Princesses, together with about two hundred of the nobility were cast into prison, and a reign of terror inaugurated in Mandalay, the Burmese capital. In March, 1879, a correspondent writes:—"The King's fears continued to gain upon him as one after another of the princes pined away and died in

#### THE FRIGHTFUL UNDERGROUND PRISONS

of the palace, loathsome with the filth never removed since these dens were constructed years ago. Fears of British intervention alone prevented him from putting them all to death months ago. Suddenly the news of the disaster reach Mandalay. That apparently decided him, and a work of cold-blooded butchery began which will hardly find a parallel in history. At first the massacre was carried on according to old Burmese use and wont. The victims were led out of their cells in twos and threes, brought to *shelko* to the King, and then disposed of in the ordinary Buddhist fashion. The head of the victim was tied down to his ankles, and a blow on the back of the head from a heavy club put him out of pain. But this soon proved too mild a spectacle for the fiendish mind of Theebau. The *Thongzai* Prince, whose insolent bearing

#### ENGLISH VISITORS TO MANDALAY

will remember, on being brought to do reverence to his young brother—the King is past twenty-one years—professed an utter scorn for what could be done to him, and was flogged to death. The late King's oldest brother—the truculent Mekhaya Prince, who used to look upon all foreigners as so much dirt under his feet, turned craven, and was taunted and driven to madness before receiving the blow, which only stunned him, when his writhing body was thrown into the gigantic trench dug to receive the victims. The massacre was carried on in a leisurely fashion extending over several days, fiendish ingenuity being taxed to the utmost to devise fresh horrors.

#### HORRORS UPON HORRORS.

Moungoke, the Governor of Rangoon when it was captured by the English in 1856, had his nose and mouth filled with gunpowder, a light was applied, and he was then flung into the trench to be stifled by the bodies of succeeding victims. The daughter of the Nyong Yan, a young girl of sixteen, was handed over to eight soldiers of the royal guard, to be pitched senseless into the same heaving grave when they had gratified their brutal lust. The wife of one prince, far advanced in pregnancy, was ripped up, and the agonized husband was brought up to see his wife and child once more before he died. After some days of this sort of thing, the executioners got weary and hurried through their task. Little children were put in blankets and swung against the palace walls, women were battered over the head, as taking less trouble than tying them up, so as to get a blow on the neck. Altogether about ninety persons are believed to have been put to death in this way.

The queen's mother, who is said to have been one of the instigators of these horrors, is now an old lady of fifty, with wrinkled cheeks and forehead and scanty gray hair, has an unenviable notoriety for putting a rival princess many years ago to a most atrocious death.

MATTERS DAILY GREW WORSE until the British Consul and British residents were compelled to flee from the city. Subsequent events are familiar to our readers. King Theebau grew reckless and defiant and added insult to injury by pretending to send an Embassy to the Vice-Roy of India, but without any instructions or authority. The sudden death of the King and his heir will probably prevent any further unpleasantness with England and prove a great blessing to the country. It is to be hoped that the civilized world will never again be shocked with the sad story of another "propitiatory sacrifice" of 700 innocent lives to satisfy the brutal superstition of a heathen monarch.

Excluding the seaboard Provinces, which comprise British Burmah, this Kingdom has an area of 192,000 square miles, and a population of about three and a half millions. The annual revenue is about \$450,000, with the addition of one-fourth of that in labor and produce. Burmah has commercial relations with India, England, France, Italy and China.

## Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—In your paper announcing the demise of the late Lieut.-Governor Dundas, you say that the award of the Land Commissioners, in 1860, was set aside by means of the influence of the Proprietors with the Home Government. This statement is a great error on your part, and on the part of any person who may make it. The Award was illegal and inequitable, inasmuch as it greatly exceeded and went beyond the powers of the Commissioners. They were appointed to do a certain thing, which they found it impossible to do. Instead of frankly avowing and confessing this, they referred, or rather transferred, to parties unknown, that which they, the Commissioners, had been appointed to do, and authorised to do by the late Sir Samuel Cunard, and certain other Proprietors, who were so ill advised as to concur with him in his assent to the Commission. Upon this illegal transfer, the Proprietors applied to the British Government, and the justice of that Government set aside the Award of the Commissioners. Lord Carnarvon, speaking in the House of Lords, appeared to confound the Commission with the Tenant League, its natural offspring. His Lordship (if his speech were reported correctly) was not far wrong after all, for the two were, as Colman has it,

"Like two single gentlemen rolled into one!"

Then, in 1875, came the crowning measure of the Land Purchase Act; so that now, as "vacuus viator, canto," because I have nothing else to do. Some of the writings of the Commissioners have inspired me with a poetic, or doggerlic, afflatus:—

Strip the "poisoned garments" off each tenants back!  
Seize the Landlord varments, put them in a sack!

Throw them in the sea, sir! There's a morning's work!  
Tenants then will be, Sir! Each a small grand Turk!

Quickly "permeated," all the world shall see Wisdom "animated by vitality!"

My quotations are *verbatim et literatim* from the original documents.

Yours very truly,  
VICH DROMNUL NAN ORD.

#### The Cost of Future Wars.

How ruinous future wars will be judged from the remarks made by a recent French writer on the cost of an Infantry division, which he roughly sets down at £2,000 a day. France has forty divisions, without counting her Cavalry divisions and Rifle battalions, and consequently on a war footing they would cost £80,000 per diem, or £2,400,000 a month. But in the event of the Territorial Army being called out, [and of eighteen new army corps being formed, the above expense would be doubled. Nor would these figures really represent the sacrifices to which the country would be exposed. When war breaks out the incidental expenses is enormous; immense prices have to be paid for articles and for services immediately required. There is great waste, trade and commerce come to a stand still, numerous branches of industry are ruined, public securities fall, and altogether the picture of modern war, with its frightful material losses, is depicted in colors so gloomy, that one almost longs to go back to the days of limited armies, when compulsory service was not the fashion.

The wonderful record made by the colored man Hart, in the walking match in New York, which terminated on Saturday night, serves only to exhibit the endurance of which the human body, if properly cared for, is capable. But no beneficial result is attained by the sport, and the marvel is that several thousand people can be got together at this day to watch the tedious monotony of the tramp. Walking matches extending over six days compel too severe a strain upon the system to be of any good service in physical development; more than one man has broken down and died from the fatigue undergone on the track, and none who engage in a series of matches can hope to come through them with vigor and strength unimpaired. But while the public supports and applauds, there will be no lack of aspirants for the gate money, and we may look for another grand international contest shortly between the African champion of the United States and the English walkers Rowell and Brown.

Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell may justly consider himself one of the most justly honored men of the nineteenth century, he having been elected in three constituencies—Cork, Meath, and Mayo. Prominent public men are often elected for two constituencies, as in the case of Mr. Gladstone, in Leeds and Midlothian, and Lord Hartington, in Radner Burghs and Lancashire, at the late election; but to be honored with the confidence of three constituencies is an event that occurs but few times in a century. Mr. Parnell will probably sit for Mayo.

The City of Quebec has a debt of \$4,580,000. Debt is not prosperity in this instance, as a local paper says the city is bankrupt, and is sadly in want of street repairs, etc.