

THE EXAMINER.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER

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

P. E. I. RAILWAY.

Special Running Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, a SPECIAL STEAMBOAT MAIL TRAIN will run as follows:—

Going West.		Going East.	
Ch'town	Dep. 6.25	Summerside	Dep. 6.05
Royalty Jnc	6.40	Kensington	6.33
N. Wiltshire	7.20	County Line	6.58
Hunter River	7.32	Breadalbane	7.05
Elliotts	7.52	Elliotts	7.13
Breadalbane	8.00	Hunter River	7.33
County Line	8.07	N. Wiltshire	7.45
Kensington	8.32	Royalty Jnc	8.25
Summerside	9.00	Ch'town	8.40

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Sup. Gov't Railways. Supt. P. E. I. R.
Ch'town Oct. 30.—p ne ar h pres kea sp sj 31

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 10.

Fall and Winter Arrangement.
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1878.

Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 3 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dep 9.10 am	
Cardigan	9.35 "	
M. Stewart Jun	10.55 "	
Royalty Jun.	12.20 pm	
Ch'town	12.40 "	Dep 3.30 pm
Royalty Jun.	9.20 "	3.50 "
N. Wiltshire	10.12 "	4.45 "
Hunter River	10.28 "	5.03 "
Breadalbane	11.07 "	5.41 "
County Line	11.18 "	5.51 "
Kensington	12.00 "	6.30 "
Summerside	12.30 pm	7.00 "
Wellington	2.40 "	
Port Hill	3.32 "	
O'Leary	4.16 "	
Alberton	5.35 "	
Tignish	6.35 "	
	7.25 "	

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.
Tignish	Dep 7.50 am	
Alberton	8.35 "	
O'Leary	8.55 "	
Port Hill	9.58 "	
Wellington	11.16 "	
Summerside	11.58 "	
Kensington	12.50 pm	Dep 9.45 am
County Line	3.00 "	10.15 "
Breadalbane	3.40 "	10.56 "
Hunter River	3.50 "	11.07 "
N. Wiltshire	4.28 "	11.46 "
Royalty Jun.	4.45 "	12.03 pm
Ch'town	5.40 "	12.55 "
Royalty Jun.	6.00 "	1.15 "
Mt. Stewart	2.55 "	
Cardigan	3.15 "	
Georgetown	4.40 "	
	6.00 "	
	6.25 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.	STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.
Souris	Dep 8.00	MtS tw't Jnc	Dep 4.40
Harmony	8.25	Morell	5.22
St. Peters	9.40	St. Peters	5.55
Morell	10.13	Harmony	7.12
MtS tw't Jnc	10.55	Souris	7.35

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways Supt. P. E. I. R.
Ch'town, Oct 30, 1878.
p ne ar h pres kea sp sj 61

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

ROBERT HARRIS, ARTIST.

FULL'S BRICK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET.

Portraits Painted from Life, &c., during the next six months.
Nov. 30, 1878—

BROADWAY HOUSE, BY MACKENZIE.

THE former "City Hotel," now the Broadway House, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Cathedral, is now open for Permanent and Transient Boarders.

The rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished.
The tables will be supplied with the best the market affords, and fares reasonable.
A Suite of Rooms convenient for a small family, together with board &c., can be had in the Broadway House.
Nov. 23, 1878—

FRANK COX, M.D. C.M., Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.

OFFICE APOTHECARIES' HALL.
Residence: Capt. Mutch's, Water Street, next door to St. Lawrence Hotel.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to diseases of the chest and stomach.
Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1878—3m

E. G. HUNTER, Italian and American Marble.

Monuments, Tablets, Headstones,

CENTRE TABLE TOPS, BUREAU AND COMMODOE TOPS, WASH BOWL SLABS, &c., &c.

Prices to suit, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Designs furnished on application.
Corner Hillsborough and Kent Streets, Charlottetown.
November 6, 1878.

JAMES HOBBS, CABINET-MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, ETC.

HAS REMOVED from McPhail's Corner to the premises just vacated by Mr. JOHN STUMBLE, Prince Street, where, with increased facilities, he is prepared to attend to the wants of his customers with punctuality and despatch, and on reasonable terms.
CARPETS cut and laid.
PAINTING and Repairing neatly done.
PICTURE FRAMES and Mouldings constantly on hand, or made up to order.
All kinds of Household Furniture made to order, cheap and good.
New Pattern School Desks made at short notice. A first-class article.
Don't forget the place: PRINCE STREET (near the new Baptist Church in course of erection).
Charlottetown, Oct. 26, 1878—

DR. CREAMER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Kent Street, Charlottetown,
(Three doors from Dr. Johnson's).
ENTRANCE BY SIDE DOOR.
Oct. 15—3m

RANKIN HOUSE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

J. J. DAVIES - - - Proprietor
(Formerly of St. Lawrence Hotel, Pictou).

THIS well-known Hotel is now open under the present management; and, having been newly furnished throughout, it offers every comfort to the travelling public. Suitable Sample Rooms for commercial gentlemen.
Oct. 15, 1878—3m

Look Here!

THREE PRIZES IN 12 MONTHS.

W. G. MUGFORD, sole Licensee for City and Queen's County, for Lambert's Patents for Permanent Photographs. Being composed of Indian Ink and Parchment, they CANNOT FADE.
Took 1st Prize at Provincial Exhibition last Fall at Georgetown; Diploma for Excellency of Work at NEW YORK, Jan. 1st, 1878—contesting with the United States and Dominion of Canada, —and
1st Prize at Summerside, Oct. 3, '78.

DAVID WILSON'S OLD STAND, CH'TOWN.
Oct. 5, 1878—3m—law

WAGSTAFF'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Hotel formerly known as THE RANKIN HOUSE, in first class style, is now prepared to give comfortable accommodation to Permanent and Transient Boarders.
Tourists and others will receive every attention at the Wagstaff's Hotel.
WM. WAGSTAFF.
May 25, 1878.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 7, 1878.

A YEAR and a half have rolled away; and the DAILY EXAMINER still lives.

Indeed it may now be truly said that the DAILY EXAMINER is one of the "institutions" of the Province.

An appetite for a daily paper has been formed; and, judging by the increasing sales of the DAILY EXAMINER in the city, along the line of railway, and in the various towns throughout the Province, it is doubtful if the people could live without their daily paper.

Hard though the times and dark the prospect of the coming winter, it is our intention to continue the publication of the DAILY EXAMINER, so that the popular demand may be supplied.

Throughout the winter we intend to supply to the public, by means of the DAILY EXAMINER, a daily telegram containing news of all the notable events which shall transpire throughout the world in this great crisis of its history.

Through the DAILY EXAMINER the people of the Island shall—from day to day—independently of the Northern Light or Muttart and Irving—be informed of what is transpiring in Afghanistan, in Russia, in Germany, in the neighboring Republic, and most important of all—in the mother country.

We shall, if possible, send a special correspondent to report for the DAILY EXAMINER the Parliamentary proceedings at Ottawa, with special reference to those which most directly and most deeply interest the people of this Island.

The local news shall be given through the DAILY EXAMINER promptly, truly and as full as possible.

For the large means required to carry out this work we look to the people whose wants the DAILY EXAMINER will supply, and whose varied interests we shall assiduously endeavor to promote.

The original subscribers of the DAILY EXAMINER will, in the course of a few days, be called upon for a renewal of their favors.

The beginning of another term is a good time to subscribe; and persons who have not hitherto taken the DAILY EXAMINER would do well to subscribe now.

In connection with the DAILY EXAMINER the WEEKLY EXAMINER will be issued, at the unprecedentedly low subscription price of ONE DOLLAR a year—payment to be made in advance.

Charlottetown Church Directory

ST. PAUL'S (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).—Queen Square—Morning and Evening Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2 1/2 p. m. Rev. David FitzGerald, Rector; Rev. Alfred Osborne Curate.

ST. PETER'S (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).—Rochford Square.—Sunday Services—8 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Daily Services—Mornings—9 a. m. Evensong—5 p. m., except Friday evenings, at 7.30 p. m. Rev. George W. Hodgson, Priest Incumbent.

ST. DUNSTON'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning Mass every Sunday at 8 a. m. High Mass at 10 a. m.; Vespers at 3 p. m. Mass at 7.30 a. m. throughout the week. Rev. Z. Boderault, Rev. S. Phelan, Pastors.
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.—Prince Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Week Day Services—Tuesday and Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Rev. John Latham, Pastor.

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH.—Prince Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Week day service on Wednesday evening. Rev. George Steel, Pastor.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN).—Pownall Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 6 1/2 p. m. Sunday School at 2 1/2 p. m. Rev. Kenneth McLennan, Pastor.

ZION CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN).—Richmond Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2 1/2 p. m. Rev. John McL. McLeod, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Prince Street.—Rev. Dr. Murray, Pastor.—Hours of Service, 11 o'clock, a. m., 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Great George Street.—Services and Sermon every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 6.30 o'clock p. m.; Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Week day services—Monday at 7.30 p. m.; Bible Reading—Thursday at 7.30 p. m. and Friday at 8 p. m. Rev. D. G. McDonald, Minister.

BIBLE CHRISTIANS.—Prince Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday morning at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Rev. W. S. Pascoe, Minister.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST meet in New Church House, every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Falgatter, Pastor.

PRAYER MEETING in Y. M. C. A. every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Brief Speech—The Debate in the House of Lords—Earl Granville on the Eastern Question.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Parliament was convened to-day. The Queen's speech read in the House of Lords was unusually short. Her Majesty regrets that she has been compelled to summon Parliament at a date earlier than usual, but the action of the Ameer of Afghanistan has compelled her to send an expedition into the territory, and she has taken the earliest opportunity of calling Parliament together and making to it the communication required by law. The papers on the subject will be laid before Parliament. Assurances from all foreign Powers are friendly, and she has every reason to believe that the arrangements for the pacification of Europe, made by the Treaty of Berlin, will be satisfactorily carried out. The estimates for the ensuing year will in due time be submitted to the Commons. She proposes that, after full deliberation upon the matters which have led her to anticipate Parliament's usual time of meeting, and after a suitable recess, it should proceed to the consideration of various measures for the public benefit, which will then be laid before it.

The Daily News publishes an authoritative paragraph stating that the resolution which the Opposition will introduce in the House of Commons will strongly censure the Government, but will not refuse supplies. Lord Hartington will probably tonight announce his intention of voting for supplies. The motion of censure will probably not be introduced by Hartington, but by an Independent member who has effectively discussed the question elsewhere (evidently Gladstone.)

In the House of Lords, after the address, the debate began. Earl Granville complained of several omissions in the Queen's speech, particularly of the absence of any mention of the war in South Africa, which is viewed with great anxiety by those best acquainted with the Colony. He did not intend to move any amendment to the address, because of the lateness of correspondence concerning Central Asia. It could not make any great difference to Parliament whether it met now or next February, so far as any influence it could exercise on war which has already commenced. Nobody doubted the absolute prerogative of the Crown to make war or peace, but it is perfectly certain that the continual recurrence of such surprises will seriously weaken the functions of the prerogative. He repeated the accusation that Lord Cranbrook's despatch misrepresented the conduct of the Gladstone Government, and that Lord Lytton's communications to the Ameer were harsh and indiscreet. He concluded as follows:—

"However unnecessary war may have been, however much we may be convinced that you have completely played into the hands of our great rival, we urge this House to co-operate in the strongest manner with the House of Commons to make the most ample provisions for the sake of our gallant troops. We trust that the Government has not made fallacious estimates underrating expenditures as in the Abyssinian war."

Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, declared that he accepted the entire responsibility for his dispatch, and would not withdraw a single sentence. He made a detailed statement in justification, and particularly pointed out that Lord Granville in 1873 declined to intimate to Russia that any aggression on Afghanistan would meet with British resistance.

Earl Grey moved in amendment to the address, expressing regret that Parliament had not been summoned as soon as possible after war became probable.

The Duke of Somerset cordially supported the prosecution of war.

The Marquis of Salisbury repelled the personal charges that he had deceived Parliament by denying there had been any change of policy towards Afghanistan. He said they were brought forward by Lord Granville to distract the country's attention from the fact that his most attached political friends were siding with the enemies of their country.

Lord Beaconsfield criticised the attitude of the Opposition in raising personal questions, and challenged them to attack directly and with justice, and said that the inspection of Cyprus by his colleagues showed the island surpassed all the Government's expectations, and would soon be recognized as one of the most influential positions in the British Dominions.

He expressed the opinion that the results of the victory of General Roberts in Afghanistan would be speedy and satisfactory. He believed the worst of the commercial depression was over, and expected that in a year the position of affairs would be very different. He added in reference to the business prospects that the recent words of the President of the United States, coming from such a quarter on such a subject, cannot be treated with too much consideration. I look forward with much confidence to the influence of American industry and enterprise in shortly producing more favorable results than we can now estimate. In conclusion he said the Government were ready to meet Parliament.

The amendment moved by Earl Grey was rejected, and the Address adopted without division.

In the debate on the Address in the House of Commons, the Marquis of Hartington made a declaration, similar to that of Lord Granville in the Upper House, of

the intention of himself and friends not to hamper the Government in its conduct of war by any attempt to oppose the granting of supplies. He said the war having been commenced, it was necessary, for the security of India, to conduct it vigorously.

Hon. Mr. Gladstone spoke briefly, expressing the hope that the House would have more information before a vote of credit was reached.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, generally reassured Hon. Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Hartington as to the subjects of which they complained were not mentioned in the Queen's speech, particularly as to the war in South Africa and reforms in Crete and Asia Minor. He denied that the Government had purposely picked a quarrel with the Ameer or desired an extension of territory. The address was adopted by the House without division.

A Remarkable Official Order.

THE QUESTION OF LOW-NECKED DRESSES.

THE TORONTO "MAIL'S" ADVICE TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S STAFF.

(Mail, Dec. 2.)

An advertisement in the Montreal papers furnishes the Canadian public with some grounds for reflection. At the same time, unfortunately, it affords our Republican neighbors no little material for ridicule and derision. It is by just such characteristics that an insufficient circumstance may come to attain an importance out of all proportion to its intrinsic weight. Col. Littleton, of the Governor General's staff, appends his name to an advertisement which announces that ladies desirous of being admitted to the reception held by her Royal Highness at 9.30 p. m., on Saturday, November 30th, at the Windsor Hotel, must wear low dresses, unless they present a doctor's certificate of ill-health, in which case they may come with the front of the dress cut square; but in no case are they to appear in high-necked dresses. No such ukase limited the number of ladies desirous of paying their respects to the Princess at Halifax. Should Her Royal Highness ever visit Winnipeg, we venture to think the restriction will there also be dispensed with. The fashions of life in Canada cannot be changed in twelve hours' notice, and milliners cannot furnish new dresses in that limited space of time. In one country it is the fashion to tattoo, in another to wear rings, through the nose, in a third full dress is a mere nominal addition to Nature's covering of the vital organs, while elsewhere the ladies at the top of society prove their lofty rank by the number of skins they can add to their own. Climate has much to do with the prevailing fashion in all latitudes; and the climate of Great Britain is as different from that of Canada as the circumstances and conditions of society in Canada are from those prevailing where Queen Victoria holds court. Many estimable ladies, wives of our most prominent citizens, have never shown their shoulders in a drawing-room; and nearly all the Canadian ladies have reserved for the privacy of their own dressing rooms such exhibitions of the human form divine as are too often seen at evening parties in London. "One struggle more and I am free," was the legend under a picture of the belle of the period dressed for a court ball at Buckingham palace; and it was not a caricature. There is something repugnant to many of our ladies in taking the first step to immodesty, and we hold that in all such matters immodesty is a relative term. A man who has never before appeared in anything but trousers would feel no more astonished and shocked at being told he must don kilts than ladies must have been taken aback when they heard they must show to the public gaze charms hitherto reserved from man's bold scrutiny. Custom is a second nature, and first nature would of course know nothing of concealment; but we repeat that the custom is not one to be learned at twelve hours' notice, while the actual abandonment of it at Halifax, coupled with its prospective absence from the future ceremonial at Winnipeg, proves it to be one honoured in the breach or observance at pleasure. We have purposely been explicit as to the hour and date of the reception from which ladies in high dresses were banished. The season at Montreal on St. Andrew's day is generally unmitigated winter, and our despatches inform us that the evening in question was frosty and inclement. For those, therefore, who never wore a low dress at a party, the experiment must have been attended with risk, and we may rest assured very many were kept away by the fell decree which appeared in the morning papers. For we would rather pass over the only condition on which the wearer of square-cut dresses were to be admitted. A doctor's certificate is too suggestive of a recent controversy in even a less delicate battle-field of women's rights. If the ladies of Montreal, who, by-the-by, might have been politely requested to come in low dress, submitted to compliance with this unusual and, in Canada, unheard of custom, the doctors of the city must have reaped a golden harvest. The price of certificates we will not guess; but when they have been duly filed, and scheduled by the A. D. C. in waiting, we should like to see them.

And now a truce to ridicule. If from this small indication we are to gather that our new rulers mean to surround themselves with the etiquette and paraphernalia of a court, then with all respect we express the fear that a great mistake is being made. From all that has appeared in the press of