

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1880.

NO. 67

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 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 10.15 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.50 a.m.	
Royalty Junction	Dp 8.00 a.m.	Dp 3.00 p.m.
North Wiltshire	" 8.22 "	" 3.23 "
Hunter River	" 9.14 "	" 4.15 "
Breadalbane	" 9.30 "	" 4.30 "
County Line	" 10.07 "	" 5.08 "
Kensington	" 10.17 "	" 5.18 "
Summerside	Ar 11.30 a.m.	Ar 6.30 p.m.
Wellington	Dp 1.30 p.m.	
Port Hill	" 2.09 "	
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.	
Kensington	Dp 2.30 p.m.	Dp 7.30 a.m.
County Line	" 3.05 "	" 8.05 "
Breadalbane	" 3.43 "	" 8.44 "
Hunter River	" 3.53 "	" 8.54 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.30 "	" 9.30 "
Royalty Junction	" 4.46 "	" 9.43 "
Charlottetown	Ar 6.09 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
Royalty Junction	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Mt. Stew't Junc.	Ar 4.10 "	
Cardigan	Dp 4.15 "	
Georgetown	Ar 5.35 "	

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. 28, 1879.
—pat pres h a ne sp sj kea pio 6i

COAL. COAL.

FOR SALE, at the Gas Works, and Koughan's Scales, a quantity of Round Lingan Coal, at \$3.50 per ton.
This Coal gives a great heat, and being almost free from sulphur, is suitable for either grates or cooking stoves.
Dec. 27, 1879—city papers 6i

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, all that part of Town Lot No. 74, in the first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown; having a front of 67 feet, Dorchester Street, and running back 80 feet, together with the buildings thereon erected.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. HODGSON & McLEOD Charlottetown.
Sept. 18, 1879.

THE FIRM OF W. & A. BROWN

BEING ABOUT TO MAKE A
Change in their Business and Firm,

Take this opportunity of informing the public that all accounts due them by
Note, Book Account, or Otherwise,

WILL REQUIRE TO BE PAID ON OR

Before the 1st day of March next, Ensuing,

and all unsettled claims at that date will have to be handed over for collection.

Persons having claims against the firm are requested to furnish the same before that date for adjustment and payment. They will also close out balance of stock during said time at a large discount.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, January 8, 1880.

ESTABLISHED 1825. CANADA CORDAGE FACTORY.

JOHN A. CONVERSE, MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURER OF CORDAGE of Every Description, including all sizes Manila Rope, Tarred Manila Hawser, Lobster Manilla, Tarred Hemp Rope, Houseline, Hambroline, &c., &c., equal in quality to the best American. Prices on application.
Jan. 7, 1879.

TO LET. FOR THE HOLIDAYS

THE SHOP on Upper Queen Street, now occupied by Simon W. Crabbe. Possession given the 1st June, 1880.

ARCH'D. WHITE,
Chtown, Dec. 22, 1879.—taw
pat pres n e her lm

For Sale.

THE Land and Dwelling House owned and occupied by William B. Hertz, situated on Easton street, opposite Admiral Bayfield's dwelling. For further particulars apply to

CHARLES HEARTZ,
Queen Street.
Jan. 5, 1880.

73,620 MORE SINGER SEWING MACHINES SOLD IN 1878

THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS YEAR.

In 1870 we sold 127,833 Sewing Machines.
" 1878 " " 356,432 " "
Our sales have increased enormously every year, through the whole period of "hard times."

We now Sell Three-Quarters of all the Sewing Machines Sold in the World.

Waste no Money on 'cheap' Counterfeits.

Send for handsome Illustrated Price List
ROBERT YOUNG,
South Side Queen Square,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.
Chtown, March 18, 1878.—zaw 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

"NOW'S THE DAY"

AND

"NOW'S THE HOUR."

SUBSCRIBE

FOR

The Weekly Examiner.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

"THE EXAMINER" supplies to country districts all the home news—which a foreign paper cannot do.
Send One Dollar by registered letter or money order and get the

CHEAPEST AND BEST

paper published in P. E. Island.

N. B.—Persons who have relatives or friends in any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, may have them provided with THE EXAMINER for a year by payment of One Dollar—postage paid in this office. This is the very cheapest way to provide a friend abroad with the Island news.

THE place to get your Printing done is at
the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS.

SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 9, 1880

READ the letter of "Fairplay" on fourth page.

AUSTRIA is to extend her present system of fortifications.

TERRIBLE famine is reported at Mesopotamia and Kurdistan.

REMEMBER the grand Masonic Entertainment in Market Hall this evening.

THERE are 13 cases of small-pox at present at the Protestant Hospital at Ottawa.

FAVORABLE reports have arrived from Afghanistan as to the improved position of the British forces.

THE Spanish Government contemplate placing a loan on the European markets to cover the Cuban deficit.

THE name of Hon. Mr. Allan, of Toronto, is mentioned in connection with the Speakership of the Senate.

IT is said that General Sir Selby Smyth's term of service in the Dominion expires in a couple of months.

THE man Stewart, who was recently nearly buried alive at Ottawa, under the impression that he had died of small-pox, is steadily improving.

HON. MR. DECOSMOS has arrived at Ottawa from British Columbia. It is expected he will bring up the Chinese problem again this session.

THE Argenteuil nominations for the Commons took place on the 5th inst. at Lachute. Dr. Christie and Hon. Mr. Abbott are the only candidates.

OWING to the death of his sister, Mr. Gladstone will not attend the earlier part of the Session of Parliament, unless through urgent public business.

THE LAST OF THE SEASON.—The readings in St. Peter's Schoolroom to-morrow evening will be the last of the season. The programme may be seen in our advertising columns.

THE indisposition Hon. Mr. Mackenzie is suffering from is said to be nothing more than a severe cold. It will not prevent him from being present at the opening of Parliament.

THE New York Herald has opened a subscription for Irish relief, heading it with the sum of \$100,000. Editorially, the Herald says:—"There is no longer any doubt of the wide extent and appalling severity of the distress in Ireland from impending starvation. The famine is already devouring its victims, and fevers, the consequence of insufficient food, are hastening its terrible work. What is already witnessed, is but the beginning of a calamity which will rapidly extend with the exhaustion of the limited means of sustenance offered by last harvest. There are more than three hundred thousand people in Ireland, who are in imminent danger of perishing with hunger; many of the people will be dead and buried before help arrives."

IT will be remembered that the United States had a balance of some seven or eight million dollars of the Geneva Award Fund, after paying the claims presented by the Government, and which were pronounced legal. It has been a question for some time past what to do with this money, and Congress is now preparing for its final distribution. A bill has been reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee, which provides for the revival of the Court for the disposition of the Geneva Award Fund, such Court to consist of three Judges, to meet in Washington, to continue for eighteen months, and all claims to be filed within six months of the organization of the Court. The principal clause in the new bill is that which provides for the repeal of the section of the original Act, which reads that "no claimant shall be admissible or allowed by said Court by or in behalf of any insurance company or insurer, either in its or his own right or as assignee or otherwise, in the right of a person or party insured as aforesaid, unless such claimant shall show to the satisfaction of said Court that during the late rebellion the sum of its or his losses in respect to its or his war risks exceeded the sum of its or his premiums or other gains upon or in respect to such war risks, and in case of any such allowance, the same shall not be greater than such excess of loss. The final distribution of the Alabama claims Award will thus be brought about.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1880
SUN RISES, 7.18 | HIGH WATER, 10.43 pm
SUN SETS, 5.11 | FULL MOON 25, 9, 9 a.m.
Weather Bulletin.
Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.
TORONTO, Feb. 9, 10 a.m.
Winds gradually shifting to northwest or north; partly cloudy weather with snow-flurries in some localities, followed by clearing and decidedly colder weather.
A manifesto from students of Russian high schools and colleges has been issued, detailing their grievances, and threatening, unless the evils complained of are redressed, to fight the Government to the death.

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, 1878.

A SOUP KITCHEN

IN connection with the Women's Temperance Union and Benevolent Society, will be opened for the winter if sufficiently assisted by the charitable public. In order to distribute judiciously, only those will be relieved who identify themselves with the Society, which will enable the committee to look particularly into each case. In view of the present pressing demands for help, the friends of the poor are urgently requested to send donations immediately and as regularly as possible, which will be received by Mrs. W. KINNEY, Confectionary. Clothing will likewise be very acceptable.
E. McRAE,
Secretary of the Women's Benevolent Society.
Dec. 23, 1879.

Notice to Importers.

THE Fast Sailing brigantine Shamrock, classed 7 years A1 at English Lloyds, William McPhee, commander, will sail from Glasgow, carrying freight direct to this Port, about the 15th MARCH, next, 1880.
For terms, freight, &c., apply to JAMES KELSO, Esq., 134, St. Vincent street, Glasgow, Scotland, or here to the owner.
OWEN CONNOLLY,
Chtown, Dec. 27th, 1879.

Romance in High Life.

The marriage of the Empress of Russia, who now lies ill at Cannes, was almost a romance. In 1831, when the present Czar was twenty-three years of age, a list was prepared at St. Petersburg of marriageable German princesses, and under the care of Count Orloff the Czarvitch went to visit them. He had been to Berlin and the courts of North Germany, and was on his way to Carlsruhe when he arrived at Frankfurt. The Prince was about to resume his journey when he received an invitation from the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt to dine at the Palace of Darmstadt. As a matter of courtesy only the invitation was accepted, and after dinner the court adjourned to another room for tea. There the Russian Czarvitch in search of a wife saw a young lady of sixteen, accompanied by her governess, whose appearance was so charming by its simplicity that he inquired who she was. The Princess Mary was the daughter of his host, but her name was not upon the St. Petersburg list. Presently the Royal and Imperial personages proceeded to the drawing room, where Alexander asked to be presented to the attractive girl and a long conversation with her confirmed his first impressions. Next morning Count Orloff informed the Prince of the arrangements for proceeding to Baden. "My dear Count," said the Grand Duke, "we shall go no further; I have made my choice; my journey is finished." Orloff had not suspected how matters stood, and expostulated. The Princesses of Baden had not been seen, and the name of the Princess Mary of Hesse was not on the list. Alexander would go to Carlsruhe if politeness required, but he had made up his mind to marry none other than the Princess Mary. When the news reached St. Petersburg the entourage of the Emperor endeavored to prevent this marriage; but Nicholas was tenderly attached to his son, and would not allow him to be thwarted in an affair of the heart. An old diplomatist, the Count de Reiset, tells this story in his unpublished memoirs. The Czarvitch married the Princess Mary a few months later. Eleven years after this same writer saw the Czarvitch at Krasnoe-Sele, watching through the palace window the first guard of her eldest son at the door of his grandfather's palace. Heavy rain was falling; the little fellow had on a big soldier's cloak, in which he marched to and fro with difficulty, and the mother's heart was anxious about the exposure of her first born. Thirteen years later still, and all the careful nursing of the Empress did not suffice to save the life of this same son, who died at Nice, after putting his brother's hand in that of his own betrothed, the Princess Dagmar of Denmark. So there are romances of love and sorrow beneath the etiquette and glitter of courts.

Mending Rubber Boots and Shoes

A number have asked how rubber boots and shoes could be patched. Of course any cement used for this purpose must be elastic, and the only thing suited to the work is a solution of rubber itself. Unfortunately, rubber is soluble in but few liquids, and these are either costly or dangerous to have about on account of their volatile and inflammable character. Probably the best solvent of rubber is Bisulphide of Carbon. We dislike to publish a recipe that we have not tried, and rarely do so; the following, commended for patching rubber, we have not used for that purpose, but have used it for cementing other articles, and have reason to think it will answer for that purpose: Take one part of Rubber, three parts of Gutta Percha, and eight parts of Bisulphide of Carbon. The Rubber and Gutta Percha must both be pure; manufactured or vulcanized will not answer; both should be cut fine and put with the Bisulphide in a wide-mouthed bottle with a tight cork. They will require a day or so to dissolve, and will need thorough stirring to make a smooth mixture. Recollect that the Bisulphide and its vapor will take fire very readily, and the greatest caution must be used. Moreover it smells horribly. The rubber to be joined must be perfectly free from grease, and the parts coming in contact should be rubbed with fine sand-paper. When the patch is put in place it should be held there, by winding a string about it, or in any other manner that will keep it under pressure until the cement is hard.—American Agriculturist, Feb. 1.

Mental Condition of the Czar.

The substance of certain official reports which have been made to the authorities at Vienna by their agents at St. Petersburg has leaked out; and is in process of circulation in society. The reports give in great detail facts respecting the mental condition of the Czar, and lead to the conclusion that he is at times quite insane. He is represented as subject to prolonged fits of depression, remaining for hours and even days in a state of almost unconscious lethargy. These fits are succeeded by wild exhilaration; during which he is most affable, genial and joyous, and it is at these moments that his courtiers ask and receive from him favors of the most extravagant descriptions. It is said that in one of these moods the Czar announced that he was resolved to grant to Russia a practically democratic form of government, and to call upon his people to elect a legislature which should frame a constitutional form of government. Reports add that the deposition of the Czar by his son is not at all probable.