

# THE EXAMINER.

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## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 9.

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

ON AND AFTER  
MONDAY, APRIL 29th, 1878.

#### Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Express.	No. 3 Mixed.	No. 5 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 4.00 pm	Dp 7.30 am	
Cardigan	" 4.20 "	" 7.50 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 5.35 "	dp 9.30 "	
Ch'town	ar 6.50 "	ar 11.05 "	P. M.
Royalty Jun.	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.35 "	dp 5.25 "
N. Wiltshire	" 6.43 "	" 11.55 "	" 5.45 "
Hunter River	" 7.18 "	" 12.50 pm	" 6.42 "
Breadalbane	" 7.30 "	" 1.07 "	" 7.00 "
County Line	" 7.58 "	" 1.47 "	" 7.38 "
Kensington	" 8.05 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.48 "
Summerside	ar 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 9.00 "
Wellington	dp 9.15 "	dp 3.45 "	
Port Hill	" 9.52 "	" 4.40 "	
O'Leary	" 10.22 "	" 5.27 "	
Alberton	" 11.18 "	" 6.54 "	
Tignish	" 12.00 "	" 8.00 "	

#### Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.	No. 6 Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 1.50 pm	Dp 6.30 am	
Alberton	" 2.30 "	" 7.20 "	
O'Leary	" 3.13 "	" 8.57 "	
Port Hill	" 4.10 "	" 10.22 "	
Wellington	" 4.40 "	" 11.10 "	
Summerside	ar 5.15 "	ar 12.05 pm	A. M.
Kensington	dp 5.30 "	dp 12.40 "	dp 6.30 "
County Line	" 5.55 "	" 1.17 "	" 7.07 "
Breadalbane	" 6.23 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.46 "
Hunter River	" 6.32 "	" 2.07 "	" 7.58 "
N. Wiltshire	" 7.00 "	" 2.48 "	" 8.35 "
Royalty Jun.	" 7.12 "	" 3.05 "	" 8.52 "
Ch'town	ar 8.05 "	ar 4.00 "	ar 9.45 "
Royalty Jun.	dp 8.05 am	dp 4.10 "	ar 10.05 "
Mt. Stewart	ar 9.20 "	ar 5.25 "	
Cardigan	dp 9.40 "	dp 5.45 "	
Georgetown	" 10.43 "	" 7.06 "	
	ar 11.05 "	ar 7.35 "	

#### SOURIS BRANCH.

##### Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 7 Mixed.	No. 9 Mixed.
Souris	Dp 3.15 pm	Dp 6.30 a.m.
Harmony	" 3.31 "	" 6.52 "
St. Peter's	" 4.28 "	" 8.07 "
Morell	" 4.52 "	" 8.38 "

##### Train Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Express.	No. 10 Mixed.
M. Stewart Jun	Dp 9.30 am.	Dp 5.35 p.m.
Morell	" 10.02 "	" 6.15 "
St. Peter's	" 10.25 "	" 6.47 "
Harmony	" 11.23 "	" 8.02 "
Souris	Ar 11.40 "	Ar 8.25 "

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE,  
Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways. Supt. P. E. I. R.  
Ch'town, April 20, 1878—

## FINAL NOTICE.

I HAVE received positive instructions to take proceedings against all parties who have not yet paid their Poll Tax. All persons interested in this matter will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.  
JOHN HIGGINS,  
Collector.

May 16th, 1878—pat 3i cod

### DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

The Great English Remedy is an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, &c.

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1878.

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ADDRESS,

### W. L. COTTON,

Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.

Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

J. S. BAGNALL, D. D. S.,

### T. C. ROBINS, DENTISTS,

NEWSON'S BUILDING, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
OFFICE HOURS . . 9, A. M., TILL 6, P. M.  
Nitrous Oxide Gas Administered.  
April 20—pa 2aw ar her pres ne Im

### PAINTING!

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Public for the liberal patronage he has received during the five years he has been in business, and solicits a continuance of the same.

He is now prepared to execute, in a very superior manner, **House, Sign, and Carriage Painting, Paper Hanging, &c.** Special attention is given by him to WHITENING, COLORING and DECORATING OF CEILINGS, WALLS, &c.

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PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

### P. H. TRAINOR,

82 Kent St., opp. Rocklin House.  
April 2—3m cod

### JAMES HOBBS, CABINET MAKER.

Cor. Kent and Prince Streets, Charlottetown.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to his customers and the public generally for past favors, would take this method to solicit a further continuance of their patronage. I am better prepared than ever to execute any orders that may be entrusted to me.

The latest styles of all kinds of Household, Office, Church and School Furniture, made from well-selected and seasoned stock, at short notice.

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### JAMES HOBBS.

Corner Kent and Prince Streets, } 3m 2aw  
Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1878.

### St. Lawrence Marine Ins. Co. OF P. E. ISLAND.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL . . \$120,000.00.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Esq., President; JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Esq.; ARTEMAS LORD, Esq.; G. D. LONGWORTH, Esq.; W. E. DAWSON, Esq.; THOMAS MORRIS, Esq.; P. W. HYNDMAN, Esq.

Risks taken daily at their Office, Exchange Building.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
Secretary.

March 25—ly law

### P. E. I. Starch Manufacturing Co.

CAPITAL . . \$25,000,  
In Shares of \$25.00 each.

THIS COMPANY has been incorporated by Act of Parliament during the present session, and one-third of the Shares have been taken up by the leading men of Charlottetown. Farmers holding stock in this Company will have the benefit of the preference in the large purchase of produce which the working of the Company entails.

Applications for Shares to be made to Messrs. Hyndman Bros., until the Directors and Officers of the Company are appointed.  
April 16, 1878—

### BLANK - BILL HEADS,

BLANK STATEMENTS,

—AND—  
BUSINESS CARDS,

Furnished promptly and cheaply, to order, at the

EXAMINER OFFICE,  
ING'S BUILDING,  
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### ON SALE,

At the Charlottetown Steam Bakery,  
LOW FOR CASH,

525 Barrels Navy Biscuit,  
150 " Medium "  
200 " No. 1 Pilot (thick).  
JOHN QUIRK,  
Charlottetown Steam Bakery.

Prince Street, April 11—ne & pat 1m

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and most newsy Paper published in the Province.

#### A Few Grit Consistencies.

THE facility with which "ye true Grit" can talk on both sides of a question is very strikingly shown by a comparison of Mr. Charlton's speech in 1876 and his speech in 1878. We submit a few glaring contrasts:

*Slaughtering and Retaliation.*  
MR. CHARLTON IN 1876. MR. CHARLTON IN 1878.

"With regard to the resolution, I confess I would like to see a retaliatory policy adopted which would bring the United States to terms, and would at least protect us against slaughterer invoices."

"I believe that the agricultural interests of the Dominion would be promoted by protection, and the manufacturer, being brought to the door of the farmer, would afford a market for a great many articles of produce that would not be saleable if the market were three thousand miles away."

*A difference of opinion as to age:*  
MR. CHARLTON IN 1876. MR. CHARLTON IN 1878.

We have been told that a protective policy is one which could not be adopted by a patriarchal Government—a Government which could not only protect industries, but also limit production. I hold that a protective policy, on the contrary, runs through the whole legislative system of any country.

*The effects of Protection:*  
MR. CHARLTON IN 1876. MR. CHARLTON IN 1878.

"The United States have adopted a protective policy, under which their manufactures have been fostered and promoted until, in 1870, their products reached the sum of \$4,253,000,000, giving employment to 2,000,000 operatives, and disbursing over \$775,500,000 in wages."

"We have at our doors all the illustrations and experiences of Protection and its benefits required for our Government and guidance."

*Some Results:*

MR. CHARLTON, 1876. MR. CHARLTON, 1878.

Previous to the import duties on foreign cottons in 1824, British manufacturers crushed out all efforts to establish factories in the Republic; but the imposition of 25 per cent duty on foreign cottons had the effect, in a few years, not only of building up manufactures, but led to the production of an article better in quality and lower in price than the Americans received from British manufactures before their own industries were established.

In 1860, all attempts to establish foreign industries were crushed out by foreign competition, and high prices were maintained at intervals—higher, on the average, than the percentage necessary to profit. But, when a protective duty as imposed, iron manufactures were established, and in a short time, the price of iron was brought down several dollars per ton, and it now sold cheaper than the British iron ever was offered for on that market.

*Curious Contradiction.*  
MR. CHARLTON IN 1876. MR. CHARLTON IN 1878.

"It may be safely assumed that no nation has attained to greatness in commerce or manufactures without having, in the course of its history, imposed exactions and restrictions. This has been notably the case with Great Britain herself; and I think the assertion that the development of various industries is necessary to the cultivation of the self-defensive power of a nation, is incontrovertible."

#### Our Fisheries.

The total annual product of the fisheries in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario since 1869 (including those of Prince Edward Island since 1874) has been as follows:—

1869	\$ 4,376,526
1870	6,577,391
1871	7,573,199
1872	9,570,116
1873	10,547,402
1874	11,681,886
1875	10,350,385
1876	11,012,360
1877	11,422,501

Making a total for those nine years of \$83,111,712.

Our total exports of the products of our fisheries in 1877 were as follows:—  
To the United States, \$2,361,157  
To all other countries, 4,639,245  
\$7,000,402

#### Destructive Rain and Flood.

THE LOSS OF LIFE BY THE TORNADO GREATER THAN EXPECTED.

DENVER, May 25.—A terrific rain fell upon large areas of Douglass and El Paso counties on Tuesday. It is believed that storm was most violent along the spur of the Rocky Mountains, which separates the head waters of the Arkansas and Platte Rivers. Cherry Creek, which empties into the Platte at Denver, and which is ordinarily dry, was suddenly deluged at one o'clock Wednesday morning, and in less than an hour the entire western portion of the city was flooded. Several bridges were swept away and a large amount of property was destroyed. Owing to the efficiency and industry of the fire department, the entire population of the district was aroused and warned in time to escape, and it is now believed that no lives were lost in the city beyond that of an unknown man, whose body was found in a freight car, where he probably had been asleep.

The flood involved several other streams on either side of the Divide. The Denver and Rio Grande railroad lost a bridge near Colorado Springs, and is unable to run any trains on this end of the road. Three bridges were swept away on the Kansas and Pacific. A freight train on the latter, containing eighteen cars, passed through the bridge across Kiowa, burying with it John A. Baker, engineer, Frank Selden and John Platt, firemen, whose bodies were not recovered. The debris and drift from Cherry Creek lodged against the Colorado Central bridge across the Platte and forced out a portion of its supports. This road also sustained considerable damage on the Cheyenne division; but it is believed that its trains and those of the Denver and Rio Grande will run more regularly on Thursday.

Additional intelligence from the tornado of Thursday night, in Wisconsin and Illinois, indicates that the loss of life was greater than reported. Between Mount Vernon and Oregon; in the former State, the storm was very severe, and near Paoli several houses were demolished. Three or four persons were killed. It has been ascertained that twelve to eighteen lives were lost between Mount Vernon and Paoli. In the suburbs of Chicago a farm house was blown down and a mother and her two children killed, the latter being hurled through the air, falling dead twenty rods away.

#### More "Theories" Exploded.

Among the "theories" started to account for the disappearance of Timothy McCarthy at Shediac was one to the effect that something might have happened to him at the Adams House; that having been refused admission when he visited the house in company with Chipman Smith, he might have subsequently returned and there met his death. At one time or another all the parties who lived in the Adams House on the 12th Oct. have been examined, including the Riley girls, the last of whom gave her evidence on Saturday. The testimony of this girl is the only one which throws the slightest light on the subject of McCarthy and Smith's visit to the house. She says two men knocked at her door that night; she did not recognize the voice of the one who asked admittance; she refused admittance, and the parties went away, having made but the one call, and this the only call at her room that night. Her testimony differs from Chipman Smith's in two particulars. She swears the parties were both at her door, whereas Smith swore he did not go further than the head of the stairs. She swears that there was no light in her room, she having been alone and in bed for some time before the parties called, whereas Smith swore that he showed McCarthy the light in her room. There does not appear to have been any dance in the house that night, or any row, or anything else to connect McCarthy's death with his visit to the Adams House.

Another of the "theories" set up has been as summarily exploded. Cummins has been produced and put on the stand. It had been alleged that this Cummins was a desperate character, and that he and the Parker girl were intimate; that he suddenly disappeared from Shediac, and that he had a rubber coat which answered to the description of McCarthy's. Of course, McCarthy's coat was found on him. Cummins appears to have been a drinking fellow, though he is now a sober man, but he accounts satisfactorily for his whereabouts on the night in question, and he states that he had no