THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1878. NO. 232

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. 00m. p. m., N.E.

D M	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises	High water	Dy's len.
		H. M	H. M	morn	aft'n.	H. M
1	Friday,	7 29	4 58	7 14	10 32	9 34
2	Saturday,	28	5 00	7 31	11 7	37
3	Sunday,	27	2	7 50	11 40	41
4	Monday,	26	4	8 5	morn	43
5	Tuesday,	25	5	8 21	0 8	47
6	Wednesday,	24	7	8 36	0 37	50
7	Thursday,	22	9	8 50	1 9	52
8	Friday,	19	10	9 8	1 40	54
9	Saturday,	18	12	9 29	2 17	51
10	Sunday,	17	13	9 58	2 59	10 1
11	Monday,	16	15	10 35	3 56	4
12	Tuesday,	14	16	11 27	5 32	7
13	Wednesday,	12	18	aft 34	6 48	10
14	Thursday,	11	19	1 52	8 12	13
15	Friday,	9	20	3 38	9 17	15
16	Saturday,	8	22	4 45	10 9	19
17	Sunday,	7	23	6 11	10 55	22
18	Monday,	6	25	7 37	11 28	25
19	Tuesday,	3	26	8 58	11 59	28
20	Wednesday,	1	28	10 19	aft 34	31
21	Thursday,	6 59	29	11 40	1 12	34
22	Friday,	57	31	morn	1 53	37
23	Saturday,	55	33	0 57	2 49	40
24	Sunday,	52	34	2 10	3 54	43
25	Monday,	51	35	3 12	5 19	46
26	Tuesday,	49	37	4 4	6 49	49
27	Wednesday,	47	38	4 43	7 53	52
28	Thursday,	6 45	5 40	5 15	8 49	56

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
		P. M
GEORGETOWN	Dp. c. l.	
Cardigan	" 9.02	
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25	
	Dp. 10.35	
Royalty Junction	" 11.46	
	P. M.	P. M.
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 12.10	Dp. 2.40
	A. M.	
	Dp. 9.00	
Royalty Junctio	" 9.25	" 3.05
North Wiltshire	" 10.22	" 4.02
Hunter River	" 10.40	" 4.20
Bradalbane	" 11.18	" 5.00
County Line	" 11.28	" 5.10
	P. M.	
Kensington	" 12.07	" 5.50
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.45	
	Dp. 2.00	" 6.20
Wellington	" 2.45	
Port Hill	" 3.28	
O'Leary	" 4.43	
Alberton	" 5.45	
Tignish	" 6.35	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express	No. 4 Mixed.
	A. M.	
TIGNISH	Dp. 8.00	
ALBERTON	" 8.55	
O'Leary	" 9.52	
Port Hill	" 11.07	
Wellington	" 11.48	
	P. M.	A. M.
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.35	
	Dp. 2.10	Dp. 8,35
Kensington	" 2.48	" 9.12
County Line	" 3.30	" 9.50
Brakalbane	" 3.40	" 10.10
Hunter River	" 4.20	" 10.40
North Wiltshire	" 4.35	" 10.58
Royalty Junction	" 5.30	" 11.56
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 5.55	
	Dp. 2.05	" 12.20
Royalty Junction	" 2.30	
MT. STEWART June.	Ar. 3.40	
	Dp. 3.50	
Cardigan	" 5.12	
GEORGETOWN.	Ar. 5.40	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. **Going East.**

STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.	STATIONS.	No. 6 Mixed.
	A. M.		P. M.
Souris	Dp. 7.30	Mt. St'w't Jc	Dp. 3.50
Harmony	" 7.55	Lot 40	" 4.26
St. Peter's	" 9.10	Morell	" 4.32
Morell	" 9.42	St. Peter's	" 5.05
Lot 40	" 9.48	Harmony	" 6.20
Mt St'w't Junc	Ar. 10.25	Souris	Ar. 6.45

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Superintendent Govt. Railways.

W. McKECHNIE Sup't. 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. Horne, 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—tf

1878.

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☞ ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,

Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.

Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

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1878

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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 been before attempted in this City.*

We have on exhibition, at our Rooms, a large number of Photograps of every variety, including the

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he 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

Glace' 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 themselves 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 ecd

Y. M C. A. Reading Room.

The following is a complete list of the magazines and newspapers to be found in the Y. M. C. A. Reading Room:—

ENGLISH.—Illustrated London News, Punch, Rock, Mail, Illustrated Paper, Public Opinion, Spectator, Saturday Review, English Mechanic, Pall Mall Budget, Mark Lane Express, Liverpool Mercury, British Workman, Nineteenth Century, Contemporary Review, Fortnightly Review, Chambers, Cassell's, Good Words, Leisure Hour, Family Herald, Sunday at Home, Glasgow Mail, Inverness Courier, Edinburgh Scotsman.

UNITED STATES.—New York Daily Herald, Boston Daily Journal, Boston Daily Globe, Harper's Weekly, Scientific American, Scottish American Journal, Christian at Work, Illustrated Christian Weekly, American Agriculturist, American Messenger, Littell's Living Age, Harpers' Monthly, Atlantic Monthly, North American Review, Eclectic, Scribner's Monthly, Blackwood's, four quarterly reviews.

DOMINION.—Toronto Daily Mail, Toronto Daily Globe, Monetary Times, Ottawa Daily Citizen, Montreal Daily Gazette, Montreal Daily Witness, Journal of Commerce, Illustrated News, Grip, Canadian Monthly, Methodist Magazine, St. John Daily Telegraph, Halifax Daily Chronicle, Halifax Daily Herald, Wesleyan, Christian Messenger, Presbyterian Witness, Truro Sun, Yarmouth Herald, North Sydney Herald; all the P. E. Island papers.

Subscription for Reading Room only $2.00 per annum.

Horse Racing in England.

Betting, especially on the race-course, is largely on the increase. While thirty or forty years ago there were not, perhaps, more than 200 professional betting men, there are now probably 2,000, each of them doing a "roaring" business. No one can tell, with any approach to certainty the amount of money which changes hands upon the turf; it is known to be enormous. The owner of the horse which won the Cesarewitch of last year was able to back £100,000. Another of the significant facts of the turf was lately stated in a popular magazine: The chief jockey of the period earns in fees as large an income as the Lord High Chancellor of England! And his fees and presents are said to have amounted last year to over £13,000. In all probability, the three principal jockeys of England will earn, or at all events receive, more money in a year than the whole professional staff of a modern university. The recent death of Admiral Rous, and the public accession of the Prince of Wales to the turf conspire to direct renewed attetion to the horse as an instrument of gambling. Horse racing was once the "sport of kings," and in England will apparently become so again; but it has sadly degenerated if ever it were the innocent pastime which some assert it was. Now it is in sad want of reform, seeing, to use a quaint quotation, that the "turf is daisy'd o'er with scandals." The running of horses, as we have tried to show, has become surrounded by all kinds of temptation; the horse is in the hands of gamblers. Gentlemen degrade themselves by dirtying their hands with a betting-book. Men bribe and stable-boys become corrupt in consequence of the turf having been selected as one of the places where people make haste to be riches. The elements of chicanery which now attend the pastime of horse racing have given it a bad odour, and it would be a thousand times better that horse racing should altogether cease than that the race-courses of Great Britain should continue to be seminaries of swindling. —*Contemporary Review.*

Japanese Temple and its Services.

This Temple is of very great dimensions, and gives evidence of the great popularity of the Budhist faith. We made our way through the pigeons that covered the pavement without stepping on any of them, and up a flight of stone steps, followed by a great crowd of inquisitive people, and entered without taking off our shoes, for which we were very grateful for the whole institution being used as a rookery by the pigeons, it would have been inconvenient to walk there in our stocking feet. We stood before the altar among the devout, whose prayers had the Christian merit of being short, though the suppliants made no scruples of being seen of men. There was a little shower of copper coins raining against the wire screen in front of the shrine, which fell upon a grating, and so finally into Buddah's pockets without a doubt. The screen was covered with pellets of chewed paper, upon which the prayers had been written. The God could, after business hours, doubtless decipher the inscriptions, and put the petition on file. There is a small wooden figure of Buddah accessible to the multitude, and which may be considered the working Buddah; he was surrounded by the afflicted. If one suffered from headache she rubbed the head very irreverently and then the corresponding part of her own; if her affliction was in the elbow, the elbows were rubbed in the same manner, and so every part had its corresponding remedy. The features of the poor idol's face were worn completely away and the whole centre was polished in a high degree by the service he had performed as a healing medium. This is true homeopathy—*similia similibus curantur*—and then there can be no doubt of its efficacy, when so many millions through so many ages have practiced it, and have such unshaken faith in it. I stood for some moments watching the practice, and could not doubt, judging from the expressions on their faces, that their faith had made them whole. I noticed that the little Buddah who did all the work got no pay; but the big Buddah behind the screen got it all. The whole interior of the temple is hung with curios, among which I saw a framed picture of a steamship, and as he went out at a side door there confronted us a large mirror, in order that none shoule go away dissatisfied, and worshippers of another class might pause and adore the image they saw in it. I stopped there myself, and saw the ladies of our party all doing the same thing. From there we saw some sideshows, for the whole surrounding is like a fair, and two cent shows, with drum and fife, were abundant.—*Cor. San Francisco Bulletin.*

United States Tariff Bill.

The United States Tariff Bill is published in full in the New York papers. Its general tenor may be thus described: A sweeping diminution of the number of dutiable articles; the establishment of the principle that all articles not specially taxed shall be admitted free of duty; the rigid avoidance of compound duties, no duty per pound, yard, or other specific weight or measure being complicated by the addition of an ad valorem duty; and, finally, reductions varying from 50 to 60 per cent. on the rate of most of the duties. For example, the first items of the bill relate to three description of cotton goods paying at present duties of 4, 5 and 5½ cents per yard. The bill is designed to raise one hundred and fifty five millions of dollars, calculated on the basis of the average imports for the last six years, which is a few millions more than the receipts from Customs during the last two fiscal years, and it aims at making such a reduction in the cost of collecting the revenue as will render the net income from this source considerably greater than it is at present.

Deformity Amongst Wild Animals.

About six weeks ago, Mr. William Smith, of St. Ann's, Victoria County, captured a mink which exhibits some strange deformities. It has but two legs—a right hind leg and left fore leg. There is not even a rudiment of the corresponding limbs, shoulder or joint. The skin came off as smoothly as from the animal's back or sides. Their absence cannot therefore be accounted for on the ground of accidental amputation. The fore leg is about six inches from the nose, or nearly midway of the animal's entire length. The backward extremity of the veterbrae is curved toward the left side, and terminates in a tail of unusual rigidity. the extremity of which is turned up, and forms an obtuse angle with the remaining part, making a sort of foot. It thus appears that by the disposition of the fore leg and tail, the want caused by the absent limbs was in part made up; as with the hind leg and nose, they formed well distributed points of locomotion and support, It is unfortunate that the carcass did not reach scientific hands. It would have been an interesting "find" to the naturalist. Mr. Smith still has the pelt, which it is hoped will find its way, stuffed, to the museum of Natural Science.—*Com. to North Sidney Herald.*

Miscellaneous News.

There are many who talk on from ignorance rather than from knowledge, and who find the former an inexhaustible fund of conversation.

The very last curiosity spoken of in the papers is a wheel that came off a dog's tail when it was a waggin.' The man who discovered it has retired from public life.

The joy resulting from the diffusion of blessings to all around is the purest and sublimest that can ever enter the human mind, and can be conceived only by those who have experienced it.

Idleness is the dead fish that swallows up all virtues, and the self-made sepulchre of a living man. The idle man is the devil's urchin, whose livery is rags, and whose diet and wages are famine and disease.

King Alfonso's allowance has been fixed at 28,000,000 reals—that is $3,500,000—which will, no doubt, prove a real comfort to him, and ought to procure him food, lodging and clothes of a superior kind.

A little boy in Woonsocket, R. I., put his tongue to a frosty lamppost on a cold night, and a bowl of hot water and a spoon had to be brought into requisition to release him, and then a part of his tongue was left on the post.

Truly, "the school-master is abroad" A few years ago about twenty per cent. of the recruits of the English army were obliged to confess their ignorance of the art of penmanship by putting a cross to their names; but at the present time scarcely five per cent. of them are unable to write. But at the British pension office nearly one-third of the old soldiers cannot write their names.

At Chatham, England, immense works are in progress for the extension of the dockyard, which will make that naval gard probably the finest and most important in the world. These works have been going on for several years, and four or five are likely to elapse before all is complete. About 1,500 hands are employed, the majority being convicts. The extension consists of three immense basins, which will have a combined area of seventy four acres, and four graving docks sufficiently large to accommodate the largest vessel that is ever likely to be built. When finished, with all the stores, workshops, etc., erected, the new portion will be larger than the old yard, and combined, the dock-yard will have a river frontage of over three miles.

A MEMORIAL signed by the Archibishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, many of the nobility, university professors, clergymen and others has been presented to Lord Derby, asking for the ratification of the Chefoo convention with China. The third article of the contion provides for the deposit of opium imported from India in bond until sold. When sold the importer will pay duty and the buyer a local tax. The object of the articles is to enable the Government of China to check the importation of opium through local taxation. In an address delivered by Sir Edward Fry, who is thoroughly acquainted with East India, it was stated that 500,000 acres of land in British India and 500,000 in native India are devoted to the culture of the poppy. The usual annual export is 50,000 chests, from which the Government revenue is £8,500,000. The culture is a government monopoly. Said the lecturer "No opium in British India is grown except for the purpose of the Government. We grow opium and deal in opium as a Government. Suitable land is selected by the Government officers; advances are made to the ryots to enable them to grow opium; it is removed from the land to factories under Government and sold to China merchants." The fear of diminishing the revenues of India has made Lord Derby hesitate to ratify the Convention.