

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878.

NO. 223.

## 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		Moon rises		High water		Dy's len.	
		H. M.	H. M.	Morn.	af'n.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	Friday	7 29	4 58	7 14	10 32	9 34			
2	Saturday	23 5	00	7 31	11 7	37			
3	Sunday	27	2	7 50	11 46	41			
4	Monday	26	4	8 5	morn	43			
5	Tuesday	25	5	8 21	0 8	47			
6	Wednesday	24	7	8 35	0 37	50			
7	Thursday	22	9	8 56	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	af't 31	6 48	10			
14	Thursday	11	19	1 52	8 12	13			
15	Friday	9	20	3 35	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	23	8 55	11 59	28			
20	Wednesday	1	25	10 19	af't 34	31			
21	Thursday	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	31	2 10	3 54	43			
25	Monday	51	3	3 12	5 19	46			
26	Tuesday	49	3	4 4	6 49	49			
27	Wednesday	47	3	4 43	7 53	52			
28	Thursday	45	4	5 15	8 49	55			

## 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	
	Dp.	Ar.	Dp.	Ar.
GEORGETOWN				
Cardigan	Dp. 9.02			
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25			
Royalty Junction	Dp. 10.35			
CHARLOTTETOWN				
Royalty Junction	Dp. 9.00			
North Wiltshire	" 9.25	" 3.05		
Hunter River	" 10.22	" 4.03		
Bradabane	" 10.40	" 4.21		
County Line	" 11.18	" 5.06		
Kensington	" 11.28	" 5.16		
SUMMERSIDE				
Wellington	Dp. 12.45			
Port Hill	Ar. 2.00	" 6.20		
O'Leary	" 2.45			
Alberton	" 3.28			
Tignish	" 4.43			
	" 5.45			
	" 6.35			

### TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 EXPRESS		No. 4 MIXED	
	Dp.	Ar.	Dp.	Ar.
TIGNISH				
ALBERTON	Dp. 8.00			
O'Leary	" 8.55			
Port Hill	" 9.52			
Wellington	" 11.07			
	" 11.45			
SUMMERSIDE				
Kensington	Ar. 12.35			
County Line	Dp. 2.10	Dp. 8.30		
Bradabane	" 2.45	" 9.12		
Hunter River	" 3.30	" 9.50		
North Wiltshire	" 3.45	" 10.10		
Royalty Junction	" 4.20	" 10.40		
	" 4.35	" 10.58		
	" 5.30	" 11.56		
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 5.55			
Royalty Junction	Dp. 2.05	" 12.20		
	" 2.30			
MT. STEWART Junc.	Ar. 3.40			
Cardigan	Dp. 3.50			
GEORGETOWN.	" 5.15			
	Ar. 5.45			

### SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 MIXED		No. 6 MIXED	
	Dp.	Ar.	Dp.	Ar.
Souris	Dp. 7.30	Mt. St'w't Jc.	Dp. 3.50	
Harmony	" 7.55	Lot 40	" 4.25	
St. Peter's	" 9.10	Morell	" 4.32	
Lot 40	" 9.45	St. Peter's	" 5.05	
Mt. St'w't Jc.	Ar. 10.25	Harmony	" 6.20	
		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.

## THE

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1878

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and sold by all respectable dealers throughout the Island.  
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 Photographs of every variety, including the

### BEAUTIFUL PHOTO-ENAMEL

the 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 them selves 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. 10, 1877—3m eod

## Reform in Ireland.

Let justice be done to Ireland. If "Home Rule" be denied to the country in the present popular acceptance of that phrase, there is no reason why the wishes of the Irish people should not be respected on a matter which affects at once their virtue, their comfort, and their prosperity. There is now a remarkable instance before the public on this point; and it may be hoped that the British Parliament will have the good sense to yield to the solicitation of the Irish people. In the last session of Parliament a bill was introduced for the closing of public-houses in Ireland on Sundays. It was eventually set aside, notwithstanding the strong expression of sentiment in its favor. The agitation, however, has not been permitted to die; and recently there was presented to Sir M. Hicks Beach, Secretary of State for Ireland, a national petition upon this matter. It was in some respects the most remarkable document which has ever emanated from Ireland. All religious creeds and all political opinions were fully represented. The list began with 20 Roman Catholic Bishops, 10 Protestant Bishops, and the Moderator of the General Assembly, Belfast. The memorial was signed by 3,300 of the clergy of all denominations, 1,434 magistrates, 1,190 physicians and surgeons, 860 Town Councillors, and 2,841 Poor Law Guardians. Nearly 50 printed pages were filled with the names of memorials, which numbered not less than 9,654; and this, it is claimed, is only a feeble expression of the strength of public feeling on the subject. Such a demonstration of popular sentiment ought to be respected. No Government or Parliament would be justified in deliberately setting at naught the wishes of the people, as thus expressed. Whatever evils may afflict Ireland those of a social nature are not the least grievous, and when the people ask in a constitutional manner for the redress of any one of them, they should have the liberty of trying the experiment. In Ireland, as in other countries, drink is a curse; and whether it succeed or not the demand should be granted for the closing of the public-houses on the Sunday. The subject has already come before the House of Commons; and according to a cable message the bill has been read a second time. It will, perhaps, hardly be possible for the Government to delay the final adoption of the measure.—*Scottish American Journal.*

## Revision of the Bible.

Every now and again a statement appears in the public journals of the progress which has been made in the revision of the Bible. It is a work of the utmost moment, and since the formation of the present authorized version has attracted more attention among all classes than any other work of the kind ever attempted. There are those who think that the revision is needless, and that any material change in the terminology of the Bible may have a tendency to originate doubt as to the inspiration of the Bible, or to create perplexity in the minds of simple readers. In reply to this it is enough to say that during the last three hundred years the English language has undergone important changes, and that expressions are now to be found in the Bible which have a different meaning in present use from that which they bear in the Old and New Testaments. It is necessary, therefore, that these should be changed if the Bible is not to mislead. In like manner some of the original Greek and Hebrew words were incorrectly rendered; and with our present more advanced scholarship these inaccuracies can be readily corrected. This is really what is being attempted by the revision now in process; and so far from tending in any degree to undermine the divine authority of the Bible, the result will be to render the Bible a more emphatic exposition of the mind and will of God, according to the form and language in which it was originally written under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. The most eminent biblical scholars in Great Britain, taken from all Protestant churches, are employed in the work. When the English revision is completed that will be submitted to a committee of revisers in America, and the American work will again in turn be subjected to English scrutiny. Every precaution, therefore, is taken to prevent mis-translation, or the exercise of any improper influence arising from ecclesiastical proclivities or theological bias; and when the work is completed there will be every reason to appreciate it as the most complete specimen of biblical translation ever yet performed. The progress so far made in the revision of both Testaments is eminently satisfactory; and according to Dr. Schaff, of New York, who is a very competent authority on the subject, the whole work will be finished within about three or four more years.—*Scottish American Journal.*

"Mamma, where do the cows get the milk?" asked Willie, looking up from the foaming pan of milk which he had been intently regarding. "Where do you get your tears?" was the answer. After a thoughtful silence he again broke out: "Mamma, do the cows have to be spanked?"

A lover of good coffee entered a grocery, and holding up a handful of ground coffee from a big can, he inquired: "Are there are beans in this coffee?" "No, sir," promptly replied the grocer. "How do you know?" asked the man. "Because I was out of beans, and had to put peas in," was the answer.  
Ohio has 371,000 acres of apple orchards, and raised last year 15,000,000 bushels of apples.

## Shocking Death of a Steeple Jack.

For some weeks past three "Steeple Jacks," Messrs. Goodchild, Moir and Dunbar, belonging to Dundee, have been engaged in repairing a number of the spires in Inverness. On Monday morning the two last named ascended the Free High Church steeple, to remove the gilt ball from off the vane rod. The morning was raw and excessively cold. The ball was successfully removed, and Dunbar then came safely down the ladders lashed to the outside of the spire, and reached a projecting buttress, about sixty feet from the ground. Here there is a good foothold, but from whatever cause, Dunbar lost his balance, and fell on to an iron railing which surrounds the church, upon which he was impaled; but the spikes gave way, and he rolled on to the street. He was terribly cut about the head and face, while the iron spikes inflicted a number of ugly wounds on other parts of his person. He only survived a few minutes. It is conjectured that the excessive cold had benumbed the poor fellow, and had caused sudden illness. He was 26 years of age, and had only followed his dangerous avocation for twelve months, having previously been a sailor.—*Scotsman.*

## Alleged Poisoning Cases.

The *Warrington Guardian* reports that a remarkable case of poisoning, similar in many respects to that in which a woman named Mary Ann Cotton was convicted at Durham for the murder of several lodgers and children, and which created great interest in the north of England at the time, was investigated at Walton Inferior, near Warrington, a few days ago. A woman named Lydia Sykes, wife of a workman, paid a visit to a son-in-law residing at Walton Inferior, a village about two miles out of Warrington. She died at her relatives house under suspicious circumstances, and the result of an inquest was the discovery of arsenic in the stomach. It was then reported that two or three children in the family had died in the same sudden way, and the facts having been reported to the Home Secretary, he ordered one of the bodies to be exhumed. The inquest was held on Monday, and Mr. Bell, the County analyst of Manchester, deponed to the presence of arsenic in the stomach sufficient to cause death. Thereupon a verdict of "wilful murder" was returned. Some clue as to the motive is furnished in the fact that the children and the deceased woman were all insured. In the Mary Ann Cotton case, already alluded to, this was also a leading feature. It is probable that the other bodies will be exhumed.

## University of Edinburgh.

The matriculation returns for the past year have now been completed, and show a considerable increase in the number of students in residence over any former period. The numbers on the register for 1876 were 2,302; for 1877, they amount to 2,590. The students are divided between the several faculties as follows: In the Faculty of Arts, 953 students; of Theology, 67; of Law, 364; and of Medicine, 1176. In the latter Faculty, the wide range of supply of students is as remarkable as in former years, and shows now largely our colonies and India are availing themselves of the special educational forces of this country. Of the 1176 on the register of the Faculty of Medicine, 521 are from Scotland, 407 from England, 20 from Ireland, 135 from the colonies, 65 from India, and 25 from foreign countries. The lists of graduates in 1877 gives the following returns:—In the Faculty of Arts, 76 took the degree of M. A. In the Science Division there were in addition 24 graduates—7 taking the degree of D. Sc., and 17 that of B. Sc., of which 3 D. Sc. and 4 B. Sc. were in the department of public health. In theology, 6 took the degree of B. D.; in law, 2 took the degree of LL. B., and 2 the minor degree of B. L.; in medicine 34 took the degree of M. D., 109 the degree of M. M., and 101 that of C. M. The ground is now being cleared for the erection of the University Extension Buildings, which, with the aid of the Government grant, will be vigorously proceeded with, and thus furnish the additional accommodation so urgently required for the increasing number of students, and for the fuller development of the teaching resources of the University.

## Lord Kinnaird.

A serious loss has befallen Scotland in the death of Lord Kinnaird. The announcement of this event has come with a startling suddenness. Only a few days prior to his death, the noble Lord presided at a public meeting at Dundee, apparently in his usual health. On the morning of the 5th inst., he transacted important business with his factor, although suffering slightly from cold. A severe attack of inflammation of the bowels seized him on the evening of the same day; and, despite the best attention and skill that could be rendered, his Lordship gradually sank until the 7th inst, when he expired.

George William Fox Kinnaird, ninth baron of the name, was born at Drimiech House on the 14th of April, 1808, so that he was within a short time of completing his 71st year. His father was the eighth Baron Kinnaird who for some time sat in the House of Commons as M. P. for Leominster, and in the House of Lords as a representative peer of Scotland. He was educated at Eton, and during several years of his early life was devoted to military affairs. In the year 1826 he succeeded to the barony, and since then has led very much the life of a country gentleman, applying himself, however, with exceptional zeal and industry to the promotion of many important public projects. In 1831 he was made a Peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Rossie of Rossie, thus acquiring in his own right a seat in the House of Lords. For the two years 1839-41—he filled the post of Master of the Buckhounds, and in 1850 was sworn a Privy Councillor; the dignity of Knight of the Thistle being conferred in 1857.

In ecclesiastical matters, Lord Kinnaird was strongly inclined to the High Church party; whilst in politics he was a strong and avowed Liberal. From him Messrs. Cobden and Bright received zealous assistance in their great struggle for Free Trade principles; and