

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1878.

NO. 234.

ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1878.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 2nd day, 2h 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.

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

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 |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| GEORGETOWN | Dp. 8.00 | P. M. |
| Cardigan | " 9.02 | |
| Mount Stewart Junction | Ar. 10.2 | Dp. 10.3 |
| Royalty Junction | " 11.36 | |
| CHARLOTTETOWN | Ar. 12.1 | Dp. 2.40 |
| Royalty Junction | " 9.2 | " 3.05 |
| North Wiltshire | " 10.22 | " 4.02 |
| Hunter River | " 10.40 | " 4.20 |
| Bradabane | " 11.13 | " 5.00 |
| County Line | " 11.28 | " 5.10 |
| Kensington | " 12.07 | " 5.50 |
| SUMMERSIDE | Ar. 12.45 | " 6.20 |
| Wellington | Dp. 2.00 | " 6.20 |
| Port Hill | " 2.45 | |
| O'Leary | " 3.28 | |
| Alberton | " 4.43 | |
| Tignish | " 5.45 | |

TRAINS GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | No. 2 EXPRESS | No. 4 MIXED |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| TIGNISH | Dp. 8.00 | |
| ALBERTON | " 8.55 | |
| O'Leary | " 9.52 | |
| Port Hill | " 11.07 | |
| Wellington | " 11.48 | |
| SUMMERSIDE | Ar. 12.35 | |
| Kensington | Dp. 2.10 | Dp. 8.35 |
| County Line | " 2.43 | " 9.12 |
| Bradabane | " 3.30 | " 9.50 |
| Hunter River | " 3.49 | " 10.10 |
| North Wiltshire | " 4.20 | " 10.40 |
| Royalty Junction | " 4.35 | " 10.53 |
| CHARLOTTETOWN | Ar. 5.55 | " 11.56 |
| Royalty Junction | Dp. 2.05 | " 12.20 |
| MT. STEWART Junc. | Ar. 3.40 | |
| Cardigan | Dp. 3.50 | |
| GEORGETOWN. | " 5.12 | |
| | Ar. 5.49 | |

SOURIS BRANCH.

| Going West. | | Going East. | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| STATIONS. | No. 5 MIXED | STATIONS. | No. 6 MIXED |
| Souris | Dp. 7.30 | St. Peter's | Dp. 3.50 |
| Harmony | " 7.55 | Lot 40 | " 4.26 |
| St. Peter's | " 9.1 | Morell | " 4.32 |
| Morell | " 9.42 | St. Peter's | " 5.05 |
| Lot 40 | " 9.4 | Harmony | " 6.20 |
| St. Peter's | Ar. 10.25 | Souris | Ar. 6.45 |

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Superintendent Govt. Railways.
W. McKECHNIE, Supt. 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. Doid and Mr. J. Quirk.
N. B.—Food for the sick carefully prepared by the Committee.
Dec. 27—44

1878.

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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 an 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. 19, 1877—3m eod

The Two Sides of the Shield.

[From the Toronto Mail.]

As Mr. Cartwright will in a short time exhibit himself once more to the public in his official capacity as Minister of Finance it will not be amiss to renew acquaintance with him and look at him as he has painted himself. We see him at his best, or worst, in his famous shield picture. On many an occasion we have pointed to his brazen effrontery in going before an Ontario audience and condemning, in unmeasured terms, that which, as a supporter of Sir John Macdonald, he had spoken in favour of and voted for in the House of Commons. We have been perplexed to account for such a remarkable exhibition on any theory of the speaker's entire sanity. But we think Mr. Cartwright's shield picture outdoes all his former efforts in this particular line. It will be remembered that in October, 1875, this perplexing financier called upon the moneyed men of the London Stock Exchange for a loan; and in order that he might obtain it he made this clear and true statement of the manner in which the financial affairs of the Dominion had been managed, from the inception of Confederation down to the time in which he wrote:—

"The whole of the debt has been incurred for legitimate objects of public utility. The indirect advantage from these public works has already been found in the remarkable rapidity with which the commerce and the material prosperity of the Dominion have been developed; while a substantial increase in the direct returns may fairly be expected from the improvements now in progress and to follow the steady progress of population and trade.

The revenue has shown a continuous surplus during each year since Confederation, in 1867, although it has in the interval been charged with much heavy expenditure of an exceptional kind, such as the outlay connected with the several Fenian attacks on the country, the acquisition and organization of new territory, and providing an adequate defensive force for the Dominion. The eight years since Confederation, therefore, exhibit an aggregate surplus of two millions four hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and eleven pounds (equal to eleven millions eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and eight dollars, and not including the sinking fund), which has been partially applied in the redemption of debt, and partially expended in new works. The annual payment for sinking fund is included in the current expenditure, and forms in the aggregate a further sum of seven hundred thousand pounds (or three millions four hundred and six thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars) since Confederation."

This was certainly a most satisfactory exhibit. And there was no gainsaying its truthfulness. It was correct in every particular. The figures were taken from the Public Accounts, verified by the Auditor-General. Before the whole world Mr. Cartwright pledged himself that the finances of Canada had for seven years been managed with prudence and skill. And we cannot doubt that dealing simply with the facts, as he did, not the shadow of a doubt crossed his mind that his statement of October, 1875, was to the extent of a hair's-breadth a departure from the truth. But there came an evil day—the day of Grit picnics. Scarcely Mr. Cartwright's idea of fealty to the party chief who had bought him required that he should denounce much of what he had both said and done. And so, in the recklessness bred of his equivocal position, he denounced himself! He called himself a liar. He said he had told untruths to the men of money from whom he had asked, and got, a loan in England. Not in so many words, of course, did he say this, but a contrast of his picnic language with his London statement means this as plainly as language can express it. On several picnic occasions the Finance Minister attacked his predecessors for the financial management he had extolled in London; but perhaps on no occasion did he permit himself to speak with such amazing recklessness as at Alymer, where, on 22nd September last, he said:—

"How, I say, did they prefer to face their obligations? The thing is incredible, but it is true. These old, these wise, these sagacious, experienced, and provident statesmen (?) actually prepared to meet this tremendous charge on our resources in this fashion. By raising the expenditure in 1874 from nineteen millions and a trifle in 1873 to twenty-three millions three hundred and sixteen thousand dollars! They prepared to meet such a burden of debt as no Minister had ever before dreamed of imposing on the country by raising the expenditure in one year four million dollars. Sir, I have asked myself more than once, and now I publicly repeat the question, was this done in sheer brutal ignorance and recklessness, or was it done of malice prepense? Did they design to scuttle the ship after they had plundered her? Or was it only the last mad folly of the drunken crew before they ran upon the breakers? Whatever the cause, that was the position of affairs when we came into office; those were the difficulties to which you have alluded to in your address, and with which my honorable friend has been struggling ever since. Now there is no doubt the position was a critical one."

Senator Macpherson, in his "Reply," referring to this feature of Mr. Cartwright's career as a Minister, forcibly says: "Who would trust a country that retained in her service a Minister who boasted that he carried about with him a two-faced shield, representing Truth and Untruth, to present which face he might consider best calculated to promote his objects? Mr. Cartwright's name will figure in history as that of the only Finance Minister in the world who has made so disgraceful a confession. The Ministers of Honduras, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Peru, are not so lost to all sense of respect as Mr. Cartwright is. They may be as un-

scrupulous as he, but they respect the scruples of others, and refrain from publicly boasting of having done that which they know honest men will condemn as disgraceful." The language is strong, but it is not undeserved. Never before did a Finance Minister proclaim so loudly his want of all conception of moral right as Mr. Cartwright in this shield business; and it ought to be evident to every one that a man who is controlled by such debased and debasing principles is not fit to be a Cabinet Minister.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of Correspondents.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Sir,—The fact of Mr. Henry Combs' denial of statements made by me, as to the cause of his "ire and wrath," does not detract in the slightest degree from their truthfulness, but rather corroborates them. His last "summer's day" explanation of his "minature lumber yard" may be accepted to the few who get credit from him. I give a great deal more credit to the good sense of the public; they must believe there was much more than a mere temporary load of shingles obstructing the side-walk, to cause the S. M. to fine Henry \$1.60. It must have been an aggravated offence. The policeman could, no doubt, tell the exact words "truthful Henry" denies ever being uttered. If the Magistrate exceeds his duty or delivers wrong judgments, Combs or any other man has a remedy; there are other and higher courts to appeal to; but as yet no judgment of the lower court has been set aside. That will speak for itself. When his cow broke loose from the boy and got into pound, the owner was foolish enough to sue the policeman for the pound fee \$1.00. If the policeman got even a farthing of that money, they might make, perhaps, a profitable percentage out of cow-catching, besides having considerable exercise and innocent amusement. But two-thirds of the fine goes to the city funds and 23 cents to the Pound Keeper, whoever he may be, so of course he was not receipted. The same few will believe "Truthful Henry's" cow story who accepted his other explanation. The poor policeman will not. By the way, there is an old horse in the scrape, too. "Henry" had a decrepid old quadruped designated "a horse," which fell into a pit on "one summer's day," and he sued the city for damages inflicted on this "animal." The City Recorder appeared for the city and non-suited our litigant.

If I said that a jackass completed the list, I might not be very far astray, but I dislike hurting any persons feelings.

Custos.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Sir,—For the first time since Mayor Carvell's election, I attended a meeting of the City Council a few evenings ago. The small room in which the City Parliament is held was, on this occasion, densely crowded. The ventilation was bad,—rendering it necessary for any one possessed of a sensitive olfactory to retire. I had not, therefore, the pleasure to hear much of the debate, which seemed rather desultory. His Worship presided with dignity and tact. The greatest order, and indeed harmony, seemed to prevail over the deliberations of our City Fathers. As our Civic Parliament is of great importance to us taxpayers, it may not be out of place to give an outline of the leading characteristics of those who rule over us in that department. In the Provincial Parliament, photographs of our representatives adorn our Legislative Halls. Why not honor our Civic Board in like manner?

Yours, &c.,
February 14, 1877. Comie.

BREATHING THROUGH THE MOUTH.—A fact which cannot be too frequently impressed on the mind is the pernicious habit of breathing through the mouth while sleeping or waking. There are many persons who sleep with the mouth open, and do not know it. They may go to sleep with it closed, and awake with it closed; but if the mouth is dry and parched on waking, it is a sign that it has been open during sleep. Snoring is another sure sign. This habit should be overcome. At all times, except when eating or speaking, keep the mouth firmly closed, and breathe through the nostrils, and retire with a firm determination to conquer. The nostrils are the proper breathing apparatus—not the mouth. A man may inhale poisonous gases through the mouth without being aware of it, but not through the nose.

The principal of a public school at Passaic, New Jersey, has discovered the existence of a secret society consisting of a number of the pupils of that institution, whose avowed object is to steal from the stores. This society has its "head centre," regularly chosen, its bye-laws and even oaths. The members are under each other's supervision, and every traitor is punished. Their brigandage is chiefly directed to the theft of red herrings, on which they feast to their heart's content, but, of course, they do not disdain any portable or edible object that comes in their way. On being detected, they confessed that the scheme was suggested to them by the stories which they had read in some of the cheap New York weeklies.