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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 18, 1879.

The Mails.

The Northern Light landed at Arisaig—about twenty miles east of Pictou—to-day; and the mails and passengers she carried have been sent to New Glasgow, whence they will be forwarded.

Messrs. Muttart and Irving did well to cross at the Capes to-day before the storm came on. They landed at Cape Traverse about 12 o'clock, and the mails arrived in this city about 4 p. m.

We learn that the mails will, during the rest of the winter, be sent by way of the Capes.

The Northern Light will continue to cross as ice and weather permits.

Coppers.

The Copper nuisance remains unabated. Our suggestion has not been adopted. The Local Government has not even tried to repair the injury it has done the community. Coppers meet the buyer, the seller, the money collector, at every turn. A day or two ago a dealer sent out to collect an account of eighteen dollars, and his "dunner" brought back no less than fifteen dollars in coppers! So unbearable has the nuisance become that coppers are refused at the Railway and Post Office, and by many men of business if presented in larger amounts than from four to ten cents. But let business men do what they will, their tills will, at the end of each day, be filled with bright shining coppers, all resembling the members of the Local Government in at least one respect—they are all of depreciated value.

Our Shipping.

The following is a summary of all the vessels registered at Charlottetown on the 31st Dec. last:

	Tons.
4 Ships measuring	3,046
40 Barques	20,600
11 Barkentines	4,283
17 Brigs	4,623
47 Brigantines	9,842
188 Schooners	8,754
15 Steamers	3,102

Total 322 vessels, 54,250 tons. Of these 39 vessels measuring 10,502 tons, were new vessels, 6 vessels were transferred from other ports, and 6 were repaired stranded vessels—registered during the past year.

During the past year 19 of our vessels, measuring 3,255 tons were wrecked, foundered, or abandoned at sea and missing; 8 vessels were broken up; 2 were sold to foreigners; 5 were registered de novo and 41 were transferred to other ports.

More Discoveries at Troy.

That indefatigable archaeological explorer, Dr. Schleinmann, resumed work among the ruins of Troy about the middle of October, and has communicated the result of his diggings up to November 11 to the London Times. He has full permission from the Turkish Government to carry on his operations, and is supplied with a guard. He has to pay the latter, and all other expenses and give the Government two-thirds of what he finds. The north winds blow so much dust into the eyes of the workmen as greatly to inflame them, and fever is raging in the vicinity. Still he is getting on famously. He is now confident that the massive stone structures that he has unearthed are generally not over six feet high, and formed foundations for wooden superstructures, destroyed at the capture of the city. He found on the floors what he believed to be glass, and so at first concluded that the Trojans used it. He is now satisfied, however, that it was made from the clay floors and other substances by the heat of the great fire. He has already dug up many more of the gold ornaments, ivory needles, and various kinds of pottery which were among the prominent results of his former labors, but the most remarkable discovery is a double-edged and arrow-shaped steel dagger, one and two-thirds of an inch long. It is in a state of perfect preservation, owing to the antiseptic properties of the wood ashes in which it was imbedded. He says:—

"This is the first object of iron found by me here; nay, until now I had found no

trace of iron in any one of the four prehistoric cities, the ruins and debris of which succeed each other here; neither had I found a trace of that metal at Mycenae. Homer freely mentions iron, to which he applies three times (Il. vi. 48; x. 379; xi. 133) the epithet *potukmetos*; that is to say, a metal obtained at much labor. But if iron was so rare and precious at the time of Homer, how much rarer and more precious must it not then have been at the time of Ilium's catastrophe, which appears, by the objects of human industry I find here, to have preceded the poet by a number of centuries? The Greek word for iron, *sideros* can leave no doubt that the first iron which was used was meteoric iron, and, as Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, assures me, this is confirmed by the ancient Egyptian name for that metal."

He has also discovered his first specimen of lustrous green Egyptian porcelain, and a distaff of wood eleven inches long with fragments of charred wood attached to it. This last was found twenty-eight feet beneath the surface of the ground.

The discovery of steel, above mentioned, is important from its adverse bearing on the theories of those who have fancied successive stone, bronze, and iron ages, but another fact is equally interesting and more puzzling to naturalists. He has unearthed "billions" of cockles and mussels, "found in all the strata of the prehistoric debris," but no longer existing on the shores of the Hellespont or the Aegean Sea. His first hypothesis was that the Trojans, being ignorant of all colouring matters save purple, had used the shells to ornament their walls. Further investigation failed to sustain this idea, for the inner house walls consist of yellow clay washed with a solution of white clay. The Doctor congratulates himself that his explorations have partly been made under the observations of the officers of the British ship *Pallas*. He has shown them what he is doing, and the evidence for some of his disputed theories, thus refuting the objections of those who alleged, among other things, that he had been working among Priam's pigsties. He may not be correct in all his inferences, but he has already accomplished so much, and is now going on with such energy and under such increased advantages, that most valuable fruits may be anticipated from his future researches.

SUPREME COURT.

Jan 18, 1879.

MR. JUSTICE HENSLEY presiding. In the case of Crockett vs. Lowe, the jury returned a verdict of \$148.44 for the plaintiff.

The Grand Jury have brought in a True Bill against James Millner and Louis Johnston for murder.

The Grand Jury returned True Bills against Abraham Rapsom for larceny, and Patrick Lamb and John Cavanagh for housebreaking.

The Queen at the prosecution of A. A. Baldwin & Co. vs. O'Reilly and Troy, for housebreaking.

F. Hazard and F. Peters, counsel for the prisoners.

ATTORNEY GENERAL:—The prisoners at the Bar stand charged with having broken into the store of Alfred A. Baldwin & Co., Queen Street, on the 3rd of October. The shop was entered through the Herald office, and a quantity of silverware, etc., was stolen. Next day the articles stolen were found on Douse's wharf. The Crown has no witness that saw the robbery; but they have strong circumstantial evidence against the prisoners. Mr. Baldwin's clerk will identify the goods found—by private marks—to be the goods stolen. A strong point is that in the show case out of which the goods were taken was a tube of peculiar paint. On the morning after the robbery this tube was found broken upon the floor. When the goods were discovered, the paint was found smeared over some of them, and also over a revolver which had been left in the show case. After the prisoners were arrested, this paint was found smeared over a pair of overhauls which one of the prisoners wore. The City Marshal went to the prisoner's boarding house and found in the room which the prisoners occupied a wet towel which had been smeared over with the paint. There will also be evidence to prove that the prisoners were not in their boarding house on the night of the robbery.

WALLACE DAVISON was the first witness called. He is a clerk in the store of A. A. Baldwin & Co. He related the circumstances of the robbery, how they had entered through the Herald office—effecting their entrance by lifting up part of the floor with a crowbar and descending to the store by the back stairs. He identified the recovered goods as the goods stolen from the store. Said there were four or six tubes of paint in the show-case the evening before the robbery; that one tube of this paint was found broken on the floor behind the counter, that it was smeared over some of the goods in the show-case and also on the goods recovered. He had visited the police station after the prisoners were arrested and saw similar paint smeared over a pair of overhauls which Troy wore. The paint was fresh at the time and he compared it and was satisfied in his own mind that the paint on the overhauls was some of that which oozed out of the broken tube.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peters.—Witness said that there was no paint on the floor the night previous and it was there in the morning. He said that that kind of paint got darker after it was used. (Here Mr. Peters compared the paint and the smears on the pants and it was found that it got lighter, if it changed at all.)

W. CAVEN testified that the prisoner O'Reilly had worked one day in the Herald office previous to the robbery.

PATRICK LAMB (sworn)—Was slightly acquainted with the persons. He was with them the night preceding the robbery in the West End. He left them at Murray's corner, and they went towards their boarding house. It was between a quarter and

half-past ten. Troy had a pair of overhauls similar to those taken off him in Station.

BENJ. HOLLAND (sworn)—Keeps a boarding house on Dorchester Street. The prisoners were staying with me ten days previous to the robbery. They did not come in that night. They came in at 8 o'clock the next morning. One of them washed in the back porch. The City Marshal examined the rooms afterwards and found a cloth under the sink all wet and covered with yellow stuff.

Cross examined by Mr. Peters.—Witness said next morning after the robbery I asked them why they did not come in, and they said it was late when they came, and the house was locked up.

CITY MARSHAL (sworn)—Described how they had entered the store. He did not notice marks of the paint. He gave orders to the officers to arrest the prisoners, as he had a suspicion that they were the robbers. They were searched when they were brought to the Station. There was nothing found on them. Troy had a pair of overhauls on. We took them off, and found marks of the yellow paint on them (exhibits marks to the judge.) We also found marks of the same paint, on the prisoner, Troy's hands. The goods were brought to the Station by Mr. Moar. Witness examined the prisoner's room at the boarding house, and found a wet towel in the room. It was covered with marks which he could tell at the time were marks of paint. He heard one of the prisoners washed up stairs.

JOHN WARREN (policeman) identified the prisoners, and said he met them the morning after the robbery about five o'clock, coming from Douse's Wharf, about a half block from where the goods were found. He asked what they were doing out, and they said they had been locked out of their boarding house.

CHARLES CAMERON (policeman)—Was in the station the morning after the robbery and examined the overhauls with the Marshal. He had no doubt but it was paint out of "the tube" which was smeared over the overhauls. He also accompanied the Marshal to the boarding house, where they found the towel also smeared.

JOHN MOAR testified to finding the stolen goods on Douse's Wharf and taking it to the police station.

GEORGE MOAR also testified to how the goods were found.

EWEN MCGREGOR (policeman)—Had examined the premises of Baldwin & Co. after the robbery and found an old clay pipe which he took to the station. After the prisoners were examined and remanded for trial, he showed them the pipe and they said that was Troy's. They gave it to me again and I locked it up.

The jury in this case retired at 2.30, and at 3.15 returned a verdict of "guilty" against both.

In the case of the Queen vs. James Crosby and Benj. Dockendorff, for larceny.

James Crosby made application, through his counsel for a postponement of this case on account of the absence of John Goodman, an important witness who lives at Milvill Bay. Postponement was granted.

The Queen at the prosecution of George Henderson vs. Abraham Rapsom for larceny.

Mr. Shaw appeared for the prisoner.

ATTORNEY GENERAL:—The prisoner at the bar stands charged with stealing a coat from George Henderson, on the 27th Sept. last. He is also charged with a similar offence in the previous year. The prosecutor on the day of the theft went down to the Model Farm to get a load of sand. When he was returning with the sand he met the prisoner at the bar coming from his house with the coat under his arm. He had a young, fractious horse which he tried to stop on meeting the prisoner, but was unable to do so. The prosecutor went home and, on arrival, missed the coat. He then followed the prisoner to town, and had him arrested. Rapsom sold the coat to some person on Pownal Street, whose name he (the Attorney-General) was unable to discover.

GEORGE HENDERSON—I reside at Brackley Point Road. The prisoner at the bar lived at the house with me last fall twelve months. He left for stealing a coat. I followed him to Morell and had him arrested, but he was assisted to escape from my custody. On the 27th of September last I went down to the Stock Farm for a load of sand; and, when returning, I met the prisoner going towards town with a coat which I knew to be mine. I had a young fractious horse with me, which I tried to stop but could not do so. He passed within twelve yards of me. When I went home the coat was not there. I followed him to town and had him arrested the same night, but he got away. I had him arrested the next morning. The coat was not recovered.

JOHN McNEVIN—I am a prisoner in the jail. I was in the room with the prisoner Rapsom. He told me he stole the coat from a man named Henderson, and that he got \$2 for it from a man whom he did not know. He said he drew the steeple of a door and went in and took it, and that he met Henderson. He made a threat which I think was in fun. The threat was—If Henderson convicted him on this charge he would burn him out.

ANGUS McMILLAN—Remember seeing the prisoner on the 17th September. He left my father's place. He had no coat with him but the one on his back.

HENRY GREEN—The prisoner boarded at my place a few days last summer. He was away one night and came back the following night. When he came back he told me about being taken by Larter the constable. He said he was keeping out of the way. I turned him away. He said he had not the coat. He paid me a dollar and a half he owed me.

The jury retired and at 4.30 returned a verdict of "guilty."

Abraham Rapsom was arraigned for arson. He pleaded "not guilty" and said he would be ready for trial on Monday.

Patrick Lamb and John Cavanagh also pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of house breaking, and said they would be ready for trial on Monday.

The Dallas (Texas) Herald says that the body of Phillip Dunnell, which was buried in 1862, was taken up a few days ago and found to have turned to stone. A rose placed in the hand was in perfect preservation, but crumbled upon being exposed to the air.

SPECIAL

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE.

—:—

150 Pairs Canadian

ALL WOOL BLANKETS!

are being closed out very low.

THE BALANCE OF

Ladies' Mantles and Ulsters,

at a great reduction, to clear.

The Balance of

WINTER SHAWLS!

very low, to clear.

The Balance of

Ladies' Fur Caps and Muffs.

—AND—

GENTS' FUR CAPS,

greatly reduced, to clear.

A Lot of Ladies' Black

QUILTED SKIRTS

marked down, to clear.

MEN'S

Flannel Shirts

UNDERSHIRTS

—AND—

DRAWERS!

VERY CHEAP.

COTTON

BED-TICKINGS

SPLENDID VALUE,

just received by "Northern Light."

—:—

READY-MADE

DEPARTMENT

Unusually Good Value in

ULSTERS,

OVERCOATS,

REEFERS, &c.,

Graded to Suit the Purchaser.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Jan. 14, 1879.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY. NOTICE!!

THE SPECIAL TRAIN connecting with the "Northern Light" will cease running until further notice.

WILLIAM McKECHNIE, Superintendent.

Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1876—6 in

A GREAT RUN

—TO THE—

FLOUR & TEA STORE!

And it cannot be stopped while they are selling

SUCH EXCELLENT TEA

[For 36c., 40c., and 44c. per lb.]

GOOD SUGAR

For 7½c., 8c., 8½c., and 9c. per lb.

CHOICE FLOUR

From \$5.50 to \$6.00 per bbl., and

OTHER GROCERIES

RIGHT CHEAP.

Save your money by buying at

BEER & GOFF'S,

Ch'town, Jan. 17—

NOTICE.

FAMILIES OR INDIVIDUALS desiring of obtaining pews or single sittings in Zion Church, are hereby requested to apply to the undersigned, at the Post Office.

J. A. LAWSON, Sec'y of Trustees.

Ch'town, Jan. 15, 1879—s & t pres pat 2i

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ON and after the 16th inst., our Business will be conducted strictly on the Cash System.

DODD & ROGERS.

Charlottetown, Jan. 13, 1879—

NOTICE. NOTICE.

WE have to request the prompt payment of all accounts now due. All accounts unpaid after the

1st Day of February Next,

will be sued for without further notice.

DODD & ROGERS.

Charlottetown, Jan. 13, 1879—pat h ne till feb

SILVER

SETTS, LOCKETS, NECKLETS, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, &c.,

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

W. W. WELLNER.

Ch'town, Jan. 13, 1879—pat 3i

McKAY'S LIVERY STABLE



NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

FIRST-CLASS Single and Double Teams to hire at shortest notice.

TERMS MODERATE. Orders left at J. F. McKay's promptly attended to.

A. J. McKAY.

Ch'town, Dec. 30, 1878—

MUSICAL & LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

St. Patrick's T. A. Society.

St. Patrick's Hall,

WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, JANUARY 22nd, 1879.

A GRAND Musical and Literary Entertainment will be given as above, at assist.

THE ST. PATRICK'S BRASS BAND will take part in the programme.

Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the Drug Stores of W. R. Watson, S. W. Dodd and C. D. Rankin.

Doors open at 7; Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

RICHARD WALSH, Secretary.

Ch'town, Dec. 30, 1878—1a w