

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 4.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1879.

NO. 509.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

Is Published every Evening.
OFFICE:
INGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:	
Six Months,	\$2 50
Three Months,	1 25
One Month,	0 50
One Week,	0 12

Advertising at most moderate rates.
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Manager. Office Sup't.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. II.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1878.

Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express.	No. 3 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 8.10 am	
Cardigan	" 8.35 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 9.55 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 10.05 "	
Ch'town	" 11.20 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 8.00 am	Dp 3.30 pm
N. Wiltshire	" 8.20 "	" 3.50 "
Hunter River	" 9.12 "	" 4.45 "
Breadalbane	" 9.30 "	" 5.03 "
County Line	" 10.08 "	" 5.41 "
Kensington	" 10.18 "	" 5.51 "
Summerside	ar 11.00 "	ar 6.30 "
Wellington	dp 2.40 pm	
Port Hill	" 3.32 "	
O'Leary	" 4.16 "	
Alborton	ar 5.33 "	
Tignish	dp 6.40 "	
	ar 7.25 "	

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 7.00 am	
Alborton	" 7.45 "	
O'Leary	" 8.47 "	
Port Hill	" 10.05 "	
Wellington	" 10.48 "	
Summerside	ar 11.40 "	
Kensington	dp 2.30 pm	Dp 8.45 am
County Line	" 3.00 "	" 9.15 "
Breadalbane	" 3.40 "	" 9.57 "
Hunter River	" 3.50 "	" 10.08 "
N. Wiltshire	" 4.25 "	" 10.47 "
Royalty Jun.	" 4.45 "	" 11.02 "
Ch'town	ar 5.40 "	" 11.55 "
Royalty Jun.	dp 6.50 "	ar 12.15 pm
Mt. Stewart	ar 3.15 "	
Cardigan	dp 4.40 "	
Georgetown	ar 6.25 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.	STATIONS.	No. 6 Mixed.
Souris	A. M. Dp 7.00	MtS tw't Jnc	P. M. Dp 4.40
Harmony	" 7.23	Morell	" 5.22
St. Peters	" 8.42	St. Peters	" 5.54
Morell	" 9.13	Harmony	" 7.12
Mt S'tw't Jnc	ar 9.55	Souris	ar 7.35

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Supt. Gov. Railways Supt. P. E. I. R.
Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1878.
p ne ar h pres kea sp sj ap 6i

QUEEN INSURANCE CO'Y. OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.
Special rates for isolated residences.
Losses settled promptly.
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island
June, 1877—

COMMERCIAL Union Assurance Company, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - \$12,500,000.

INSURANCE effected against Fire on all descriptions of Property throughout the Island.
Low rates and PROMPT settlement of losses.
HORACE HASZARD,
Agent for P. E. Island.
Ch'town, Dec. 20, 1878—

H. W. Vinnicombe,

Resident Piano Tuner & Regulator,
HAS adopted the Dollar system of Tuning—six visits a year, at one dollar per visit. This system is much more economical and satisfactory than any other, as the cost is less, and the instrument is kept constantly in tune and repair.
A visit will be made to all parts of the Island once a year, or oftener if desired. Pianos tuned by Hamilton's system of even temperament.
Orders may be left at Mr. Fletcher's Music Store, or at Bremner Bros., Queen Street.
Jan. 6, 1879—

FRANK COX, M.D. C.M.,

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.
OFFICE: APOTHECARIES' HALL.
Residence: Capt. Mutch's, Water Street, next door to St. Lawrence Hotel.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to diseases of the chest and stomach.
Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1878—3m

WAGSTAFF'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Hotel formerly known as
THE RANKIN HOUSE,
in first class style, is now prepared to give comfortable accommodation to
Permanent and Transient Boarders.
Tourists and others will receive every attention at the Wagstaff's Hotel.
WM. WAGSTAFF.
May 25, 1878

DR. CREAMER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Kent Street, Charlottetown.
(Three doors from Dr. Johnson's).
ENTRANCE BY SIDE DOOR.
Oct. 15—3m

E. C. HUNTER,

Italian and American Marble,
Monuments, Tablets, Headstones,
CENTRE TABLE TOPS, BUREAU AND COMMODORE TOPS, WASH BOWL SLABS, &c., &c.
Prices to suit, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Designs furnished on application.
Corner Hillsborough and Kent Streets, Charlottetown.
November 6, 1878.

JAMES HOBBS,

CABINET-MAKER,
UPHOLSTERER, ETC.,
HAS REMOVED from McPhail's Corner to the premises just vacated by Mr. JOHN STUMBLE, Prince Street, where, with increased facilities, he is prepared to attend to the wants of his customers with punctuality and despatch, and on reasonable terms.
CARPETS cut and laid.
PAINTING and Repairing neatly done.
PICTURE FRAMES and Mouldings constantly on hand, or made up to order.
All kinds of Household Furniture made to order, cheap and good.
Now Pattern School Desks made at short notice. A first-class article.
Don't forget the place: PRINCE STREET (near the new Baptist Church in course of erection).
Charlottetown, Oct. 23, 1878—

RANKIN HOUSE,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
J. J. DAVIES - - - Proprietor
(Formerly of St. Lawrence Hotel, Pictou).

THIS well-known Hotel is now open under the present management; and, having been newly furnished throughout, it offers every comfort to the travelling public. Suitable Sample Rooms for commercial gentlemen.
Oct. 15, 1878—3m

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

QUEEN STREET.
CONTEMPLATING a change in our business, we offer for sale, at Reduced Prices, our Large Stock of
WINES, LIQUORS and GROCERIES.
MACEACHERN & CO
Dec. 19, 1878—1m 2aw

BROADWAY HOUSE,

BY MACKENZIE.
THE former "City Hotel," now the Broadway House, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Cathedral, is now open for Permanent and Transient Boarders.
The rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished.
The tables will be supplied with the best the market affords, and fares reasonable.
A Suite of Rooms convenient for a small family, together with board, &c., can be had in the Broadway House.
Nov. 23, 1878—1f



Examiner Office!

1879.

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PROMPTLY DONE IN

GOOD STYLE

AND AT

LOW PRICES!

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Local News,
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Political News,
Social News,
Commercial News,
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Persons having relatives or friends abroad cannot do better than send them THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

A few Advertisements only, received!

J. W. MITCHELL, W. L. COTTON,
Office Sup't. Manager.

Threatening Attitude of Nihilists.

We hear that in consequence of the threatening attitude of the Nihilists in the larger towns of Russia, the political police is about to receive an accession of 1,200 men, for the most part selected from the Imperial Guards. Two hundred of the gendarmes are to be posted at Kharloff, where the revolutionary party musters very strong, and it is stated to have at its disposal stores of arms concealed in various parts of the town. One of these stores has been brought to light by the police since the disturbances broke out at the Veterinary Institute three weeks ago.

Increase of English Shipping.

The increase of iron-built ships in the merchant navy during the last seventeen years has been very remarkable. In 1860, 181 iron vessels were built—a number which rose to 503 in 1864, when a check was experienced. For nine years the number fluctuated between 300 and 480, but in the last two or three years it has passed the previous maximum, and the last year 545 iron vessels were built. The increase in the size is most remarkable, for while the number of vessels built has multiplied threefold the tonnage is six times as great. In 1860 the tonnage of iron vessels built was 94,699; in 1864 it was 283,169; in 1870 the 457 vessels built were of 372,320 tons; and last year the tonnage was 390,953. To put it shortly, in the first half of the period under review, 3,103 vessels were built, and in the second, 4,264. But while the numerical increase in the second half of the first was about 37 per cent., the increase in tonnage was 93 per cent. With the increase of the number of iron vessels afloat there is a large increase in the number of those annually lost. In 1860 there were only seven iron vessels recorded as lost, and the tonnage of 1,288 assigned to them shows that they were comparatively insignificant in size. Until 1860 the number of iron vessels lost yearly was under 100, but in that year 104 were lost and the tonnage of 53,483 shows that the average size was greatly increased. In 1874 the highest number was recorded as lost—159, the tonnage being 104,339. If the figures that have been gathered for the present year from some of the chief shipping and shipbuilding centres prove applicable to the whole country, the iron vessels built and lost in 1878 will be found both in number and tonnage in excess of those for its predecessors. There are now indications that the use of iron in shipbuilding may be in some degree superseded by steel; at several shipbuilding centres vessels have been built of steel which are now running.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The editor of the "Scottish Banking and Insurance Magazine," having requested Mr. Gladstone to write an article for his periodical on the present financial distress in England, Mr. Gladstone sent him the following reply: "Sir, I much regret to be unable to comply with your wish. My information on the economical state of the country is not such as to warrant it. My political convictions as to the disturbing and exhausting effect of the policy now pursued might unduly colour my argument, nor am I able to solve the nice question whether these are altogether, as before, passing difficulties, or whether in any or what degree they are connected with causes of permanent operation.—Yours, faithful and obedient,—W. E. GLADSTONE."

Whoever may have the blues now-a-days, the City Auditor of Montreal has them not. That gentleman—and he has a tolerably hard Scottish head too—paints a rosette picture of the position of the commercial metropolis. Although millions of dollars worth of property is exempt, the taxation of the remainder is probably lower than in any other large city throughout the civilized world. The total expenditure for civic purposes will amount for the year 1878 to only about a million and a half. The rate of taxation on property is but one per cent., plus one-fifth per cent. school tax.—Monetary Times.

ILLEGAL ENGAGEMENT OF SEAMEN.—A Naval Court has been held by Commander Boyes, H. M. S. Pelican, at Mejillones, Bolivia, to try Henry Everett, master of the British ship Anglo-India, for a breach of the Merchant Shipping Act, in having taken seamen to sea from Calloa without first having the engagement sanctioned by the British Consulate. The master was fined £15, and ordered to pay the expenses of the Court, amounting to £4 19s more.

A Berlin despatch says that a telegram from Rome reports that the Pope has received threatening letters from the Socialists, in connection with his recent Encyclical letter, and intends to call the attention of the Powers thereto.

The Bishop of Melbourne has given up a fifth of his income rather than abandon some outlying sections, where, owing to the distress, funds for the clergy were not forthcoming.

The ravages of diphtheria at Brookfield and Middle Stewacke, Colchester Co., N. S., during the winter, have been terrible. In Brookfield, with a population of 709, there have been forty deaths.

Donald Nicholson, a wealthy and aged farmer residing on the Gulf Shore, left Pugwash on Saturday evening for home, in the storm, and has not since been seen or heard from.

According to the police returns, there are seventy-one unlicensed taverns in Montreal.

SUPREME COURT.

The Murder Case—The Defence.

FEB. 3, 1879.

Afternoon Sitting.

JAMES CARMAN, called by the prosecution, sworn—Examined by Mr. Peters—I keep a record of the time the mail arrives in Charlottetown.

Mr. Hodgson objected to the admission of the witnesses evidence.

The Judge allowed the witness to proceed.

Mr. Peters—What time did the train arrive at the depot on the 14th of August last?

Mr. Palmer objected to the question. The Court ruled that it be put.

Answer—The mail arrived at 9.30 that night. It takes about three minutes for the mail to go to the Post Office. I went up with the mail that night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer—This is the original and only record—submits memorandum. I will not undertake to say when the wickets were opened or closed that night.

NICHOLAS WHITE—I am a Post Office Clerk. The delivery wicket closes at 9 o'clock in the summer. It is not opened between 9 and the opening of the mail. When the mails comes in late we open the wicket after the mail is opened. The shortest time in which a mail can be opened is from 10 to 20 minutes. We were short-handed that night, and were a little longer than usual in opening the mails.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer—I remember the night Kelly was shot pretty well. I don't know exactly, who made the record that night.

Mr. Hodgson's Address to the Jury (Condensed).

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP; GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.—The time has now arrived at which it becomes the duty of the Counsel for the defence to examine, as far as possible and as well as they can, the evidence in this important case. I need hardly say that I feel very deeply, indeed, the heavy responsibility which rests upon me. The issue of this trial is life or death to my clients. You, gentlemen, constitute their sole earthly tribunal. You stand between them and their life or their death; and it is now my duty to say to you all that can be said for them. In the performance of this duty I shall try to forget everything around us—all the spectators in this crowded courtroom—and to think only of you. I will have regard to you alone and to my clients. Such, indeed, has been my constant endeavor since ever this trial began. In my waking and in my sleeping hours, the responsibility of the duty I have undertaken has weighed upon me in a way which may be felt but cannot be described. And I have no doubt that your duty has weighed upon you as mine has upon me. You are called upon to give a true verdict according to the evidence. I do not think anyone can look at the prisoners and reflect upon the awful circumstances in which they and all those connected with them are placed, without having his sympathies aroused. You would not be human if you could do so. But you must not allow yourselves to be governed by your sympathies. As you know full well, you must give a true verdict according to the evidence. We must see that the evidence comes up to the required standard, and warn you if it does not. That is the rule. As you regard the evidence, so will you give that verdict which shall send these young men to their everlasting doom or restore them to their families. Now, I may say that I do not think the prosecution has been unduly pressed. A very great number of witnesses have been examined. It becomes necessary to see what degree of credibility ought to be attached to their statements. In order that this may be the better and more easily done, I have endeavored to divide them into more classes than one. In the first place there is the class of honest and respectable witnesses, who really know very little about the case. Of this class are Higgins, Lourie and others. Then, gentlemen, comes the strong battalion of thieves and prostitutes from the lower end of the town. They are simply what they are. I never before saw such a medley of waifs and strays as gave evidence in this case. They have been steeped in iniquity from their infancy. From young Cusack, who occasionally gets drunk, to Flood, who seems to think highway robbery a thing to be laughed at—from poor little Emily Byers to those poor degraded women, the types and symbols of sinfulness—just look at them. Poor things tossed about like wrecks on the ocean. We must take them just as they are, and as they are so must we judge them. Then, gentlemen, there is another class of witnesses who have been forced upon our consideration. These are the policemen. I hesitate to place them under either of the categories under which I have placed those whom I have already mentioned. They stand neither upon the right nor upon the left. They are neither among the sheep nor among the goats. Poor lambs, we must erect a fold and place them by themselves under the care of their Chief Marshal Flynn. When the time comes I will take them out, one by one, and exhibit them in their true colors. Now, gentlemen, you know the circumstances of the case. It is not necessary for me to recapitulate them. You are already well-acquainted with them. But you must