

THE EXAMINER.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER

Is Published every Evening.

OFFICE:

INGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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

The Weekly Examiner

Is Published every Friday.

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INGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Subscription price, postage prepaid, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Rates of advertising, in the Weekly Examiner, will be as follows:

First insertion, per inch,	\$0 50
Each continuation, "	0 12

Contracts may be made for quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly advertisements on application at the office.

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

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 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 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 eod

Coarse Salt for Packing.

FIFTY TONS Coarse Salt, three hundred Bags do. For sale by

HASZARD BROS. Dec. 8, 1877—1m eod

SWEET ORANGES,

APPLES, Lemons, Grapes, Figs, Nuts, Onions, Raisins, Currants, Spices. All kinds Crackers, Preserves, and the largest assortment of Confectionery to be had on the Island. Fancy Toys, Flour (by the bbl. or lb.), Tea, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, and a variety of Groceries.

ALEX. MCKENZIE, Queen Street.

Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1877.—tu&fr3w

OLD TYPE.—About 500 lbs. on sale at THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

To Trustees of Country Schools

THE Trustees of several Districts have been applying for school furniture, and in every instance consider the American and Canadian Combination Seat and Desk too expensive. I have just got up a Combination that is stronger, neater, and one-third cheaper than those that have been imported. Call and see samples of the different sizes. City School Trustees fully approve of them.

MARK BUTCHER

Dec. 18, 1877—ex 1m ne a pat pres 4i

GENERAL AGENCY NOTICE.

I BEG to announce to the TRADE of this City, and the Island generally, that on the 14th of JANUARY I will have a complete

ASSORTMENT OF SAMPLES,

of the following lines of Goods for Spring and Summer:

English & Canadian TWEEDS & WOOLLENS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

AMERICAN COTTONS,

Readymade Clothing

AMERICAN

RUBBER GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Tobacco & Cigars, Confectionery,

Coffee & Spices, Nuts Stores, Teas, Sugars.

I am also SOLE AGENT for the Lower Provinces for WYATT & Co's (London) CELEBRATED

Pickles, Sauces, Jellies, Etc.,

—AND—

E. James & Son's (Plymouth) celebrated STARCH, BLUE & DOME LEAD.

This Notice is only to the Trade—no Retail orders being solicited or accepted.

Sample Rooms at No. 9 Queen St., over the Office of Messrs. Hyndman Brothers.

JOHN H. CATHRAE,

Ch'town, Nov. 23, 1877—w & l v o

H. VINNICOMBE,

PIANO FORTE REGULATOR

ALL parties leaving their orders for Tuning at Bremner Bros. will receive the best attention.

All who have Pianos in Charlottetown would do well to have them tuned by the year, keeping their instruments in perfect order all the time.

A visit once a year at least will be made to all parts of the Island, or other if required Ch'town July 18, 1877.

BLANK BILL - HEADS,

BLANK STATEMENTS,

—AND—

BUSINESS CARDS!

Furnished promptly and cheaply, to order, at the

EXAMINER OFFICE,

INGS' BUILDING,

Corner Great George and Water Streets.

SEE HERE MEN!

IF you want SLEIGHS or CARRIAGES made of best American Wood, in latest style, or your Horse Shod in FIRST-CLASS STYLE, call on the undersigned. All work warranted or no pay.

J. C. KEEFE,

North side Queen's Square.

Ch'town, Dec. 5, 1877.

International Hotel!

(FORMERLY RANKIN HOUSE)

Corner of Pownal & Sydney Streets,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Private and permanent Boarders can be accommodated on very moderate terms, during the winter season, at the International.

D. MCISAAC,

Proprietor.

Dec. 19, 1877—2m

THE LATEST YET!!

THE new Patent CLOTHES-HORSE, the most complete ever invented, selling cheap. Also WANTED—a first-class Carriage Maker. Apply to

J. C. KEEFE,

North Side Queen's Square.

Dec. 5, 1877.

1878.

THE

Weekly Examiner

FURNISHES MORE NEWS, FOR LESS MONEY THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN THE PROVINCE.

It Contains Twenty-eight Columns,

nearly every one of which is in closely set READING MATTER.

CONSIDER OUR TERMS:

SINGLE COPIES to the 31st December, 1878—thirteen months—\$1.00 in advance.

SIX COPIES to one address, or addressed separately, as desired, \$5.50 in advance.

TEN COPIES to one address, or addressed separately, as desired, \$9.00 in advance.

FIFTEEN COPIES to one address, or addressed separately, as required, \$13.50 in advance.

TWENTY COPIES to one address, or addressed separately, as desired, \$17.00.

IN DULL TIMES

—GET THE—

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

The Weekly Examiner

is acknowledged to be ahead of any other paper in the Province in the item of

LOCAL NEWS,

and is always well filled with

Political, Shipping, Commercial and General Information.

The debates of the Local Legislature will be carefully and impartially given. Special telegrams and letters from "Our Own Ottawa Correspondent" will contain everything of interest transpiring in the Dominion Parliament.

A Good Story will be made a specialty.

The Daily Examiner

Will be sent to any part of the Province, the Dominion, United States or Great Britain on receipt of

For Six Months, \$2.50

For Three Months, 1.25

For One Month,50

ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,

Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.

Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

Poetry.

Message and Answer.

From off the troubled waters
Thy little dove has come,
And sought within my heart of hearts
To find its nest and home.

I have a little birdling, too,
That I have christened "Love";
I've kept it chained this many a day
Lest it should meet thy dove.

I've taught my birdling not to sing,
Lest thou its song shouldst hear.
Poor, timid, trembling little thing,
I've filled it with my fear.

But now I'll set my captive free,
And tell it it may sing,
Perchance 'twill soar away to thee
On glad, exultant wing.

But if my birdling flee to thee
I must retain thy dove,
Remember, dear, my birdling's name,
You know 'twas christened "Love."

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1878.

There is no place in the District of Columbia that awakens in the mind of a visitor such strong and varied emotions as does the National Medical Museum. Not a pleasing place to visit in any sense unless it be to a student of nature who reads therein the language of science and sees it most forcibly illustrated. One cannot approach the building without experiencing emotions of some sort. It is the old Ford Theatre, where President Lincoln was assassinated. Ask any colored person where is the old Ford Theatre or to direct you to the Army Medical Museum, and ten to one, he will tell you "dunno." But inquire for the place where Lincoln was killed and there's not a negro in town but will run his legs off to show you. Lincoln was the slave's President and all the colored people love and revere his memory.

The building was originally a church, afterwards being converted into a theatre. At the time of President Lincoln's death it was closed by order of the Government, and in April, 1866, Congress purchased it for \$100,000, remodelled, made fire proof and assigned it to its present use. The first floor is used by a division of the Surgeon General's Office and the second for the library, which contains 40,000 volumes. On the 3rd floor is the Museum proper, where, of course, centres the chief interest of the general visitor. The usual objects contained in medical collections are here. Skulls, mummies, skeletons, plaster cast, and preserved originals of deformities and monstrosities without number, the same kind of representations, as well as paintings and photographs of all horrible "fleshy ills," jars of diseased livers, kidneys, hearts and lungs—Oh everything that makes one's flesh creep, blood chill, and heart turn sick to look upon! I noticed a cast of a tumor that had weighed 140 pounds, and a tape worm 80 feet long. Also a skeleton of a hunchback, showing the spinal curvature. Among the paintings I saw one of a woman afflicted with a cancer upon the stomach, four times as big as her head. She lay upon her bed, and her face, a very model of beauty and color and outline, was like to a fault in the expression of intense agony and endurance. I know she was a Christian sufferer. Though haggard and drawn with pain, the features indicated unflinching resignation. That picture has haunted me for months. But apart from this ordinary collection, is one that is of special interest to all Americans, I mean the army part. Ambulances, carriages, hospital conveyances—partly illustrated by fac-similes in miniature, and partly by the original articles laid upon and used by some of our own brothers. But cruellest of all and most cutting, to those who suffered from the war (and who of us did not?) are the cases containing the bleached bones of soldiers pierced by the deadly bullet and shell. Skulls still holding the missiles that took the dear life. Bones wherein yet stick the flattened bales that made brave men cripples for life. Some of the piercings are smooth, round holes, as could be cut or sawed with the sharpest instrument, while others are surrounded with splinters and cracks and breaks. Then there are cases of bullets that did service—that killed or disabled their victims—during the war, mounted on wires to show their shapes. Some are flattened thin and sharp-edged, as if pounded out with a hammer; others are pointed and drawn out; and others ragged and rough of surface. They look cruel, too, but not so dreadfully so as the ones still imbedded in the bones they pierced. Different styles of artificial limbs are exhibited, and photographs of successful amputations. At the entrance of the museum is a large engraving, representing surgeons at work on a French battle-field. Knives, saws, and searing-irons are in use, and in the foreground is a ghastly pile of dismembered legs and arms, feet and hands, fingers and toes, with muscles still contracted—we could almost say still quivering. Men undergoing amputation of members clutch their hair or the grass about them, while the unmoved executor keeps indifferently on in his agonizing task. It is said that every picture has a bright side, but where is the brightness to this one? or where, indeed, is there a bright spot to see or remember in this museum of horrors? I am almost sorry I have written this letter, so devoid is it of anything but pain and sorrow and suffering.

A successful regatta was the attraction at Port Hope on New Year's Day.

Lumbering operations in New Brunswick are delayed by the scarcity of snow.

Stanley, the African explorer, was entertained at a public banquet at Cairo on New Year's Day.

Owners of property on St. James street, Montreal, are about to take their contested assessment cases to the Privy Council in London. It is believed that when Congress re-assembles the leaders of the anti-Hayes party will formally ask the President to reconstruct the Cabinet.

Meeting at New Haven.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the inhabitants of Lot 31 was held at the New Haven Schoolhouse. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Michael Devereaux, Esq., to the chair and Mr. John G. McKenzie as Secretary.

The following resolution was moved by Alex. C. Shaw, and seconded by James Wain, and carried by a large majority:—

Whereas, The Legislature of last session is detrimental to the best interests of the country. The Assessment Act, the Registration of Voters' Act, and the Education Act being unfair and unjust,—

Resolved, That the repeal of the former two and proper amendments in the latter and Board of Works Act be urged, and our representatives be requested to carry out the wishes of the people in this respect.

Mr. Colin McPhee moved and Angus McLean seconded the following amendment:—

Whereas, There is a good deal of discontent throughout the country at present caused by disappointed parties and opponents of our Free School Government,—

Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting, the Government did the best they could in remodelling and amending the Education Act. At all events we are willing to give it a fair trial. But we regret very much that it is unfair, inasmuch as that old men are compelled to pay poll tax, while young men are exempt.

Resolved, Further that we request our representatives to use their influence and give the Government their assistance to amend said Act so as to make it equitable in its operations, feeling confident that they are well qualified and anxious to advance the best interests of the country, which was lost—only a few voting for it.

The thanks of the meeting was tendered to the representatives for their attendance, and to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair, and the proceedings of the meeting ordered to be published, after which the meeting closed at a late hour.

We regret that we have not space for the Secretary's report.

Peace or War.

The fact that this is likely to be the final outcome of the war is coming home to popular apprehension, and the result is a feeling of uneasiness, which vague assurance that England's interests if safe in the hands of Her Majesty's Ministers are unable to allay. It would, however be a mistake to assume that there is as yet any reaction of public feeling in favour of war. On the contrary, the popular instinct grasps the plain truth that, whether it might or might not have been wise to go to war at an earlier period, it would be madness to go to war now. With Turkey defeated, and with Russia supported by Germany and Austria we could only go to war at a risk and a cost utterly uncommensurate to any possible advantage we could hope to gain. For my own part, I am not disposed to blame the Government for having kept aloof from the contest. When once it became clear that Russia was supported by Austria and Germany in her attack on Turkey, England, owing to the effacement of France, was condemned to inaction. What I blame the Government for is, that not being able to act, they have gone on talking as if they intended to act in the near future, and have thus identified England with the fortunes of Turkey. There is no good in shutting our eyes to the plain truth that the capture of Kars and the fall of Plevna have inflicted a severe blow on the prestige of England as well as of Turkey. If, as seems only too likely, the terms of peace should include the cession of Armenia and the opening of the Dardanelles,—concessions which our statesmen for many generations have declared to be fatal to our interests, and which, not a quarter of a century ago, we went to war to postpone—our reputation abroad will suffer a heavy blow. By remaining absolutely neutral we might have minimized the effects of this blow. As it is we have intensified them by the dispatch of our fleet to Besika Bay, and by strengthening our garrison at Malta; thus showing that we realize the magnitude of the danger, and yet were unwilling to resist its accomplishment. If the conclusion of peace should involve the concessions I have alluded to, the policy of the Government will eventuate in an undignified fiasco, and by all past precedent this failure ought to prove fatal to the Ministry. On the other hand, such a termination of the war would prove almost equally damaging to the prestige of the Liberals, who have gone bail for the good faith of Russia, and have been prodigal of assurances that the redress of the wrongs sustained by the Christian subjects of the Porte was the one aim and object of the war. Shrewd observers of our home politics profess a belief that the Government will not outlive the coming session. For my own part, I cannot perceive much ground for this belief, except in the not impossible event of Lord Beaconsfield's removal from public life. The Government is undoubtedly very weak, but then the Opposition is still weaker.

—London Cor. of Toronto Globe.

The Governor General will visit Montreal on the 11th prox.

Prince Bismarck organ violently attacks the German National Liberals for their rejection of his terms, but the latter declare that they can afford to wait until the Prince's necessities compel him to comply with their demands.

A dispatch from Fort Walsh to the New York World reports that five Nez Percés Indians who had escaped from Chief Joseph's band and been welcomed by the Assiniboines, have been treacherously murdered by the latter.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned in London by a report that the King of Italy, in addressing the members of the Italian Parliament at a New Year's reception, made a threatening speech, which is interpreted in England as being directed against Great Britain and Turkey. The Times, however, in speaking of the King's address, makes no mention of such of threatening language, and the Italia, of Rome, positively denies that any such tone existed in the speech.