

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

NO. 66

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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

## Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 13.  
Winter Arrangement.

TO COME INTO FORCE  
TUESDAY, December 2nd, 1879.

### TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 1 & 3, Mixed.	No. 5, Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 8.20 a.m.	
Cardigan	" 8.46 "	
Mt Stew't Junc.	Ar 10.10 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 10.15 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.27 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 8.00 a.m.	Dp 3.00 p.m.
North Wiltshire	" 8.22 "	" 3.23 "
Hunter River	" 9.14 "	" 4.15 "
Breadalbane	" 9.30 "	" 4.30 "
County Line	" 10.07 "	" 5.08 "
Kensington	" 10.17 "	" 5.18 "
Summerside	" 10.55 "	" 5.55 "
Wellington	Ar 11.30 a.m.	Ar 6.30 p.m.
Port Hill	Dp 1.30 p.m.	
O'Leary	" 1.39 "	
Alberton	" 3.00 "	
Tignish	" 4.17 "	
	" 5.17 "	
	" 6.10 "	

### TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 2 and 4, Mixed.	No. 6, Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 6.30 a.m.	
Alberton	" 7.25 "	
O'Leary	" 8.25 "	
Port Hill	" 9.40 "	
Wellington	" 10.22 "	
S'mm'side	Ar 11.10 a.m.	
Kensington	Dp 2.30 p.m.	Dp 7.30 a.m.
County Line	" 3.05 "	" 8.05 "
Breadalbane	" 3.43 "	" 8.44 "
Hunter River	" 3.53 "	" 8.54 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.30 "	" 9.30 "
Royalty Junction	" 4.46 "	" 9.43 "
Royalty Junction	" 5.37 "	" 10.38 "
Charlottetown	Ar 6.00 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
Royalty Junction	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Royalty Junction	" 2.53 "	
Mt. Stew't Junc.	Ar 4.10 "	
Cardigan	Dp 4.15 "	
Georgetown	" 5.35 "	
	Ar 6.00 p.m.	

### SOURIS BRANCH.

#### Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 7, Mixed.
Souris	Depart 7.15 a.m.
Harmony	" 7.37 "
St. Peter's	" 8.55 "
Morell	" 9.28 "
Mt. Stewart Junction	Arrive 10.10 a.m.

#### Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 8, Mixed.
Mt. Stewart Junction	Depart 4.15 p.m.
Morell	" 4.58 "
St. Peter's	" 5.30 "
Harmony	" 6.48 "
Souris	Arrive 7.10 "

### ALEX. MACNAB,

Sup't and Engineer.  
Railway Office, Ch'town, Nov. 28, 1879.  
—pat pres h a ne sp sj kea pio 6i

## COAL. COAL.

FOR SALE, at the Gas Works, and Koughan's Scales, a quantity of Round Ligan Coal, at \$3.50 per ton.  
This Coal gives a great heat, and being almost free from sulphur, is suitable for either grates or cooking stoves.  
Dec. 27, 1879—city papers 6i

## Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, all that part of Town Lot No. 74, in the first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown; having a front of 67 feet, Dorchester street, and running back 30 feet, together with the buildings thereon erected.  
For further particulars apply to Messrs. HODGSON & McLEOD Charlottetown.  
Sept. 18, 1879.

## THE FIRM OF W. & A. BROWN

BEING ABOUT TO MAKE A  
Change in their Business and Firm,

Take this opportunity of informing the public that all accounts due them by  
Note, Book Account, or Otherwise,

WILL REQUIRE TO BE PAID ON OR  
Before the 1st day of March next, Ensuing,

and all unsettled claims at that date will have to be handed over for collection.  
Persons having claims against the firm are requested to furnish the same before that date for adjustment and payment. They will also close out balance of stock during said time at a large discount.

W. & A. BROWN.  
Charlottetown, January 8, 1880.

## ESTABLISHED 1825. CANADA CORDAGE FACTORY.

JOHN A. CONVERSE, MONTREAL.  
MANUFACTURER OF CORDAGE of Every Description, including all sizes Manilla Rope, Tanned Manilla Haysters, Lobster Marlin, Tanned Hemp Rope, Houseline, Hambroline, &c., &c., equal in quality to the best American. Prices on application.  
Jan. 7, 1879.

## TO LET.

THE SHOP on Upper Queen Street, now occupied by Simon W. Crabbe. Possession given the 1st June, 1880.  
ARCH'D. WHITE.  
Ch'town, Dec. 22, 1879.—law  
pat pres n o her lm

## For Sale.

THE Land and Dwelling House owned and occupied by William B. Hertz, situated on Euston street, opposite Admiral Bayfield's dwelling. For further particulars apply to  
CHARLES HEARTZ,  
Queen Street.  
Jan. 5, 1880.

## 73,620 MORE SINGER SEWING MACHINES SOLD IN 1878 THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS YEAR.

In 1870 we sold 127,833 Sewing Machines. 1878 " " 356,432  
Our sales have increased enormously every year, through the whole period of "hard times."  
We now Sell Three-Quarters of all the Sewing Machines Sold in the World.

## Waste no Money on 'cheap' Counterfeits.

Send for handsome Illustrated Price List  
ROBERT YOUNG,  
South Side Queen Square,  
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.  
Ch'town, March 18, 1878—2aw tf

## Bones. Bones.

THE undersigned will pay fifty cents Cash per cwt. for all bones delivered at the Bone Mill, in the Royalty. No quantity less than one cwt. (112 lbs) taken.  
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
Agent.  
Ch'town, Dec. 1, 1879

## "NOW'S THE DAY" LAND "NOW'S THE HOUR."

SUBSCRIBE FOR

## The Weekly Examiner.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

"THE EXAMINER" supplies to country districts all the home news—which a foreign paper cannot do.  
Send One Dollar by registered letter or money order and get the  
CHEAPEST AND BEST

paper published in P. E. Island.  
N. B.—Persons who have relatives or friends in any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, may have them provided with THE EXAMINER for a year by payment of One Dollar—postage paid in this office. This is the very cheapest way to provide a friend abroad with the Island news.

BUY the DAILY EXAMINER for the latest news—local and telegraphic.  
Ch'town, Dec. 27th, 1879.

## SECOND EDITION

## THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 7, 1880

The novelist, George McDonald, is coming to America next year.

Bancroft, the historian, has resumed his daily rides, having lately purchased a kind and gentle Kentucky thoroughbred.

The marriage is announced of Lord Tenterden, well known in Washington as a member of the Joint High Commission, to the widow of the late Mr. Rowcliffe, Q. C.

Mr. Eugene Schuyler, it is said, will receive \$8,000 from "Scribner's Monthly" for his "Life of Peter the Great," with all rights of publication in book form reserved. The illustration in the serial will cost Scribner & Co., \$25,000.

The Sultan has peremptorily refused to allow the ex-Khedive of Egypt to take up his residence in Constantinople. There are enough of plots and counter-plots on the Bosphorus without the addition of the irritating presence of Ismail Pacha.

The Duke of Edinburgh has resigned from the Royal Academy of Music. He suggested some changes in the organization of that body, but the professional element in the committee objected, fancying that preponderating influence would be given to amateurs.

At a recent hippodrome fair in Paris for the benefit of the poor, Sarah Bernhardt acted as auctioneer for the sale of children's trumperies ornamented with the autographs of the leading Paris authors, and tambourines on which some of the best artists had painted sketches. A correspondent of a Vienna paper describes her as "the spindling hectic artist, with the glowing eyes and the bewitching, melancholy smile, who is not only actress, critic, poet, sculptor, novelist and architect, but also a painter."

THE Quebec Chronicle says that it is informed that several vessels have been already chartered in England for that port for lumber cargoes for the approaching season at seventy shillings. This is an increase of rates of about ten shillings from last season. American lumber dealers have been busy at Ottawa purchasing there, lately to the amount of 2,000,000,000 feet. A trade in beech, birch and butternut has also sprung up in a neighboring district. The price paid is, for birch \$1 per standard and for beech and butternut \$2, the standard being thirteen feet long and eighteen inches square. The timber is for the United States.

A distinguished painter of Vienna recently exhibited at the Kunstlerhaus an historical painting, the chief attraction of which was the magnificent head of an old man. A few days later the painter received a call from a mysterious visitor who, after complimenting him on the masterly execution of his picture, asked him in confidence for the name and address of the person who had set a model for the old man. The painter good-naturedly satisfied the visitor's wish. A few hours later two detectives proceeded to arrest the old man, Venceslas Gunesel by name, who, besides being the model immortalized by the Viennese painter, was likewise a notorious jail-breaker, and one of the most dangerous garroters of Vienna.

At Njatka, Russia, an actress, by name Mme. Barbara Parmenovna Kossakovskaja, owed a butcher eighty-four roubles for meat, which she was temporarily unable to pay. One evening the butcher went to the theatre where she was playing a leading role in the Russian drama, "The Actress of Venice." He was so overcome by her acting that, in the midst of one of her impassioned speeches, he exclaimed in a stentorian voice: "Barbara Parmenovna, I consider myself paid for all the meat I have sold you!" The audience burst into uproarious laughter. The actress sued her creditor for defamation of character.

Wendell Phillips is a rich man, but he lives in a very plain street wherein mechanics live. Everything about his house is old, much worn, but clean and never shabby. He has very few pictures, because even a line engaging to suit his cultivated taste costs considerable money, and he is unwilling to buy what a poor man could not afford. He is friendly in a very quiet way. He is a devoted husband, and when he is at home always dines in the room of his wife, who has been an invalid ever since she was a girl, and who never leaves that room. Garrison once said that he did not know what Phillips' religion was, but that it must be liberal. Redpath says that in a crisis in the anti-slavery movement, as Mr. Phillips was leaving his house to make a speech, his wife said, "Don't shilly shally, Wendell."

MINIATURE ALMANAC.  
SUNDAY ..... FEBRUARY 8th, 1880  
SUN RISES ..... 7.20 | HIGH WATER ..... 9.40 pm  
SUN SETS ..... 5.69 | FULL MOON 25, 9, 9 a.m.

### Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, Feb. 7, 10 a. m.  
Moderate to fresh winds with fair weather, followed by light falls of snow to-night or to-morrow.

## Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In addition to what our people can spare of their own means for the suffering and starving peasantry of Ireland, it is to be hoped that our Local Government will largely assist. The "Northern Light" can be spared and should be loaded at one with provisions and despatched, and two or three barques or brigantines, if there are any in Georgetown, should be loaded with potatoes, for seed, and sail about the first of April. The country will stand by Mr. Sullivan in anything he does to help save our fellow countrymen in Ireland from starvation, and rich blessings and running over will come back to ourselves. Our banks are full of money and our Government's credit is good. The Minister of Marine will equip the "Northern Light" for the voyage. God has abundantly blessed the toil of our husbandmen, and the Island has plenty and to spare. Let us not then waste time, but work while it is yet day before the night cometh.—"Lord, if thou hadst been here my brother would not have died." If we send help, in the name of the Lord, some of our brothers may not die.  
Yours, truly,  
FINLAY McNEILL.  
Summerside, Feb. 6th, 1880.

## Manners and Morals.

What is the difference between good manners and good morals? Will good manners make a man, or must he be possessed of good morals also? If good manners be genuine they are good morals, for they are founded on the laws of justice and kindness. But there is much base coin in circulation in the sphere of manners, and there are many pretensions to goodness therein which cannot be admitted. There is not a thing so offensive as a false heart refusing, in a polite manner, to do a simple and easy action of kindness. It reminds us of one lady abusing another in the most ceremonious style, courtesying with great dignity, but at the same time with a contemptuous sneer upon the lips and a most reverential "madam" upon the tongue. Most ladies would prefer a corporeal onset. But they know one another's feelings, and that this mock civility is the most galling and effectual vengeance they can take. The good manners of many people are somewhat of this sort; heartlessness clothing itself in the garb of kindness, and pretending to feel deeply for you, when it wishes you to Coventry or Jericho. Now, this we call bad manners, and yet men who can play this part well, and "bow you out," as they say at court, are supposed to be very accomplished, finished gentlemen. After all, it comes to this, that good morals are good manners. You will find no better standard for manners than this. But still there are degrees of goodness; there is a more or less graceful way of showing it, and the more graceful is better than the less graceful. The best manners, therefore, are the more graceful good morals. We cannot admit any falsehood or heartlessness into the idea of good manners. These invariably defile them, however poor they may seem; invariably deform them, how beautiful soever, how graceful soever the air which they employ, or the dress they put on.

## Care of Ashes.

In the disposition of ashes, at least two points should be kept in mind, safety and cleanliness. If the ashes is from wood no sifting is necessary. They should, if possible, only be removed from the stove when cold, that no live coals may be in them. In case this cannot be done, great care should be taken that no fire is dropped on the floor, and in all cases a deep iron pail should be used, with a closely fitting cover. Wood ashes should never be put in a barrel, or in any other wooden receptacle, the number of destructive fires that have resulted from a disregard of this caution is a fearful warning. Even when no fire is visible, there is still danger. The length of time for which a fragment of live coal, no larger than a pea, will keep alive, when covered with warm, light ashes, is something astonishing; it has been known to last thus for days. A pit of stone or brick, and fire-proof, should be provided for keeping ashes in a convenient, secluded place, a short distance from the house. With these precautions there is little or no danger of these fires which, when left unheeded, are not rare in town and country. Besides, ashes are worth 25 cents a bushel, and are far too valuable to be thrown away. Coal ashes, though not so valuable, should be properly provided for on the ground of neatness, if for no other reason. Nothing is more distressing than to see, as is too often the case, a pan of coal ashes in one place and a box, or barrel, running over in another. These will be sown broadcast by the winds on the snow or ground, to be tracked into the house at every step. Coal, that is, hard coal, is rarely burned so completely that it will not pay to sift the ashes to save the unburned coal contained in them. When the clinkers are picked out of the sifted portion it is quite as valuable as fresh coal. There are various sifters, which allow the sifting to be done without dust, and if the ashes are sifted daily, the task is easy. Coal ashes are of almost no value as manure, but they are useful on heavy soils, just as sand would be, to lighten them; they make excellent paths and roads when mixed with earth, while for the earth-closet they are as useful as dried earth.