

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1878.

NO. 233.

ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1878.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 2nd day, 4h 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.

D. M.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Dy's len.
1	Friday	7 29	4 58	7 14	10 32	9 34	
2	Saturday	28	5 00	7 31	11 7	37	
3	Sunday	27	2 7	5 0	11 40	41	
4	Monday	25	4 8	5 30	11 43	43	
5	Tuesday	25	5 8	21 0	8 47		
6	Wednesday	24	7 8	36 0	37 50		
7	Thursday	22	9 8	50 1	9 52		
8	Friday	19	10 9	8 1	40 54		
9	Saturday	18	12 9	29 2	17 51		
10	Sunday	17	13 9	58 2	59 10	1	
11	Monday	16	15 10	35 3	56 4		
12	Tuesday	14	16 11	27 5	32 7		
13	Wednesday	12	18 12	18 6	48 10		
14	Thursday	11	19 1	52 8	12 13		
15	Friday	9	20 3	38 9	17 15		
16	Saturday	8	22 4	45 10	9 19		
17	Sunday	7	23 6	11 10	55 22		
18	Monday	6	25 7	37 11	28 25		
19	Tuesday	3	26 8	58 11	59 28		
20	Wednesday	1	28 10	19 12	34 31		
21	Thursday	6 59	29 11	40 12	34 34		
22	Friday	57	31	10 13	37 37		
23	Saturday	55	33	0 14	49 40		
24	Sunday	52	34	2 10	3 54	43	
25	Monday	51	35	3 12	5 19	46	
26	Tuesday	49	37	4 4	6 49	49	
27	Wednesday	47	38	4 43	7 53	52	
28	Thursday	45	40	5 15	8 49	56	

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. 8.4	P. M.
Cardigan	" 9.62	
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 10.35	
	" 11.46	
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 12.10	Dp. 2.40
	A. M.	
	Dp. 9.04	
Royalty Junction	" 9.25	" 3.05
North Wiltshire	" 10.22	" 4.02
Hunter River	" 10.40	" 4.20
Brakalbane	" 11.18	" 5.00
County Line	" 11.28	" 5.10
	P. M.	
Kensington	" 12.07	" 5.50
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.45	
	Dp. 2.00	" 6.20
Wellington	" 2.45	
Port Hill	" 3.28	
O'Leary	" 4.43	
Alberton	" 5.45	
Tignish	" 6.35	

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	
	P. M.	A. M.
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.35	
	Dp. 2.10	Dp. 8.35
Kensington	" 2.45	" 9.12
County Line	" 3.30	" 9.50
Brakalbane	" 4.20	" 10.10
Hunter River	" 4.35	" 10.40
North Wiltshire	" 4.45	" 10.58
Royalty Junction	" 5.30	" 11.56
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 5.55	" 12.20
	Dp. 2.05	
Royalty Junction	" 2.30	
MT. STEWART June.	Ar. 3.40	
	Dp. 3.50	
Cardigan	" 5.12	
GEORGETOWN.	Ar. 5.40	

SOURIS BRANCH.

STATIONS.	No. 5 MIXED	STATIONS.	No. 6 MIXED
Souris	Dp. 7.30	Mt. St'w't Jc.	Dp. 3.5
Harmony	" 7.55	Lot 40	" 4.2
St. Peter's	" 9.10	Morell	" 4.3
Morell	" 9.42	St. Peter's	" 5.0
Lot 40	" 9.48	Harmony	" 6.2
Mt St'w't Jnc	Ar. 10.25	Souris	Ar. 6.45

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Superintendent Govt. Railways.
W. McKECHNIE, Sup't. 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. Dodd and Mr. J. Quirk.
N. B.—Food for the sick carefully prepared by the Committee.
Dec. 27-1877

1878.

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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. 18, 1877—3m eod

A Substitute for Savings Banks.

The frequent failures of Savings Banks in the United States has directed public attention to the necessity of some new way of enabling the people to invest their savings. The latest move in that direction is the new Bond Bill, which has been reported by the Finance Committee of the Senate to that body. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, instead of the 4 per cent. bonds authorized by the Act of July, 1870, a sum not exceeding one hundred millions coupon bonds in the denominations of \$25, \$50 and \$100, and of equal sums of each of these denominations, redeemable in coin after sixty years from date, and bearing interest payable semi-annually in coin at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, the bonds to be exempt from taxation, and to be made payable to the order of the person who shall pay the money, and to be transferred only by assignment. Coupons are to be payable in legal-tender notes or in coin, at the option of the Government, and are to be paid at any sub-treasury or any money depository or national bank. The bonds are to be kept for sale at all sub-treasuries and money depositories, and are to be sold at par and accrued interest for coin or legal-tender notes at the market rate, such notes to be re-issued and their proceeds and the coin received for bonds, &c., to be used in redeeming outstanding 5-20 bonds.

The Horrors of War.

The horrors of war are described with ghastly realism in some "Side Notes from an Artist's Sketch-book" in the *Daily News*. On the first morning of the year the correspondent set out from Fratelli for Putein in Roumania. A far off, a long, dark line moving in caterpillar-fashion broke the horizon. It was a column of Turkish prisoners marching—the men who once kept the flower of the Russian army at bay around Plevna. Half-starved, almost dead with fatigue and severe cold, many with fever burning in their eyes—mere stalking bones and foul rags—came the brave troops who made the fame of Osman Pasha. Thousands of birds of prey whirled round and settled in front and rear, always followed this grim procession like sharks round a doomed ship. A few yards further on lay, half covered with snow, a nude body of another dead Turk, stripped by his companions for the little warmth of the rags he wore. A crow had settled on his clenched hand, and the dogs were slinking round their victim. At night a star and the crescent moon, the only signs in the clear sky, shone brilliantly. There is the ominous black line wending up the valley—more wretched prisoners, foot-sore and weary, with their cadaverous faces and ice-laden beards. A halt is made at the little bridge, to dole out to each their frozen loaf of bread. A few poor fellows throw themselves down on the snow and fervently pray after their fashion. How the heavens with the bright symbols of their faith glittering on the frosted snow and on their misery, seem to mock these poor punks!

Bainbridge's Visit to Constantinople.

An American vessel of war was the first to pass through the Dardanelles and proceed to Constantinople without the permission of the Ottoman authorities after Russia established its power in the Black Sea. The great maritime governments of Europe had long been in the habit of bribing or paying tribute to the Barbary States to respect the law of nations, and it was perhaps not soon to expect that America, a country that had so recently been a colony, should be the first to refuse compliance with the degrading custom. At all events, in May, 1890, Captain Bainbridge was appointed to the frigate "George Washington," which was ordered to carry a large amount of tribute to the regency of Algiers. After the completion of this mission the Dey compelled him by threats of capture and declaration of war to convey an Algerine Embassy to Constantinople. When the "George Washington" entered the Bosphorus he felt some embarrassment as to the course he should pursue. He had no firman; his country was hardly known at the Ottoman Porte, and he might be delayed weeks negotiating for permission to go up to the city. From this dilemma he relieved himself by the happy and prompt expedient of a seaman. The forts were armed with cannon carrying immense balls of stone, and pointed in a manner to command the channel. These guns, however, were stationed in such a manner as to be entirely useless the moment the ship was out of range. The rest of the defences of the straits at the time were very immaterial. As this vessel approached the castles he made the naval preparations for anchoring. When nearly up with them she commenced firing a salute, which was instantly returned from the shore, and at this moment, when the frigate was partially concealed with smoke, sail was made, and before the Turks could recover their surprise, being totally unprepared for a thing so unusual, she was beyond their reach. On reaching Constantinople the officers who came on board declared they had never heard of such a nation as the United States. Bainbridge replied that the "George Washington" belonged to the "New World," and the answer was accepted as satisfactory. He remained nearly two months at the capital and was treated with much distinction. Bainbridge was censured for yielding to the menaces of the Dey of Algiers, but excused himself on the ground that he consented to go to Constantinople with the view to show the American flag and pave the way for a treaty.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad will have to pay \$12,000 to the widow and children who was killed in July. The damages are said to be the largest ever awarded in the United States in a case of this kind.

Siam Meditates War on China.

Siam is said to be preparing rapidly for war against China. A torpedo defence is in progress; Gatling guns are talked of; forts are got up in order; and the telegraph line, lately spoken of, together with a railway survey will be put off till more peaceful times. The cause that may lead to a war is a demand from China for a renewal of the tribute. Siam, like Nepal and Burmah, once sent tribute to Peking—Siam every three years, Nepal every five years, and Burmah every ten. Nepal gave up sending the tribute in 1857, sending it again, however, in 1855; Siam declared her independence in 1852, just before her treaties with the Western powers. The last Siamese mission had been robbed on its way, and this was offered as an excuse. Seven years ago, however, Siam offered to send an ambassador to Peking by a new route; but the Chinese Government refused to hear of any innovation, and has lately sent letters threatening war, in case the tribute is not sent according to the old practice.

The Man from Boston.

A few weeks ago, says a Virginia (Nev.) paper, a man from Boston arrived on the Comstock to inspect its novelties. Whatever he saw, however, did not astonish him in the least. "Nothing could be shown him that he would not gravely remark upon, saying:— "Boston has just one like it, only bigger." Last evening he was passing the International Hotel on B— street, just at dusk, when a cap of the chimney was blown down by the wind. The cap was a circular piece of sheet iron, painted black, and slightly convex. The four supports which connected it with the chimney were like legs; which held it a few inches from the ground. As it fell it struck just in front of him, rebounded a few times in the air, and then, blown by the wind, went skimming along the walk like a living thing. "What's that?" the Boston man asked, somewhat astonished. "A bed-bug from the hotel," replied a wag, "just coming down for a little exercise." "By George!" exclaimed the stranger, "I never saw anything like it in my life."—and then, recollecting his home in Boston, added—"outside of Boston."

Mr. H. M. STANLEY, the African explorer, is already experiencing the burden of Fame. He wants rest and opportunity of "rehabilitation," for when he reached the ocean he only weighed 119 pounds, and though he has since been gradually improving in weight, he must yet stand in need of comparative repose after his protracted and arduous absence from comfort and civilization. Deputations and banquets, however, are the order of the day in Paris, and, though, in his attenuated condition, the latter may not be amiss, feasts of the formal honoring sort unhappily involve speeches, which to many people are a more formidable ordeal than explorations of unknown continents. However, Mr. Stanley, we believe, is as facile in the gift of recounting adventures, and in suitable responses to toasts and complimentary addresses, as he has proved himself to be able and intrepid as an explorer. So that, we dare say, he will acquit himself well enough to satisfy even the fastidious and accomplished society of Paris saloons. He is besieged by people who want to hear him recount some of the innumerable adventures he met with in his long solitary journeys, and it is said that the plain matter of fact way in which he sets forth the story of his experiences interests all he says with a singular interest.—*Toronto Mail*.

THE prospect that eggs will in England become an expensive luxury, like oysters, is rather startling to the uninitiated, especially in view of the immense importation from other countries. Yet some of our metropolitan contemporaries think it will soon be realized if matters go on as at present. An agricultural journal says that the price of new laid eggs in the suburbs of London is actually 2d. each! And yet France alone exported to England last year a supply amounting to nearly £2,000,000 in value. Of course English agriculturists could, if they chose "grow" their own eggs, but somehow or other they would seem to despise the profit accruing from such trifles, and are too lordly to condescend to anything short of grain and "stock." Small cultivators, however, might, at any rate, give their attention to the profits derived from poultry-raising instead of confining themselves to the pig or two, beyond which their ideas do not seem to ascend. In the absence of other sources of supply, some of the dealers, rather than to disappoint their customers, are setting up henneries on their own account. But the worst of it is too many English people have a notion that hens require little care, next to no food, and no more exercise than what a coop affords, or at best a backyard covered with netting. In France they understand these things better, and give the poultry a run of a field, which indeed is essential to health and cleanliness. Eggs at 2d. each ought to make importation from Canada a profitable venture, provided that due care be used in transport and in packing them in the most approved methods.

A sad thing occurred at Cincinnati: Sallie Porter, aged eighteen, while in a delirium of fever, escaped from her room and house shortly after midnight and wandered a few squares, barefooted and clad only in her night dress, and died. She was not missed until 3 a. m., when her mother awoke to give her medicine. Not being able to discover her daughter she gave an alarm, and the dead body was found an hour later.

A Boston teacher, who in a fit of vexation, called her pupils a set of young adders, on being reproved for her language, explained by saying that she was speaking to those just commencing arithmetic.