

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 3.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1878.

NO. 368.

## 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

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

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 9.

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, APRIL 29th, 1878.

#### Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Express.	No. 3 Mixed.	No. 5 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 4.00 pm	Dp 7.30 am	
Cardigan	ar 4.20 "	ar 7.50 "	
M. Stew't Jun	dp 5.25 "	dp 9.20 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 6.32 "	dp 10.45 "	
Ch'town	ar 6.50 "	ar 11.05 "	P. M.
Royalty Jun.	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.55 "	dp 5.25 "
N. Wiltshire	ar 6.43 "	ar 11.55 "	ar 5.45 "
Hunter River	ar 7.18 "	ar 12.50 pm	ar 6.42 "
Breadalbane	ar 7.30 "	ar 1.07 "	ar 7.00 "
County Line	ar 7.58 "	ar 1.47 "	ar 7.38 "
Kensington	ar 8.05 "	ar 1.57 "	ar 7.48 "
Summerside	ar 8.33 "	ar 2.38 "	ar 8.25 "
Wellington	ar 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 9.00 "
Port Hill	dp 9.15 "	dp 3.45 "	
O'Leary	ar 9.52 "	ar 4.40 "	
Alberton	ar 10.22 "	ar 5.27 "	
Tignish	ar 11.18 "	ar 6.54 "	
Georgetown	ar 12.00 pm	ar 8.50 "	

#### Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.	No. 6 mixed.
Tignish	Dp 1.50 pm	Dp 6.30 am	
Alberton	ar 2.30 "	ar 7.20 "	
O'Leary	ar 3.13 "	ar 8.57 "	
Port Hill	ar 4.10 "	ar 10.22 "	
Wellington	ar 4.40 "	ar 11.10 "	
Summerside	ar 5.15 "	ar 12.05 pm	A. M.
Kensington	dp 5.30 "	dp 12.40 "	dp 6.30 "
County Line	ar 5.55 "	ar 1.17 "	ar 7.07 "
Breadalbane	ar 6.23 "	ar 1.57 "	ar 7.46 "
Hunter River	ar 6.32 "	ar 2.07 "	ar 7.58 "
N. Wiltshire	ar 7.00 "	ar 2.48 "	ar 8.35 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 7.12 "	ar 3.05 "	ar 8.52 "
Ch'town	ar 7.47 "	ar 4.10 "	ar 10.05 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 8.05 "	ar 4.30 "	
Mt. Stewart	dp 8.05 am	dp 3.40 "	
Cardigan	ar 8.23 "	ar 4.00 "	
Georgetown	ar 9.20 "	ar 5.25 "	
Georgetown	dp 9.40 "	dp 5.45 "	
Georgetown	ar 10.43 "	ar 7.06 "	
Georgetown	ar 11.05 "	ar 7.35 "	

#### SOURIS BRANCH.

##### Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 7 Mixed.	No. 9 Mixed.
Souris	Dp 3.15 p.m.	Dp 6.30 a.m.
Harmony	ar 3.31 "	ar 6.52 "
St. Peter's	ar 4.28 "	ar 8.07 "
Morell	ar 4.58 "	ar 8.38 "
M. Stew't Jun.	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "

##### Train Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Express.	No. 10 Mixed.
M. Stewart Jun	Dp 9.30 am	Dp 5.35 p.m.
Morell	ar 10.02 "	ar 6.15 "
St. Peter's	ar 10.25 "	ar 6.47 "
Harmony	ar 11.23 "	ar 8.02 "
Souris	ar 11.40 "	ar 8.25 "

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE,  
Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways. Supt. P. E. I. R.  
Ch'town, April 20, 1878—

## GOOD TEAS.

Es S. S. Prince Edward,

80 HALF-CHESTS Prime Congou and Souchong TEAS, at lowest prices for cash or good paper.

WILLIAM DODD,  
Queen Square.

Ch'town, July 25—pat 3i

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The Great English Remedy is an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Before taking, Premature Old Age, and After taking, many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Price, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, by mail free of postage. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address W. M. GRAY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

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1878.

THE

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ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,

Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.

Ch'town, Dec. 1877.

## DR. CLEMENT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS to inform the citizens of Charlottetown and vicinity that he has opened an office next door to the Reform Club (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Caldwell), for the practice of Dentistry. He has adopted the following Scale of Charges, to suit the times, and to put Dentistry within the reach of all:

For a full upper or lower Set of Teeth, \$10 00  
For partial Sets—each tooth, . . . . . 1 00  
For Gold Fillings, . . . . . 1 00  
For Amalgam and all composition fillings, 50

ALL WORK GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS.

In inserting Artificial Teeth, the Best Material only is used, and a perfect fit warranted in all cases, or no pay.

Ch'town, July 6, 1878—pat 3aw ar pres.

## 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.

## Tinsmithing, Gasfitting, &c.

THE Subscriber thankful for past patronage, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is still prepared to do all work in his line. Tinsmithing, Gasfitting, and General Jobbing punctually attended to.

On hand, a lot of Tinware, which will be sold very cheap, wholesale and retail. Also wanted, a good steady man to peddle Tinware.

GEO. E. MILLNER,  
Cor. Great George & Fitzroy Sts.  
Ch'town, May 16—

## P. E. I. Starch Manufacturing Co.

CAPITAL . . \$25,000,

In Shares of \$25.00 each.

THIS COMPANY has been incorporated by Act of Parliament during the present session, and one-third of the Shares have been taken up by the leading men of Charlottetown.

Farmers holding Stock in this Company will have the benefit of the preference in the large purchase of produce which the working of the Company entails.

Applications for Shares to be made to Messrs. Hyndman Bros., until the Directors and Officers of the Company are appointed.

April 16, 1878—

## JAMES HOBBS, CABINET MAKER.

Cor. Kent and Prince Streets,  
Charlottetown.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to his customers and the public generally for past favors, would take this method to solicit a further continuance of their patronage. I am better prepared than ever to execute any orders that may be entrusted to me.

The latest styles of all kinds of Household, Office, Church and School Furniture, made from well-selected and seasoned stock, at short notice.

Special attention paid to Cutting, Making and Laying Carpets.

Repairing neatly done, at short notice.

I would also invite the attention of Trustees of City and Country Schools to A DESK, one of the Cheapest and Best ever offered here for School purposes. Please call and inspect it at my Show Room.

JAMES HOBBS.

Corner Kent and Prince Streets,  
Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1878. } 3m 2aw

## St. Lawrence Marine Ins. Co. OF P. E. ISLAND.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL . . \$120,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Esq., President; JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Esq.; ARTEMAS LOED, Esq.; G. D. LONGWORTH, Esq.; W. E. DAWSON, Esq.; THOMAS MORRIS, Esq.; P. W. HYNDMAN, Esq.

Risks taken daily at their Office, Exchange Building.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
Secretary.

March 25—1y law

## 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—

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and most newsy Paper published in the Province.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 8, 1878.

### More Odious Comparisons.

We have shown that the members of the McKenzie Government in five years expended upon themselves \$161,000 more than the members of Sir John's Government expended upon themselves in the preceding five years. We will now show that the total expenditure for salaries and contingencies, in the public offices at Ottawa and for legislation for three years is larger under McKenzie than under Sir John by \$1,300,718.

UNDER SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S GOVERNMENT.

Year.	Salaries and contingencies.	Legislation.
1870	\$631,558	
1871	642,300	
1872	655,598	
	\$1,929,456	
1870	\$379,753	
1871	356,205	
1872	392,830	

Expended by Sir John Macdonald's Government in three years, 1870, '71, '72. . . . . \$3,058,244

UNDER MR. MCKENZIE'S GOVERNMENT.

Year.	Salaries and contingencies.	Legislation.
1875	\$909,265	
1876	841,995	
1877	812,193	
	\$2,563,453	
1875	\$572,273	
1876	627,230	
1877	596,000	

Expended by Mr. McKenzie's Government in three years, 1875, '76, '77. . . . . \$4,358,962

Increase. . . . . \$1,300,718

### Why Has He Changed?

In his address to the electors in 1875, Mr. Workman, of Montreal—whose candidature Mr. McKenzie heartily endorsed—said:—

"I solicit your support as a manufacturer who has, for many years, been largely interested in that important branch of national industry, and knowing from personal experience the trials and difficulties which at present surround it, I have daily experience of the ruinous competition to which it is exposed from manufacturers in the United States, who make Canada a sacrifice market for their surplus stock, and rush through the length and breadth of our land selling their goods at prices far below those charged in their own country, thus carrying off the ready money which ought to go into the pockets of our own people. If returned to Parliament, I will support any measure that will prevent this, and vote in favor of any tariff imposing the same rate of duty on American manufactures that they charge on similar goods manufactured in Canada."

What change for the better has taken place in our industries to convince Mr. Workman that his policy of 1875 would be a foolish policy in 1878?

### The Spirit of Unrest Abroad.

The spirit which pointed a gun at the Emperor was not inspired by any hatred of him. For he is a kind, good old man, and has only a short time to live. But there is a spirit of unrest abroad, and Europe labors under an internal convulsion which no congress of Beaconsfields and Schouvaloffs can assuage. Look around you! France is under arms! Russia has spent her last rouble and millions besides, and craves more soldiers. The Czar, they say, sits among his comrades, leaning over the back of a chair, drinking champagne out of a tumbler, nervous, and wanting to abdicate, and wondering what it all means. For Nihilism and communism and petroleumism are in the air and under his palace walls. Turkey is under arms and wants more soldiers, and that poor trembling coward of a Sultan shivers in his palace on the Bosphorus, shivers at every sound, fearing the pistol or the knife, and changing his Ministers as often as he changes his hose. Austria calls for more men, and the Emperor is so bothered with Bohemian, Magyar and German quarrels that he has become gray, and talks of abdication. Germany, like an overburdened beast of toil, staggers and trembles under the load of her army, and men ask, "Must we always pay this price for a united Germany? Must we ever be under a system which makes every man a soldier—drains the country of her sons in the precious seedtime years of their life, which oppresses the treasury, which makes mothers tremble when they look into the eyes of their first-born sons and think of these weary, weary, ever recurring wars?" It was blood and iron with Schleswig-Holstein, blood and iron with Austria, blood and iron with France; now it is blood and iron with Germany. This fair Germania, beautiful among the nations, which was to be the harbinger of peace and industry and brotherhood, whom all men were to love and hail her coming—this comely Germania of which poets dreamed. She has come. The hope of Barbarossa is realized. But she comes in blood and iron after all. Suspicion reigns. Detectives float around you. Soldiers stand guard at every corner. You hear the beating of the drums. You

are told of "stronger" and "stronger measures." If three or four meet to chat they are bidden to move on. Strangers are watched as under the French Empire, and you see about you, you feel it in the air, even as you feel that intense calm and difficulty of breathing that precedes a thunderstorm, that there is a spirit rife which no one seems to understand, no one has controlled, and that Europe, and especially Germany, is in a sad way. One wishes it were otherwise, for who can help loving this fine German nation, endowed with the noblest qualities of a race? But a people crave something better than blood and iron, and one cannot help feeling that these strange and uneasy symptoms, this Emperor shooting, and flammings of Vesuvius show how seriously this military spirit is pressing upon Europe. Yet how can it be amended? That is the question. Thus far the Kings have not succeeded. I wonder if the people can do any better? If, for instance, two peoples, as fine in all that constitutes a nation as those of France and Germany, cannot see some way to live side by side, neighbors and friends, without keeping a million of men under arms, always making ready to cut each other's throats. This, perhaps, belongs to the sentimentalism of politics. But it is the feeling that comes to you in Germany. There are troubles here no Congress can cure, which must be cured by one wise, magnanimous statesman or they will cure themselves in a terrible way. France is not the only nation that, under pressure, would permit a Reign of Terror. Let us hope that civilization has carried us beyond that fear, but I confess that were I a king, I would dread the spirit which which pointed the pistols of Roedel and Nobiling as much as that which oiled the hinges of Robespierre's guillotine. I can see no difference; and perhaps I cannot better close this letter than by quoting an observation that fell from Gen. Grant when discussing this subject: "I see," he says, "they talk of an Empire in France. There is nothing in France, nothing in Europe, to my mind, to justify such a hope. From all I see there is nothing clearer than that Europe will see a good many more Republics before she has another Empire."—Correspondence N. Y. Herald.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.

Detailed reports show that the inhabitants of Maglai, after promising unconditional submission, barricaded the main street and deliberately prepared an elaborate ambush for the returning Hussars. It is said that Gen. Philippovitch has reached Maglai and intends to make a signal example of the insurgents.

The Porte continues to temporize concerning Caratheodori Pasha's negotiations for the Convention.

Austria will probably soon address emphatic language to Stambul. Another despatch says that the Austrian commanders in Bosnia have been ordered to resort to the utmost severity.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Italian papers state that the Sultan telegraphed to Queen Victoria requesting her mediation to prevent Austria advancing beyond Banjalanka.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.

It is believed that all difficulties with Greece will be arranged by the mediation of the British Embassy.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.

The Cabinet is strongly urging the Porte, in view of the Bosnian and Herzegovinian difficulties, to come immediately to a clear understanding about the position the Porte intends to assume.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

A despatch from Vienna to the Daily Telegraph, says that the ambuscade at Maglai and Citiak caused great indignation in Vienna. The opinion is gaining ground that the Turkish authorities are promoting the insurrection. But it is more probable that the Porte has lost all prestige or power of control, not only with the inhabitants, but with the troops of whom several Tabors have joined the insurgents both at Serajevo and Mosta.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.

The Austrian troops entered Mosta, Herzegovina, at six o'clock on Monday evening without opposition, the inhabitants appearing very friendly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6.

The Rhodophi Commissioners, except the German, having telegraphed that they are about to endeavor to prevent certain contemplated Russian atrocities, the Russian Commissioner has returned to Constantinople, declaring that his colleagues are seeking for Russian atrocities to the neglect of other duties.

NIENNA, Aug. 6.

The troops are advancing on Maglai amid continuous rain. A report was received of two more sharp skirmishes on Monday, at Keosa and Gracania, in both of which the insurgents were defeated. The Austrian loss was trifling.

Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury have received congratulatory deputations from various deputations from various Conservative associations throughout the country. Lord Beaconsfield reiterated the previous opinions expressed by him in relation to his foreign policy, but emphasized the necessity of Conservative organization at home; which is by some people construed as a hint of an early dissolution.