

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 3.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1878.

NO. 359.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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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 Med
Georgetown	Dp 4.00 pm	Dp 7.30 am	
Cardigan	" 4.20 "	" 7.50 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 5.35 "	dp 9.30 "	
Ch'town	" 6.32 "	" 10.45 "	
Royalty Jun.	ar 6.50 "	ar 11.05 "	P. M.
N. Wiltshire	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.55 "	dp 5.25 "
Hunter River	" 6.43 "	" 11.55 "	" 5.45 "
Breadalbane	" 7.18 "	" 12.50 pm	" 6.42 "
County Line	" 7.30 "	" 1.07 "	" 7.00 "
Kensington	" 7.58 "	" 1.47 "	" 7.38 "
Summerside	" 8.05 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.48 "
Wellington	ar 8.33 "	ar 2.38 "	ar 8.25 "
Port Hill	ar 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 9.00 "
O'Leary	dp 9.15 "	dp 3.45 "	
Alberton	" 9.52 "	" 4.40 "	
Tignish	" 10.22 "	" 5.27 "	
	" 11.18 "	" 6.54 "	
	" 12.00 "	" 8.00 "	
	ar 12.40 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	" 2.30 "	ar 7.20 "	
O'Leary	" 3.13 "	dp 7.50 "	
Port Hill	" 4.10 "	" 8.57 "	
Wellington	" 4.40 "	" 10.22 "	
Summerside	ar 5.15 "	ar 12.05 pm	A. M.
Kensington	dp 5.30 "	dp 12.40 "	dp 6.30 "
County Line	" 5.55 "	" 1.17 "	" 7.07 "
Breadalbane	" 6.23 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.46 "
Hunter River	" 6.32 "	" 2.07 "	" 7.58 "
N. Wiltshire	" 7.00 "	" 2.48 "	" 8.35 "
Royalty Jun.	" 7.12 "	" 3.05 "	" 8.52 "
Ch'town	" 7.47 "	ar 4.00 "	ar 9.45 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 8.05 "	dp 4.10 "	ar 10.05 "
Ch'town	dp 8.05 am	dp 3.40 "	
Royalty Jun.	" 8.23 "	ar 4.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	ar 9.20 "	ar 5.25 "	
Cardigan	dp 9.40 "	dp 5.45 "	
Georgetown	" 10.43 "	" 7.06 "	
	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	" 3.31 "	" 6.52 "
St. Peter's	" 4.28 "	" 8.07 "
Morell	" 4.57 "	" 8.38 "

#### Train Going East.

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

## FOR SALE,

A Lot of New and Second-Hand  
Wagons—the cheapest in the city.  
Please call and examine at  
P. H. TRAINOR'S,  
Opposite Rockin House  
July 8, '78.—6in eod

**DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.**  
The Great English Remedy is an unfailing cure for *Scrophulous Weakness, Spontaneous Emission, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Diseases of Vision, 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 **WM. GRAY & CO.,** Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Sold in Charlottetown by W. R. Watson, Dr. Dodd, C. D. Rankin, P. G. Fraser at Apothecaries Hall, and by all Druggists anywhere.

## 1878.

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

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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 at pres.

## DR. H. A. PARKER,

### SURGEON DENTIST,

(LATE OF OTTAWA).  
OFFICE . . . OVER APOTHECARIES' HALL.  
Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.  
Ch'town, June 3, 1878—2aw

## 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.

## 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 has 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 LORD, 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.

## 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—

## OFFICES TO LET

QUEEN SQUARE.  
OFFICES, suitable for Lawyers and others, to let in building lately occupied by S. Keith & Co. Apply to  
HORACE HASZARD.  
Ch'town, May 27, 1878—

## The Mennonites.

The Berlin "News" says of the Menonite immigrants who passed west last Friday week on their way to Manitoba:—Mr. Otto J. Klotz is with them as an interpreter. Mr. Jacob Y. Shantz also met them in Toronto, and accompanied them from Toronto to Sarnia, where he saw them safe on board the steamer. This is the first company this season, though they are of the impression that two more batches will be here yet before the season closes. Owing to the great difficulty of selling their property in Russia, and the very great discount on the money when they do sell, it is found a very trying undertaking to emigrate at present. Still there is a fair prospect that large numbers will come the next and following year. The accounts sent home by those already in the land of promise are evidently very encouraging, and therefore it may be fairly expected that all those in the Czar's dominions will, within the next two years, find their way to the land of freedom—where the gentle sway of Victoria allows every man to serve God according to the dictates of his conscience. The present company, numbering 272 souls, was composed of 48 families—averaging nearly six to the family. They had in their possession \$29,000 which will help pretty considerably to get them started in their new homes.

## Miscellaneous News.

Minnie Warren, the well-known dwarf, died at Fall River, Mass., in childbirth.

Forty bishops, thirty-one of them foreign and colonial, occupied London pulpits on Sunday the 7th.

Herr Strousberg, the ex-railroad king, has offered his creditors three cents on the dollar. Their claims amount to \$16,000,000.

The Bishop of Ossory (Irish Episcopal Church) succeeds his father, the late Dr. Gregg, as Bishop of Cork, defeating Canon Jellett in the election.

The freedom of the City of London will be conferred on Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury on 3rd August, immediately before the Ministerial banquet at the Mansion House.

Dean Stanley recently lectured on "Presence of Mind," and when a vote of thanks to the lecturer was passed by acclamation, replied:—"I am very much obliged to you; I shall show my presence of mind by silence."

Prince Louis Napoleon was quite enthusiastically received on his recent visit to Copenhagen, and cheered as Napoleon IV. He was to go thence to Sweden, where he was to be the guest of the King, for about two weeks.

Mayne Reid is surprising England with a breed of black sheep, with white faces and bushy white tails. They are to be shown at Ludlow, though they were refused admission to the exhibitions of the Royal and Hereford societies.

Sir Titus Salt, the benevolent millionaire manufacturer of alpacas, who built the model town of Saltaire, did not leave nearly so large an estate as was expected, and to avoid a grand quarrel, and throwing it into chancery, one son has taken the property, and will pay the legatees two-thirds of what they were left.

The London "Times" on the subject of the bestowal of the Garter upon Lord Beaconsfield says:—"The highest social distinction which could be bestowed [by the Sovereign] is thus added to the applause which Lord Beaconsfield has won from the country at large."

The Emperor of Germany is desirous of letting his would-be assassin, Hodel, off with imprisonment; but Bismarck and the Crown Prince are said to hold that, in justice to himself and to other sovereigns of Europe, he should allow the culprit to be executed.

The Duke of Portland is tall, slender, and pale, and he likes cattle. He fattens his deer on Spanish chestnuts, and he never fires a shot. He farms 12,000 acres, and yearly raises 40,000 trout. He lives almost alone, shunning friends more than he shuns workmen. He is regarded as an eccentric and misanthrope.

Dr. Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle, Australia, is a bachelor of seventy, who went to the antipodes in 1844 and invested his means in property. He owns sixteen estates, which bring in about \$100,000 a year net. At his death their profits are to be put aside till they reach \$1,250,000, which sum will then go to his diocese, \$150,000 for the endowment of the bishopric, \$55,000 to increase the stipends of canons and archbishops, \$500,000 for clerical stipends, \$50,000 for superannuated and \$25,000 for sick clergymen, \$125,000 for additional clergy, \$125,000 for training candidates for orders, and \$220,000 for schools.

King Humbert, of Italy, has established a telegraph office and a daily mail service at Carpieto, the Pope's birthplace, so that His Holiness may communicate freely with his relatives. It is interesting to remark that while the Ultramontanes have insisted upon it as a point of honor that the Pope should not leave the Vatican, Cardinal Franchi who held that His Holiness should, if necessary, remain there and die, goes every day to the Villa Borghese; the other Cardinals pass their summer in the country, and all the servants and officials of the Vatican take their annual change of air.

Prince Emmanuel Vogardies, who is likely to be the first ruler ever the new State of Bulgaria, is the nephew of Aleko Pasha, formerly Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, and comes of an old and patriotic Bulgarian family. His great grandfather obtained permission from the Porte to introduce the Bulgarian language into the schools and church services in despite of the endeavors of the Greek Patriarch, and his grandfather and father rendered services as distinguished, to the oppressed nationality. After the massacres of 1876 Prince Emmanuel was prominent in relieving the distresses of his countrymen and protecting them. He is described as a man of ability, wealth and education, whom the Russians have of late slighted, not being very desirous of encouraging a man who might be in the way of their schemes for the reorganization of Bulgaria.

## TILLEY AGAIN TO THE FRONT

"His Speech in Mechanics' Institute."

The Mechanics' Institute, St. John, was crowded on Tuesday night to greet the Hon. S. L. Tilley, and welcome him back to public life. The attendance was estimated at 1,200, and the sea of friendly faces "inspired the speaker, as for three hours he arraigned the Government for its mal-administration and impolicy, in an unanswerable speech of great power and eloquence." Hon. J. C. Pope was one of the audience.

Mr. Tilley was received with long and loud applause, and the enthusiasm found frequent expression during the speech as he touched upon various matters of special interest or made telling points in his argument. He first stated the facts in connection with his acceptance of the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and then proceeded. We quote the report of the St. John Telegraph:—

## ALTERATIONS IN THE TARIFF.

Having disposed of this private and personal matter, I will now proceed to speak of these questions of a public character in which all are interested. I do not desire to speak to you of them as a party man; I wish to appeal to your judgment and reason with respect to them. I wish to show you that my views on these public questions are right and in your interest. I will speak first of the financial policy of the present Government, and the alterations which they made in the tariff in 1874. Had I been in Parliament when these alterations in the tariff were made I would have taken exception to almost every change made by Mr. Cartwright. First, Mr. Cartwright proposed to place a duty on ship's material of 2½ per cent., the railway import. After the Union the duty on this class of goods was struck off. This was done because we thought that the shipping interest was one that required all the assistance which could be given to it. We all agreed that articles which entered into the construction of ships should be as free as possible. Mr. Cartwright proposed to change all that in 1874, but the shipping interest at that time was not in as good a condition to bear additional taxation as it was in 1867. It was in fact the very worst time that could have been chosen to impose such duties. Mr. Cartwright justified the imposition of such duties on the ground that light houses had to be kept up, but new vessels receive no more freight from light houses than old ones and foreign vessels as much benefit as Canadian vessels. By imposing such a duty the price of ships would be increased and our vessels rendered less able to compete for freight in the markets of the world.

## RESULT OF CARTWRIGHT MEDDLING WITH TEA DUTIES.

The next item of duty I shall touch upon is that on tea. Prior to 1874 there was no duty on tea except an impost of ten per cent. on tea from the United States. What was the result of imposing that 10 per cent? It enabled us to establish a tea trade direct with China, and its removal enabled the Americans to come in and destroy our direct trade, so that now the establishments that did the trade in Canada have removed to the United States. Mr. Cartwright imposed a specific duty of 6 cents per pound on black tea and 6 on green—irrespective of its cost. The effect of that impost duty was to cause the Maritime Provinces to pay a larger proportion of the tea duties than they did under the old *ad valorem* arrangement immediately after Confederation. Under the present specific duty, the tea of the poor man, which costs say 17 cents, pays 30 per cent. duty. The tea of the next class pays about 20 per cent., while the high priced teas, only used by the rich, pay but 10 per cent. This is the practical operation of Mr. Cartwright's tariff. Cheers. So now we see, as another result of the tariff, that the tea trade is driven from us to the United States, and that the people of this Dominion are thus deprived of a business that belongs to them.

## HOW THE SUGAR-REFINING BUSINESS WAS RUINED.

I shall next refer to the sugar duties, and see what has been the effect of their operation, taken in connection with the bounty system of the United States. Its effect has been to close the refineries of Canada, to drive away from the Dominion 300 or 400 workmen engaged in sugar refining, and to change the whole current of West India trade. The sugar refineries of Canada, if properly protected, might do a flourishing business in such centres as Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal. Our duties now operate against the refiner; the United States now practically give a bounty to their refiners on exported sugar, so that unless some step is taken by Parliament we cannot establish sugar refineries in Canada. Recently a conference on the sugar question was held in England to consider the operation of the French sugar bounties on British trade. It was said that, as it is said here, that if a foreign government choose to pay bounties to give the people of England cheap sugar, why should they not have the benefit of it? But what did Mr. Gladstone, free trader as he is, say when he was written to on the subject. He said that he would like to see free sugar, but that when it became a question of a foreign government trying to destroy a British industry by bounties, he would impose a duty equal to the bounty. (Cheers.) Some steps would have to be taken to foster the sugar trade of Canada by differential duties on sugar coming from the