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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 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 4.00 pm	Dp 7.30 am	
Cardigan	ar 4.20 "	ar 7.50 "	
M. Stew't Jun	dp 5.35 "	dp 9.30 "	
Royalty Jun.	ar 6.32 "	ar 10.45 "	
Ch'town	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.35 "	P. M. dp 5.25
Royalty Jun.	ar 6.43 "	ar 11.55 "	ar 5.45
N. Wiltshire	ar 7.18 "	ar 12.50 pm	ar 6.42
Hunter River	ar 7.30 "	ar 1.07 "	ar 7.00
Breadalbane	ar 7.58 "	ar 1.47 "	ar 7.38
County Line	ar 8.05 "	ar 1.57 "	ar 7.48
Kensington	ar 8.33 "	ar 2.38 "	ar 8.25
Summerside	ar 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 9.00
Wellington	dp 9.52 "	dp 3.45 "	
Port Hill	ar 10.22 "	ar 5.27 "	
O'Leary	ar 11.18 "	ar 6.54 "	
Alberton	ar 12.00 "	ar 8.00 "	
Tignish	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	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. dp 6.30
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 4.00 "	ar 9.45
Royalty Jun.	ar 8.05 "	ar 4.30 "	ar 10.05
Mt. Stewart	dp 8.05 am	dp 3.40 "	
Cardigan	ar 8.23 "	ar 4.00 "	
Georgetown	ar 9.20 "	ar 5.25 "	
	dp 9.40 "	dp 5.45 "	
	ar 10.43 "	ar 7.05 "	
	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 4.25 "	ar 8.07 "
Morell	ar 4.55 "	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. BRIDGES, W. M. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways, Sup't. P. E. I. R.
Ch'town, April 20, 1878—

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70 BAGS GUANO—the best fertilizer known. For sale cheap.
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, May 15—pat 2aw ar 3w

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1878.

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ADDRESS,
W. L. COTTON,
Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.
Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

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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.

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25 Boxes Flat Chewing, 50 Caddies "British Consols," "Gold Bar," "Queen's" and "Nelson's Navy."
All the very highest grades, and CHEAP
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, May 10, 1878—3w law

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—

PAINTING!

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Public for the liberal patronage he has received during the five years he has been in business, and solicits a continuance of the same. He is now prepared to execute, in a very superior manner, **House, Sign, and Carriage Painting, Paper Hanging, &c.** Special attention is given by him to WHITENING, COLORING and the DECORATING of CEILINGS, WALLS, &c.

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82 Kent St., opp. Rocklin House.
April 2—3m eod

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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.

March 25—1y law

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.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The Veteran Dead.

ACCOUNT OF HIS LIFE.

Earl Russell, who long had parts so prominent in English politics and letters, is dead. His death took place on the twenty-eighth day of May, at London. He was one of the best known members of one of "the great governing families" of England, the Russells, whose head is the Duke of Bedford.

THE SIXTH DUKE OF BEDFORD, his father, was the father of the future Earl Russell, who was born on the 19th of June, 1792, in London. As all sons of Dukes are Lords by courtesy, this addition to the family became known as Lord John Russell, by which title he was known down to 1861—and a very distinguished title he made it. He was sent to Edinburgh University, like many other Englishmen of that time, and the celebrated Professor Dugald Stewart had charge of his education. He left Edinburgh very young, however, and travelled in such parts of Europe as were then accessible to Englishmen, England being at the height of her struggle with Napoleon I. He visited Spain and Portugal, as Byron did, at about the same time, and saw considerable of those military operations in which Wellington was winning fame and beating down the French Empire.

HE RETURNED TO ENGLAND in 1812, and entered the House of Commons as soon as he was of age. The Russells have been Whigs from the time that Whigs were first heard of as a party; and some of their number have been Whigs and something more. Lord John was true, and throughout a long public life remained true to the family faith.

Though he BELONGED TO THE OPPOSITION, and the opposition seemed doomed to retain its place—some way (we believe it was Mr. Canning) called the Whigs at that time "His Majesty's Opposition"—Lord John made himself felt in the House of Commons; and through his labors there he soon got the ear of the country. He opposed the harsh measures to which the Liverpool Ministry sometimes resorted; and he began his remarkable advocacy of Parliamentary Reform at the close of 1819. He also supported Catholic Emancipation, and had some part, in 1825-6, in those proceedings through which that measure was carried. It was on this motion that the test and Corporation Acts were repealed by a House of Commons in which the Tories had a heavy majority. He gave a general support to the Canning Ministry, but did not take office in it.

At the close of 1830 the Wellington Ministry was beaten on a question concerning the civil list, in the Commons, and resigned. Earl Grey, a genuine old Whig, who had stood by Charles James Fox almost half a century before, was made Premier; and he was pledged to Reform. Lord John Russel was appointed Paymaster of the Forces, Ministerial position, but not of the Cabinet. Nevertheless, his prominence as a reformer led to his selection as leader in the House of Commons in the battle of Reform. Aided by Sir James Graham and the Earl of Durham, he drew up the first Reform Bill, which the Cabinet approved; and it was brought forward on the first March, 1831. This Bill never became law, but another Bill of the same character, yet somewhat different in details, was passed fifteen months later. The part which Lord John had in effecting this great organic change placed him in the front rank of Whig statesmen; and when Lord Grey retired in 1834, Lord Melbourne became Premier, everybody saw in him "the coming (Whig) man." He was a thorough-going, unflinching supporter of liberal principles on all occasions.

THE MELBOURNE MINISTRY was turned out by the King, in November, 1834, and Lord John became leader of the opposition in the House of Commons; but in a few months the ejected Ministry was restored, with some changes. Lord John took the post of Secretary of State for the Home Department. Later he exchanged into the office of Colonial Secretary. He was generally regarded as the chief man in the government. The Whigs lost office in 1841, and Lord John remained in opposition five years. In 1842-6 he published in three octavo volumes the "Correspondence of John, Fourth Duke of Bedford." The correspondence he contributed a valuable introduction.

The potato rot proved fatal to the corn-laws, and with the corn-laws fell the Tory party—forever, as the Tory party, it should seem. Lord John Russell came out in favor of the repeal of the corn-laws in 1845, but he failed to effect the formation of that time, and repeal was carried by a portion of the Tories, aided by the Whigs and Radicals. In 1846 Sir John was more successful, and formed a ministry, of which he was chief, which lasted almost six years; but it was never a strong Ministry, and its continuance was for some time owing to the weakness and dissensions of its foes. In 1852 the Ministry fell, and Lord Derby took the Premiership, and held it for ten months.

When the "COALITION MINISTRY" was formed, at the close of 1852, Lord John took the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, under the Earl of Aber-

deen, who was Premier. This office he soon gave up, and was appointed Lord President of the Council. When the British people became disgusted because of the bad condition of the army in the Crimea, he retired from the Aberdeen Cabinet. In the first Palmerston Ministry he was Secretary of State for the Colonies. While holding that office he went to Vienna, to treat for peace with Russia; but his course in that business proved so unsatisfactory to the English people that he was forced to retire from the Ministry, and remained out of office until the summer of 1859, when he was included in the second Palmerston Ministry. In that Ministry he took the place of Foreign Secretary, which he held more than six years, or until the death of Lord Palmerston, in October, 1865, when he was for the second time appointed First Lord of the Treasury,—an office which for many years has implied the Premiership.

After having served IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS for almost half a century (1813-'61), Lord John left that honorable body, and became a member of the House of Peers, being elevated to the Peerage by the style and title of Earl Russell of Kingston-Rusell. His second title was Viscount Amberley, by which his eldest son was known.

EARL RUSSELL WAS

TWICE MARRIED. In 1831 he became the husband of Lady Ribblesdale, a widow, who died ten years later. He then married Lady Frances Anne Maria Elliott, a daughter of the Earl of Minto. It was often said in England that Greys, Russells and Elliotts monopolized all the good things of the State when the Whigs were in power, and though there was some exaggeration in this, it was at least the shadow of the truth.

The McCarthy Murder Case.

The evidence in this case seems to be nearly concluded, as Dr. Tuck yesterday notified the prisoners' counsel to have their witnesses ready to-day. The testimony has covered a wide range of ground, and seems to have been very thoroughly brought out, but an exhaustive analysis would be needed to show the entire strength or weakness of the case made against the prisoners. From time to time public expectation has been fed with the promise of some startling developments in favor of the prisoners, and if there is any testimony in their favor of a conclusive character, we hope that the defence will promptly produce it. Certainly the impression which the evidence so far has produced on the public mind is rather against the accused.—St. John Telegraph.

Miscellaneous News.

It would seem now that an English Protectorate over what may be left of Turkey is not impossible.

It is found that the boiler which recently exploded in Dublin with terribly disastrous effect had been reduced by corrosion in places to the thinness of brown paper. The Board of Trade engineers said competent inspection ought to have detected this.

An inscription on a newly erected tombstone in Brompton, Eng., cemetery, has caused much scandal. After the record of the fact of the death of a young lady of 17, it was added that she died "the victim of her mother's temper." The offending words have been removed by the authorities.

The law repealing the law abolishing capital punishment in Iowa will go into effect the 4th of next July. The Secretary of State of Iowa says that his impression is that the repeal of the old law has been followed by a gradual increase in the number of murders committed in the State.

A novel way of smuggling cigars has been discovered in New York. Off Sandy Hook they are thrown overboard in rubber sacks, to be picked up in small boats and taken to New York. Fourteen thousand Havanas thrown overboard in this way were seized in New York the other day.

The Archbishop of Dublin, in reply to a question as to whether the time had not arrived when it became his duty to denounce the "impending war" with Russia, says that war would be most deplorable; but, he adds, "I am not prepared to affirm, with my imperfect knowledge, that the war with which we are now threatened, and which some people are doing so much to bring upon us, would be unjustifiable. I can conceive circumstances under which it would be necessary."

It is related that a Mexican, having wooed in vain a young woman at Santi Monica, Cal., attempted an exploit that is not often successful outside of printed romance. He swooped down on her on horseback, as she was walking alone, lifted her to his side, and rode away. This young woman was more muscular than most heroines in novels and she scratched and kicked in a vigorously romantic way. The Mexican was glad to drop his prize at the end of half a mile.

The Cunard steamer Russia, which sailed from New York on Wednesday, on reaching Liverpool will have completed her 99th round trip. She was put upon the line in 1867, and, being the only open-decked steamship on the line, is much liked by old travelers. During the 197 trips she has made across the Atlantic, the Russia has never met with an accident. She has passed through storms of the severest character, yet has never lost even a boat, and the small craft that now hang upon the davits on either side of her saloon-deck are the same that were hung in the same places when she was prepared for her original trip from Liverpool to New York. She has carried distinguished persons without number, the most notable among whom were the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the great philanthropist, George Peabody, and Hon. Mr. Childers, formerly First Lord of the British Admiralty.