

The Examiner.

VOL. 1.

W. L. COTTON,
Manager & Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING,

AUGUST 3, 1877.

NO. 67

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant
NO. 1 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

AUCTION SALES, of all descriptions, attended to in city and country at moderate rates.
May 21, 1877.

H. VINNICOMBE,

PIANO FORTE REGULATOR.

ALL parties leaving their orders for Tuning at Brenner Bros. will receive the best attention.
All who have Pianos in Charlottetown would do well to have them tuned by the year, keeping their instruments in perfect order all the time.
A visit once a year at least will be made to all parts of the Island, or often if required Ch'town, July 18, 1877.

JOHN F. MCKAY,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE,

HAVING fitted up his Store in first-class style, will keep constantly on hand a very nice assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc.
Also, all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Cleaned and Repaired.
N. B.—Having had nine years' experience with two first-class workmen, I feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.
All work warranted.
Ch'town, July 12th & 12th

ROYAL HOTEL,

King Square, Saint John.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the CONTINENTAL, and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the ROYAL always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Provinces.

Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation.
Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.
THOS. F. RAYMOND.
July 3, 1877—6m

TO PLEASURE SEEKERS!

A FIRST-CLASS PLEASURE BOAT, of about Eight Tons Capacity, suitable for Pleasure Parties, Picnics, Fishing or Moonlight Excursions (capable of seating 50 persons) can be engaged by the day or hour, with or without man in charge, by applying to
GEO. COOMBS,
July 13—1m Lord's Wharf.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.
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.

Lasses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island
June —

SEWING MACHINES
REPAIRED,

Mr. John D. Fullerton

BEGS to announce that he will be at the Rocklin House for a short time, to

Repair Sewing Machines of all Kinds.

Having had seven years experience at Machine work and repairing, he guarantees satisfaction. Apply immediately.

July 2, 1877—4i pd

A PLUMBER A PLUMBER

FROM HALIFAX.

The Subscriber (having engaged a practical Plumber, any description of work, either shop or house—in the above line, can now be done at MILLNER'S TIN SHOP.

GEORGE W. MILLNER.

Ch'town, June—

Steamer Arrangements.

Prince Edward Island
STEAMERS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Nova Scotia.

Leave Charlottetown for Pictou every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY mornings, at 5 o'clock, connecting there at 10 a. m., with train for Halifax. Fare to Halifax, \$4.10. Picnic Parties of Twenty and upwards can obtain Return Tickets at Charlottetown Office to Pictou and back same day \$1.00 each.

Returning to Charlottetown.

Leave Pictou every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, about 2.30 p.m. on arrival of evening train from Halifax.

CAPE BRETON.

Leave Pictou for Hawkesbury every MONDAY and THURSDAY, on arrival of morning train from Halifax, connecting both ways with stage and Steamer "Neptune," to and from Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake.

Returning to Pictou same nights, connecting with 10 a. m. Train TUESDAY and FRIDAY for Halifax.

New Brunswick, Canada and United States.

Leaves SUMMERSIDE every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown, connecting at SHEDIAC with trains for each of above named places, and at St. John with Steamers of INTERNATIONAL CO. for PORTLAND and BOSTON. Also, leave Charlottetown for Summerside every Monday morning, about 3 o'clock.

Returning, leaves SHEDIAC every day (Sundays excepted) on arrival of day train from St. John, for Summerside; connect there, without delay, with train for Charlottetown. Also, leaves Summerside for Charlottetown every Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock.

Agents: ALMON & MACINTOSH, Halifax; NOONAN & DAVIES, Pictou; A GRANT & CO, Hawkesbury; HANFORD BROS., St. John.
F. W. HALES.

ONLY DIRECT LINE
TO BOSTON.

Steamers Carroll and Worcester

BOTH Steamers are fitted with new Boilers, and their Passenger accommodation arranged for every convenience and comfort, and fitted up in elegant style.

FREIGHT carried at moderate rates and as low as by any other route.

EGGS in boxes and barrels handled with the greatest care.

SAVING TIME, only one business day used in reaching Boston, by leaving here Saturday Morning and catching steamer at Halifax, and arriving at Boston Monday morning.

LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN

Every Thursday,

punctually at 5 p. m.

LEAVE BOSTON

Every Saturday,

punctually at noon.

CARVELL BROS., Agent.

Ch'town, June 7, 1877

Steamer.

HEATHER BELLE

Summer Arrangement.

WILL leave Charlottetown for Orwell every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings.

Leave Orwell for Charlottetown every TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 7 o'clock.

Returning to Orwell same evening at 3 o'clock.

Leave Charlottetown for Mount Stewart every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings at four o'clock.

Leave Mount Stewart for Charlottetown at 7 o'clock, returning to Mount Stewart same evenings.

Leaving Charlottetown for Crapaud every SATURDAY, weather and tide permitting; and every alternate SATURDAY will make a return trip.

JOHN HUGHES, Agent.

Ch'town May 25, 1877.—3m wkly

Excursion Tickets.

TO BOSTON AND RETURN,

PER
STEAMERS CARROLL & WORCESTER,

For \$15.00.

CARVELL BROS

MONTREAL & ACADIAN

STEAMSHIP LINE.

HASZARD BROS., Agents.

Montreal, Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
Sydney, C. B., & St. John's, N. F.

S. S. "VENEZIA," Capt. John A. Macarstairs

S. S. "VALETTA," Capt. Daniel Anderson

Should sufficient freight offer, it is intended to run the steamers of this line during the present season, regularly, between the above mentioned ports. The attention of importers is directed to the advantages offered. The steamers are in all respects first-class, well found, staunch, and well adapted for the route, having excellent passenger accommodation.
All freight delivered in good order at lowest rates.
For freight or passage apply to
HASZARD BROS., Agents.
July 16, 1877—eod tf

QUEBEC & GULF PORTS



Steamship Company!

"SECRET," CAPT. DAVIDSON.

"MIRAMICHI," CAPT. BAQUET.

WILL LEAVE, namely from PICTOU (after arrival of Monday Afternoon Train from Halifax) every Monday Midnight; SHEDIAC (after arrival of Tuesday Train from St. John and Halifax) every Tuesday Afternoon; CHARLOTTETOWN, every Tuesday Morning; SUMMERSIDE every Tuesday.

Pasbehaie, Perce, Gaspé, Father Point, and at Above Named Places.

LOW RATES. QUICK TIME

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, June 16, 1877.—m&th

Parks' Cotton Yarns.

AWARDED the only Medal, given to COTTON YARNS of Canadian Manufacture at the

GEN. ENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Nos. 5's to 10's.

White Blue, Red, Orange, and Green.

Warranted full length and weight. Stronger and better than any other Yarn in the market.

Cotton Carpet Warp.

No. 12's 4 PLY IN ALL COLORS.

Warranted fast.

WM. PARKS & SON,

New Brunswick Cotton Mills } May 23 77
St. John, N. B.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

ISON SALE

AT THE STORES OF

nry A. Harvie, Theoph. L.

Chappelle, and T. O'Connell.

Price Only 2 Cents,

June 27, 1877—her 1

A CLOUD FROM ALASKA.

[New York Herald, July 24]

Our Alaska purchase seems to be destined to make us a little trouble in that far away land. The steamer "California" arrived at Port Townsend, W. T., last night, from Sitka, and the Herald's special despatch from the former place states that a body of a thousand Indians will probably soon be on the island on their return from fishing, when the wiping out of the white population, forty in number, may be anticipated. The United States troops in Sitka, some fifty in all, have just been removed, and their exit from the town was the signal for the pouring of the Indians, who took possession of the Government buildings and pillaged them. The chief of the Kolosh tribe announced that he claimed that the country belonged to him, and he intended to enforce his rights. The Indians who arrived before the "California" left, became self-invited guests at the evening entertainments given among the white citizens, and refused to leave. An earnest demand is made for troops, and it is asked that a vessel be sent at once to the rescue of the inhabitants. There is probably some real danger, as the United States Collector was a passenger on board the "California" in bad health. It seems singular that Russia never had any Indian troubles on its hands when it was in possession of Alaska, while we have been more than once apparently on the verge of an Indian war there. May not this be attributable to the efforts or fancies of our enterprising people, who may see perspective profits in the subsistence of troops, and in future treaties with and subsidies to the troublesome redmen?

EFFECTS OF THE RIOTS UPON TRADE.

The effect of the strikes upon the wholesale business in New York, is quite marked. There are few out of town buyers, as they are waiting until goods can be safely transported. Some of the Railroads offered to take freight at the shippers' risk, which was refused.

A. I. Stewart and Clafflin & Co., are making no sales.

Phelps, Dodge & Co., says they can do no business until the strikes are over.

The leather business is embarrassed. The largest tanneries in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have stopped shipping.

The principal sugar refiners, send no freight and have partially suspended business. The larger sugar warehouses along the river front are guarded at night by armed men.

The wholesale tobacco trade is practically suspended for want of leaf from the South, and the stoppage of transportation.

Express companies refuse to transport bonds and other valuables to Washington, which injuriously affects the financial operations of the Treasury Department.

The Washington Market butchers pay three cents a pound more for beef than they did before the strike. Five cattle trains being stopped no meat can arrive, and if this continues, by Monday, there will be no meat to be had. New York used about 10,000 head of cattle every week; stop this supply, and we are reduced to a fish and vegetable diet.

Wheat has advanced from five to ten cents per bushel. The stock on hand is small, and we may be compelled to rely on Liverpool for a supply. Corn and oats are also much higher. The arrival of butter, cheese and eggs have nearly ceased, and prices must go up if the strike continues. The banks make no more loans on collaterals.

The President of the Produce Exchange says that parties are afraid to make advances on bills of lading on railway shipments consequently this line of business is at a standstill.—New York paper.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—The proof department of the Royal Arsenal is busily employed in carrying out several important series of experiments, the most interesting of which have for their object the utilization of modern warfare of the larger kinds of breech-loading guns. There are in store a number of 7-inch Armstrong breechloaders, which have been for some years past regarded as obsolete, owing to the presumed unsuitability of the breech-loading system to the heavy charges required for the attack of ironclad ships, and it has been thought desirable to ascertain how far these guns are to be trusted in case of emergency. They have therefore been tried with increasing charges at the proof butts, and have up to the present stood the test perfectly, but they will have to endure a much heavier strain before they attain the velocity requisite for the penetration of iron armour. If the breechloaders should pass a satisfactory trial special projectiles of the Palliser type will have to be manufactured, but it is not probable that the original system of lead-coating the shot to take the polygroove rifling will be resorted to, a couple of copper rings, or the new gas check, offering advantages of a superior nature. The second 80-ton gun at Sho-buryness, having fired two shots as a sort of private experiment, is awaiting further orders. The firing has done but little injury to the adjacent soldiers' cottages, and, the weakest of these structures having been shaken to pieces last year, but little further damage is anticipated from future experiments. The deliberations of the committee as to the use of the gas check to rotate the projectile, and the kind of rifling to be adopted, are accountable for the delay.

THE BELLIGERENTS IN BULGARIA

It was high time that the thoroughly incompetent commander of the Turkish forces on the Balkans should be superseded. This resolution came not a moment too soon, for the Russians had begun to learn that they could move their forces with an impunity almost amounting to recklessness, in any part of Bulgaria. With Sulieman Pasha it will, however, be different. He has already proved himself to be a man of energy, a good soldier, and an able military tactician. It is true he assumes the command of an army almost demoralized by the rapid and audacious manner in which they have been attacked, out-manoeuvred and out-marched; but the Turkish soldier is a fatalist of the first water. His spirits are as easily raised as they are depressed, and although Sulieman Pasha cannot bring more than 60,000 troops upon any given spot, yet his name will inspire the troops with fresh vigor and enthusiasm, and the Russians may yet have some severe work before they billet themselves under the minarets of Adrianople. All doubt as to the possession of Shipka Pass by the Russians is at an end, and although General Gourkha has been severely criticised for this almost impudent movement, yet audacity is always sanctioned by success, especially if the end be attained.

By the possession of the Shipka pass the Russians have fairly cooped up the Turkish forces in Bulgaria in a very limited area. It is true that the Shumla pass is still in the hands of the Turks, keeping up the communications with Constantinople, but the position of General Gourkha at Kazanlik, reinforced and strengthened as he now is, together with the main road through Bulgaria from Simnizza to the Shipka pass being in the hands of the Russians, places the Turks in a very precarious position; in fact, it is absolutely necessary that the Turks should at once assume the offensive before the vast resources of Russia inundate Bulgaria. This will no doubt take place at or near Jeni-Sagra, where the advance of General Gourkha now lies, inasmuch as Sulieman Pasha has by a rapid movement united his forces with those of Raouf Pasha at Karabunar.

News of the World.

JAPAN.

Tokio, Japan, has ten important theatres, the largest of which accommodates about 3,000 people. The plays are not as long as those of the Chinese, but they are long enough, occupying a whole day in the representation.

GERMANY.

Dispatches from Berlin assert that the Emperors of Germany and Austria will hold an interview on the 9th inst.

CANADIAN.

Since the establishment of the Reform Club in Halifax the liquor sellers' business in certain sections of the city has been greatly interfered with. On man says that his store, which is always crowded on Saturday nights, was not visited by a solitary man on Saturday last until ten o'clock. In one or two instances the words "and liquor" have been obliterated from grocers sign board.

MURDER.—A telegram from Goderich, Ont., gives the following brief particulars of a sad affair:—"On Wednesday night two men, named Macdonald and Monroe, were drinking heavily in Port Albert. At a late hour Macdonald left, and Monroe, suspecting something wrong, went home and found Macdonald behaving improperly with his wife. He attacked Macdonald with his fists, when Macdonald seized an axe and cut Monroe over the head. Macdonald is now in Gooderich jail, and Monroe is not expected to recover. His dying deposition is to be taken to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"Morley Castle," a novel by Sir Garnet Wolseley, will soon be published in London.

The Second State Concert is over. It is a pleasant duty to be able to report that none of the Chinese present disturbed the sweet sounds by their inharmonious rergurgitations. A system of strict surveillance was apparently kept on them, and the slightest signs of somnolency were checked with vigor for fear of consequences. But if the Chinese were thus decorously unamusing on this occasion, among certain inquisitive people curiosity was excited as to the attitude which would be assumed by the representatives of the Sublime Porte and of All the Russias towards each other. It must be acknowledged that it was likely that a small amount of malaise might exist. Count Schouvaloff, however, was equal to the occasion. Before the music began, and while the various diplomats were discussing the question of the war on the eccentricities of Lord Salisbury, he retired to an opposite corner to that thus occupied, and only returned at the last moment to the privileged seats. He then so managed that Count Beust should be placed between himself and Musurus Pasha. The Austrian made himself most agreeable to both his neighbours, but there were not a few who sympathized with his position, as they do with that of his country. If Austria were by any chance to be implicated in the war, the position of the ambassadors at the Court of St. James's might become still more embarrassing. It is fortunate there are no more State Concerts this year.—The World.