

# The Examiner.

VOL. 1.

W. L. COTTON,  
Manager & Editor

TUESDAY MORNING,

JUNE 19, 1877. NO. 29

## BAY VIEW HOUSE, SOURIS EAST.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having leased the new building in Souris East, known as the "New Hotel," and having fitted it up in good style, is now prepared to give first class accommodation for permanent and transient boarders.

The Hotel commands a fine view of Souris Harbor and the beautiful scenery surrounding it. It is close to lakes, rivers and forests, which afford unrivalled facilities for fishing and shooting.

SEA BATHING may be obtained within a few hundred yards of the Hotel.

First-class Sample Rooms provided for the use of Commercial Travellers.

Carriages always in waiting at the Railway Depot to convey passengers to and from trains free of charge.

JAMES McDONALD,  
Souris, June 6, 1877.

## TURNIP SEED.

### Turnip Seed.

King of the Swede,  
Improved Purple Top Swede,  
Champion Swede,  
Laing's Purple Top Swede,  
Skiwing's Improved Purple Top Swede,  
Green Top Swede,

Just received, and all warranted fresh and good, wholesale and retail, for cash only, at

## HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE, QUEEN SQUARE

The Swede Turnip Seed to which I gave the name of "McGILL'S PRIZE," not proving satisfactory last year, I will not again offer it to my customers.

H. A. HARVIE.

May 29, 77.

## NEW STOCK.

500 BARRELS FLOUR,  
400 barrels CORNMEAL,  
200 chests TEA (warranted),  
40 half chests,  
40 caddies (21 lbs. each),  
60 puns. MOLASSES,  
35 hds. SUGAR,  
55 barrels do.,  
30 boxes TOBACCO (dat)  
20 kegs do. (twist),  
50 caddies Bright Smoking,  
200 boxes RAISINS,  
30 barrels CURRANTS,  
25 bags NUTS,  
50 sacks RICE,  
200 boxes SOAP,  
60 boxes CANDLES,  
50 boxes STARCH,  
100 boxes BLACKLEAL,  
2 barrels Washing SODA,  
50 kegs Baking SODA,  
40 tins Castor OIL,  
75 jars CREAM TARTAR,  
50 packages NUTMEGS,  
100 tins MUSTARD,  
100 tins PEPPER,  
100 tins GINGER,  
100 tins Mixed SPICES,  
200 boxes GLASS,  
10 barrels PUTTY,  
45 tins White LEAD,  
1 case Wrapping TWINE,  
50 reams Wrapping PAPER,  
1 case Sawyer's BLUE,  
1 case Ball BLUE.

CARVELL BROS

Ch'town, May 21, 1877.

## Flour. Flour. Flour.

THE SUBSCRIBER have for sale the following well known brands of Flour, which they offer in lots, low for cash:

300 Bbls. Plough,  
700 do. Gibb's Best,  
500 do. Our Brand,  
200 do. Oshawa.

HASZARD BROS.

June 13—4ms

To DANIEL HODGSON, Esquire, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island:

SIR.—Pursuant to the 4th section of the 39 Vic., Cap. 24, entitled "An Act to Incorporate a Law Society," we do hereby request you to call a meeting of the Attorneys and Barristers of the Supreme Court of this Island, for the purpose of organizing "The Law Society of Prince Edward Island."

J. LONGWORTH, Q. C.  
L. H. DAVIES, Atty General.  
R. R. FITZGERALD,  
M. McLEOD,  
R. REDDIN,  
F. PETERS,  
W. W. SULLIVAN.

In pursuance of the above requisition, I do hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Law Society of Prince Edward Island will be held at Charlottetown, in the Barristers' Room in the new Law Courts, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of June, inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of transacting such business as is allowed or prescribed by the Statute in that behalf.

Dated this sixth day of June, A. D. 1877.

D. HODGSON, Prothonotary.  
Ch'town, June 15.

Groceries, Liquors, etc.

## TEA. TEA. TEA.

—AT THE—

### New York & Toronto Flour DEPOT.

The subscriber has received, by recent arrivals from London, and which will be sold either Wholesale or Retail—

50 CHESTS JAPAN TEA,  
(CHOICE.)

50 Chests Chison Souchong Flavor.

Quality guaranteed, and the money will be returned to purchasers if the article does not give satisfaction.

Also, always on hand, a supply of

### Fresh Ground Flour,

Imported weekly from Toronto.

WILLIAM MCGILL.

Ch'town, May 30, 1877.—2w eod

## RANKINE'S BISCUITS.

WE have been appointed Agents for the Sale of T. RANKINE & SON'S

### Favorite Biscuits,

And are now landing an assortment comprising:

PILOT, GRAHAM,

WINE, SODA.

BUTTER,

ABERNETHY

For which we solicit orders from the trade

F. NEWBERY & CO.

## ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, QUEEN STREET.

Just arrived from Europe and elsewhere our SPRING SUPPLIES of

### CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,

which we offer at lowest possible prices

MACEACHERN & CO.

May 21, 1877.—2m

## DYSPEPTICS ATTENTION!

### GRAHAM BREAD, RYE BREAD, GRAHAM CRACKERS

AT

## J. QUIRK'S STEAM BAKERY!

### HOUSEHOLD BREAD,

—COMPRISING—

NO. 1 WHITE,  
MILK BREAD,  
NEW YORK ROLLS,  
GERMAN TWISTS,

AT

J. QUIRK'S Steam Bakery.

### BISCUITS.

50 bbls. No. 1 PILOT BISCUIT.  
200 bbls. No. 2 PILOT BISCUIT,  
150 bbls. NAVY BISCUIT,  
MILK BISCUIT, &c.,

AT

J. QUIRK'S Steam Bakery.

### CRACKERS.

SODA CRACKERS,  
BUTTER CRACKERS,  
WINE CRACKERS,  
SUGAR CRACKERS,  
SEED CRACKERS,  
ABERNETHY CRACKERS,  
FANCY CRACKERS,  
OYSTER CRACKERS,  
JUMBLES and NAT'S

AT

J. QUIRK'S Steam Bakery.

All orders from town and country promptly attended to.

Goods delivered at Station or on Steamboats, or in town, free of charge.

JOHN QUIRK.

Charl'town, June 1, 1877.—2

Dry Goods, e'c.

## LONDON HOUSE.

NOW SELLING,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

to clear the balance of Summer Stock, in the following Departments, viz:

READY MADE CLOTHING.

DRESS GOODS,

PRINTS,

STRAW GOODS.

Ch'town, June 15, 1877.

## Parks' Cotton Yarns.

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

### CENTENNIAL 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 }  
St. John, N. B. } May 23, 77

## COTTON SHEETINGS!

SPLENDID VALUE.

—AT THE—

### LONDON HOUSE.

Ch'town, June 15, 1877.—4i

## WOOL. WOOL.

THE Highest Cash Price paid for Washed and Unwashed Wool, by

McKENZIE & STUMBLER,

North Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, June 15, 1877. 3rs.

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant

NO. 11 QUEEN STREET.

CHARLOTTETOWN,

P. E. ISLAND.

AUCTION SALES, of all descriptions, attended to in city and country at moderate charges.

May 21, 1877.

### DAILY EXAMINER

—SOLD ON—

## Streets and in Trains,

AT

2 CENTS PER COPY.

WHOLESALE at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per hundred.

June 13, 1877.—4i

## Molasses and Sugar.

NOW landing at PEAKE'S No. 2 Wharf

Puns. Brightest Barbadoes MOLASSES,  
Tierces " " " "  
Bbls. " " " "  
Hds. Bright Muscavado SUGAR,  
Tierces " " " "  
Bbls. " " " "

Haszard Bros.

June 7.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1877.

Here is an anecdote that ought to go with "Mrs. Hayes on the wine question," "Temperance at the White House," or some such paragraph with which the papers have teemed for the last three months. The Potomac Fruit Grower's Association were having an interview with the President a few days since, and an honest old Quaker, a member of the Association, who had an eye to business as well as to morals, called the President's attention to a steamer on the Potomac, owned by the Association, said he, "That, friend Hayes, is a temperance boat; and as thou art a warm friend of the cause, it might be an inducement for thee to patronize it when thou art sailing." Grasping the Quaker's hand, the President replied in his blandest manner, "Mrs. Hayes attends to all that, friend Gillingham."

The lady who rumor says is engaged to be married to Gov. Wade Hampton, was in Washington last week. She came to attend the Council of the Regents and Vice-Regents of Mt. Vernon, herself being the Vice Regent of South Carolina. She is very handsome and fascinating, and has stepdaughters who are older than she and who are warmly attached to her. One is the wife of Senator-elect Butler, of South Carolina.

First Assistant Postmaster General Tyrer says that all other things being equal, he invariably gives women the preference in making appointments to office, because he has strong sympathy for those to whom so few avenues of honorable employment are open. It would seem that the Secretary of the Treasury acts upon just a reverse principle, and many complain that he does it remorselessly and hard heartedly. It is true that much suffering has been caused by his acts since he came into his present position, but his work has been simply the execution of the law, and not the result of his own personal feeling. He says he never suffered so in his life as he did in reducing the Treasury force, and thereby throwing so many poor women out of employment. That there is a grievous fault somewhere in this connection cannot be denied, but it undoubtedly lies further back than the present administration.

Superfluous force should never have been employed, and there is no doubt but that has been done to a very great extent. That is not all, however. Our city is half filled to-day with helpless and well-nigh hopeless people, because work that properly belongs here is sent away. I refer to the printing bank notes. The necessary material and machinery are in the upper story of the Treasury building, where the work has been done heretofore; but with an alleged view to curtailing Government expenses, this printing has been given out to American Bank Note Printing Companies in New York, the money paid for it goes into the great city, and these three hundred wives, sisters, daughters, and even mothers, of our dead soldiers (with hundreds of others dependent upon them for support) are turned adrift and wander about with a helplessness that too often merges into recklessness, and all because their employment is taken from them.

There is in process of execution, in this city, a picture which will probably be purchased by the Government, used to ornament some room in the Capital, and go into history as a remembrance of a most remarkable occasion. It is "The Electoral Commission" and represents the scene in the Supreme Court room the day Mr. Evarts spoke. The picture is a large one and includes portraits of many prominent ladies and gentlemen who were present that day, as well as of the lawyers and members of the Commission. Among those who have recently given the artist sittings are Mrs. Field (wife of Justice Field), Representatives S. S. Cox and Foster, and William E. Chandler, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Evarts, thin and lank, with his slightly stooping shoulders and hatchety face, forms the central and principal figure, of course, and his position and features are natural and life-like.

Mr. Richard Anderson who, with his daughters, has been visiting at the White House, has gone to his home in Dayton, Ohio, taking the young ladies with him.

Mrs. Hayes has not been without guests since she went into the White House.

M. M. W.

## THE CROP PROSPECT.

According to a Western contemporary, accounts from all parts of the Dominion are very cheering, and it nothing intervenes the crop of 1877 promises to be of an unexampled character. From information supplied from an undoubted source, we learn that the acreage of fall wheat sown is much larger than for many years past, whilst it is admitted generally that the acreage of spring wheat is the largest that has ever been planted, and that both kinds look exceptionally well. The barley has been touched by the frost in some districts, and looks somewhat yellow; in some districts only about half, and in others about two-thirds of last year's acreage has been planted. No doubt the present high price of wheat has induced farmers to sow it more extensively, whilst the large stock of old barley, and the losses experienced on last year's crop, and the large amount of malt on hand, will account for the decreased area given to the barley. The crop is also universally said to be very heavy, promising an abundant yield.

## News of the World.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a letter from one of his constituents, respecting triennial Parliaments and more equal electoral districts, expresses his doubts whether the disadvantages of more frequent elections might not outweigh the good. The franchise and the redistribution of seats called for serious consideration. In another letter the right hon. gentleman recognises the consistency of the people in the sound view which they have taken of the Eastern question.

A Lost Woolwich infant.—One of the famous 38-ton guns from Woolwich is now lying deeply buried in the soft mud of the Thames Bank below Gravesend, and covered by several feet of water at every high tide. On Monday two of these guns left the Royal Arsenal in the barge Magog, for Cliff Fort, which is one of the new defences of the river recently constructed to support the batteries at Tilbury. Arrived opposite the place of debarkation, the bows of the barge were opened, and the first of the two guns was hauled on to the tramway on the shore; but the rails prove unequal to the ponderous burden, which gradually sank on one side until it passed the centre of gravity, and then pitched over, carriage and all, into the soft mud.

A fire of a disastrous nature has broken out in a large coal pit at Annesley, some miles from Nottingham. About 750 men and boys were at work when the alarm of fire was raised, and the presence of smoke proved that the alarm was not without foundation. It was ascertained that a fire was raging in the pit, and the utmost consternation prevailed amongst those employed there. As soon as the fact became known on the pit bank, cages were lowered and the men slowly rescued from their perilous position. Several of them were weak and exhausted from suffocation caused by the smoke, and one or two, including Mr. Lewis, the manager of the colliery, slightly injured by the falling in of the roof in different places. Several horses which were in the pit at the time were suffocated.

The Right Honorable Mr. Gladstone's last speech is to be published in pamphlet form. He is said to regard it as the best speech ever delivered by him, and, though few persons will quite agree with him in this, it must be admitted to have been a wonderful piece of oratory, especially when we remember that it immediately followed two hours of bullying and mocking that might have worn out the patience of a much better tempered man.

### CANADA.

A sad accident is reported as having occurred on the Bras D'or lake, Cape Breton. Two boats containing seven persons were upset and all on board then were drowned. The accident happened on Sunday, the 29th inst., and the unfortunate people were at the time on their way to attend church.

Very Good.—Mr. Anglin said the other day in Gloucester that he had "slaved" for the last five years in promoting the interests of Gloucester; that but for him the Intercolonial Railway would not to-day have been built by the North Shore route; that "the light houses and beacons which studded every harbor and gully along the coast" were of his providing and due entirely to his "unceasing and untiring efforts;" and that on the whole "he had done more for the Country than any other man could have done in five times the time." Here is richness! An account of his oration says that when the meeting broke up "some one remarked that Peter Mitchell would be surprised to learn that it was Anglin who had built all the light-houses and got the Railroad by the North Shore." The speech has created a roar of laughter extending from Point du Chene to the Metapedia.—Watchman.

The London (Ontario) Free Press, a supporter of Sir John Macdonald and Dr. Tupper, says: "The latest question in the States is that of Free Ships. That is to say, the American Shipbuilder wants to be placed upon a fair footing. He asks that his hands should be no more manacled and his craft destroyed under pretence of fostering it. And this particularly as regards iron steam ships, which under existing laws can be neither built with profit, nor navigated by American seamen. All the great steamship lines between New York and the ports of Europe belong exclusively to foreigners, who monopolize the most profitable part of the carrying trade. Free trade in this class of ships would be no injury to American shipbuilders, because they do not supply the market for this kind of vessels. It would work no detriment to American shipowners, because they have no vessels which compete with the great European lines. Why, asks a U. S. contemporary, should our countrymen be deprived of the profits of navigating such ships if they cannot profitably build them? Which is a very pertinent question. But in the endeavour to keep out Canadian ships and British ships the result has been not only to destroy the ship-building interest itself, but to transfer United States commerce to foreign bottoms. Many people begin to think that it is time that a nation of forty-two millions of people should enjoy a commercial marine of its own, and no longer remain dependent upon the aid of others. The old English motto—'Ships, Colonies and Commerce'—still holds good, and will continue to do so."