

The Examiner.

VOL. 1.

W. L. COTTON,
Editor & Manager.

FRIDAY MORNING

OCTOBER 12

1877.

NO. 127

A. McNEILL.

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

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

May 21, 1877.

ROYAL HOTEL,

King Square, Saint John.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that 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 Province.

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

REMEMBER,

Electors of Ch'town,

REMEMBER THAT THE

DAILY EXAMINER

daily on Sale at the Stores of—
H. A. HARVIE,

South Side Queen St.
T. O'CONNELL,
Lower Queen St.
THEO. L. CHAPPELL,
North Side Queen St.

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.

Losses settled promptly.

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

CORNER BEEF, COOKED

— IN —

2 and 4-pound TINS

and by the Pound.

All who have used it know of its excellence.

FOR SALE AT

BEER & GOFFS,

Shop and Warehouse to Let.

THAT Shop and Warehouse corner of Water and Pownal Street formerly occupied by the late N. RANKIN. Terms made known on application to C. D. RANKIN, Druggist

H. VINNICOMBE,

PIANO FORTE REGULATOR.

All parties leaving their orders for Tuning at Bremner 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 other if required
Ch'town, July 18, 1877.

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 SIEDIAC 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 5 o'clock.

Returning, leaves SIEDIAC 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

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.

Excursion Tickets.

TO BOSTON AND RETURN,

STEAMERS CARROLL & WORCESTER,
For \$15.00.

CARVELL BROS

SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES!

The Perfection of Mechanism.
So Light and Simple that a Child can Work them.
So Durable, that they last A Lifetime.

Eight Thousand Machines now Manufactured every Week.
To be had only from the Authorized Agent,

Robert Young,

South Side Queen Square,
Ch'town, Sept. 13, 1877.

STADACONA

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have made a further call of

Four instalments, of Five per Cent. each,

on the Subscribed Capital of the Company, payable at its Office, No. 93 St. Peter Street, Quebec, as follows:—

Five per Cent. on or before the Tenth day of August, 1877.

Five per Cent. on or before the Tenth day of November, 1877.

Five per Cent. on or before the Eleventh day of February, 1878.

Five per Cent. on or before the Eleventh day of May, 1878.

By order of the Board,
CRAWFORD LINDSAY,
Secretary

518 77

DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

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, Unsteady Gait, 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 WM. GRAY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Sold in Charlottetown by W. R. Watson, P. Fraser, C. D. Rankin, Dr. Dodd, and a Apothecaries' Hall, and by all druggists anywhere

WANTED,

THE Highest Cash price paid for

Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

ROBERT BRIDGES.

26-11 & 17

BIRD CAGES.

BIRD CAGES, Cheap, at

SIMON W. CRABBE'S,

"Sign of the Dove,"

Ch'town, Oct. 5-1w

DR. T. W. POMEROY

HAS returned to Charlottetown. He is staying at the "OSBORNE HOUSE," where he may be consulted until further notice. Examinations free.
Ch'town, Oct. 4-6m*

ROBERT YOUNG

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per S. S. Prince Edward,

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT

— OF —

NEW GOODS

Which he is offering at

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES

October 1, 1877.

THE VICTORIA TOUR.

FAREWELL BANQUET AT WINNIPEG.—SPEECH OF LORD DUFFERIN.

(Concluded.)

They have been the ambassadors between the East and the West, the interpreters of civilization, and its exigencies to the dwellers on the prairie, as well as the exponents to the white man of the consideration justly due to the susceptibilities, the sensitive self-respect, the prejudices, the innate craving for justice of the Indian race. (Applause.) In fact they have done for the colony what otherwise would have been left unaccomplished, and have introduced between the white population and the Red Man a traditional feeling of amity and friendship, which but for them it might have been impossible to establish. (Cheers) Nor can I pass by the humane, kindly and considerate attention which has ever distinguished the Hudson Bay Company in its dealings with the native population. (Applause.) But though giving due credit to these fortunate influences amongst the causes which are conducing to produce and preserve this fortunate result, the place of honour must be adjudged to that honourable and generous policy which has been pursued by successive Governments of Canada towards the Indian, and which at this moment is being superintended and carried out with so much tact, discretion, and ability by your present Lieutenant-Governor—(applause)—under which the extinction of the Indian title upon liberal terms has invariably been recognised as a necessary preliminary to the occupation of a single square yard of native territory. (Cheering.) But our Indian friends and neighbours are by no means the only alien communities in Manitoba, which demand the solicitude of the Government and excite our sympathies and curiosity. In close proximity to Winnipeg, two other communities, the Mennonites and Icelanders, starting from opposite ends of Europe, without either concert or communication, have sought fresh homes within our territory, the one of Russian extraction, though German race, moved by a desire to escape from the obligations of a law which was repulsive to their conscience, the other bred amid the snows and ashes of an Arctic volcano by the hope of bettering their material condition. (Applause.) Although I have witnessed many sights to cause me pleasure, during my various progresses through the Dominion, seldom have I beheld any spectacle more pregnant with prophecy, more fraught with promise of a successful future than the Mennonite Settlement. (Applause.) When I visited these interesting people they had only been two years in the Province, and yet in a long ride I took across many miles of prairie, which but yesterday was absolutely bare, desolate and untenanted, the home of the wolf, the badge, and the eagle, I passed village after village, homestead after homestead, furnished forth with all the conveniences and incidents of European comfort, and a scientific agriculture, while on the other side the road, corn fields already ripe for harvest, and pastures populous with herds of cattle stretched away to the horizon. (Great applause.) Even on the continent—the peculiar theatre of rapid change and progress—there has nowhere, I imagine, taken place so marvellous a transformation. (Cheers)—and yet when in your name and in the name of the Queen of England, I bade these people welcome to their new homes, it was not the improvement in their material fortunes that preoccupied my thoughts. Glad as I was to have the power of applotting them so ample a portion of our teeming soil—a soil which seems to blossom at a touch—(Cheering,—and which they were cultivating to such manifest advantage, I felt infinitely prouder in being able to throw over them theegis of the British constitution—(Loud cheering)—and in bidding them freely share with us our unrivalled political institutions, our untrammelled personal liberty. (Great cheering.) We ourselves are so accustomed to breathe the atmosphere of freedom that it scarcely occurs to us to consider and appreciate our advantages in this respect. It is only when we are reminded by such incidents as that to which I refer, of the small extent of the world's surface over which the principles of Parliamentary Government can be said to work smoothly and harmoniously, that we are led to consider the exceptional happiness of our position. (Applause.) Nor was my visit to the Icelandic community less satisfactory than that to our Mennonite fellow subjects. From accidental circumstances I have been long since led to take an interest in the history and literature of the Scandinavian race, and the kindness I once received at the hands of the Icelandic people in their own island naturally induced me to take a deep interest in the welfare of this new emigration. (Applause.) When we take into account the secluded position of the Icelandic nation for the last thousand years, the unfavorable conditions of their climate and geographical situation, it would be unreasonable to expect that a colony from thence should exhibit the same aptitudes for agricultural enterprise and settlement, as would be possessed by a people fresh from intimate contact with the higher civilization of Europe. In Iceland there are neither trees, nor corn fields, nor highways. You cannot, therefore, expect an Iclander to exhibit an inspired proficiency in felling timber, ploughing land, or making roads, yet unfortunately these are the three ac-

complishments most necessary to a colonist in Canada. But though starting at a disadvantage in these respects, you must not underrate the capacity of your new fellow-countrymen. They are endowed with a great deal of intellectual ability and a quick intelligence. They are well educated. I scarcely entered a hotel at Gimli which did not possess a library. They are well conducted, religious and peaceable. Above all they are docile and anxious to learn. (Applause.) Nor considering the difficulty which prevails in this country in procuring women servants, will the accession of some hundreds of bright, good-humored, though perhaps inexperienced, yet willing Icelandic girls, anxious for employment, be found a disadvantage by the resident ladies of the country. Should the dispersion of these young people lead in course of time to the formation of more intimate and tenderer ties than those of mere neighborhood between the Canadian population and the Icelandic colony, I am safe in predicting that it will not prove a matter of regret on the one side or the other. (Applause.) And, gentlemen, in reference to this point I cannot help remarking with satisfaction on the extent to which a community of interests, the sense of being engaged in a common undertaking, the obvious degree in which the prosperity of any one man is a gain to his neighbor, has amalgamated the various sections of the population of this Province originally so diverse in race, origin, and religion, into a patriotic, closely welded, and united whole. (Applause.) In no part of Canada have I found a better feeling prevailing between all classes and sections of the community. (Cheers.) It is in a great measure owing to this widespread sentiment of brotherhood, that on a recent occasion great troubles had been averted, while at the present moment it is finding its crowning and most triumphant expression in the establishment of a University under conditions which have been found impossible of application in any other Province of Canada—I may say in any other country in the world—[great cheering]—for nowhere else, either in Europe or on this continent, as far as I am aware, have the Bishops and heads of the various religious communities into which the Christian world is unhappily divided, combined to erect an Alma Mater to which all the denominational colleges of the Province are to be affiliated, and whose statutes and degrees are to be regulated and dispensed under the joint auspices of a governing body in which all the Churches of the land will be represented. [Great applause.] An achievement of this kind speaks volumes in favor of the wisdom, liberality, and the Christian charity of these devoted men by whom in this distant land the consciences of the population are led and enlightened, and long may be spared to see the effects of their exertions and magnanimous sacrifices in the good conduct and grateful devotion of their respective flocks. (Cheers.) Nor, I am happy to think, is this good-fellowship upon which I have so much cause to congratulate you, confined either within the limits of the Province, or even within those of the Dominion. Nothing struck me more on my way through St. Paul's in the United States than the sympathetic manner in which the inhabitants of that flourishing city alluded to the progress and prospects of Canada and the North-West—[loud applause]—and on arriving here I was equally struck by finding even a more exuberant counterpart of those friendly sentiments. (Great applause.) The reason is not far to seek. Quite independent of the genial intercourse promoted by neighborhood and the intergrowth of commercial relations, a bond of sympathy between the two populations is created by the consciousness that they are both engaged in an enterprise of world-wide importance, that they are both organized corps in the ranks of humanity, and the wings of a great army marching in line on a level front, that they are both engaged in advancing the standards of civilization westwards, and that for many a year to come they will be associated in the task of converting the breadths of prairie that stretch between them and the setting sun into one vast paradise of international peace, of domestic happiness, and material plenty. (Great cheering.) Between two communities thus occupied it is impossible but that amity and loving kindness should be begotten. (Applause.) But, perhaps, it will be asked, how can I, who am the natural and official guardian of Canada's virtue, mark with satisfaction such dangerously sentimental proclivities towards her seductive neighbour. I will reply by appealing to those experienced matrons and chaperones I see around me. They will tell you that when a young lady expresses her frank admiration for a man, when she welcomes his approach with unconstrained pleasure, crosses the room to sit beside him, presses him to join her picnic, praises him to her friends, there is not the slightest fear of her affections having been surreptitiously entrapped by the gay deceiver. [Loud laughter.] On the contrary, it is when she can be scarcely brought to mention his name [great laughter]—when she avoids his society, when she alludes to him with malice and disparagement, that real danger is to be apprehended. [Renewed laughter.] No, no! Canada both loves and admires the United States, but it is with the friendly, frank affection which a heart whose stately maiden feels for some big, boisterous, hobbler, deboy of a cousin, fresh from school, and elate with animal spirits and good nature, she knows he is stronger and more muscular