

The Examiner.

VOL. 1. W. L. COTTON, Editor & Manager. FRIDAY MORNING. SEPTEMBER 14, 1877. NO. 103

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.

SYRUPS
RASPBERRY,
STRAWBERRY,
GINGERWINE,
LEMON,
In 5 and 20 Gallon Kegs,
SUITABLE FOR
TEA PARTIES.
VERY CHEAP.
CARVELL BROS.

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
is 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.

WANTED,
THE Highest Cash price paid for
Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.
ROBERT BRIDGES.
ne26—tu&fr tf

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

FOR SALE,
I HAVE on Sale one Small Steam Engine and Boiler; also one Tested Boiler in good order, for 10 horse power engine. Will be sold low.
H. COOMBS,
Upper Great George Street,
Sept. 5, 1877.

STEAM MILL
MOUNT STEWART.
THE Subscribers are prepared to take orders for dimension Lumber of all kinds, in Oak, Elm, White Pine, Pitch Pine, Spruce or Birch; also, Spruce Knees, Trunnels, Wedges, Deck Plugs, and Ship's Blocks, of every description—all delivered at short notice.
LONGWORTH & CO.,
Water Street.
N. B.—Spruce and Fir Shingles very w.
Aug. 15—3m

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 to and from Steamer "Neptune," with stage and Steamer 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 8 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. HALE.

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, May 28
St. John, N. B.

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. Macmesters
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 PICTOU on Monday after noon (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

Pasbeine, Pereg, Gaspé, Father Point, and all Above Named Places.

LOW RATES. QUICK TIME
CARVELL BROS., Agents.
Ch'town, June 16, 1877.—mth

THE DAILY EXAMINER
IS ON SALE
AT THE STORES OF

Henry A. Harvie, Theoph. L. Chappelle, and T. O'Connell.

Price Only 2 Cents
June 27, 1877—her'1

House and Shop to Let.

THE House and Shop occupied by the subscriber, containing 16 rooms; a large Shop, with a large and deep cellar, and large yard, suited for a Shop and a large Boarding House, corner of Queen and Kent Streets. Apply to
H. J. P. TERLIZZICK.
Ch'town, Aug. 28—6m

SHEET MUSIC

MUSIC BOOKS.

A NEW LOT RECEIVED.
Old Stock sold at immense reductions!
BREMNER BROTHERS.
August 31

WHITE OATS.

WANTED, immediately, 10,000 Bushels White Oats, for which the highest Cash price will be paid.
HASZARD BROS.,
61 Water Street.
Sept. 6—2wks

TESTING THE KEELY MOTOR.

(Philadelphia Press, August 29.)

Last night, at number 1422 North twentieth street, in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, including R. H. DeBurk, engineer; Colonel Bell, of New York; Professor Wise, the aeronaut; Mr. Smyser, Mr. Bickel, and John A. Keely's assistants, Messrs. Moore and Chance, and the officers of the company, there was a test given of the machine which has been known as the "Keely motor." All the tests given were successful, the last one being slightly marred by a split in one of the service pumps, not at all militating against the experiment as a fact. The operation of the machine is so simple that those who have laughed at the telegraph and the locomotive will cease to do so the same as they did with those wonderful inventions. A rubber hose, five-eighths of an inch, is attached to the hydrant, and water, about two or three gallons—is passed into the machine. The gauges with graduated scales, indicate the height of the water column, the result varying, as it does, so far as the result is concerned. Air is forced into the upright column on the left with a pump, the pressure applied being usually about five pounds, sometimes as much as ten pounds. By application of more air, or by "bleeding" of the gauges, the pressure is regulated at will, and the machine is technically called "set." The operation merely consists, in a motion of the lever already described; and certainly last night its results were wonderful, and demonstrated that the power is made from hydrant water and ordinary air, no chemicals about it, and it will drive an engine and transmit power. The vapor passes from a machine into a steel shell and into a condensing apparatus, whence it goes to a small tube and thence to the engine. The valves were all opened to show the machine was clear, air introduced, and the lever was lifted, the first move showing 1,750 pound pressure on the gauge to the square inch, although the chamber for condensing was open the current did not blow out a match held over it. With six and a half pounds air pressure, the gauge indicated 5,200 pounds to the inch, and then 6,700 on the third trial. On the fourth it lifted a large lever (weighed) registering 5,000 dead weight. The vapor was turned into an expulsion chamber, and the cap flew off with a report like a rifle, frightening half those present, and lastly, a five-horse power engine, with three-fourth inch stroke and twenty-four inch fly-wheel, was driven at 689 revolutions to the minute. The skeptical engineers were convinced that the power was there, and that it could be applied. The present machine cost \$60,000. One of the engineers said they had produced fourteen and a half vacuum on one experiment, and fifteen is perfect as all engineers know. A public test will be given shortly.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

The Plattsburgh Sentinel gives full particulars of the murder of Stephen Barber, a well-to-do farmer, living at Belmont, N. Y., and the shooting of his wife on the 29th ult.: On the Thursday preceding a well dressed and rather gentlemanly tramp called at Mr. Barber's and procured his dinner, and induced them to purchase a coat of him for two dollars. In paying him Mr. Barber took out a roll of bank notes amounting to about \$35, and finding no bill small enough, borrowed two dollars of a lady who chanced to be at his house. It is the supposition that this display of money, which may have seemed much greater than it was, so aroused the avarice of the tramp that he resolved to commit murder to procure it. On Sunday a little before midnight, Mrs. Barber was awakened by a pistol shot, which wounded her in the head. She was immediately sensible of pain, and exclaimed "My Lord, what is that?" On looking up she saw a man with a pistol in his hand standing at the door of the bedroom, whom she identified as the tramp who called on them on Thursday.

The first shot aroused the husband to a sitting posture, but before he could have had time to realize the situation, a second shot followed, the ball striking him on the head, and he fell to the floor exclaiming "Adaline, are you dead?" He was shot several times while on the floor, twice exclaiming "Adaline, are you dead?" One ball passed through his foot, another through his head, the fatal shot entering near the crown of his head, and passing directly through his brain. Though entirely unconscious he did not expire until two o'clock Monday afternoon. When the murderer was satisfied he had finished Mr. Barber, he fired a second shot at Mrs. Barber, the ball entering at the root of the nose, passing behind the eye, and lodged near the surface near the temple. He then lighted a match and held it close to Mrs. Barber's face, to ascertain whether she was dead. She of course feigned unconsciousness, and he left her, no doubt believing her dead, and throwing a sheet over her face, which she did not dare to remove, fearing his return. The tramp took the money (about \$20) from the pockets of her husband's pants and ransacked the house. He then decamped, but Mrs. Barber made no demonstrations till about six o'clock in the morning, when she managed to crawl to the road, a distance of twenty-five rods, and lay down on a flat rock, where she was found by persons driving by.

The news of the murder, as it spread rapidly through Malona, Chateauguay, and surrounding country, caused great excitement and general suspension of business. People flocked to the scene of the tragedy by the thousands. The house, besmeared with blood, not only floor, but the ceiling, presented a horrible sight.

The murderer was arrested on the Plattsburgh stage, and taken to Malona. It was with difficulty the Sheriff prevented the people from lynching him. Mrs. Barber, who had slightly recovered, fully identified him, and he is held for trial. The coat sold to Mr. Barber was identified as one stolen from a family near the lines, together with several other articles. Some melted silver found on his person is supposed to be parts of services stolen from the Catholic churches of Napierville, Hemmingford, Lacolle and Rouse's Point.

The tramp gave his name as Joseph Woods, of Montreal, and says he was born in Ireland.

GRIT ECONOMY.

Let us give a few items in which Mr. Mackenzie and his economical Grit colleagues may be profitably compared with the administration of Sir John Macdonald's government. Their increase for the first year

For the civil service was.....\$25,580
For the administration of justice.... 38,368
For the administration of justice in their second year..... 85,950
For immigration in 1875 6..... 67,273
In 1873-4 the immigrants coming to this country numbered 36,000, at a cost per head to this country of \$7 76, while in 1874-5 the number had decreased to 16,000 at \$18.90 per head, and last year the immigrants cost \$30.10 per head.

Another method of testing the relative economy of these rival statesmen is to let the people understand what each individual, young and old, has had to shoulder in the way of public debt under the respective governments. The debt per head had increased from \$22 50 to \$37 93, and the tax per head had increased from \$3 50 to \$5 76 under the glorious rule of these economical statesmen. This ought to help the people to understand the value of those loud professions of retrenchment with which Mr. Mackenzie amused the country for so many years.—London Free Press.

A correspondent at Rome sends a clever little squib which is in circulation in orthodox society there. The squib takes the form of a dialogue, the parties to which are Pasquino and Marforio, who thus discourse:—"What do you hear of the Pope?" "A rumor" (rumors). "What says the rumor?" "That the Pope is kept a prisoner." "By whom?" "Take away the first letter of rumor, and you know it." "Umoré" (by his humor or caprice). "And is the imprisonment a heavy one?" "Take away one letter." "More" (he will die in it). "And when will this occur?" "Omit another letter." "Oré" (soon). "And who will be his successor?" "Sacrifice another letter." "Re" (the King?). "Which is king?" "Suppress but one letter." "E," Emanuel?

A suspected servant was arrested in Boston the other day just as she was leaving the house where she had been living. Around her waist was ingeniously fastened a bag containing about fifteen pounds of flour; fastened to her right hip, by means of a string, was a large iron spider, while the left hip was ornamented with a kerosene lamp, also fastened by a string. A little below this, on her left leg, a can of kerosene oil was discovered. Fastened to both legs were pieces of beef and ham cut in slices, all ready to be cooked. Suspended to her right knee by a stout string was a bag containing a quantity of new potatoes; on the other knee was a similar bag containing sweet potatoes. She had probably been taking supplies away from the house in this manner for some time.

If a Havre paper may be believed, there was great disappointment in high quarters at no English vessel being dispatched to Cherbourg on the occasion of the Marshal's visit. The Sultan and the Northumberland were four days at Havre when M. Thiers visited that port in 1872, and it is feared that the omission of such a compliment on this occasion will be construed as bespeaking coldness or reserve on the part of England towards the present Government. It should, however, be remembered that the custom by which the ruler of a country, when travelling near the frontier of another State, is greeted on the parts of its head, a custom which the Marshal was careful to observe when the Emperor William went to Metz, is not strictly applicable to England, which does not touch the frontier of any Continental State.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 7.—At a meeting of the District Loyal Orange Institution, held to-night, Col. Evans, Superior Grand Master of the United States, made a report of his conference with Mackenzie Bowell, President of the Triennial Council of the World, regarding the division which existed in the Order throughout the United States, having its origin in a constitutional question. He reported that the action taken had caused a union to be effected, and that all the difficulties have been removed. The Grand Secretary, in a speech, reviewed the strength of the Order, saying that it has 65,000 members in the United States.