

# The Examiner.

VOL. 1.

W. L. COTTON,  
Editor & Manager.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

OCTOBER 17 1877. NO. 131

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

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 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

**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.  
ARTHUR HASZARD,  
West Side, Queen Square  
RICHARD WEEKS,  
Corner Hillsborough and Euston Sts.

**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 & GOFF'S,  
Shop and Warehouse to Let.

THAT Shop and Warehouse corner of Water and Pownall 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 at 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 SHELDIAK 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 SHELDIAK 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.

**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 to 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 on 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.

**DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.**  
The Great English Remedy for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhoea, 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, and 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—tuftrif

**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

**NEW GOODS**

Which he is offering at

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES

October 1, 1877.

**Labrador Herring!**

WE are daily expecting a cargo of LABRADOR HERRING, which will be sold cheap from the wharf.

HASZARD BROS.  
Ch'town, Sept. 23—cod 1f

## AN ELEPHANT AS NURSE.

A large elephant showed, by constant flagellation of his body, that he was much annoyed by his tiny persecutors, the mosquitoes, and just at that time the keeper brought a little naked black thing as round as a ball, which in India they call a child, laid it down before the animal with two words in Hindoostanee, "Watch it," and then walked away into the town. The elephant immediately broke off the larger part of the bough so as to make a smaller and more convenient whisk, and directed its whole attention to the child, gently fanning the little lump of India ink, and driving away every mosquito which came near it; this he continued for upwards of two hours, regardless of himself, until the keeper returned. It was really a beautiful sight, causing much reflection. Here was a monster, whose weight exceeded that of the infant by at least ten thousand times, acknowledging that the image of his maker, even in the lowest degree of perfection, was divine; silently proving the truth of the sacred announcement that God hath "given to men dominion over the beast of the field." And here, too, was a brute animal setting an example of devotion and self denial that but few Christians, none indeed but a mother, could have practiced.

## BOSS TWEED.

Boss Tweed's original confession has been published at last. It occupies nineteen columns of the *Herald*, and describes minutely how the tax-payers of New York were robbed of millions of dollars. Tweed says that by his counsel's advice he transferred various pieces of property to parties, among whom were several of his counsel, and also destroyed nearly all his memoranda of accounts, bank books, stocks and other evidences of the ring transactions. These were burned in Tweed's office by himself, assisted by his son and others. A few papers, at the time unaccessible, were the only ones preserved. Tweed gives a schedule of real estate purchased by him since 1873, which cost \$4,473,000, and realized but \$1,237,470 in December, 1872. This real estate was deeded to Tweed's son Richard, to enable him to qualify as the former's bondsman. Since that time it has been sold. Comparatively a small amount has been received by Tweed. Tweed says his personal property never exceeded his floating obligations. He lost \$600,000 in the Metropolitan Hotel; has paid \$300,000 to counsel, besides \$120,000 for trial expenses. The list of cheques annexed is very long, including many prominent names. Tweed's supplementary statement gives his connection with the Erie Railway Company. Fisk and Gould contributed handsomely to all election funds when requested. Tweed says John Dutcher, formerly a Senator, paid him to espouse the side of the New York Central Railway, and authorized him to purchase the votes of Senators. Tweed coolly narrates his transactions with the politicians, how he bought up Republicans and Democrats alike, lavishing hundreds of thousands of dollars on corrupt legislators, and securing the passage of whatever measures he desired. The New York papers already crowded with denials from persons named by Tweed as implicated in the frauds.

## SUPERSTITIONS IN REGARD TO THE MOON.

The Tyrolese cure freckles by washing them with water in which the moon shines. In the Harz Mountains and Silesia, the remedy for guttores is to turn one's face to the increasing moon three evenings running, then take a stone, silently touch the swelling with it, and throw it over the left shoulder. Meir quotes a Swabian charm for toothache. When the crescent moon reappears for the first time the sufferer must gaze steadfastly and repeat thrice: "I see the moon with two points; my teeth shall neither shoot nor ache until I see the moon with three points." Crabs caught during full moon, and then burned alive and ground to powder, cure hydrophobia. Of course, the moon necessarily assists at all deeds of sorcery, such as casting magic bullets, the manufacture of a divining rod and the like. The following receipt for avenging one's self on one's enemies is given by Kuhn in Westphalia: "When the new moon falls on a Tuesday, go out before daybreak to a stake selected beforehand, turn to the east and say, 'Stick, I grasp thee in the name of the Trinity.' Take thy knife and say, 'Stick, I cut thee in the name of Trinity, that thou mayest obey me and chastise any one whose name I mention.' Then peel the stick in two places, to enable thee to carve these words, Abia, obin, sabia. Lay a smock-iron on thy threshold and strike it hard with the stick, at the same time naming the person who is to be beaten. Though he may be many miles away he will suffer as much as if he were on the spot." The ancient Greek and Romans considered the moon to be a protection against the evil eye, and they hung small moons made of metal round their necks as amulets. Even the wives and horses of the Romans wore them. The custom has not yet disappeared in Italy and the East. Some years ago Neapolitan ladies used to wear small silver half moons on their arms as a preservative against epilepsy, which popular belief has always connected with the evil eye. The talmudic crescent has ever been the badge of Islam, and it still glitters on the minarets.—*All the Year Round.*

## Miscellaneous News.

A case of yellow fever is reported in New York.

Out of the thirty three millions of people in Great Britain, fifteen millions live upon imported food.

The Intercolonial Railway earnings in September were \$14,000 in excess of the earnings in the same period last year.

The amount appropriated by Foster, the Assistant Treasurer of the Grand Trunk Railway, is variously estimated at from \$3,000 to \$12,000.

Abraham Cooper, seventy years old, being ill and tired of life, jumped from High Bridge, New York, on Tuesday, and was drowned in the water below. He had a fall of 150 feet.

Eels so clogged a mill race-way at Saucerties, N. Y., a few days ago, that a flourishing mill had to cease running for two days till the obstructions were removed.

A prisoner in a Louisiana jail patiently feigned paralysis for three months, so as to get a chance to escape, and when the opportunity came, in the language of the local newspaper, "he was off like a telegram."

At Swinton, England, lately, a Colorado beetle was discovered in a wood-yard, where a load of lumber had just been received from America. The insect was taken to the police station.

"Yes, gentlemen, certainly, of course," said a New York clothier. "If you want a pair of pants step right into my pantry, if a vest, walk right up into my vestry, and if a coat—here, Jacob, show this gentleman into the coterie. This way, this way, gentlemen."

A couple of men who attempted to extort money from a young lady in London, by threatening to publish letters sent by her to one of the two during an engagement of marriage between them, were sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. One of the men was a member of a wealthy Greek family of Constantinople.

Telegraphing is cheaper in Switzerland than in any other country. Being a part of the postal system, the telegraph is as common as the post office. There is not a village, however small, or wherever situated, even in the highest regions in the Alps, that has not a Government telegraph working night and day. The charge for a message to any part of Switzerland is only ten cents.

The Toronto *Mail* gathers from the Public Accounts that while for the year ending the 30th June, 1873, the collection of a Customs revenue of \$13,053,000 cost \$565,765, the collection of \$14,410,400 in 1873-4 cost \$658,000; of \$15,347,000 in 1874-5, \$682,000; and of \$12,841,000 in 1875-6, \$721,000. Or, to put it in another shape, while it cost \$4.35 to collect \$100 worth of revenue in 1872-3, it takes \$5.61 under Reform rule.

It was recently announced that the Khedive of Egypt was willing to present an ancient obelisk, the mate to the one now transporting to England, to the people of the United States, and that the cost of its removal to New York would be \$100,000. The *World* announces that a distinguished citizen of New York has assumed the whole expense of bringing the Egyptian obelisk here and setting it up in the city, probably in Central Park. Though his name was withheld the tenor of the *World's* article leaves little doubt that William H. Vanderbilt is the man.

The Boston *Post* has been figuring up the cost of smoking, and it estimates that 8,000,000 cigars are smoked in the country every day. When it is considered that there are 8,000,000 voters and about 15,000,000 males over 15 years of age, the estimate is probably not too large. For every man who does not smoke at all we may estimate one who smokes more than one cigar a day. At ten cents a day each, these 8,000,000 cigars would cost \$800,000 per day. Throwing out Sundays and holidays (though a cigar is occasionally smoked on Sunday evenings), the total cost for cigars would be \$240,000,000—enough to pay the national debt in nine years.

The British schooner "Maero," from Janet Wedge, N. S., for Martinique, capsized at midnight on September 16th. Her spars were under water and she lay to for some time, when the foremost broke and the vessel partly righted, full of water. All hands lashed themselves to the stump and the windlass. The weather continued rough until the 20th, when the crew went to work to bail her out with buckets. Two feet were gained on the water, but having nothing to eat the men gave out. A similar attempt was made next day, but the men soon tired. A barrel of potatoes was fished from the hold and grated for water, each man having a pint twice a day. A jury mast was rigged on the 22nd, and the mainsail, the only sail left, was rigged to it. She steered westward, and the pumps were again worked. The cabin floor was got dry, and another barrel of potatoes, a barrel of flour and a keg of molasses got out, but no water. On these, with no water (as no rain fell) the crew, six in number, existed until rescued, about sunset on the 28th, by the barque "Agshire," which took them to Havana, whence they were brought here by the steamer "City of Merida."