

THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1876. NO. 26.

The Examiner

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

The following are the Rates and Terms of Advertising as agreed to by the publishers of newspapers in P. E. Island—50 cents per inch for first insertion, and 20 cents for each continuation.

Table with columns for Day, Week, Month, and Year, listing advertising rates for various durations and types of ads.

ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1876. MOON'S CHANGES. Full Moon, 6th day, 5h. 25m. p. m., S. E.

Table with columns for Day, Week, Month, and Year, listing prices for various goods like flour, sugar, and other commodities.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing prices for various goods including fish, boards, poultry, meat, and miscellaneous items.

BUSINESS CARDS.

COOMBS & WORTH, JOB PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS, 51 WATER STREET, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

E. C. NELSON, IMPORTER & REPAIRER OF SEWING MACHINES, ADDRESS—P. O. Box 303, Charlottetown.

MacKENZIE & STUMBLE, Auctioneers, Commission Merchants, AND GENERAL AGENTS, 77 North Side Queen Square.

WILLIAM DODD, Commission Merchant and AUCTIONEER, QUEEN SQUARE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

CARVELL BROS., AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants, AND GENERAL AGENTS, Lower Queen St. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

HASZARD BROS., Commission Merchants & Auctioneers, FORWARDING, MANUFACTURERS, AND General Agents, 61 WATER STREET.

REVERE HOUSE, ALBERTON, P. E. I. The subscriber has fitted up the above House in good style, and wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to accommodate.

INTERNATIONAL Marine Insurance Co., PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, JOHN MCKAY, PROPRIETOR.

ST. LAWRENCE Marine Insurance Co., PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: ROBERT LANGWORTH, Esq., President.

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THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

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POETRY.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE IN A NEW ROLE. (From the San Francisco News Letter.)

The Yellow Man with almond eyes Is in disgrace just now; What has he done to be the cause Of such an awful row?

They call him a mere brute compared With their Caucasian race; Then if they can't compete with him, The deeper their disgrace.

They feel his cunning hand and brain, That's why they wish to ban Forever from their various shores The Yellow Coming Man.

They want to turn him out because, He works for little pay, Saying a white man cannot live On fifty cents a day;

They're worthy of their feed, Yet in the finest work of skill, Deny the truth who can, The white man is a clumsy beast Beside the Coming Man.

WENDELHOLME. A STORY OF LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE. CHAPTER I.—Continued.

When the doctor delivered his last shot he gave his reins a shake, and the wheels of his gig gave three revolutions.

They suddenly came to a standstill, and the doctor looked round to his friend, adding, 'Well, you reckon you can eat anything come and breakfast with me then: it'll be just ready about now, an' the eggs is sure to be fresh.'

Under other circumstances a refusal might have been possible; but, after the taunt about inability to eat a breakfast, the doctor well knew that a refusal was not possible.

That house, it must be admitted, was not situated very pleasantly. There was a large mill just in front of it, on the opposite side of the street—a brick building, six storeys high, with sixty windows in its monotonous facade, and a general coating of soot.

The top of the chimney was just visible from the street and it poured forth such masses of opaque black smoke that the sky was often obscured by it; and there fell a steady rain of black specks, blackening the greasy slime on the slippery stone pavement, and covering all the leaves of the poor little trees in the doctor's small garden with a noxious coat inimical to their vegetable respiration.

Few plants, indeed, could live there, and for miles round Shayton they struggled and suffered; but the doctor himself had become, from habit, perfectly indifferent to the neighborhood of the mill, and had even got to a sort of liking for its unceasing monotonous hum.

Being a confirmed old bachelor he found room enough in his house for all his favourite studies; and, after having made sure of the place by purchase, had laid out two or three hundred pounds in arranging it to his liking.

The whole of the garget was a museum of comparative anatomy; one room contained a herbarium, which included specimens of every known plant in the district; and another held the doctor's library, chiefly consisting of scientific and philosophical works.

He had no drawing room, and what was called the dining room was simply a general sitting room or parlour. Here Mr. Ogden found a breakfast table very neatly arranged, and awaiting only the arrival of the master.

As Dr. Bardley had to see a patient in the surgery, Martha, his old housekeeper, who knew Mr. Ogden very well, brought him the Manchester paper. The only news in it which in any concerns the readers of these pages was the following:

'THE MILITIA.—It is believed that the Twentieth Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia, whose headquarters are fixed at Sootythorn, will be commanded by John Stanburne, Esq., of Wenderholme Hall, in Yorkshire.

I should like very well to know where Isaac Ogden made a beast of himself last night. 'I wish doctors could mind their own business,' said Ogden. 'Whenever I want you I'll send for you; but it isn't civil to me like that in your own house.'

'Civil! who talks about being civil? I didn't ask you here to be civil to me. I want to know how many glasses you drank last night at the Red Lion and what sort of stuff it was? Martha—here entered the old housekeeper with another muffin—'step over to the Red Lion an' ax James Hardcastle how many glasses Mr. Ogden drank last night, and what kind of spirits he took.'

Martha was too much accustomed to her master's ways to feel any astonishment at this order, and set off immediately to the Red Lion. Neither host nor guest spoke a syllable till she put her head in at the door and said laconically, 'brandy and water 'ot fourteen glasses.'

'Now if you go on in this way, Mr. Isaac Ogden,' said the doctor, in perfectly good English, 'you will shortly be very seriously ill—very seriously ill; you will have an attack of delirium tremens; and in your present condition, the nervous system being evidently shattered, it is quite possible that you might not recover from such an attack.'

Then, without leaving his victim time for a rejoinder, he added, 'How's little Jacob?' 'Little Jacob's all right,' answered Mr. Ogden sulkily.

'Poor little lad!' said the doctor. 'He's a fine boy. Pity he should have such a father.'

'Nay, now, Bardley, whatever you may say again' mean' my ways, you cannot say I am a bad father. I do all I can for the lad an' always 'ave done. He's as fond o' me as other lads are o' their mothers. I am both father and mother to him, an' I set more store on him than he knows on.'

Here Isaac Ogden's face flushed with a not unmanly emotion, and there was just a perceptible moisture in his eye. The paternal affection, which was the best side of his nature, had been fully roused, and gave him firm ground on which to resist his terrible firm. But the doctor, who was by far the more keenly perceptible man of the two, had just done what he wished with Ogden, and now came the final assault.

'I don't say you may not be a good father to the lad now, but if isn't likely that you'll be so very long. If you go on drinking you'll get more irritably, there's no doubt, an' I wouldn't o' it to Milend up' count o' Jacob. This lasted till I had got o' blue devils, an' when I came round I swore I'd mend and seek out the loneliest spot within ten miles of Shayton, and build myself a house there, and teach my little lad to read and write myself. So I fixed on Twistle, being the loneliest spot I could find; and as soon as I were busy about building an draining and making that bit of a feshop, I got both steadier' my habits and better in 'ealth. But now that the place is quite finished, I am often very dull and lonely, and see a bit of company at the Red Lion.'

In this simple language did Isaac Ogden narrate a very noble struggle against sin. He had fled for safety to the wilderness, he had built himself a new dwelling whose virgin purity was defiled by no evil associates, and he had firmly resolved to lead a new life therein, and win for himself tranquility and peace.

The little estate that he had won from the uncultivated moorland was to be a sacred refuge; and in building the wall that enclosed it, and divided its sweet verdure from the rough brazier and frowning crags around it, Ogden was not merely erecting a wall of grey sandstone, but at the same time spiritually building fortifications about his home.

His firm resolution had been this, that within the precincts of Twistle Farm he would always be perfectly sober; and, to do him justice, this resolution had been kept quite faithfully, even to the present hour. But although, so long as the improvements about the place, or rather the very creation of it as a dwelling place, had occupied him, he had stayed there week after week in the utmost apparent discomfort, yet in a condition of happiness to him quite novel and delicious, his absence became more and more frequent when all was finished; and although he earnestly tried to avoid old habits they gradually resumed their hold upon him, and now possessed him almost as absolutely as before with the single difference that he kept sober at Twistle Farm. He would go to Manchester and besot himself for a whole week together in the hotel that he frequented, and where he was only too well known and too obediently served. He would be often seen in an evening in the parlour of the Red Lion at Shayton, and the landlord actually kept a bedroom exclusively for his use.

The very rigidity of the law that he had made about never drinking at the Twistle Farm made the state of his nervous system almost intolerable to him when there; and the sweet solitude, which was to have been a refuge from all but the pleasantest and most innocuous cares, had become a hell of unsatisfied cravings, and always lay in wait for him when he went there, and gnawed his vitals till he fled from them to the coarse orgies of the alehouse. Still it was something to have defended the citadel of his own resolution, not to drink in his own house; and the doctor praised him for it and encouraged him.

'It seems to me,' added Mr. Bardley, 'that you want a little better society than we have in Shayton. It is a miserable spot for any man with time on his hands. Now, as you saw just now in that Manchester paper, they're startin' a militia, and there's to be a regiment at Sootythorn, under John Stanburne of Wendrum. I know John Stanburne and I know his father before they're hoftens short of hoftens; so as I'm to be surgeon to Stanburne's regiment I've no doubt but I could get you a leaf-tenant. What do you say, Ogden, to bein' a leaf-tenant? It's my opinion it'd be about the best thing for you. You're far too much by yourself up at Twistle, and Shayton folk are worth nothin' at all for a chap like you.'

So it was decided that Mr. Bardley was to ask Colonel Stanburne for a 'leaf-tenant' and that Isaac Ogden were to accept the commission if it were offered to him.

As the fragrant incense cloud went up from the kindled coal in the censor, so true believing prayer coming from a kindred heart, rises of necessity to God, and the only altar which sacrifices and renders it acceptable is our Lord Jesus Christ himself.

let me go on, I struck him an' twenty or thirty fellows saw me do it. After this Jacob said nothing, but he got me somehow into th' back countin' room, and turned the key on me, an' I made such a noise as were fit to deafen anybody, an' if the door hadn't been a strong 'un, I'd 'ave kicked it to bits. They didn't let me out again till the mill was empty, an' Jacob 'ad gone home to mother at Milend. You recollect I didn't live with mother and Jacob, so I went to my own house, cursin' and swearin' I were i' bed the next mornin' when Jacob marches right up to my bedside, an' says, 'Isaac, I'll gie thee ten thousand pounds to be shut on thee.' 'I said 'i'll be right Jacob; an' I never Hanby drew up the deed, and I t'orney to t' mill any more.'

'I can recollect well enough when you dissolved partnership,' said the doctor, but I don't exactly know the circumstances. This, we are sorry to say, was a downright lie on the part of the worthy doctor, who, like every other inhabitant of Shayton, was minutely familiar with all the details just narrated. Nor did the remainder of Mr. Ogden's confession contain anything new to his host, as indeed was very unlikely that it should, considering that the two had been on terms of intimacy during the whole of the period over which the narrative extends. And perhaps if Mr. Isaac Ogden had been quite sincere with himself he would have admitted that he was himself aware of the doctor's clear knowledge on these points, and of the uselessness of his communication, so far as his hearer was concerned; but he felt the great need of talking about his past life, and Dr. Bardley kindly encouraged him in this from the belief that it might affect his future. So Mr. Ogden proceeded as follows:—

'If a man takes to drinking when he's got a business to look after there's always a fair chance for him so long as he sticks to it; but if he leaves it, or if the business leaves him, and he's nothing before him but an idle life, then he's almost sure to get worse and worse. My brother Jacob did well for himself, and perhaps he did well for the concern, when he got shut of me, but he didn't do so well for his brother Isaac. He gave me money enough—my share in the business was scarcely worth seven thousand, and he offered me ten—but he let me go to the devil, and didn't speak to me for six months. My mother came many a time, but by bad luck I was always either out o' th' house or else drunk and I wouldn't o' it to Milend up' count o' Jacob. This lasted till I had got o' blue devils, an' when I came round I swore I'd mend and seek out the loneliest spot within ten miles of Shayton, and build myself a house there, and teach my little lad to read and write myself. So I fixed on Twistle, being the loneliest spot I could find; and as soon as I were busy about building an draining and making that bit of a feshop, I got both steadier' my habits and better in 'ealth. But now that the place is quite finished, I am often very dull and lonely, and see a bit of company at the Red Lion.'

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WINSLOW RELEASED.

The forger Winslow is now at liberty, and there has been at once a triumph of red tape and a conspicuous failure of justice. Yesterday Chief Justice Mellor granted an order for Winslow's release, and he was liberated the same afternoon. In answer to enquiries, it was stated that the British Government did not ask that Winslow should be retained in custody, the refusal of the United States to make a supplemental article to the treaty having put an end to negotiations. We have much respect for her Majesty's Ministers, among the rest for Lord Derby, whose special duty it is to deal with foreign Governments, and we would fain hope that ample justification of the course adopted may yet appear. At present, however, we see only this, that a criminal of a most dangerous class—dangerous because of his heavy depositions upon society—escapes scot free, and laughs at two civilized Governments that are powerless to punish him by reason of red tape fetters in which they bind themselves.

Seeing that Canada, lying for thousands of miles along the American border, has really a greater interest in the extradition question than England has, the public here may wish to know whether the authorities at Ottawa have ever represented this view of the matter to the Home Government. Winslow being now released, any murderer, robber, forger, or other criminal from Canada will be once on the other side of the border, be able to laugh at officers and courts of justice. What has long been threatened is come at last, and now we know that a Canadian criminal of the deepest dye has but to set foot on American soil to be beyond the reach of law. Can we afford to let such a state of things continue, more especially in view of the alarming demoralization and encouragement to crime caused by the wholesale pardon of some murderers and the easy escape from jail of others? Even if there should now be a halt in the work of murder, it is not pleasant to reflect that any one contemplating rape, arson, robbery, forgery or embezzlement, has only to be sure of reaching the other side of the border to be safe.—Toronto Mail.

UNKNOWN FORCE. (From an American Paper.) A rival to Keely, named Wingard, is announced in New Orleans as the inventor and proprietor of prodigious power, which he calls the Unknown Force. But while Mr. Keely proposes to use his mysterious motor for running railroad trains and similar peaceful purposes, the nameless force of Prof. Wingard is intended to destroy and war an unnecessary expense. Prof. Wingard claims that he can annihilate a ship with his nameless force at a distance of seven miles, and on Friday last he gave a public exhibition of his invention near New Orleans. The schooner Dreadnaught was anchored in Lake Pontchartrain, a committee was appointed to see that everything was done fairly, and at thirty-five minutes past two o'clock, p.m., the Professor discharged his nameless force with such effect as to nearly blow off his hand and actually blew up the vessel. The committee's report reads as follows:—

'We, the undersigned committee, have just witnessed Mr. Wingard's demonstration of the nameless force. At 2.35 p.m., Mr. Wingard discharged his nameless force and a flash of smoke occurred, and one minute and a half after the schooner moored at one mile and three-fifths, blew up by the stern and sunk to the water's edge.'

The professor and his friends were in high spirits over the success of their experiment on Friday night, but on Saturday the Bulletin published a statement that two gentlemen, who had been fishing in a skiff, came suddenly on another skiff concealed from public observation by a pier, in which were two negroes and a white man, and that immediately after the flash from the nameless force on shore the men in the second skiff began to wind a wire or string from the water upon a windlass, which continued until the explosion on board the schooner, when one of the men was heard to exclaim: 'Well, that biler didn't fail us this time.' This led to suggestions relative an infernal machine on board the vessel exploded by means of a wire running to the windlass in the skiff, and the consequence has been discouraging inactivity in the nameless force share market.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE ON RECORD. [From the Chicago Tribune.] LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 11.—James A. Moore, aged about 35, living on a farm near the Farmers' Institute, about 15 miles south of this city, committed suicide at the Lahr House in this city last night. He leaves a wife and three children. No cause is known for the deed. The manner in which it was accomplished is perhaps unparalleled in horrid ingenuity. He came to the Lahr House Saturday, and he was perfecting an invention, and would probably stay a week but would visit his home Monday, and prepaid his bill till that time. He called at the machine shop of Harding and Sons, bought a large new broad-axe and 2 bars of three inch wide by 1-inch thick iron, 16 inches long, which he had rivited to the head of the axe. On either side, fastened to these bars in the shape of a handle to an axe he had a system of wooden bars 8 feet long, the extreme end of which was fastened to a cross-piece, secured to the floor by hinges. The axe was raised and held to its nearly perpendicular position by a double cord fastened to the wall. Between the cords stood a candle, arranged so that when the candle burned down to the cords it would burn them off and the axe fall. Where the axe would fall he placed a small box, open on one side, in which when found was his head with some cotton, which was chloroformed. His chin was held up from his neck by a stick run across the box, through holes on either side, holding his head firmly in position. He was tied tightly to the wall with two straps, one around his legs, another around his arms and breast. The straps were both secured to the floor, rendering it impossible to move. It is supposed that he set his axe, lit his candle, and strapped himself to the floor, put his head in the box with the chloroformed cotton, and was probably insensible when the axe fell. The axe and fixings would probably weigh about 50 pounds, and would fall a distance of 10 to 15 feet. His head was completely severed from his body, and the axe buried in the boards underneath.

MISCELLANEOUS.

King Alfonso's ministers do not allow Liberals to have fair play. On the contrary they seem afraid that the spread of Liberal doctrines will prove dangerous to the stability of the throne, and they are accordingly determined to suppress them. During the course of the last three months, the three leading Liberal papers have been suppressed. Of six published in Madrid five have been suppressed and the sixth is not likely to be permitted to survive, while Castelar's organ, 'El Globo,' will it is stated, be suppressed too. But the ministers cannot get rid of Castelar himself, a single speech from whom in the Cortes makes them shake in their shoes.

Sailors are really a very ingenious lot and they manage the most remarkable excuses for refusal of duty once they get into trouble. There were six of those clever fellows, belonging to the American ship 'Canada,' who were landed in San Francisco the other day, having been brought from Manila on a charge of mutiny. When they were asked what reason they had for refusing duty, they replied that the captain of the Canada had a knack of running the vessel on shore—he had done it three times in succession. They were not approved of this style of navigation they determined to have nothing more to do with a man who did not know how to keep his ship in deep water.

The two great short-horn breeders of Canada, the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, and the Hon. George Howard, of Howland, are holding a sale of their animals at Toronto. Mr. Cochrane's herd was sold on Wednesday, some animals at very high prices, one cow going as high as \$23,000, and another at \$21,000, the colors of both bests being roan. The two high-priced animals were bought by James Brewster. Some were purchased to be sent to England. Fifty-four animals were sold, and nearly all at good prices. Mr. Brown's herd were to be sold the next day. Twenty five head of cattle and twenty head of horses, valued at \$100,000, came out on board the 'Polynesian,' last week, consigned to the Hon. Geo. Brown. There were also on board two bulls and a splendid cow worth respectively 2500, 500 and 2,700 guineas, for the same gentleman.

How apt one is to meet man and woman from P. E. Island, Cape Breton, and Pictou on trains going west! It is a thing that should not be, but the movement can probably never be stopped. These strong men and women, with their sturdy children, are moving off to the west, to the prairie provinces, to the gold fields of California, to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, to the iron mines of Michigan, to the oil wells of Texas, to the sugar plantations of Louisiana, to the cotton fields of the South, to the wheat fields of the West, to the vineyards of California, to the orange groves of Florida, to the banana plantations of the West Indies, to the rubber plantations of the Amazon, to the tin mines of Mexico, to the silver mines of the Andes, to the copper mines of the Rockies, to the iron mines of the Appalachians, to the coal mines of the Alleghenies, to the oil wells of the Gulf States, to the sugar plantations of the West Indies, to the banana plantations of the Amazon, to the rubber plantations of the Amazon, to the tin mines of Mexico, to the silver mines of the Andes, to the copper mines of the Rockies, to the iron mines of the Appalachians, to the coal mines of the 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