

THE EXAMINER.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

VOL. XXVII

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1876.

NO. 27.

The Examiner

Printed and Published every Monday Forenoon, BY **William L. Cotton,**

OFFICE: Corner Queen and King Streets.

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CLUB RATES: THE EXAMINER will be forwarded to Clubs at the following rates per year— payment strictly in advance:— 5 copies, one address, \$ 6.00 10 " " " " " " " " 10.00 15 " " " " " " " " 14.00 20 " " " " " " " " 18.00 Clubs may be made up at any time, but not for a shorter period than a year.

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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. Ten per cent discount from this rate will be made on all advertisements continued for 3 months; 20 per cent if continued for 6 months; 30 per cent if continued for 9 months; and 40 per cent if continued for 12 months.

Length	1 inch	2 inch	3 inch	4 inch	5 inch	6 inch	7 inch	8 inch	9 inch	10 inch	11 inch	12 inch
1 week	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75	8.50	9.25	10.00
3 weeks	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25
4 weeks	2.75	3.75	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75
5 weeks	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25
6 weeks	3.75	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75
7 weeks	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25
8 weeks	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75
9 weeks	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25
10 weeks	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75
11 weeks	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25	17.25
12 weeks	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75	17.75

Additional notices exceeding 12 inches will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent. Additional, if continued for one year. Notices will be allowed 10 per cent discount when they advertise to the amount of \$50 per year; 15 per cent when to the amount of \$45; and 20 per cent when to the amount of \$40 per annum, and not otherwise.

ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1876.

MOON'S CHANGES. Full Moon, 6th day, 11h. 25m., a. m., N. below horizon. Last Quarter, 14th day, 9h. 43m., a. m., S. W. New Moon, 21st day, 12h. 40m., a. m., N. below horizon. First Quarter, 27th day, 11h. 6m., p. m., W. below horizon.

DAY	WEEK	SUN	MOON	HIGH	DAY'S
		rise	sets	water	length
1	Monday	4 18	7 49	3 53	5 32
2	Tuesday	5 19	8 49	4 29	6 20
3	Wednesday	6 19	9 48	5 08	7 07
4	Thursday	7 18	10 46	5 49	7 52
5	Friday	8 16	11 43	6 32	8 35
6	Saturday	9 13	12 39	7 17	9 16
7	Sunday	10 10	1 34	8 04	9 54
8	Monday	11 06	2 28	8 53	10 29
9	Tuesday	12 01	3 21	9 44	11 01
10	Wednesday	1 00	4 13	10 37	11 30
11	Thursday	2 00	5 04	11 32	11 55
12	Friday	3 00	5 54	12 29	12 17
13	Saturday	4 00	6 43	1 28	12 35
14	Sunday	5 00	7 31	2 29	12 50
15	Monday	6 00	8 18	3 32	1 01
16	Tuesday	7 00	9 04	4 37	1 09
17	Wednesday	8 00	9 89	5 44	1 14
18	Thursday	9 00	9 82	6 52	1 17
19	Friday	10 00	9 64	8 01	1 18
20	Saturday	11 00	9 45	9 11	1 17
21	Sunday	12 00	10 25	10 22	1 14
22	Monday	1 00	11 04	11 34	1 09
23	Tuesday	2 00	11 81	12 47	1 01
24	Wednesday	3 00	11 52	1 01	0 50
25	Thursday	4 00	12 57	1 57	0 36
26	Friday	5 00	1 36	2 55	0 19
27	Saturday	6 00	2 09	3 54	0 00
28	Sunday	7 00	2 56	4 54	0 14
29	Monday	8 00	3 47	5 54	0 31
30	Tuesday	9 00	4 42	6 54	0 50
31	Wednesday	10 00	5 41	7 54	1 11

PRICES CURRENT.

Ch'town, June 27, 1876.

BREADSTUFFS.

Best Flour, per lb	0.30 to 0.54
Super Flour, per lb	0.25 to 0.50
Flour, per 100 lbs	3.00 to 3.25
Wheat, per 100 lbs	3.25 to 3.50

FISH.

Crabs, per qt	3.50 to 5.00
Crabs, per bb	4.87 to 6.49
Crabs, per doz.	0.48 to 0.72

BOARDS.

Remlock, 100 feet.	0.81 to 0.94
Rice do	1.02 to 2.40
Spence do	0.97 to 1.30
Shingles, per M.	2.11 to 2.48

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	0.40 to 0.60
Ducks, per pair	0.25 to 0.54
Fowls, (each)	0.25 to 0.40
Partridges, (each)	0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys, (each)	0.80 to 1.75
Geese, (each)	0.00 to 0.00

MEAT.

Beef, (small pieces) per lb	0.08 to 0.16
Beef, (large pieces) per lb	0.12 to 0.16
Lamb, per lb	0.10 to 0.12
Lamb, per quarter	0.50 to 1.00
Lamb, per lb	0.06 to 0.09
Pork, (small pieces) per lb	0.08 to 0.14
Pork, (large pieces) per lb	0.10 to 0.12
Pork, per lb (by the carcass)	0.06 to 0.08
Veal, per lb	0.04 to 0.08

MISCELLANEOUS.

Apples, per bushel	0.00 to 0.00
Butter, per bushel	0.00 to 0.75
Butter, (fresh) per lb	0.16 to 0.22
Butter, per lb in the tub	0.20 to 0.50
Calumina, per lb	0.06 to 0.10
Cheese, (new milk) per lb	0.14 to 0.16
Cheese, (old milk) per lb	0.10 to 0.12
Chives, per lb	0.05 to 0.08
Eggs, per doz.	0.08 to 0.12
Hay, per ton	10.00 to 12.00
Hides, per lb	0.04 to 0.44
Honey, per lb	0.10 to 0.12
Hops, per lb	0.06 to 0.10
Homespun, (men's wear) per yd	0.65 to 1.00
Homespun, (women's wear) per yd	0.35 to 0.48
Homespun, (flannel) per yd	0.31 to 0.46
Indigo, per lb	0.46 to 0.50
Peas, per bushel	0.26 to 0.40
Peas, per lb	0.03 to 0.04
Straw, per ton	0.16 to 0.29
Timothy seed, per bush.	0.00 to 0.00
Turnips, per lb	0.07 to 0.10
Wool, per bush.	0.20 to 0.24
Wool, per lb	0.10 to 0.25

BUSINESS CARDS.

COOMBS & WORTH,
JOB PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS,
51 WATER STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
Jan. 17, 76 ly

E. G. NELSON,
IMPORTER & REPAIRER
OF
SEWING MACHINES.
ADDRESS:—P. O. Box 303, Charlottetown.
Oct. 25, 1875.—ly

MACKENZIE & STUMBLES,
Auctioneers, Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
77 North Side Queen Square,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
October 18, 1875.—ly

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,
Opposite Merchants Bank,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

REVERE HOUSE,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE,
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

Transient and Permanent Boarders.
Charges moderate. Good Stabling on the premises.
RICHARD GLADNEY,
Proprietor.
Alberton, Sept. 13, 1875.

INTERNATIONAL!
CENTRAL STREET,
Summerside, P. E. Island,
JOHN MCKAY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE, second to none on the Island for beauty of situation, comfort and convenience afforded, commends itself to the patronage of all who may visit the Island for business or pleasure.
Choice Sample Rooms to let.
Conveyances from Cars and Boats.
Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to patronize this Hotel.
Feb. 21, 1876.—ly

INSURANCE.
ST. LAWRENCE
Marine Insurance Co.
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
A. KENNEDY, Esq., President.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON,
ARTHUR LORD,
THOMAS MOSES,
GEORGE D. LONGWORTH,
P. W. HYNDMAN,
W. D. STEWART.
Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange Building.
FRED W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, April 24, 1876.—ly

MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ROBERT LONGWORTH, Esq., President,
HOB. JAS. DUNCAN,
HOB. L. C. OWEN,
HOB. A. McDONALD,
HOB. J. C. POPE,
THOMAS HANDEMAN, Esq.,
GEORGE R. BEEB, Esq.,
Risks taken daily at their office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets.
F. W. HALES, Secretary,
Ch'town, March 22, 1876.—ly

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON
AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND LIFE.
Invested Funds, 1st Jan'y, 1874, \$21,628,356
Deposited with Receiver General of Canada, 162,800
Other Investments in Dominion of Canada, 367,091

FAIR RATES.
Prompt & Liberal Settlements.
Insurance against Fire effected upon Private Residences, Household Furniture and Farm Properties,
One, Three or more years,
At Reduced Rates.
Office—Great George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—6m

POETRY.

THE SAD LITTLE SINGER.

The students thronged the schoolroom,
A crowd of merry girls;
Bright heads bent o'er the lesson,
Lovely with brains and curls.

The master stood on the platform,
And like a wizard he spoke,
And at once the sweet young voices
Into wonderful singing broke.

With infinite labor and patience
He taught them, and explained
The deep and difficult lesson
Till not a doubt remained.

Again rang the fresh, clear voices,
And youth and beauty and grace,
Anxious for his approval,
Looked up in the master's face.

But one among the maidens,
Desponding, drooped aside,
The gifts of her happy comrades
To her seemed all denied.

Poor and plain and timid,
Doubtful, perplexed and sad,
She envied her fellow schoolmates,
Who sang so loud and glad.

But the searching eye of the master
Found her, and calm and mild,
He questioned and encouraged;
And cheered the despairing child;

And his golden moments gave her
When other tasks were done,
Till she could take her place at last,
And sing with the proudest one.

And the student worshipped her teacher:
Hardly her heart could hold
The reverence and the gratitude
That never could be told.

And as Christmas time drew near,
Her busy fingers strove
Out of her poverty to work
Some token of her love.

And so she wrought with patience;
A humble gift and small;
Oh, poor and meek it was, she knew;
Poor, but it was her all.

Again the lesson was finished,
The singing so sweet and loud,
And the grand, still face of the master
Looked down on the radiant crowd.

And he held in his hand the token
Of the student, poor and plain;
Astonished the young girl listened,
With joy that was almost pain.

For, "Better than any treasure,"
He said "of gold or pearl,
Or crown of king or kaiser,
Was the gift of this little girl!"

Could she believe her senses?
He surely was standing there,
The light fell on his quiet face,
And beautiful silver hair.

She knew she was not dreaming,
Her wide eyes shone so bright,
It seemed as if Heaven's gladness
Had opened upon her sight.

And the glory of that moment
No future can destroy;
She found her way for once, poor child,
To the topmost heights of joy.

—Celia Thaxter, in July WIDE AWAKE.

LITERATURE.

WENDELHOLME.

A STORY OF LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

CHAPTER II.

When Isaac Ogden told the history of his backslidings to the doctor, he omitted to tell the cause which first made him pass the bounds of what in Shayton was called moderation. He had always liked his glass and drank of all the intoxicating compounds known to the inhabitants of the place, but this in a young man living in Shayton was held to be as natural and right as for horses and cows to go to the water trough; so that mothers who had lost their husbands, by the universal enemy, *adulterum* *trouwen*, would nevertheless have felt the utmost difficulty in tolerating anything approaching teetotalism under their roofs, and would terminate the most touching lamentations for the dead and the sagest reflections on the fearful consequences of excess by inviting the hearers in the most impressive manner "to mix himself another glass of brandy and water," or whatever he had been drinking. In case of refusal the hospitable moralist would put on an indelible dolorous expression of countenance, and say, "eh, well, will't ye now; it'll do ye no 'arm." For there was always a theory in Shayton that alcohol administered in private houses, and by way of hospitality, was perfectly innocuous; the truly poisonous and destructive alcohol being that retailed at the Red Lion, the White Heart, and other similar places of entertainment.

There was also another theory firmly held by all the womankind in Shayton, that so long as a man ate heartily of his puddings and pies and sweet stuff generally, he dwelt in safety. This may partly have arisen from self-love, for we are always indulgent to those who appreciate the products of our skill; and since all the above mentioned sweet stuff in Shayton was fabricated by the ladies in their own houses, and a professional confectioner, if such a being had ventured to establish himself in the place, must have died of hunger after eating up his own stock in trade, it naturally followed that such of the male inhabitants as were willing to consume home-made dainties of a sugary description, were looked upon with favor and indulgence, and was considered to give evidence of a hearty and uninvited taste. And, indeed, although the eating of such pastry did not prove so much in favor of the palate as the fair pie-makers believed, there can be no doubt but it was clear evidence of a powerful digestion, for that pudding had a weight and solidity in harmony with our national character. There was nothing of French frivolity in it; it reminded the eater of British iron and British oak, and the granite of our northern hills.

So long as his wife had lived, Isaac Ogden gave all possible proofs of his moderation. He hardly ever entered an ale house, and although he drank freely enough at home, and in the houses of all friends and acquaintances, he was hardly ever intoxicated—he had a splendid appetite—he ate heavy breakfasts with quite a natural manner, as if the accomplishment of that surprising feat was nothing to him; and by this means, and a large consumption of pastry in the middle of the day, he won the esteem of all who met him at the table. But after his wife's death, as the evenings were terribly sad for him, he did not know how to pass alone in the house that for four swift years had been brightened by her dear, sweet presence, he first went to see his friends in their own houses, and then gradually got into the way of meeting a certain set or clique of them at the tavern. The distance that separated his former habit of free drinking from the habit of positive drunkenness was

not physically and materially a very wide one, though morally it was immeasurable. He had been living for years, like all the most moderate men in Shayton, in a state of alcoholic stimulation, at least from ten a. m. until bed-time; and though this condition did not often betray itself to outward observation, it was not the less a preparation of the whole system for the more advanced stage of recognized intemperance. It is no doubt perfectly true, as millions of living examples prove, that moderate indulgence is absolutely innocuous to a sound and healthy constitution; but Mr. Ogden's habits at the most temperate periods of his life would scarcely have been thought moderate anywhere else but in Shayton, and can only have been considered so there by the effect of an overpowering comparison with the incredible excesses of his neighbors.

Vermilion itself may be made not to look so very red by surrounding it with the blinding flames of scarlet; and a man in Shayton was seldom looked upon as a drinker until he had been seen to reel down the public street in a state of helplessness and speechless imbecility.

Of Isaac Ogden's affectionate and sincerely-lamented wife there is little to be said in his history. She was the daughter of a farmer in a distant part of Yorkshire—a sort of gentleman farmer who had given his girls what was considered to be an education; and, indeed, to do them justice, they were quite as well educated, and had quite as gentle manners, as the daughters of the smaller gentry. This young lady had come to stay at Shayton, on a visit to the parson who had formerly been vicar of her native village, and she had won Isaac Ogden's heart from the very beginning of their acquaintance. Though a farmer's daughter, her health was not really robust, and she depended for existence, much more than she or her friends suspected, on the pure air of the open country and the routine of healthy occupation. Transplanted to the smoke-burdened atmosphere of Shayton, and having exchanged the peace of her father's fields for a house with a wretched little garden surrounded on all sides by roaring cotton mills, poor Alice speedily lost her bloom, and her frail life ended itself a day or two after the third anniversary of her marriage. She had two children; the elder, our friend little Jacob, had been easily reared, and enjoyed perfect health; but the second, owing probably to the enfeebled constitution of the mother, was a poor weak little thing, and they lost it. Since his wife's death, Mr. Ogden had had very little intercourse with her family. He had gone on one occasion to stay a few days at their house in Yorkshire, but the rumor of his unfortunate habits had preceded him and was only too fully confirmed by his conduct under his father-in-law's roof. He had his weeks of excess and his weeks of comparative moderation, and the week that he spent at Eatherby was unluckily one of the former. Every day he got up in a state of nervous ill-humor and ungraciousness, so that it was positively disagreeable to sit with him at breakfast; but by dinner time it was all over, and then he was drunk and dogmatic, laying down the law upon all sorts of rural matters that he did not understand, and keenly wounding the feeling of the whole family by speaking about their poor Alice in a manner that seemed coldly contemptuous: The truth was that he adored her memory, and would have given his right hand to bear her dear voice again, if only for one hour; but these better feelings were hidden in his own breast; and as during the lifetime of his wife he had acquired the deplorable habit of speaking contemptuously of women to his friends, and making no exception in her favour, the habit now revived with him when he was drunk, and he said things which, to people who did not see very much of him, conveyed a most erroneous impression of his sentiments. Like many other people in Shayton, he had a stupid love of banter, not much controlled by delicacy or good taste; and when he left Eatherby it was resolved that all intercourse with him should be at an end.

Another local peculiarity of character is that of cherished feelings of all kinds for a much longer time than any feeling lasts in a metropolis. A coolness, sufficient to chill intercourse between families without putting an end to it, has been known to last conscientiously for forty years in Shayton, and to be continued afterwards from habit and tradition; but in justice to the inhabitants of the place it is right to add that better feelings are equally permanent, and that a stranger who had visited the neighborhood at the age of twenty, and made a favourable impression there as a well-behaved and good-looking young man, might, if chance led him to revisit Shayton at sixty, fully count upon a kind reception on the strength of his former success. The sympathies of the Shayton people were of very limited range, and consequently stronger and more enduring than the scattered interests of large societies; and so also were there hatreds and antipathies. Their temper was at the same time perfectly faithful and perfectly uncomplaining. Their friendships lasted for generations—lasted in short until violently shattered by some catastrophe; but, once broken, neither party ever made the least advancement towards commencing them afresh, and the degree of separation established by the accident itself remained permanent. Like two cliffs once united, but which, separated by some violent convulsion of nature, gaze at each other for ever across a wide chasm without advancing or receding an inch from their respective positions, except in so far as the slow operation of rain and frost may insensibly widen the interval between them—two Shayton households, once divided by a quarrel remained in sight of each other year after year without the slightest advance on either part to a reconciliation, and without any conscious widening of the breach, though time no doubt was wearing it year by year. The breach between the two brothers, Isaac and Jacob Ogden, had been established on that fatal day when Isaac struck Jacob at the mill; and after the dissolution of partnership, which the brothers cast his eye, as it were, across the chasm and measured the breadth of it as a fact henceforth inevitable. Men of another temper might have felt uneasy about the chasm and anxious to fill it up or hide it from their own eyes; but these brothers felt no such uneasiness; and were not in the least anxious to conceal it under false appearances. It was not understood to be necessary that intercourse between them should cease; and it did not cease, but it took, and kept, a new and peculiar character. Jacob lived with his mother at Milend,

and Isaac went there from time to time, but it was understood that the visit was to his mother, except on those occasions when Isaac wished to consult his brother about his money matters, when Jacob always listened very attentively, and gave the best advice he could. The most marked change in their intercourse was that they were now scrupulously civil to each other, whereas in the old brotherly days there had been much mutual criticism, often bitterly severe. For instance, in those other times, if Isaac had got drunk, Jacob abused him for it with unrestrained energy; but since their quarrel, Jacob was as reticent on that subject as if he had been educated in habits of delicacy and tact. When they met in the street before the quarrel, Jacob would often say:—

"Now, Isaac, con'ta walk right?"
And Isaac, by no means elated by the allusion to his falling, would answer by an insinuation that Jacob acted the unmanly part of his mother's darling.

"Has thy mother given thee a treacle buttermilk?"
All banter of this kind, as well as all frank and earnest remonstrance, was forever at an end between the brothers; and when they met in the