

THE EXAMINER.

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NO 188.

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AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager, Office Sup't.

The Weekly Examiner

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OFFICE:
INGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager, Office Sup't.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 8.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To come into force MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1877.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 EXPRESS	No. 3 MIXED
GEORGETOWN	A. M. P. M.	
Cardigan	Dp. 8.15	
	" 9.02	
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25	
	Dp. 10.35	
Royalty Junction	" 11.46	
	P. M. P. M.	
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 12.10	Dp. 2.40
	A. M. P. M.	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 9.00	
	" 9.25	" 3.05
North Wiltshire	" 10.22	" 4.02
Hunter River	" 10.40	" 4.20
Brakalbane	" 11.18	" 5.00
County Line	" 11.28	" 5.10
	P. M. P. M.	
Kensington	Ar. 12.07	" 5.50
	Dp. 12.45	
SUMMERSIDE	Dp. 2.00	" 6.25
	" 2.45	
Wellington	" 3.28	
Port Hill	" 4.43	
O'Leary	" 5.45	
Alberton	" 6.45	
Tignish	" 6.35	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 EXPRESS	No. 4 MIXED
TIGNISH	A. M. P. M.	
ALBERTON	Dp. 8.00	
	" 8.55	
O'Leary	" 9.52	
Port Hill	" 11.07	
Wellington	" 11.48	
	P. M. A. M.	
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.35	Dp. 8.35
	Dp. 2.48	" 9.12
Kensington	" 3.30	" 9.50
County Line	" 3.40	" 10.10
Brakalbane	" 4.20	" 10.40
Hunter River	" 4.35	" 10.58
North Wiltshire	" 5.30	" 11.56
Royalty Junction	Ar. 5.55	
	Dp. 2.05	" 12.20
Royalty Junction	" 2.30	
MT. STEWART Junc.	Ar. 3.40	
	Dp. 3.50	
Cardigan	" 5.12	
GEORGETOWN.	Ar. 5.40	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West.		Going East.	
STATIONS.	No. 5 MIXED	STATIONS.	No. 6 MIXED
	A. M. P. M.		P. M. A. M.
Souris	Dp. 7.30	Mt. St. w't Jc	Dp. 3.50
Harmony	" 7.55	Lot 40	" 4.26
St. Peter's	" 9.10	Morell	" 4.32
Morell	" 9.42	St. Peter's	" 5.05
Lot 40	" 9.48	Harmony	" 6.20
Mt. St. w't Jc	Ar. 10.25	Souris	Ar. 6.45

C. J. BRYDGES, W. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Superintendent Sup't P. E. I.
Govt. Railways Railway.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a cheaper or better way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant
NO. 1 QUEBEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

AUCTION SALES, of all descriptions, attended to in city and country at moderate rates.
May 21, 1877.

MORTGAGE SALE.

To be Sold, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of FEBRUARY, 1878 at the Court House in Charlottetown, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, of the same day, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of January, 1860, and made between Peter McInnis and Mary his wife, of the one part, and JOHN KNIGHT, now deceased, of the other part—All that Piece and Parcel of Land being part of Township No. 45, and situated near the head of Souris River, bounded on the west and north by land then an occupation of Donald McCormack, and on the east by land then in the possession of Angus McDonald, and on the south by Souris River—containing fifty-one acres of land, being the farm then and until lately in occupation of the said Peter McInnis, together with all the Buildings and Appurtenances connected therewith.

For terms and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod.

Dated 9th day of November 1877.
JAMES McFARLANE,
EDWARD J. HODGSON,
ERNON H. KNIGHT,

Trustees and Devises under the will of the late John Knight.
Nov. 10—t sale



The Greatest Medical Discovery since the Creation of Man, or since the Commencement of the Christian Era.

There never has been a time when the healing of so many different diseases has been caused by outward application as the present. It is an undisputed fact that over half of the entire population of the globe resort to the use of ordinary plasters.

DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTERS are acknowledged by all who have used them, to act quicker than any other plaster they ever before tried, and that one of these plasters will do more real service than a hundred of the ordinary kind. All other plasters are slow of action, and require to be worn continually to effect a cure; but with these it is entirely different: the instant one is applied the patient will feel its effect.

Physicians in all ages have thoroughly tested and will know the effect of Capsicum, and it has always been more or less used as a medical agent for an outward application; but it is only of very recent date that its advantages in a porous plaster have been discovered. Being, however, convinced of the wonderful cures effected by DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTERS, and their superiority over all other plasters, they now actually prescribe them, in their practice, for such diseases as rheumatism, pain in the side and back, and all such cases as have required the use of plasters or liniment. After you have tried other plasters and liniments, and they have failed, and you want a certain cure, ask your druggist for DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTER. You can hardly believe your own convictions of its wonderful effects. Although powerful and quick in its action, you can rely on its safety for the most delicate person to wear, as it is free from lead and other poisonous material commonly used in the manufacture of ordinary plasters. One trial is a sufficient guarantee of its merits, and one plaster will sell hundreds to your friends.

Ask your druggist for DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTER, and take no other; or, on receipt of 25 cents for one, \$1 for five, or \$2 for a dozen, they will be mailed, post paid, to any address in the United States or Canada.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
NOVELTY PLASTER WORKS
Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,
G. E. MITCHELL, Proprietor,
Manufacturers of Plasters and Plaster Compounds

W. R. WATSON, Agent.

December 7, 1877.

HAY! HAY!

FOR SALE AT
W. W. CLARKE'S.
Water St., Ch'town, Dec. 1—eod tj

THE LATEST YET!!

THE new Patent CLOTHES-HORSE, the most complete ever invented, selling cheap. Also WANTED—a first-class Carriage Maker. Apply to
J. C. KEEFE,
North Side Queen's Square.

Dec. 5, 1877.

BLANK BILL - HEADS,

BLANK STATEMENTS,

BUSINES CARDS!

Furnished promptly and cheaply, to order, at the

EXAMINER OFFICE,

INGS' BUILDING,
Corner Great George and Wtera Streets.

Coarse Salt for Packing.

FIFTY TONS Coarse Salt, three hundred Bags do.
For sale by
HASZARD BROS.
Dec. 8, 1877—1m eod

Fancy Woods for Fretwork.

JUST RECEIVED, a consignment of Boards, consisting of the following varieties:—
Walnut, Birds' Eye Maple,
Ash, White Poplar,
Mahogany, Cherry,
Rosewood, Red Cedar,
Poplar, Spanish Cedar,
White Wood, Oak,
Satinwood, Cocubola,
White Holly.

Also, a quantity of Walnut Boards, 1/2, 3/4 and 1 inch thick.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL VERY CHEAP.

F. S. HANFORD & CO.,
Opposite Rankin House.
Ch'town, Dec. 10, 1877.—6in eod

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

BOYS' DRUMS!!

all sizes, from 75 cts. to \$2.50, and TOY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, suitable for Christmas and New Years' Presents, at
C. P. FLETCHER'S Music Store.
Queen St., Dec. 8—eod

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 accommodations.
Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.
THOS. F. RAYMOND.
July 3, 1877—6m

American & Foreign Patents.

Gilmore, Smith & Co. Successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co.

PATENTS procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge for services until the patent is granted. Preliminary examinations free. Our valuable pamphlet sent free upon receipt of stamp.

Address, GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,
Washington, D. C.

ARREARS OF PAY, BOUNTY, ETC.

FEDERAL Officers, Soldiers and Sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, which has been found to be due since final payment. Write full history of service and state amount of pay and bounty received.
Certificates of Adjutant General U. S. A. showing service and honorable discharge therefrom, in place of discharge lost, procured for a small fee.
Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and full reply, with blanks, will be sent free.

PENSIONS. PENSIONS.

ALL Federal Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, wounded, ruptured, or injured, in the line of duty in the late war, and disabled thereby, can obtain a pension.

Widows, and minor children of Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, who have died since discharge of disease contracted or wounds and injuries received in the service and in the line of duty, can procure pensions by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Increased rates for pensioners obtained. Bounty Land Warrants procured for service in wars prior to March 3, 1855. There are no warrants granted for service in the late rebellion.
Send stamp to Gilmore & Co., Washington D. C., full instructions.
July 24 1877.

HERRING! HERRING!

FOR SALE AT
W. W. CLARKE'S.
Water St., Ch'town, Dec. 1—eod tj

GROCERIES.

31 Hhds. SUGAR,
25 Bbbs. do.,
255 Packages TEA,
135 Boxes RAISINS,
10 Bbbs. CURRANTS,
All of Finest quality and at lowest figures

BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1877.

SEE HERE MEN!

IF you want SLEIGHS or CARRIAGES made of best American Wood, in latest style, or your Horse Shod in FIRST-CLASS STYLE, call on the undersigned. All work warranted or no pay.

J. C. KEEFE,
North side Queen's Square,
Ch'town, Dec. 5, 1877.

Prince Imperial.

The young Prince Imperial of France has apparently profited by his father's errors, and gives promise of a noble future—a future mainly due to his English training. In a letter to a Bonapartist friend in Paris, outlining his policy, should he ever reign over the French people, he is reported to have said: "My father yielded too much to those who surrounded him. He favored the bourgeoisie at the expense of the workmen. In a democratic society the State should constantly heap the heavier burdens on the rich, always solace the poor with the most abundant succour, and continually level down fortunes by the rights of succession. The wages, especially of women, are insufficient; they shall be augmented; the hours of labor shall be shortened; the right to strike shall be sacred. I wish entire amnesty for those among the people who have been misled, but I will purge France of factions, noble and bourgeoisie, which dishonor her." This is to strike the right chord.

In Venice.

Fearful and wonderful is the receptive capacity of the Venetians. They will eat anything, whether it be snails, stungarees, horn-pout, dog-fish, or any other creature that ever wore a shell, or a scale, or a skin, and even that which is too gelatinous to be clothed with either. The multitudinous cries of the vendors of these and other articles, which we do not know how to classify, are appalling. In the marketplace—a dull, dingy square filled with vegetable and animal rubbish—men and women rush frantically about with strings of onions or a little bunch of carrots, or the segment of cabbage, which they thrust into your face and impudently every passerby to purchase; geese, turkeys and chickens are exposed for sale by the single joint, a neck and head, a liver, a gizzard, or any other fraction—a copper cauldrons bubble and boil, from which cooked vegetables are served, all hot and smoking—immense baked pumpkins, also hot and smoking, are sold in lots to suit purchasers. We saw a man dealing out a huge boiled rice pudding—they call it *polenta*—which he sliced off rapidly with a piece of twine, and accompanied by a small handful of cooked fish, all of which, we were told, sufficed for a family dinner, and could be had for the moderate sum of five pence. Nothing is thrown away here which is capable of being eaten. And this is romantic Venice.

Moral Progress of England.

The Archbishop of York has no very high opinion of modern civilization nor does he endorse the popular boast that we are so much better than our forefathers. In a recent sermon he said that there was no doubt it was safer to walk along the streets and roads than it was 100 years ago. There was better order all through the social system. There was a great zeal for education, which had become part of the law of the land. The rights of all classes were more fairly dealt with and more fully recognized. They had made rapid strides in wealth and civilization, but bad passions and evil motives were perhaps only driven into the background, and slander, detraction and hatred might still be lurking there. External observance of virtue might only be deference to an efficient police. History forbade them to think of social regeneration and perfection without God. Then the question arose, were they doing, in proportion to their means, more good than their forefathers did? The income of the nation that could be reached by taxation was 300,000,000, and the untaxed wealth must necessarily be much larger. Compared with this, their charities, however splendid, were only like a few of the gold threads from the fringe of our national luxuries. What was there to justify the assumption that as a nation they were passing on to moral perfection? Their prosperity contained the seeds of their degradation. They gave way to that passion for comfort which was the parent of slavery. True progress would consist in a greater simplicity of living, in a greater capacity for endurance. He would that they were either cold or hot. Darker ages, with what they regarded as narrow views, did strong battle for the truth, as they knew it, and strove for it, and died for it. To a generation which regarded religion as an interesting field of speculation, which was disposed to believe that, perhaps, there might be a limited heaven and a limited hell—which, having proved all things, will not hold fast by any—to such a generation true moral progress must needs be wanting.

A Baltimore tramp has attained great distinction in his profession. Here is his story: "At Perryville I went to a house with a brick in my hand, and asked the lady if she would please be so kind as to put some butter on it. The request excited her curiosity, and she asked: 'Why do you want to put butter on a brick?' I told her I was going to eat it. 'Surely,' she said, 'you are not so hungry as to eat a buttered brick? Come into the house and I will give you food.' I bagged a square meal, for which I had set so sick a trap. In the western section of the State I asked for something to eat at a house and was refused. I then begged for a looking-glass, which aroused curiosity to know what I would do with the mirror. I replied, 'I want to see myself starving to death.' They then gave me what I wanted."

Gale, the English pedestrian who has lately completed the task of walking 4,000 quarter-miles in 4,000 consecutive periods of ten minutes each, has obtained such complete mastery over his physical powers that he sleeps occasionally while walking. Medical evidence has been taken on this point, and the fact is beyond a doubt.

A patent is now registered for the lighting of street lamps by electricity. A line of lamps in a street is connected by an underground wire, and an electric battery attached to a pole being applied to one lamp, the whole are lighted instantaneously. The same simple contrivance will also extinguish all the connected lights by one shock.

A Boston Medium Exposed.

Another spiritualistic medium has come to grief. Two firm believers in spiritualism, Mr. Prescott Robinson and Mr. William H. Mann, were attending the seances of Mrs. Nicholls, in Boston, when their suspicions were aroused that all was not right. They said nothing, however, and continued to attend one week. The medium had promised Mr. Robinson, on more than one occasion that his little daughter Ella, who had been dead for some time, would appear to him, and bring a rosebud from the Spirit Land. A time was appointed for the promised appearance, and in the meantime Messrs. Robinson and Mann had imparted their suspicions to some of their friends, who were induced to co-operate, and it was resolved to test the genuineness of the appearance. On the day fixed, the party were assembled in the rooms, which consisted of a front and back parlor, connected by folding doors. When everything was in readiness the gas was entirely extinguished, and after a few moments of profound silence, a spirit purporting to be that of an Indian Princess appeared. She retired, and then the medium again came forth, leading by the hand a form which was represented to be the spirit of Mr. Robinson's dead daughter. That gentleman thought the figure rather large for a child of the age of his daughter, but pretended to recognize the shade of the departed, and stepping forward took a rosebud from her hand, at the same time addressing her in affectionate terms. While thus engaged he gently patted the hand of the spirit, and gradually slipped his own hand up until he reached the spirit's wrist, which he suddenly seized in a vice-like grip. The "spirit" pulled stoutly, bracing herself against the folding doors, but Mr. Robinson contrived to get his arm round her waist, and found the pretended child to be a robust female, weight at least 160 pounds, who had entered the room on her knees. A friend of the medium came to her assistance, and a general scuffle ensued, but with the aid of his friends Mr. Robinson was enabled to get the better of the spiritualistic crowd, and a complete exposure of the imposture was made. The medium acknowledged the trick, but begged not to be exposed to the public, as she said it would kill her mother, whom she had promised not to engage in the business any more. The gentlemen who detected the imposture were, it may be remarked, sincere believers in spiritualism, though the deception in this case was too gross to impose upon them. The trade of medium appears to have fallen off greatly, and in the face of the exposures which are constantly taking place, the ranks of believers in spiritualism are probably thinning or, at all events, are not receiving many fresh recruits.

Professor Goldwin Smith is hard at work in the English magazines denouncing the Turk and extolling the Russian. In a lecture he delivered in this city in 1871, Mr. Smith thought the Russian the bigger ruffian of the two: "Taking advantage of the confusion in Europe, the Russian Bear has once more shown his teeth, and begun to draw himself towards his prey. It is needless to say that what he wants is not the free navigation of the Black Sea for honest purposes, which he has already, but liberty to collect the instruments of aggression. The Turk has done him no wrong; but as the Turk is a misbeliever and he is a Christian, he thinks himself entitled to rob the Turk of his land. I greatly prefer Christianity to Mahometanism, but I doubt whether St. Paul would have thought a robber better than the Mahometanism of an honest Turk." Professor Smith is now reviling those Englishmen who regard Russia's victories with alarm and favor war upon her. In those days, however, he said "a glance at Russia on the map will show how serious the peril to civilization is; and railroads have now mobilized the mass which was immovable before. I was against the Crimean war, etc., but now when an attempt is made, on pretexts which can only be regarded as insolent irony, to trample the faith of treaties under foot, the high language of Lord Granville seems to me to be alone consistent with honor and worthy of the country." Russia has doubtless improved wonderfully in morals and Turkey sadly degenerated since 1871.—
Toronto Mail.

A NEVADA SAND STORM.—Quite a heavy sand-storm was in progress on the large desert forty miles east of Virginia City. Great clouds of sand were seen to rise and sweep along over the plain, gradually ascending, until the highest peaks of the Humboldt Mountains were hidden. In appearance the drifting sand much resembled the clouds of snow raised by winter storms on the prairies of the West. The sand also form drifts or dunes as drifts are formed from snow. Every clump of greenwood has its surrounding hillock of sand, and in places long ridges of sand are seen as in many localities on the level alkali flats the mirages play their fantastic tricks upon weary and thirsty travellers. Bunches of bushes become forest trees, crows look like giraffes, and broad, sedge-boarded lakes lie shimmering in the sun, all to recede or vanish when approached.

Shelley had the strange lack of practicality proverbially ascribed to the poet-nature. A curious story illustrating this has lately been related to him. All who have ever read "Epipsychidion" must be familiar with the name of Emilia Viviani, the beautiful Italian lady who was immured by her father in the Convent of St. Anne, at Pisa, where the Shelleys lived at the time, and whose hard fate inspired the poet with such burning indignation. With his usual ardour in the cause of the depressed, he at last bethought himself of a most singular scheme for liberating the unfortunate girl. Lady Mountcashel, a friend of the Goldwins, who was residing at the time near the Shelleys, seems occasionally to have dressed herself as a man, and to have thoroughly looked the part. Now Shelley urged Lady Mountcashel to introduce herself into the convent in her masculine character, to woo and wed Mary Emilia, and thus rescue her from the prison in which she was languishing.

One Kentucky farmer appropriates the yearly product of one acre of his farm to the purchase of reading matter for himself and family.