

The Examiner.

VOL. 1.

W. L. COTTON,
Manager & Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING,

JULY 27, 1877.

NO. 61

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 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 SHERIDIAN 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 SHERIDIAN 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 Carvell 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

Steamer HEATHER BELLE

Summer Arrangement.

WILL leave Charlottetown for Orwell every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings.

Leave Orwell for Charlottetown every TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 7 o'clock.

Returning to Orwell same evening at 3 o'clock.

Leave Charlottetown for Mount Stewart every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings at 4 o'clock.

Leave Mount Stewart for Charlottetown at 7 o'clock, returning to Mount Stewart same evenings.

Leaving Charlottetown for Crapaud every SATURDAY, weather and tide permitting; and every alternate SATURDAY will make a return trip.

JOHN HUGHES, Agent.

Ch'town May 25, 1877.—3m wkly

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.

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 in the market.

Cotton Carpet Warp.

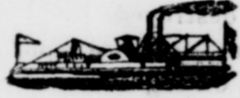
No. 12's 4 PLY IN ALL COLORS.

Warranted fast.

WM. PARKS & SON,

New Brunswick Cotton Mills } May 23, 77
St. John, N. B.

QUEBEC & GULF PORTS



Steamship Company!

"SECRET," CAPT. DAVIDSON.

"MIRAMICHI," CAPT. BAQUET.

WILL LEAVE a. m. nately from PICTOU (after arrival of Monday Afternoon Train from Halifax) every Monday Midnight; SHERIDIAN (after arrival of Tuesday Train from St. John and Halifax) every Tuesday Afternoon; CHARLOTTETOWN, every Tuesday Morning; SUMMERSIDE every Tuesday.

Pashebaic, Peree, Gaspé, Father Point, and all Above Named Places.

LOW RATES. QUICK TIME

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, June 16, 1877.—m&th

THE DAILY EXAMINER. ISON SALE

AT THE STORES OF

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

Price Only 2 Cents, June 27, 1877—her 11

SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED.

Mr. John D. Fullerton

BEGS to announce that he will be at the ROCKLIN HOUSE for a short time, to

Repair Sewing Machines of all Kinds.

Having had seven years experience at Machine work and repairing, he guarantees satisfaction. Apply immediately.

July 2, 1877—4i pd

ROYAL HOTEL,

King Square, Saint John.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I 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

Cabinet Making, etc.



KING'S SQUARE & KENT STREET FURNITURE.

Steam Cabinet Factory

—AND—

WARDROOMS,

MARK BUTCHER.

WISHES to intimate that he has now on hand a large assortment of Furniture, of which he is prepared to offer, of the very best styles, and at prices below anything that can be procured (of the same quality) elsewhere in the Lower Provinces.

Parlour Sets.

Bedroom Sets,

Wardrobes.

Patent Wire Woven Mattress, Patent Spring Bottoms, Side Boards, Cheffoniers, Escritoirs and Book Cases, Sofas, Lounges, Cots, Cradles and Cribs. Chairs of every description very cheap, both American and home made. Brass Cornices of every quality and size. Cords, Tassels, Putman Patent Rollers and the American Spring Rollers, Earth Closets, Refrigerators, Children's Carriages, Spring Mangles and Washing Machines, Walnut Office-Desks and Canterbury's Extending Dining Tables, and every article required for general house furnishing. Looking Glasses of all sizes.

MACHINE WORK.

Such as Turning, Planing, Straight and Jig Sawing, Fancy Turning, and every class of Screw Cutting, in wood and metal. Fret-work of every class.

Please call and see before going elsewhere for your Spring Supplies.

Terms:—Cash or short credit on good paper.



Undertaking.

Ch'town, May 30, 1877.—1mo

Sawing & Planing!

MOULDINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Doors & Sashes,

Window & Door Frames,

Gutters, Mantles, etc., etc.,

manufactured CHEAPER than by any other establishment in the city, and constantly on hand.

All lumber used is kiln-dried, and all work is warranted to give satisfaction.

PAUL LEA, Grafton Street

June 14, 1877.

Look Out for Fire.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

Eggs, Wool, and Sheepskins.

—AT—

J. D. CURRIE'S, Ch'own Pri nce and Grafton streets Ch'town, 27, 1877.—6in

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

It pays to treat domestic animals kindly. There is no animal so stupid as not to know the difference between kind and unkind treatment, and none so vicious or ungrateful as not to respond in kind to the hand that pets and caresses it. The vicious horse has almost always been a timid colt, and required only kind and gentle treatment to drive away fear and establish confidence, to render him docile.

It is the nature of all animals to resent ill-treatment, even from one of their own species, and to fight when imposed upon. Thus the horse will return a kick or a bite, while the horned animal will do battle with the horns with which nature has furnished it.

A timid and spirited colt is very naturally and rapidly changed into a vicious and unmanageable horse by rough and unkind handling—and the timid heifer, by the same treatment, becomes an ugly, hooking and kicking cow. Domestic animals recognize kind words as well as kind acts, and a cross word at a critical moment will bring fight and determined opposition, where a kind word would have calmed fear and subdued anger. In handling domestic animals, that man is the most successful who governs his own passions. With domestic animals, kindness begets kindness, and passion begets passion.

A BRIDE'S PREROGATIVE USURPED.

A judicious display of sensibility is considered indispensable to the correct behavior of a bride at the altar, and is thought by many persons to be eminently becoming. It is usually, however, kept within due limits, and not allowed to interfere with the celebration of the ceremony, which is, after all, not a wholly unpleasing one to the bride. We have never, however, heard that any such display of feeling was expected of the bridegroom, whose nerves may reasonably be deemed equal to the ordeal of facing a personage so formidable as the bride of the knot which is to unite him for life to the object of his affections. Nevertheless, the positions of bride and bridegroom were thus reversed at a fashionable wedding the other day, when a noble bridegroom actually fainted as he was in the act of placing the ring upon the finger of the bride, and had to be borne out of church by the groomsmen. It would have been natural and excusable had the bride followed suit. But she did not: with admirable nerve she sustained alone the burden of the remainder of the service. We have heard of persons dying of pure joy, and we can only suppose that in this case the ecstatic felicity of the bridegroom, as he felt that the woman of his heart was at last his own, was too much for him, and robbed him of his senses. Or was it that there suddenly flashed across his mind at the supreme moment for the first time the full significance and appalling responsibilities of the holy estate of matrimony, and that, too late, he felt that he had irretrievably committed himself to a leap in the dark? However this may have been, we trust that the bridegrooms of the future will not take this scene as a precedent, and usurp what, from time immemorial, has been the bride's peculiar prerogative—the sole right of fainting at the altar.—*Coming Events.*

A FEMALE CHEMIST.

We often read of women who unsex themselves in appearance in order to engage in some masculine employment, such as that of a sailor or soldier, or even a farm hand. But a Russian journal tells the following incident, which is still more curious than any of these:

A young Russian has for some years been prosecuting his chemical studies at the University of Lepsic with unusual zeal. The young man, of an aristocratic exterior, made friends of all who came in contact with him. Recently he passed a most brilliant examination, which was rewarded with the dignity of a Master of Arts.

Soon thereafter a young lady called on one of the most prominent professors of the University, addressing the celebrated savant in the following words:

"I desire, professor, before I depart from Lepsic, to express to you my most hearty thanks."

The professor, perfectly astonished, observed:—

"Thanks—but for what?"

"Listen, sir. I was married to the old Prince—. My husband died some years ago. He died insolvent, so that I was left even without the daily bread. I resolved to seek the necessary means of subsistence in science."

The professor then interrupted her, saying:—

"Yes, most gracious lady; nevertheless I cannot see why you should address any thanks to me."

The lady continued:—

"Observe, then, it is now more than three years that here in Lepsic I have been a student. The student who lately passed the examination, and whom you considered worthy of distinction, is none other than myself."

—The Portuguese Government having consented to act with England in hunting down the slave traders on the Mozambique coast. Orders have been giving for one of her Majesty's cruisers on the station to proceed on this mission, taking with her the British consul and a Portuguese official. She will visit all the known haunts of slave dhows, and will have power to search suspicious vessels, even if sailing under Portuguese colours.

LIE DOWN AND REST.

Dr. Hall says the best medicine in the world, more efficient than all the potations of the *materia medica*, are warmth, rest, cleanliness, and pure air. Some persons make it a virtue to brave disease, "to keep up" as long as they can move a foot, or wiggle a finger, and it sometimes succeeds; but in others, the powers of life are thereby so completely exhausted that the system has lost all ability to recuperate, and carries the patient to a premature grave. Whenever walking or work is an effort, a warm bed and a cool room are the very first indispensables to a sure and speedy recovery. Instinct leads all beasts and birds to quietude and rest the very moment disease or wounds assail the system.

ENGLAND'S LAND FORCE.

According to the Army Estimates laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1876, the total force of the army of the United Kingdom during the year ending March, 1877, consisted of 7,117 commissioned officers, 16,386 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 109,281 rank and file, making a total of 132,804 men of all ranks. The total force of the British army in India was stated to amount to 62,849 men of all ranks. The troops here enumerated do not constitute the whole armed force of the United Kingdom. The estimates contained votes for four classes of reserve forces—namely 1. The militia, permanent staff 5,063, and 134,556 men in training service; total, 139,619. 2. Yeomanry cavalry, permanent staff 287, and 14,971 yeomen; total, 15,078. 3. Volunteers, 31,823 artillery, and 136,927 light horse, engineers, and rifles; total, 168,750. 4. Enrolled pensioners, 10,000 first-class and 20,000 second class; total, 30,000. Making a total of 518,357 of all branches of the service. The total cost provided in the estimates for 1876-7 is £15,281,600. From this was deducted £1,292,100 for estimated Exchequer extra receipts, leaving a net cost of £13,980,500.

The British House of Commons, by 156 to 152, passed motion that recent appointment of Controller of Stationery office is calculated to diminish influence and usefulness of select committees of this House, and discourage zeal of officials of public department. Controller T. Pigott was appointed directly by Earl Beaconsfield, who is a friend of his family. The appointment contravenes recommendation of the Select Committee of Commons, that Controller should have technical acquaintance with duties of office. Pigott does not fulfil this condition, having been previously employed at the war office. The *Times* says that the results of last night's vote cannot be serious. The ministry received a gentle admonition to be a little more careful in appointments.

At Wimbledon on the 17th, the Canadian Shield was presented by Colonel Gzowski to Duke of Cambridge, representing the National Rifle Association. Duke and Lord Carnarvon returned thanks. Private Jamieson, of Fifteenth Lancashire, Liverpool, won the Queen's prize, scoring 70, highest possible score being 105, firing seven shots each at 800, 900, and 1000 yards. The Canadian Shield goes to Scotland. It was won by Paton, of First Lunark, by best aggregate score.

THE PROSPECT FOR FALL TRADE.

There is much in the present outlook to occasion hope amongst our merchants of a healthy though perhaps not large fall business. We believe that it will be late because there is among retailers a general indisposition to buy goods until the crops are not only beyond any harm in the field, but actually harvested and in the barns. So misleading were appearances last year, up to the very beginning of July, that many bought fall stocks upon the strength of a presumably good crop, only to find that the harvest was short, and that they had bought too much. We do not expect the trade to be large, partly because of its lateness and the fact that people have learned to buy more sparingly and partly that many country stores, boot and shoe shops, milliner shops, drug stores, the stock is by no means light even now, and a wholesome fear of overstocking possesses many dealers.

It is noticeable that the aspect of the growing crops has altered since the publication of reports by the dailies. Needed rains have fallen, and as we elsewhere note more particularly, there has been a marked change for the better, in spite of the various storms that the last week or two have witnessed.

There is everywhere indicated a better tone in commercial affairs. Some lessening appears to have been effected—we wish the lessening had been more marked—of the number of shop-keepers; a decided reduction is made in the stocks carried, people are buying lightly and in some quarters at least are resolved to give, as well as take, less credit henceforth.

Our banks may assist this healthy disposition by wisely limiting their accommodation, and our wholesale houses can benefit themselves and their solvent customers by ceasing to credit unfit men, or to force goods upon any trader or any locality in excess of its wants.—*Monetary Times.*

—Bertha Von Hellern is to try and walk fifty miles in twelve hours in Portland, Maine, on July 30th.