

THE EXAMINER.

VOL 2.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1877.

NO 139.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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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. 8.35	P. M.
Cardigan	" 9.02	
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25	
Foyalty Junction	Dp. 10.35	
	" 11.46	
CHARLOTTETOWN	P. M. 12.10	Dp. 2.40
	A. M. 9.00	
Royalty Junction	" 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. 12.07	" 5.50
Kensington	Ar. 12.45	" 6.25
SUMMERSIDE	Dp. 2.00	
Wellington	" 2.45	
Port Hill	" 3.28	
O'Leary	" 4.43	
Alberton	" 5.45	
Tignish	" 6.35	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 EXPRESS	No. 4 MIXED
TIGNISH	A. M. 8.00	
ALBERTON	" 8.55	
O'Leary	" 9.52	
Port Hill	" 11.07	
Wellington	" 11.48	
	P. M. 12.35	
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.35	Dp. 8.35
Kensington	" 2.10	" 9.12
County Line	" 2.48	" 9.50
Brakalbane	" 3.30	" 10.10
Hunter River	" 3.40	" 10.40
North Wiltshire	" 4.20	" 10.58
Royalty Junction	" 4.35	" 11.56
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 5.55	
	Dp. 2.05	" 12.20
Royalty Junction	" 2.30	
MT. STEWART Junc.	Ar. 3.40	
Cardigan	Dp. 3.50	
GEORGETOWN.	" 5.12	
	Ar. 5.40	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West.		Going East.	
STATIONS.	No. 5 MIXED	STATIONS.	No. 6 MIXED
Souris	A. M. 7.30	Mt. St'w't Jc.	P. M. 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 Jnc.	Ar. 10.25	Souris	Ar. 6.45

C. J. BRYDGES, W. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Superintendent Supt. 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 QUEEN 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, 1869, 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 in 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,
ERON H. KNIGHT,
Trustees and Devises under the will of the said 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 well 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,

—AND—

BUSINESS CARDS!

Furnished promptly and cheaply, to order, at the

EXAMINER OFFICE,

INGS' BUILDING,

Corner Great George and Water 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, Cocobola,
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.—6m 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.

Washington, D. C.

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 tf

GROCERIES.

31 Hhds. SUGAR,

25 Bbls. do.,

253 Packages TEA,

135 Boxes CURRANTS,

10 Bbls. RAISINS,

All of Finest quality and at lowest figure

FOR SALE AT

W. W. CLARKE'S.

Water St., Ch'town, Dec. 1—eod tf

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.

Details of the Surrender of Plevna.

It appears that a Council of war was held in the Russian camp, it was decided that the moment had arrived to attack Plevna by storm. The following day—Sunday—a terrific bombardment began. At early dawn on Monday a general action commenced.

SIX COLUMNS OF ATTACK

were formed, each mustering 12,000 men, the reserve consisted of no less than 50,000. The fire of the Russian siege guns suddenly ceased, and the Russo-Roumanian storming columns threw themselves against the advance Turkish redoubts. There they met with desperate resistance. After exchanging volley after volley with telling effect, a hand-to-hand fight ensued. No quarter was claimed or given. When the first redoubt was captured,

NOT A PRISONER WAS TAKEN.

The storming columns then advanced on the inner lines, where the main force of Osman Pasha's army were massed. The Ottoman chief, seeing that further resistance would be useless, ordered a retreat northwards toward Widdin. At this critical moment the Russo-Roumanian field artillery reserve advanced as far as the heights immediately commanding the upper portion of Plevna, and

OPENED AN ENFILADING FIRE

which made terrible havoc among the Turkish troops in the valley below, who were proceeding to attack the position just occupied by the enemy. The Russian batteries were attacked over and over again, but in vain, the object of these repeated onslaughts being to divert attention from the main body that was advancing in the opposite direction.

IN THE HEART OF THE FRAY

Osman Pasha placed himself at the head of his troops, and pressed forward as far as Opresch, situated about three miles from Plevna, with every hope of breaking through the Russian lines, but before he could do so he was met by the Russo-Roumanian reserves. Opresch lies on the right of the high road that borders the Vid, and a large reserve force had been posted there in expectation that Osman Pasha would attempt to retreat on Widdin. This force was well supported by artillery that had been placed on the heights in front of Dolni-Etropol. It was in the plain between Opresch and Dolni-Etropol that Osman Pasha and his brave followers met

WITH THEIR DISASTER.

The Russian guns swept down whole companies, and the ground was soon covered with the dead and dying. Here, too, Osman himself was badly wounded in the foot and fell senseless from his horse. Seeing their commander *horse de combat*, and possibly supposing him to have been killed, the Turks began to lay down their arms. The Russians had already entered Plevna. Victory was in their hands.

TEN THOUSAND DEAD AND WOUNDED TURKS

lay on the field. Not a vestige of provisions was anywhere to be found. The civil population had hardly enough food for the day, and the ambulance had barely accommodation for a few hundred wounded.

The Washington Treaty.

For the last five years and more the Grit leaders and the Grit press have denounced, reviled, sneered at, and misrepresented the Washington Treaty, and the statesmen, Imperial and Canadian, who accepted her Majesty's commission and discharged honestly and loyally their high duties under it. Mr. Blake went so far in his resistance to the Imperial will—embodied in a solemn contract with a foreign nation—as to propose the rejection by the Canadian Parliament of the bill to give the Treaty effect in Canada. His proposal was rejected by 124 members of Parliament, while he only found 30 in his own Province to vote with him. Nevertheless, the dissatisfied faction, which he then forced into a formal declaration of their hostility to the Treaty in 1871, from that time till the award by the Fishery Commission, of \$5,500,000 to Canada, continued to reprobate the Treaty of Washington, and to assail Sir John Macdonald for agreeing to its terms. The two stock charges of the Grits were:

1. The abandonment of the Fenian claims.

2. The sacrifice of our commercial and territorial rights in the matter of the Fisheries.

That Sir John Macdonald was only one of five Commissioners; that he accepted the position of an imperial Commissioner subject to instructions from the Imperial Government with the knowledge and approval of the Canadian Parliament, and with the express sanction of Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake, as contained in their speeches, reported in *Hansard*; that he prevailed on the Commission to agree that during the continuance of the Treaty fish and fish oil, the produce of our fisheries, should be admitted into the United States free of duty; that the use of the St. Clair Flats canal should be free to Canadians on the same terms as to citizens of the United States, and that the use of the State canals contiguous to the boundary line should also be enjoyed by Canadians if the influence of the Federal Government could secure it; that the navigation of Lake Michigan should be free and open to our commerce; that the privilege of transit for our exports and imports through the United States without payment of duty should be secured without payment; that our vessels on the Great Lakes should be at liberty to coast from one part to another of the United States, provided the goods carried pass overland in Canada for any part of the distance (as over the Northern or Welland Railway), and that the difference in value of the fishery privileges granted to the United States over those granted to Canada should be ascertained by an impartial Commission—that Sir John was thus authorized, and that he secured all these

great commercial advantages to the people of Canada by the Washington Treaty, only excited his enemies to renewed attacks, to more violent oburgations, and to more truculent and defamatory treatment on the platform and in the press. Even after that treaty had been ratified and Sir John's conduct approved by both branches of the Canadian Parliament—in the House of Commons by more than a two-thirds majority—the Grit organ and the Grit leaders continued to denounce the treaty and to hold Sir John individually responsible for its alleged defects. But at last the climax of factions and reckless opposition was reached. The Commission to settle the fishery claims of Canada under the treaty was constituted; its members had assembled at Halifax; agents and counsel were collecting evidence to prove our case; and every honest Canadian felt that resistance was precluded. Even newspaper correspondents were kept at arms length lest some premature disclosure, some incautious remark, or some distorted statement, might get into the press and excite national susceptibilities or, perhaps, disturb the judicial equanimity of the Commission. But that was the very occasion seized upon by the Premier and his Finance Minister to reiterate their calumnies against Sir John Macdonald in connection with the treaty, and to tell the American Commissioner that he could if he liked refuse to give Canada a dollar, for his dissent would, in their opinion, vitiate the award. Here is what Mr. Cartwright said at the Aylmer picnic on the 22d October last:—

"How did that crafty statesman, as his friends are fond of calling him, discharge his duties as High Joint Commissioner? Let the record of that most miserable treaty answer. In the course of that one transaction he committed four blunders—gross and stupid blunders—showing as great ignorance as it is possible for a human being to conceive. In the same page of that document in which the Americans provided that in the case of their own arbitration a majority of the Commissioners at Geneva should be allowed to give a verdict and assess damages against England Sir John chose to insert a paragraph which leaves it exceedingly dubious if we are not at this moment at the mercy of the American Commissioner alone. Is it possible to imagine a more densely stupid act than * * * to give the Americans a chance, rightly or wrongly, to refuse us all compensation if their Commissioner refuses to allow us any."

Of course the indiscreet reference, the false statement, and the equally false deductions, led to the inevitable sequence—"we have to thank Sir John Macdonald for our difficulty. (Hear, hear.)" To get a stab at Sir John, rightly or wrongly, Mr. Cartwright would sacrifice his own honor, violate his oath of office, and deprive his country, if he could, of millions of dollars to which she was entitled, and which she is about to receive through the astuteness and statesmanship of the man he once betrayed and now vainly attempts to destroy. The unpatriotic suggestions of the Grit leaders, published to the world at the most critical moment in the controversy, have, fortunately, not prevented a decision just to Canada, and not, apparently, unacceptable to the United States. The American Commissioner took the hint given him by the Canadian Ministers, and dissented from, or rather declined to concur in, the award. He also intimated, and no doubt he will justify his act by citing the same high authority, that the award without his signature is of questionable validity. It is satisfactory to know, for the American agent tells us explicitly, that the Government at Washington gave no instructions for such a contingency as a disagreement among the Commissioners. The very object of a Commission of three persons, one chosen by each party, and an umpire chosen by both, was to secure a decision of some kind. The American Commissioners at Washington could not agree with Sir John and his colleagues on the point, therefore it was referred, in the language of the protocol, to an "impartial commission." If the American Commissioner's refusal to concur in the award could nullify it, what was gained by postponing the case or transferring it from Washington, and why make any difficulty about the umpire?

The truth is, no other form of tribunal was adapted to the question, and no better provision could have been devised than those contained in the treaty. Sir John's accusations and enemies are again hoist by their own petard. Canada, in spite of its present ministers, has obtained five and a half millions of dollars for the concession of twelve years' fishing privileges to the Americans. A precedent is created, a value is fixed; a right is acknowledged, and in any future negotiations with our neighbors, we begin with a known quantity as regards our fisheries. X no longer represents the unknown quantity in our internal equation. For this we have to thank, not Mr. Blake, Mr. McKenzie, or Mr. Cartwright, but Sir John Macdonald and his late colleagues. The United States will pay the award without hesitation. We are glad to notice that all the leading American journals refuse to take Mr. Cartwright's hint. They say to their Government: "The award is against us, but we must pay, and pay without wincing." But after all we are not anxious for very prompt payment. The sum will bear interest, and it might be applied to an improper purpose if it fell into the hands of the men who prophesied against it, and strove to prevent an award.

Yarmouth has had a big bonfire, and some folks would say, an expensive one. Some liquor, valued at \$80,000, was recently seized by the Customs authorities, sold and bought in by the temperance people for \$350. They burned it up the other day, in the presence of a large crowd, a portion of which, no doubt, looked regretfully at the sacrifice.

British Columbia is excited over gold quartz discoveries in the Cariboo District. The ledge has been traced five miles, with a width of 18 to 36 inches. Assays from 50 feet below the surface gave \$40 to \$90 to a ton. An official report from the government engineer is expected next week.

A Temperance Reform Club was organized at Princetown on the 12th. H. S. McNutt is the President.