

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1877. NO. 167.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

Is Published every Evening.

OFFICE:

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

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

May 21, 1877.

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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 Province.

Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation.

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July 3, 1877—6m

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June --

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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.

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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.

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A YOUNG LADY, desirous of giving instruction in the above named branches of education, will be prepared to receive pupils at any time after this date. For particulars, apply at this Office. Ch'town, Nov. 20—31 eod

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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.

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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.

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Returning, leaves SHEDIAC 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.

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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.

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LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN

Every Thursday,

punctually at 5 p. m.

LEAVE BOSTON

Every Saturday,

punctually at noon.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, June 7, 1877

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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.

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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES!

The Perfection of Mechanism. So Light and Simple that a Child can Work them. So Durable that they last A Lifetime.

Eight Thousand Machines now Manufactured every Week.

To be had only from the Authorized Agent,

Robert Young,

South Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, Sept. 13, 1877.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have made a further call of

Four instalments, of Five per Cent. each,

on the Subscribed Capital of the Company, payable at its Office, No. 93 St. Peter Street, Quebec, as follows:—

Five per Cent. on or before the Tenth day of August, 1877;

Five per Cent. on or before the Tenth day of November, 1877;

Five per Cent. on or before the Eleventh day of February, 1878;

Five per Cent. on or before the Eleventh day of May, 1878.

By order of the Board,

CRAWFORD LINDSAY,

Secretary

June 5 1877

DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

The Great English Remedy is an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Manhood, Unnatural Lustitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Before Taking, Premature Old Age, and After Taking, many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Price, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, by mail free of postage. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address WM. GRAY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

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Per S. S. Prince Edward,

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—OR—

NEW GOODS,

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EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES

October 1, 1877.

125 CHESTS } TEA.
65 Hf. do. }
45 Qr. do. }

Strong. Fine Flavor.

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ALL YOU WANT TO BUY:—

Steel, Iron, Bolts,

Screws, Paint, Runners, Shafts, Trimmings, &c

—AT—

LOWEST PRICES!

—AT—

BEER & SONS.

Oct. 25, 1877.

POLITICAL MEETING AT LITTLE YORK.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the electors of this (Little York) and surrounding settlement was held in the above mentioned settlement on Monday evening, the 19th Nov. The meeting was organized by electing Mr. Abraham Gill, jr., as Chairman, and the undersigned Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, being the considering of the measures passed by the present administration, particularly the "Assessment Act," which to many was dissatisfactory. R. Lawson, Esq., was the first speaker. He compared the present Government to a ship, doubly, yea, and trebly manned and equipped, starting with a fair breeze and calm weather; but that now the storm was rising, the timbers were beginning to creak, and soon she would be wrecked upon the rock of public opinion. Referred to the ravages of the "Colorado bug," but said we were the victims of a worse scourge, for a swarm of hornets had been let loose amongst us, stinging deep and sore in their flight; this was a reference to the Assessors. Advocated the abolition of one-half of the House of Assembly and one-half, or the whole, of the Legislative Council; also the cutting down the salaries of Government officials.

Mr. George Vessey disapproved of the manner in which the Assessors had done their duty, and considered the Act needed amendment; but disagreed with those who advocated a dissolution of the House. Would advise that the present Government be petitioned to amend the Act. Messrs. Moses Connors, Martin West and Henry Hardy all spoke in favour of dissolving the House.

D. Ferguson, Esq., spoke of the incapacity of the Legislators, and the folly of attempting to carry as many measures during one session as they did. Characterized Messrs. Davies and Stewart as the two-horse power which ran the Government. With the Education Act he did particularly find fault. Condemned the Registration as being crude and imperfect. By it many of our young men were disfranchised. The extravagance of the Government was referred to; number and salaries of officials increased. Considered it an act of desperation to have the present members in power.

Dr. Henderson followed. Referred to the fact that local officials' salaries had been increased by the late Government. Contended that the old system of road service was long acknowledged defective and needed re-modeling; the Board of Works a dangerous institution that needed to be abolished. Government officials had a right to be paid as much as the same amount of talent and preparation could command in any other walk of life. Showed that an increase of taxation was absolutely necessary to conduct the affairs of the Province, and objected to making the Government chargeable for the misdoings of the Assessors. J. Leitch, Esq., gave figures showing the yearly expenditure during the Owen Administration, and although he disliked taxation as much as any, saw that it was inevitable.

H. Lawson, Esq., moved, and Peter Stewart, Esq., seconded the following resolution, which was carried on a division of 62 to 23

WHEREAS, The party at present in power have needlessly increased the number and salaries of officials, and have otherwise recklessly squandered the people's money; and—

WHEREAS, The Government have grievously and unjustly taxed the farming population, and not the shipbuilder and owner, citizens and townspeople, to keep up and support the wasteful system of expenditure; and—

WHEREAS, The numerous condemnatory resolutions passed in different parts of the country have little or no effect upon an unfeeling and inconsiderate Government.

Therefore Resolved, That this meeting set an example to other settlements by petitioning His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to dissolve the present House of Assembly and send back our mis-representatives to the people at the polls, there to give an account of their stewardship.

Moved by Mr. David Brown, seconded by Mr. D. Matheson,—

That the thanks of the meeting are due to the Editor of the Presbyterian, for the manful manner in which he has defended the rights of the people.

This motion was carried on the same division as the former resolution.

A Committee of five were appointed to carry into effect the first resolution passed; said Committee consisted of Messrs. Daniel Reardon, Duncan, Mathewson, R. Lawson, Esq., Peter Stewart and George Lamont.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman.

JOSEPH D. SEAMAN, Sec'y.

(Other papers please copy.)

CUTTING STREETS IN ST. JOHN.—An extensively signed petition will be presented to the Corporation of St. John shortly, against the cutting down of Union Street, between Mill and Prince William Street. The petitioners object to the expenses and taxation involved in the new improvement.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—A third youth has been arrested for supposed complicity in the attempts at burglary, for which two boys were taken in on Wednesday evening by Sergeant Power. The keys found in the possession of the boys first taken fit more than one store in the city.—H. Herald.

A Scotchman, being examined by his minister, was asked, "What kind of a man was Adam?" "Oh, just like ither folks." The minister insisted on having a more special description of the first man, and pressed for more explanation. "Weel," said the catechumen, "he was just like Joe Simpson, the horse-couper." "How so," asked the minister. "Weel, naebody got anything by him, and many lost."

An Owen Sound paper says:—We understand that a gentleman has made it his business to find out the quantity of whiskey sold in this town since the enforcement of the Dunkin Act, a period of six months, which foots up to something near four hundred barrels or about 20,000 gallons.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1877.

Congress is trying hard to bring about an adjournment of the extra session on or before the 23rd of this month, which will be but three days hence. Many of the members wish to spend Thanksgiving day at their homes, but those who live in the more distant States are opposed to the adjournment, not wishing to make the journey, nor having time for it now. It would seem that it might as well be, for all the business that is being accomplished.

We do not know, however, how much work the Committees are doing. Although not many measures of importance have been decided upon and actually settled, a great number has been agitated and partially worked up so that, when Congress once gets at them, they can be disposed of speedily. The Army and Navy bills, as well as that relating to the Paris Exhibition, may be considered as virtually settled. The silver and railroad questions are still on the boards, while the Labor question appears to have been laid on the shelf for the present. At least, we hear nothing of it now-a-days. General matters of special interest to residents of Washington and the District in general are now under consideration; among others that of moving the United States Observatory to Fort Stevens, a port about four miles north of its present site in this city. The buildings now in use, built in 1844, are considerably out of repair, requiring large annual appropriations to keep them in running order. But the principal reason for making the change in situation is on account of the extreme unhealthfulness of the present location which is but slightly removed from the decaying vegetation along the shores of the Potomac. Astronomers having to make their observations during the night time, when the malaria is rising, disease among them is almost a certainty, situated as ours is. With the proposed removal other disadvantages would accrue, such as the decrease in the number of visitors that would naturally take place. Since the discovery of the moons of Mars and during the approach of the conjunction of that planet with Saturn, the Observatory has been visited nightly by large numbers of people, to an extent even of interfering with the labors of the astronomers. The large telescope (the largest in the world, by the way) is in constant use by the Professors, for purposes of study and observation; but the other—of no great power—is often at the disposal of favored visitors.

No greater contrast can easily be found than that presented by the physicists of Alex. H. Stephens and Davies—the little man and the big man. Stephens now weighs just eighty pounds, while Davis tips the scales at something over 300 pounds. Indian summer is holding full sway in this vicinity. Last week was all warm, and sunny and delightful. This morning was sharp and cold, but very bright, and the day is fast waning. But we can hope for little more of such weather.

SIR WM. GULL ON ALCOHOL.

The Lancet gives the following summary of a portion of Sir William Gull's evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on intemperance: "Sir William Gull gave an account of the history of medical doctrine as to the use of alcohol, including Dr. Todd's, that diseases are chiefly due to debility, and required alcohol almost universally. Since then there has been a great change. At present we believe that alcohol has only a subordinate value, chiefly that of a sedative of the nervous system. Though Sir William thinks we could not do without the drug, 'it is still over prescribed,' he says. In conditions of fatigue Sir William held that instead of flying to alcohol, people should take food, and would be very much better without the alcohol. He said, 'If I am fatigued personally, my food is very simple. I eat the raisins instead of taking the wine. I have had very large experience in that for thirty years.' Sir William thought that a moderately healthy person, so far from being benefited by alcohol, would be injured as regards intellect. All alcohol, and all things of an alcoholic nature, injure the nerve tissues pro tempore, if not altogether; and is certainly deleterious to the health. I should say from my experience that alcohol is the most destructive agent that we are aware of in this country. I think there is a great deal of injury being done by the use of alcohol in what is supposed by the consumer to be a moderate quantity to people who are not in the least intemperate, to people supposed to be fairly well. It leads to degeneration of tissues. It spoils the health, and it spoils the intellect. * * * I do not think it is known how alcohol acts on the human body, but I know it is a most deleterious poison. I would like to say that a very large number of people in society are dying day by day poisoned by alcohol, but not supposed to be poisoned by it. I should not be afraid to stop it altogether, in most cases. I should think it highly desirable to stop it altogether. It produces many diseases of the liver, from which arise disordered conditions of the blood, then diseased kidneys, diseased nervous system, or gout, or diseased heart. I hardly know any more potent cause of disease than alcohol. Sir William condemned absolutely all drinking between meals; also 'the eleven o'clock beer' of servants. He magnified water as 'of all diluents and solvents the best. He distinguished carefully between an habitual drunkard and a dipsomaniac—i. e., the case of mental defect leading to drunkenness. He advocated punishing a mere drunkard, and doing it early. He would publish the name of a man found drunk, and if found a second or more times, he would put the number of times opposite his name for public reprobation. Sir William thought that a better knowledge of the disadvantages of stimulants was needed in order to deal with the whole question of drunkenness."