

The Examiner.

VOL. 1.

W. L. COTTON,
Manager & Editor

SATURDAY MORNING,

JUNE 16, 1877.

NO. 27

Groceries, etc.,

TEA.

TEA. TEA.

-AT THE-

New York & Toronto Flour DEPOT.

The subscriber has received, by recent arrivals from London, and which will be sold either Wholesale or Retail—

50 CHESTS JAPAN TEA, (CHOICE.)

50 Chests Chison Sonchong Flavor.

Quality guaranteed, and the money will be returned to purchasers if the article does not give satisfaction.

Also, always on hand, a supply of

Fresh Ground Flour,

Imported weekly from Toronto.

WILLIAM MCGILL.

Ch'town, May 30, 1877.—2w eod

RANKINE'S BISCUITS.

WE have been appointed Agents for the Sale of T. RANKINE & SON'S

Favorite Biscuits,

And are now landing an assortment comprising:

PILOT, GRAHAM,

WINE, SODA,

BUTTER.

ABERNETHY

For which we solicit orders from the trade.

F. NEWBERRY & CO.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, QUEEN STREET.

Just arrived from Europe and elsewhere
a large stock of PRING SUPPLIES of

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,

which we offer at lowest possible prices.
MACEACHERN & CO.
May 21, 1877.—2m

DYSPEPTICS ATTENTION

GRAHAM BREAD, RYE BREAD, GRAHAM CRACKERS

AT

J. QUIRK'S STEAM BAKERY!

HOUSEHOLD BREAD,

—COMPRISING—

NO. 1 WHITE, MILK BREAD, NEW YORK ROLLS, GERMAN TWISTS,

AT

J. QUIRK'S Steam Bakery.

BISCUITS.

50 bbls. No. 1 PILOT BISCUIT, 200 bbls. No. 2 PILOT BISCUIT, 150 bbls. NAVY BISCUIT, MILK BISCUIT, &c.,

AT

J. QUIRK'S Steam Bakery.

CRACKERS.

SODA CRACKERS, BUTTER CRACKERS, WINE CRACKERS, SUGAR CRACKERS, SEED CRACKERS, ABERNETHY CRACKERS, FANCY CRACKERS, OYSTER CRACKERS, JUMBLES and SNAPS

AT

J. QUIRK'S Steam Bakery.

All orders from town and country promptly attended to.

Goods delivered at Station or on Steamboats, or in town, free of charge.

JOHN QUIRK.

Ch'town, June 7, 1877.—61

Dry Goods, etc.,

LONDON HOUSE

NOW SELLING,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

to clear the balance of Summer Stock,
in the following Departments, viz:

READY MADE CLOTHING.

DRESS GOODS,

PRINTS,

STRAW GOODS.

Ch'town, June 15, 1877.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

An Attractive Sale of GENERAL DRY GOODS

Messrs. Dorsey & Jost's Old Stand,

QUEEN SQUARE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN WHITE & GREY COTTONS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, JACKETS, PRINTS, LIGHT CAMBRICS, STAYS, ANTIMACASSERS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, & other FANCY GOODS.

Sweeds, Clothings and,

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

TERMS CASH. NO SECOND PRICE.

Charlottetown, June 12, 1877.

Parks' Cotton Yarns.

AWARDED the only Medal, given to
COTTON YARNS of Canadian Manu-
facture, 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 } St. John N. B. } May 23, 77

COTTON SHEETINGS!

SPLENDID VALUE.

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE.

Ch'town, June 15, 1877.—41

DAILY EXAMINER

—SOLD ON—

Streets and in Trains,

AT

2 CENTS PER COPY.

WHOLESALE at the rate of one dol- lar and fifty cents per hundred.

June 13, 1877.—41

GUANO.

50 Bbls. Pacific Guano.

Cheapest and best fertilizer known. For
turnups nothing can beat it.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 5, 1877.—p a tw

THE PROWSE-LAWSON LETTER.

(Published by Request.)

[Private & Confidential.]

REV. S. G. LAWSON:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favour of 6th inst., and have given its contents my most serious consideration.

Since my conversation with you I have had very frank but friendly converse with L. H. DAVIES, G. W. DEBLOIS and W. D. STEWART, in reference to the unnatural strife going on between the Free School Journals and also in regard to the distribution of the public printing, and I cannot but admit one important feature of this trouble; namely, that while there appears to be a good friendly tone between the *Argus*, *Journal* and *Patriot* the *Presbyterian* has for some time past continued to attack them and they write against the *Presbyterian*, while they all support the Government and defend it against the scurrilous attacks of the *Herald* and the other opposition papers, the *Presbyterian* does not give the Government that support and defence which your friends would like to see, and while this state of affairs continues, your friends cannot enforce your claims to the same extent as they otherwise could. It is very apparent to every one that if the old party lines are to be kept up between Liberals and Conservatives (*Protestants*) in our local politics, then the Free School principles will not nor cannot be carried out, for neither party is ever likely to be able to carry on the Government against the other party aided by the Roman Catholics, believing this, my duty is plain, namely, to do my utmost to make the union lately effected as strong and lasting as possible, and to this end to do away with old party feeling and names as much as possible, while at the same time to do all I can to prevent any and every one being oppressed or neglected on account of their former Political Creed. From what I can learn the present Government is very popular among *Protestants* of every name throughout the country, and I only regret that those papers which were very largely instrumental in effecting the union are not to-day more friendly and united in consolidating the party—for if this new party is now fairly represented by the Free School press then it is evident that the Free-School Party which only a few months ago were so strong and united—is simply now a "House divided against itself," and we know the consequence—there appears to be a real healthy and good understanding between all the members of the Government; and, so far as I can learn, among the members of our party, and with W. D. Stewart in particular, I am happy to inform you that I am authorized to tell you that my conversation with Mr. S. was particularly satisfactory, and he is quite willing to meet you half way towards a complete and permanent reconciliation; he appears much more inclined towards a better and more friendly understanding with you than I at all expected, and I have every hope that you will be able to see your way clear to meet Mr. S. in that spirit which will ensure this desirable result, and I trust this can be effected without either of you being asked to do or say anything inconsistent with your positions and self-respect.

And while you may feel it to be your duty to oppose the Dominion Government in future as in the past I believe it can be done much more effectually by a dignified and logical style than by imputing the lowest motives to other journals for not seeing eye to eye with us.

I feel confident that if the course herein suggested is approved and adopted by the *Presbyterian*, its influence will be very materially improved and its circulation increased. Your friends will then have no need to press your claims to a share of the public printing, it will be fairly and freely given by every member of the Government.

In regard to the subject matter of your letter of the 6th inst., I am free to say I consider your victory over your opponent, Campbell, most complete, and I have no doubt he feels it keenly—at the same time I cannot agree with you in thinking it is such a case as would justify the Government in taking up, neither do I think the country generally would endorse such tyrannical conduct as no doubt it would be called by your opponents—it would make Norman Campbell a martyr it is true, but he would also have a martyr's sympathy, principally at your expense, and I really think his dismissal from office just now would have quite a contrary effect to what you intimate. I am quite satisfied no member of the Government approves of his late attack upon you, and further, so far from Mr. S. having had any hand in the matter or being mixed up in it in any way, he condemns it as much as I do, saying, "it must be put a stop to."

Possibly you will, when reading this hurried letter, feel disappointed, but on reflection I trust you will see the reasonableness of the course I suggest; my motive is simply the best interests of all concerned and the Peace, good Government and prosperity of the country, but whether practicable or not remains to be seen—at all events my duty so far is done. I am not anxious nor willing to retain my seat in the Government nor in the House one moment longer than is necessary for the best inter-

ests of the country when I can see that my work is done, I shall cheerfully retire, and when I do, hope to do so with a clear conscience.

I now leave the matter to your careful consideration, hoping, if you consider it possible for a reconciliation to take place, you will drop me a line and suggest or initiate to me means to bring it about.

I remain, yours respectfully,

SAMUEL PROWSE.

Murray Harbor, Jan. 10, 1877.

BEEF.

There is great complaint made in New York that the export of beef to England has had the unpleasant consequence, not only of advancing prices of choice beef in the New York market, but of making the choice article very scarce. This, however, will cure itself in time, though we have not heard of any such result having occurred in Canada. Like every other saleable article of produce, beef will be attracted to where it commands the best prices, whether at home or abroad.

DISSATISFACTION WITH GORTS- CHAKOFF'S LETTER.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent says Prince Gortschakoff's letter has been officially communicated to the other Cabinets. It seems, it has not given such complete satisfaction as was expected. The wording on the points relative to Constantinople and the Dardanelles have not been found quite so clear and precise as to exclude an ambiguous rendering and to set at rest any doubts such as may have prompted the British Government to draw up the well known category stated by Mr. Cross. It seems to have struck the British Government that though Russia asserts she does not covet the possession of Constantinople, still no assurance is given that that city will not eventually be drawn into range of military operations and consequently at any rate be temporarily occupied by the Russians. The essence of the question is thus left unanswered, for whether Russia does or does not covet Constantinople it seems comparatively immaterial. The important thing for the localization of war is that Russia should not seize it. The assurance that the Dardanelles must always be regulated by international agreement also does not touch the real issue which the British Government seems to have in view, namely, the convention closing the Straits to all foreign men-of-war, a nullification of which Russia may well be assumed to aim at. It seems also that the assurances that Russia has no intention to monopolize the settlement of the Eastern question are deemed more vague than they might have been, as they do not state whether the Powers will be consulted before or after the settlement. Other points in the Prince's letter are not deemed quite satisfactory by the British Government and may possibly give rise to further exchange of ideas between it and Russia.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE LAST WEEK.

A leading Liverpool grain circular of Friday reviews the trade of the preceding week as follows:—"The wheat markets were generally steady this week. There were limited deliveries from growers. An improvement of 1s per quarter is noted in some cases. Foreign is little altered, though cargoes off the coast move slowly, and there is some addition to arrivals, making altogether 21 ships for sale. For prompt shipment, with little inquiry Californian was offered rather cheaper. There was a moderate business on the spot. Foreign wheat since Tuesday has been unchanged. Maize has sold in buyers' favor. This market to-day was thinly attended, and transactions in wheat were correspondingly limited, sellers beyond retail quantity making in some instances a concession of 1d per cental on white. Reds are 2d lower than on Tuesday. Flour was dull and unchanged. Corn was in small request, with only a moderate quantity offering. The rate of last week were nearly maintained."

MINING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

We learn from a gentleman of mining experience, who is lately from the island, that work is being pushed very actively in the copper mines of Notre Dame bay. Mr. Ellershausen employs now 600 men at the Betts Cove mine, and expects before summer is over to have 1,000 at work. The yield continues to be satisfactory. At the Tilt Cove mine about 200 men are employed. The ore turned out is of a high quality and there is abundance of it. The product of both these mines goes to Swansea, at a cost, for ocean freight, of 23s. per ton. The Lamacane mine, on Placentia Bay, in the southern part of the island, continues to be a good property and the Port-au-Port lead location of Messrs. Bennett & Mackay, on the west coast, is found to yield well. A British company has just purchased and is about to work a property on Bay of Islands, in the Port-au-Port district, containing white and pink marbles of very handsome appearance. — *Monetary Times*.

News of the World.

UNITED STATES.

A Los Angeles despatch says: A volcanic eruption occurred in the mountains opposite Flaming Wells station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, about sixty miles from Yuina, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. It was preceded by a violent vibration of the earth. About half an hour after a dense volume of smoke and huge boulders were observed to issue from the mountains. It continued in an active state all day, but became nearly passive at nightfall.

The merchants of the principal cities of the United States are raising a fund of \$10,000 to procure supplies for the establishment of a colony at Deisco, on the western shore of Greenland, such colony to be on a basis of operations in future arctic explorations.

Simon Moon, the Clinton county, Ohio, farmer who has been for more than two months engaged in an attempt to starve himself to death, accomplished his object last week and was buried in the coffin that he had thoughtfully provided some weeks in advance. Nothing could dissuade him from his purpose, and it is stated by his friends that for nine weeks he did not swallow a particle of food. He was in comfortable circumstances and his family relations were pleasant, and his purpose was the result of insanity.

As illustrations of the drouth in Southern California, leaving neither grass nor water for animals, 10,000 sheep were recently offered in that section for five cents a head, and in Kern county a man was offered \$8000 for pasturage for 2000 cattle for three months.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A Havana letter states that over 15,000 Spanish soldiers are now in hospital suffering from various diseases. The troops have not been paid for nine months. The Spanish Colonial Bank refuses to furnish any money until the Custom House irregularities are settled.

At Philadelphia, on Sunday, Charles Stringer was arrested by an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to children, and charged with placing his grandson upon a hot stove and burning him badly, assaulting his wife and another grandchild with a hatchet and knife and setting fire to his house.

CHICAGO, June 13.—In an engagement with a band of Comanches, near Lake Quenado, on the 4th of May, four Indians were killed, six squaws and thirty-eight mules and horses captured; and fifteen lodges, with a large supply of powder, lead, dried meats, etc., destroyed. One sergeant killed.

Probably there are not half a dozen hired girls in the United States who don't know which are their rights "out," but the man isn't born yet who can point to one who can explain how the nose of the water pitcher got cracked.

AUSTRALIA.

Private letters from the exhibition in Sydney, N. S. W., show that the Australia market is overcrowded with goods and that the Canadian articles have been literally slaughtered, not bringing first cost. A Montreal sewing machine was awarded a first prize.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There are 166 temperance societies in the English navy.

It is stated that after the close of the Imperial Parliament Sir William Vernon Harcourt will proceed to the United States to collect materials for a biography of his father-in-law, the late John Lothrop Motley.

A return just issued shows that the total number of Parliamentary electors on the register is in English counties, 785,343; Welsh counties, 65,244; English cities and boroughs, 1,417,834; and Welsh boroughs, 66,882. There are besides 13,458 university electors, of whom 4,734 are connected with Oxford, 5,981 with Cambridge, and 1,743 with London University. The Irish county electors number 173,919; and the city and borough electors 53,958; in addition to which there are 2,293 on the register as electors for Trinity College, Dublin. Scotland has 88,594 county, 192 burgh, and 10,865 university electors. Manchester, with 63,938 electors, retains the distinction of being the largest constituency in the country. Next comes Birmingham, with 61,756 electors; Glasgow is third, with 60,570; and Liverpool is fourth, with 59,667.

CANADA.

The *Montreal Gazette* of last Friday, in its financial article, referring to the condition of the money market and transactions at Bank meetings, says:—"In forecasting the future, but one opinion was expressed at all the meetings—that everything depends upon the extent of the crop reaped this summer. The lumber trade may, possibly, change for the better before the year is out, but this is a contingency not to be relied upon. As yet it cannot be said that the crops have received serious injury in any part of the Provinces, although rain is sorely needed in Quebec and Eastern Ontario. In the western peninsula, however, the crop prospects are unusually brilliant and give rise to the most sanguine anticipations. If the country is blessed with a bountiful harvest, there is no doubt of an improvement in business, and we may look forward to this consummation, unless some disaster overtakes the crops before autumn."