

# The Examiner.

VOL. 1.

W. L. COTTON  
Editor & Manager.

MONDAY EVENING

NOVEMBER 26 1877.

NO. 166

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.

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

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.  
OF ENGLAND.

Capital -- Two Millions Sterling.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, and Produce also, on Vessels on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences.

Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),  
Agent for Prince Edward Island  
June —

H. VINNICOMBE,  
PIANO FORTE REGULATOR

ALL parties leaving their orders for Tuning at Bremner Bros. will receive the best attention.

All who have Pianos in Charlottetown would do well to have them tuned by the year, keeping their instruments in perfect order all the time.

A visit once a year at least will be made to all parts of the Island, or often if required  
Ch'town, July 18, 1877.

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.

ARRAERS 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.

VIOLIN CLASS.

MR. VINNICOMBE has opened a Violin Class over Mr. Fletcher's Music Store. Ages of pupils preferred—from Eleven to Fifteen years.

Terms—\$10 a quarter, half in advance. Twenty-four Lessons a quarter; each Lesson one hour's duration.

Orders for TUNING may be left at the above Store.

October 13, '77.

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 & JO HAWKESBURY; HANFORD BROS., St. John.

F. W. HALE

ONLY DIRECT LINE  
TO BOSTON.

Steamers Carroll 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., Agents.

Ch'town, June 7, 1877

Parks' Cotton Yarns.

AWARDED the only Medal, given for 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.

Excursion Tickets.  
TO BOSTON AND RETURN

PER

STEAMERS CARROLL & WORCESTER,

For \$15.00.

CARVELL BROS

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.

STADACONA

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

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, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self Abuse; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Trembling, Premature Old Age, and After Taking many other diseases that lead to Inanity 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 everyone. Address WM. GRAY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Sold in Charlottetown by W. R. Watson, P. Fraser, C. D. Rankin, Dr. Dodd, and a Apothecaries' Hall, and by all druggists anywhere.

ROBERT YOUNG

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per S. S. Prince Edward,

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

NEW GOODS,

Which he is offering at

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES

October 1, 1877.

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

Strong. Fine Flavor.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

—AT—

BEER & SONS

For Sleigh Builders.

ALL YOU WANT TO BUY:—

Steel, Iron, Bolts,

Screws, Paint, Runners,

Shafts, Trimmings, &c

—AT—

LOWEST PRICES!

—AT—

BEER & SONS.

Oct. 25, 1877.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of Correspondents.

TO HON. D. DAVIES AND DR. M'INTYRE.

Sirs,—For the last eighteen months several letters appeared in the columns of the different newspapers, showing that farmers are dissatisfied with the manner in which the Dominion Government is holding back the working of the Act of Weights and Measures in P. E. Island.

Now, sirs, you are well aware that the Act of 1873, with its subsequent amendments, was extended to P. E. I., coming into operation 1st July, 1876, and at the same time Section 2nd of the former Acts of the Province of P. E. I. respecting Weights and Measures, were severally repealed.

At Montague Bridge, when shippers or buyers come to port, they will immediately ask for an assayer or an inspector, in order to prepare a tub as a measure for potatoes, they are informed by middlemen that there is no inspector—that the old Act is repealed, and the new one did not come into operation. The skipper, then, has no alternative but to cut his own tub as large as the dictates of his conscience will allow him—no one to make him afraid. And in the same way the grain is bartered away—no one to correct or inspect the scales—and when farmers complain, we are consoled by telling us that there is no redress for our grievance, but that there must be a ring somewhere. In this manner the poor farmer is fleeced of his hard and honest toil and labor. Never before on this Island was there such wholesale injustice practiced as has been for the last eighteen months, and our representatives will treat us with silent contempt. We read a great deal about Free Trade vs. Protection, but where is the protection for our farmers at the present moment, for unjust weights and unjust measures. You will scarcely meet with a farmer but will tell you that he has lost a bushel or two of his load. With patience we wait for a reply.

Yours Respectfully,

A FARMER.

King's County, Nov. 10, 1877.

P. S.—I fear that the farmers will receive very little consideration from the Queen's Printer for their grievances. He will tell them the Act is lame, and very likely they must put up with this state of affairs for some time to come. A. F.

WILL THE WAR BECOME EUROPEAN?

We hear little of what is done in Germany, but the little that is heard shows how wary and watchful she is and creates in other countries feelings of evil and much uneasiness. We frequently hear of the preparations against the worst which which Austria is said to be making, and doubt is often expressed as to what her policy would be, should the war become general or should Russia obtain a permanent hold of Bulgaria; but one of the most startling events of the month is that the London Morning Post, a paper which usually speaks for the ruling classes in England, has come out openly in favour of England going to the aid of Turkey. If the English Government have resolved to take no active part in this war, and to do nothing to prevent the absorption of Turkey by Russia, they will continue, as they have done, to watch the Russian progress passively, but if they have any idea of interfering the Post truly says they should take action while yet Turkey has some strength left. On Nov. 2nd the Post said:—

If Russia has spoken falsely to our faces—and she has; if Russia has brought not prosperity into a miserable Bulgaria but ruin and fratricidal hate into a peaceful and prosperous Bulgaria—and she has done this; if Russia has against her now not only the interests of England but the conscience of humanity, that very 'humanitarianism' which was her cloak, then we say the time is gone for sitting still.

Self sacrifice may have been necessary, or may have been thought so when it was fancied that humanity was to be the gainer. Self-sacrifice is a stupidity and a crime when we are asked to fling away the prestige of our empire, the priceless possessions won for us by the best and truest of our race, merely in order to allow a corrupt and faithless tyranny to extend its sway and to prepare new corruption and new aggressions. In other days, at least, the mere tale of Turkish bravery, of the patriotism of those brave and simple hearted peasants—be they Moslems ten times over, they are men and gallant ones—would have sent the blood throbbing in every breast in union with Ghazi Osman's heroic garrison and Ghazi Moukhtar's broken but conquered files. It was the story of Spain's patriotic insurrection against the Napoleon invasion which kindled that stern resolve in England which never faded or sank until the oppressor of nations was crushed at Waterloo. Yet the Guerillas had not a holier cause than those fathers and husbands who pushed back the Cossack to the fatal Aladji Dagh, and still fling back the countless hosts which rush up the slopes of Plevna. Are we to wait until, if so it must be, those patriotic armies have been decisively outnumbered and borne down? Are we to sit still while the mere touch of

our right hand would turn the balance against unmasked hypocrisy and convicted lust of power? Germany dare not move, even now, for fear of France and Austria. Italy would be quiet, indeed, with British fleets in the Mediterranean. The Muscovites are already hard pushed to break the Turkish resistance. What would the Muscovite venture for a moment were the Turks to be guarded by the Power which could support fifty British regiments such as stormed the Alma and held Lukerman, by hundreds of thousands, if need were, of fierce auxiliaries drawn from the 40,000,000 of our Moslem subjects in Hindostan?

Following this up on November 3rd, it said:—

"So long as Plevna hold out England has the deciding voice in the Eastern question. Were disaster to fall upon the Turkish arms the control of Europe and Asia would pass over to the Russo-German confederacy, and would be exercised for the benefit of Russo-German interests alone. According to rational calculation this is no more than a simple summary of the situation in the East at the present moment. Let us, however, endeavor to establish the converse proposition—that the interests of England must be untouched by grave calamity to the Ottoman Empire, and that it will be as possible for the British Government to defeat hostile combinations after the triumph of Russia as before it. In this matter we need only to look to considerations of pure expediency, and nothing but pure expediency. As is now universally admitted, 'humanitarianism' has nothing to do with the subject; or, if it has, tends to bear most strongly against the Russian aggression. We have only to ask, what will be the position of Great Britain and what its powers of enforcing its policy in the event of a final overthrow of the Ottoman Empire? Could we hope single-handed in that contingency, to interfere with the successful execution of any arrangement whatever which might have the support of Germany and Russia? Could we hope to find an ally or allies capable of assisting us in our opposition to an arrangement hostile and prejudicial to our interests? It is evident that for us the 'Eastern difficulty' must narrow itself down to these two points.

ENGLAND CANNOT AFFORD TO WAIT.

We have, then, we are sorry to avow, no hesitation in saying that this country would be unable single-handed to thwart any policy which had gained the support of the Russian and German governments, and we may take for granted that Russia will insist upon nothing which is not sanctioned by Prince Bismarck. Whatever scheme of mutual aggrandisement and co-operation may have recommended themselves at Berlin and St. Petersburg, this country can have nothing to say. We shall be a day too late. If Russia is to get Armenia and the declared or practical sovereignty of the Balkan Peninsula, in return for similar good service to Germany, the British Government will be helpless in the face of the transaction. No forces at the disposal of the country would be competent to recover from the invaders those vantage grounds from the outnumbered armies of Ghazi Osman and Ghazi Moukhtar has been swept away. We could not land 250,000 soldiers in Bulgaria by an exertion, and we should have allowed ourselves to be deprived of the service of far more than a quarter of a million auxiliaries. Austria might feebly strive to alter the arrangement in her own favor, but Austria would never venture to move against a united Russia and Germany. Italy would stand completely at the disposal of the Northern Powers, and might readily threaten Austro-Hungarian interests in a very sensible way in case of the Hapsburgs proving recalcitrant to the plans of the prepondering members of the 'alliance of the three Empires.' We should literally have to fold our arms and accept whatever might be in store for us.

THE REASON WHY.

Returning, then, to our original question, we would ask how, supposing our interests to be assailed by any arrangements in the East or in the West, we are to maintain our rights in the absence of an ally. It cannot be too clearly remembered that the fall of Turkey would not only deprive us of Turkey, but of Austria. Austria, which already distrusts our apparently incurable optimism, and which makes terms with Russia and Germany in consequence, will certainly not risk whatever advantages she may obtain, merely in order to render a good service to England. If we let the moment of favourable action pass we certainly need not look to Austria to help us in a moment doubly unpropitious for her. Such must be the result of the conquest of Turkey by the Russian aggression.

"THE PRESENT IS THE MOMENT TO STRIKE."

On the other hand were we to intervene while the Ottoman strength is still unbroken, we should simply have the game in our own hands. Austria, which dreads the victory of Pan-Islamism, would be openly or covertly on our side. Germany, as we have said before, would be unable to move so long as Russia was still straining every nerve against Turkey. Germany alone would be apprehensive of France and Austria. Our alliance with Turkey would mean unlimited supplies for carrying on the war, and unlimited soldiers to make use of those supplies. Our Indian Mussulmans would be fanatics in such a cause. In fact Russia would at once see that the chances of victory had fled. On financial grounds