

# The Examiner.

VOL. 1.

W. L. COTTON,  
Manager & Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING,

JULY 28, 1877. NO. 62

## 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 SHEDIAC 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 8 o'clock.

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 8 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 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., 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 four 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 wky

## 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.

## 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 other if required Ch'town, July 18, 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  
St. John, N. B.

## QUEBEC & GULF PORTS



### Steamship Company!

"SECRET," CAPT. DAVIDSON.

"MIRAMICHI," CAPT. BAQUET.

WILL LEAVE as follows, from PICTOU (after arrival of Monday Afternoon Train from Halifax) every Monday Midnight; SHEDIAC (after arrival of Tuesday Train from St. John and Halifax) every Tuesday Afternoon; CHARLOTTETOWN, every Tuesday Morning; SUMMERSIDE every Tuesday.

Pashebar, Perce, 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 IS ON SALE

AT THE STORES OF

Henry A. Harvie, Theoph. L.

Chappelle, and T. O'Connell.

Price Only 2 Cents.

June 27, 1877.—her li

## SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED.

Mr. John D. Fullerton

WANTS 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

## CORNER BEEF, COOKED

—IN—

### 2 and 4-pound TINS and by the Pound.

All who have used it know of its excellence.

FOR SALE AT  
BEER & GOFF'S.

June 19.

### TO PLEASURE SEEKERS!

A FIRST-CLASS PLEASURE BOAT, of about Eight Tons Capacity, suitable for Pleasure Parties, Picnics, Fishing or Moonlight Excursions (capable of seating 50 persons) can be engaged by the day or hour, with or without man in charge, by applying to  
GEO. COOMBS,  
July 13—1m Lord's Wharf.

## 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 —

## 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,  
CHAWFORD LINDSAY,  
Secretary

July 5 1877

## 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,  
Grafton Prince and Grafton streets  
Ch'town, 27, 1877.—6m

## 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

## Correspondence.

Editor Daily Examiner:

One of our city papers, the *Patriot*, in a few words, has advocated cheap baths for the public near the city. This is a move in the right direction, and worthy of the immediate and careful consideration of our people. Even Summerside has beaten us in the race for health, and Souris also—the former having a bathing house within easy reach, for the cheap use of any who wish, and the latter place has one attached to one of its Hotels, which is more than any of ours can boast of. Other cities have them, and find them both profitable and beneficial; and, even if it did not pay, the speculation might be undertaken by the city for the good of the inhabitants, many of whom do not care about bathing on the shore, and others who cannot walk the distance necessary now, but who would bathe in the harbor had they the proper attendance and safety, for which they would be quite willing to pay the reasonable rate of five (5) cents proposed.

A connected and substantial row of bathing houses, and yet of cheap material, might be had for about a thousand (\$1,000) dollars, with all the necessary belongings, and attendants could be had, we should think, for five (\$500) hundred more; but these figures may err slightly, and we would be happy to hear from any practical man in our midst and others who may wish to take up the idea and carry it out to a visible existence.

AQUA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1873.

President Hayes recently declared that there is no intention on the part of the Administration to annex Mexico; that we do not want more territory, and that, if we did, we should probably choose to extend our possessions northward rather than southward. Indeed, the President has more than once signified his approval of making Canada part of the United States. Whatever he wishes, however, there is an evident prospect that the necessity will be forced upon us of taking possession of the northern States of Mexico in view of the anarchy prevailing there.

A rather questionable exhibition of clemency to prisoners occurred on the 4th of July when the Secretary of the Navy gave orders for the liberation of all persons belonging to the naval service confined in the prisons of the Weathersfield, Conn.; Mac Island, Cal., New York City, and other places, as well as on board various vessels, so that on the morning of July 5th the naval service had not a prisoner in custody. About 30 were released, some of whom had nearly served out their sentences. Those whose sentences had included both a dishonorable discharge and imprisonment were released with the usual allowance of \$20, while those confined for trivial offences were restored to duty in the navy. No day could be more fitting for the exercise of such leniency which, if properly appreciated, will result in good; but there is a risk in setting criminals free—they too often return to their wallowing.

The Cabinet has lately been considering Capt. Howgate's proposition to establish a colony in an extreme northern latitude, as a basis of operations for scientific investigation, as far as possible toward the North Pole. Although no definite announcement has been made concerning it, it is generally understood that the administration favors the scheme.

Of all office-holders effected by the recent order forbidding United States officers to engage in active political interests, Postmasters feel it the most. The Postmaster General is the daily recipient of letters from these persons in all parts of the country asking all manner of absurd questions—if they can be permitted to sign their names to articles calling caucuses, etc.

Ex-Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana, has been in this city in consultation with Gen. Butler, with whom he left a curious memento that we shall be likely to hear from. It is one of the miniature coffins, with its appropriate trappings, that were received during election times in certain States as a new style of death-warrant under specified contingencies. Butler considers it a great acquisition, and will use it for effect on the floor of the House of Representatives next winter in his grand speech on Southern affairs.

We have reached the superlative degree of hot, sultry weather; but there will probably be no retrograde movement in it for two months yet. M. M. W.

The *Quebec Mercury*, which has been a supporter of the present Ottawa Government, is, like Senator Macpherson, a disappointed believer in Grit purity. The *Mercury* has already got to the point of thinking the self-styled Reformers as bad as their predecessors; it will presently see that they are a trifle worse. The *Mercury* says: "The true offence of the Government now at Ottawa is that, entering office on the ground of the shortcoming of their predecessors, they have in office in no respect improved upon the practice of the Conservatives. It is perfectly true, as stated by Senator Macpherson, that all they have done in office in reference to the finances of the country is to change surpluses into deficits, and to increase taxation, while thereby yielding the country no results. It is also perfectly true that Mr. Cartwright cannot escape the consequences of any miscalculation or mistake of his own by the easy process of blaming his predecessors."

The *Montreal Gazette* has the following: "In a leading village of Shefford, an honest Scotch farmer was asked by a prominent storekeeper if he had been to the picnic Saturday. 'Ou, aye,' replied Angus, 'and a gran' affair it was.' 'Was John there?' 'Ou, aye, and our hale kintra side.' 'Ah, yes,' replied the trader, 'straws show how the wind blows.' 'Dinna speak of straws, man, wian hale stocks are whurrin' in the win.'"

PRESS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.—The last meeting of the members of the Press, and other friends favorable to the movement, for giving the Press Association of Canada a suitable reception on the 3rd and 4th of August next, will be held at the *Patriot* office on Tuesday evening, the 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m. Friends to whom subscription lists were sent, will please have them ready to present at this meeting. Persons wishing to aid in this matter can leave their contributions at any of the newspaper offices.

J. H. FLETCHER, Sec'y.

IN RELATION to the Mediterranean reinforcements there seems to be a general feeling in the press that the preparations are greater than required by such a comparatively insignificant measure as the despatch of a reinforcement of 3,000 men to Malta. Reports concerning military preparations continue. It is stated that two infantry regiments will be dispatched from Chatham to the Mediterranean. All the corps in the Chatham garrison are being raised to their full war strength. It is understood that a detachment of the Army Service Corps, stated at Shorncliffe, has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Gibraltar. The Duke of Cambridge visited Woolwich to-day, and inspected the third battalion of the rifle brigade, recently brought up to the full war strength of 900, of whom only 100 are recruits.

PEOPLE have now learned enough to see that when a man occupying Dr. Tupper's position in the House of Commons is set upon day after day by the Reform organs of Ontario, there is some potent reason besides the love of the public weal at the bottom of the matter. As Mr. John A. Macdonald and as Sir John Macdonald had years of abuse heaped upon him, so may Dr. Tupper or any other Conservative politician expect the same treatment at the hands of the great pipe and small barrel organs. As to the damage done to Sir John in the eyes of the public, witness the demonstrations of joy and gladness with which he is received wherever he goes. The dissection to which Dr. Tupper is subjected so frequently shows people how clever a man, how bright a star has arisen, and those who read the Doctor's speeches, the *Globe's* comments upon them, his replies, and the *Globe's* "mistatements," if they search into the facts of the case, will surely acquit him of that journal's charges, and view that organ through a darker mist than before. —*Brampton Conservator*.

A THEORY respecting the hard times has been started in the American press, which certainly is an ingenious one.

It was held at the time when labour-saving machinery came into general use, that the number of persons employed at manual labour would not be lessened by it, the theory then being that new employments would be created. The new hard times theory directly contravenes this theory, the contention being that labour-saving machinery has tended to disperse with manual labour as well as to put the production of goods far ahead of the consumption, in other words to manufacture more than can be used. In 1838 two hundred and thirty-one operatives were required to do the work in the Boot cotton mill at Lowell, Mass. By working 76 1/2 hours per week they were enabled to work the machinery to its full capacity. In 1876, by the aid of improved machinery, ninety persons, working only 60 hours per week, were able to manufacture a larger number of yards of cloth. In this instance one person does the work of more than three persons, the time being estimated by hours. Statements made in regard to other kinds of manufacturing show almost as great a reduction of laborers. Only half as many men were required to manufacture the boots and shoes sold in the United States in 1877 as were needed to manufacture them in 1860. A similar statement in relation to the manufacture of stoves was given at a convention of stove-makers held in St. Louis last season; in the manufacture of straw goods three hundred hands do the work that required a thousand hands only a few years ago. It appears certain that one farmer can produce more corn and grain by the aid of machines than two men could thirty years ago. Since the establishment of co-operative dairies, it is plain that one person can make as much butter and cheese as ten could when the work was done by hand. One street sweeping machine does the work of a hundred men, while one nail machine performs the labor of a thousand. Every grain elevator erected causes a hundred grain shovellers to be discharged, while a steam drill renders useless the work of a hundred hand drills. These statistics, and others of a similar kind, are set out at length in the last number of the *North American Review*. If not convincing, they are at least interesting at this juncture.