

# The Examiner.

VOL. 1.

W. L. COTTON  
Editor & Manager.

MONDAY MORNING

NOVEMBER 5 1877. NO. 148

**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 Provinces.

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.

Shop and Warehouse to Let.

THAT Shop and Warehouse corner of Water and Pownall Street formerly occupied by the late N. RANKIN. Terms made known on application to C. D. RANKIN, Druggist

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.

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.

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 3 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 6 o'clock.

Agents: ALMON & MACINTOSH, Halifax; NOONAN & DAVIES, PICTOU; A GRANT & CO, Hawkesbury; HANFRED BROS., St. John.

F. W. HALES

**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

**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 4PLY IN ALL COLORS.

Wm. Parks & Son,

WM. PARKS & SON,

Excursion Tickets.  
TO BOSTON AND RETURN

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.

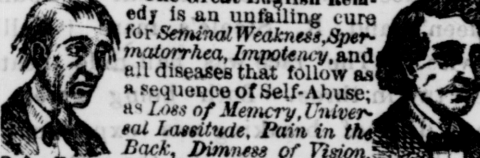
Five per Cent. on or before the Eleventh day of May, 1878.

By order of the Board.

CRAWFORD LINDSAY,  
Secretary

1877

DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



The Great English Remedy is an infallible cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse, or Loss of Memory, Urinary Calculus, 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.

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

WANTED,

THE Highest Cash price paid for

Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

ROBERT BRIDGES.

26—tu&fr tf

**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.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of the late EDNA CHURCHILL of Rustico, deceased, intestate. All parties owing the said Estate are requested to pay forthwith, and parties having claims against Estate are required to file same, duly proved, without delay.

J. S. CARVELL,  
Administrator.

Charlottetown, Oct. 3, 1877—m

FRAUDS OF ENGLISH DETECTIVES.

It is discouraging to find it clearly proved that the English detectives have conspired with noted swindlers to plunder the public. The sporting journals were freely used to advertise and recommend a "Discretionary Turf Investment Society," and this brought in sometimes from £12,000 to £15,000 a week, from dupes who entrusted their money to sharpers. One Madame De Goucourt was "relieved" of from £8,000 to £10,000 sterling of her superfluous cash. She had a couple of swindlers arrested, and sent to penal servitude.

No sooner was this done than they "peached," and three of the best known detectives in England—Drusclivitch, who had most of the distinguished foreign business to attend to, and Palmer and Meiklejohn, who had charge of the Great Midland Railroad police arrangements—were arrested and ultimately brought to the dock. Benson and Kerr declared they were on the most intimate terms with the detectives—indeed, good proof of this was given by the fact that their headquarters were in the neighborhood of Scotland Yard. The detectives informed them when trouble was threatening, their letters being couched in the most familiar terms. Meiklejohn in particular had been of active assistance to his "Dear Bill" Kerr during the latter's fraudulent career of four or five years, blackmailing him therefore to the extent of some £1,500, and never losing sight of the profitable thief.

The contrivances adopted to defeat the ends of justice were bold and startling, including the forging of despatches to high officials, personation, etc. Besides the detectives Meckeljohn, who is a sturdy Scotchman, and the two others above mentioned, the name of Chief Inspector Clarke is mixed up with the affairs. Drusclivitch is said to be a Bulgarian, and a great linguist; Kerr, a young man of 27, whose swindles netted £4,000 a year, and who spent it all on high living; Palmer is comparatively obscure, but Benson is a most noted character; a London correspondent of the World says of him:—

His father is a well-to-do merchant in Paris. Benson's aliases would fill an academy catalogue. He has been the Marquis Montrose, Count de Montague, Count de Montargo and what not. Dabbled in journalism, being one of the editors of the Paris Gaulois and the author—and finisher—of two papers in the Isle of Wight. Committed some forgeries, and passed himself off on the Lord Mayor of London as *Maire* of a French town, who had lost his purse, victimizing the Lord Mayor out of £200. Pretends to be a contractor, though I doubt if he is, and says that penal servitude—he is in for a fifteen-years' term for the De Goucourt fraud—is a horrible thing, as doubtless it is. Why, I doubt the sincerity of his penitence is this: The Mms. De Goucourt charges could have been laid by the return of the money, or of a major portion of it, but Benson's father refused positively to help to make up the £10,000 needed to silence the prosecutrix. Benson and his pals had money enough to make up the sum, but wished to "waste" as little of it as possible, so Benson concocted a letter to his father from the supposititious father of one of his fellow-prisoners, in which the supposititious father said that, having visited his own wealthy son in prison, he had been so impressed with the grief and agony of mind displayed by Benson that he had resolved to write to his father to implore him to do what he himself proposed doing, viz., to subscribe £1,000 towards raising the amount required to secure the withdrawal of the charge.

The swindlers had a lawyer in their pay, named Froggat, a "sleak, pretty, pink and white man, with a big diamond ring, hair brushed within an inch of its life, and a nice white hand. He has been a lawyer with a large practice in the Bow street court."

The discovery that the detectives of Scotland Yard—the man who were even charged with the safety of Sovereigns, of the Prince of Wales, etc.—were allied with noted swindlers, has given an extraordinary shock to the British public, and some of the New York papers find some consolation in the fact that English detectives and swindlers are quite as bad as their confederates on this continent. The discovery, will, however, do good. It has cast light on the "horror" and morals of the turf, the gullibility of the public, and the rottenness of at least one branch of the public service.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH—His Lordship Chief-Justice Hagarty summed up very fully in the Williams' wife murder case, taking an hour and a half to deliver his charge. His Lordship gave the case into the hands of the jury, who brought in a verdict of guilty, and strongly recommended Williams to mercy. The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 30th of November.

A Virginia despatch to San Francisco says on Monday a number of convicts in the penitentiary of Carson seized Mathewson's Deputy Warden, and holding him before them to intimidate the guards from firing, made a rush for the gate. Mathewson three times ordered the guards to fire. They finally obeyed, and severely wounded Mathewson and two of the convicts, when the others surrendered.

The nomination of Mr. J. Welsh, for the English mission, occasions much surprise and comment in Washington. He is a brother of William Welsh, late Indian Commissioner, 72 years old, made a large fortune importing sugar, and is well known as President of the Centennial Board of Finance.

A WOMAN WARRIOR—ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

(Correspondence of the Times.)

On the 3rd of September began the advance on Bjela. Those of the force encamped in front of Rasgrad, marched out under the command of Achmet Eyoub, and proceeded by various roads in the direction of Kacelyevo. Here the Russians had strongly entrenched themselves in front of the Kara-Lom.

On the night of the 5th the right wing, under Fuad Pasha, reached Costanza, while the centre, under Nedjib, occupied Sole-riek. Meanwhile, ever since the 31st August, Sabit had been creeping along from Karahassankoff, over the hills at the back, and along the valley of the river past Bekerin Yenikoi, in the same direction. On Thursday, the 6th, a combined attack on Kacelyevo was carried out in excellent style. The Russians defended themselves extremely well, and made most of the advantages of their position; but it was manifest they were outnumbered. The Turks showed good courage, and advanced with coolness against a very heavy artillery fire, delivered with admirable precision. The enemy had entrenched themselves in three lines but the first was soon carried. The second was more obstinately contested, and here occurred probably, one of the most extraordinary episodes of the war.

As the Russians began to waver and their fire to slacken as the Turks pressed forward with increased vigor, a young Russian officer was seen standing just behind one of their batteries waving his sword and boldly encouraging his men to stand their ground. Over and over again he rallied the troops who were pouring out of the trench, but it was no use, it was not in his power alone to stem the tide of victory. His men, animated by his example, turned and held their own for a few minutes, but the fire was too heavy for any human thing to stay and live. They could not bear it. They fell on their knees and entreated him to fly, but not an inch would he stir, and at last he stood for more than a minute absolutely alone, save for the dying and the dead in heaps around him.

It could only end one way amid the storm of bullets which were raining round him thick as hail; one at last found its way to that noble heart, and he fell dead. As the Turks swept over the parapet and dashed past the spot where he lay, the colonel struck by the boy's extraordinary courage and devotion, gave orders that he should be decently buried. In the evening he reported to the commander-in-chief that the body was that of a girl. I give this most astounding declaration of the colonel upon the authority of one of the English officers on the Serdar's staff, who tells me that he was actually present when it was made. It seems almost incredible; but, true or false, no braver heart ever beat than now sleeps in that little grave on the sunny slope of Kacelyevo.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.—A small lake at Black River Hill, Shubenacadie, discharged its waters in less than three hours. On Saturday morning, the 20th inst., about 8 o'clock, several parties living in the vicinity were, by an unusual sound, attracted to the lake, which was never known to be dry but once before, and that sixty years ago. This lake is situated on Dr. David Kentie's land and is about 800 yards in circumference, and about 200 feet from the level of Rock Brook, into which it was discharged. And, strange to say, the outlet occurred at the highest part of the ground, and the water rushed through a subterranean passage under the interval and the body of Rock Brook, until it struck the bank on the opposite side of the brook, seven feet below the surface of the ground, and continued to flow or force its way upwards to a considerable height. This lake was about thirty feet deep and the water fell five feet in fifteen minutes. From where the water in the lake broke through, to the opposite bank, whence it flowed into the brook, was about three hundred rods distance.—*Truth Sun.*

An India correspondent says all Hindoos are charitable by nature, and most families have crowds of hungry hangers-on, even in the best of times, but with the present famine the family burdens have been greatly added to. In going through a street of the most wealthy part of the towns it is common to see at almost every house a number of poor people collected waiting for the daily dole of food. In this way the natives have been doing quietly and unostentatiously a great deal to help their poorer brethren in the struggle for life.

England tends to become less and less a land of wheat-growers and more a fruit-bearing country. It is noticed by Mr. Giffon, in his report to the Board of Trade, that in one year the orchards of Great Britain have increased to the extent of 6000 acres, whereas the wheat grown in 1877 was, though more than last year, still much below the ordinary average. The decline is about 8 per cent. The stock of horses in the country is increasing, while horned cattle are decreasing, thanks to cattle plague, foot and mouth disease, and scarcity of fodder, which makes grazing an exceedingly risky business and threatens to make it a very unpopular one.

Henry Osborne had his skull smashed at Dorchester, N. B., by a companion who mistook him for one of a crowd who had attacked them both. Osborne belonged to this city, and is not expected to live.