

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1877.

NO. 169.

ROBERT YOUNG

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

Per S. S. Prince Edward,

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT

NEW GOODS,

Which he is offering at

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES

October 1, 1877.

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

Strong. Fine Flavor.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

-AT-

BEER & SONS

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 of 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 --

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.

ARRIERS 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.

TO BE LET.

FIRST-RATE CELLAR -- 8-foot wall. Also, a Room suitable for Sample Show Room. Enquire on the premises.

N. L. HERBERT.

2 doors north "the Brenan Corner."

Nov. 22-81

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 & McNEILL, Halifax. HOSMER & DAVIES, PICTOU. GILMORE & CO., HAWKESBURY. HANFORD 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., Agents.

Ch'town, June 7, 1877

VASES!

6 Dozen Pairs Handsome

Fancy Vases,

From 50 Cents per Pair, upwards.

-ALSO-

A Fine Selection of

Flower Centres and Lustres.

JUST RECEIVED.

WM. W. WELLNER.

Nov. 13, 1877.-41 Preslv

COAL VASES, Handsome and Cheap!

BEER & SONS

Oct 25, 1877.

Excursion Tickets. TO BOSTON AND RETURN

PER STEAMERS CARROLL & WORCESTER.

For \$15.00.

CARVELL BROS

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 Memory, Unsteady Gait, Dimness of Vision, Back, Dimness of Vision, 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. R. Watson, P. Fraser, C. D. Rankin, Dr. Doid, and a Apothecaries' Hall, and by all drug gists anywhere.

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.

WM. PARKS & SON.

STEAM COOKING.

MAYO'S STEAM CULINARY BOILER!

ALL the condensed steam is carried back into the boiler--preventing unpleasant odors in the kitchen. Meat, vegetables, puddings, &c., may all be cooked at the same time, without mingling the flavors, while each article retains all its strength and aroma, and is more palatable and nutritious than when cooked by any other mode.

On exhibition and for sale at BEER & GIFFS.

CARD.

MR. D. McRAE, a teacher of upwards of 25 years experience in the Province of Ontario, ex-Superintendent of Schools for the Township of Kingston, intends (if sufficient encouragement offers) to open, during the winter months, Evening Classes, in Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra and Elocution.

Mr. McRae would give his earnest attention to Posting Books, Making out Accounts, Collecting, &c. Apply at 124 Kent Street.

Two permanent boarders can be accommodated. Ch'town, Nov. 15, 1877--

MORTGAGE SALE.

To be Sold, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of FEBRUARY, 1878 at the Court House in Charlottetown, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, of the same day, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of January, 1860, and made between PETER McLENNIS and Mary his wife, of the one part, and JOHN KNIGHT, now deceased, of the other part--All that Piece and Parcel of Land being part of Township No. 43, and situated near the head of Souris River, bounded on the west and north by land then in occupation of Donald McCormack, and on the east by land then in the possession of Angus McDonald, and on the south by Souris River--containing fifty-one acres of land, being the farm then and until lately in occupation of the said Peter McLenis, together with all the Buildings and Appurtenances connected therewith.

For terms and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod. Dated 9th day of November 1877. JAMES McFARLANE, EDWARD J. HODGSON, VERNON H. KNIGHT Trustees and Devises under the will of the late John Knight. Nov. 10-t sale

The O'Donoghue Amnesty.

WHY IT WAS ANNOUNCED AT THE PRESENT TIME--MR. BLAKE'S INCONSISTENCY.

(By Special Telegraph from the Mail Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 23.--The announcement that an amnesty has been granted to O'Donoghue after the almost fiendish manner in which he was denounced by the late Minister of Justice, Hon. Edward Blake, has taken everyone by surprise. The first inkling of an anticipated pardon was from a speech made by Mr. Devlin, who was in Ottawa a few days, and upon going to Quebec, thus referred to the matter:-- "An application has been made by the Dominion Government to the Imperial authorities for an amnesty to O'Donoghue, and the news of the latter having been granted may reach this country in a very few days."

Naturally enough people were curious to know the ins and the outs of the matter, politicians, as a general thing, disbelieving Mr. Devlin's assertions, as Mr. Blake, both in 1876 and 1877, declared upon his responsibility as a Minister of the Crown that it would be utterly impossible for the Government to recommend clemency in his case. In 1876, speaking upon the subject and opposing Mr. Costigan's motion, said (see Hansard, March 25th, page 799):--

"What was the attitude of the three chief actors at that time? On the one hand they found O'Donoghue leading an insurrection against Her Majesty's subjects, while the others were found on the opposite side. The act of O'Donoghue on that occasion was such as precluded the House from taking a favorable view of his case."

Again: "The House is bound to consider the whole position and attitude of any person to whom it was prepared to extend the prerogative of mercy. I maintain that the conduct of O'Donoghue was such as to disentitle him to any favorable consideration at the hands of this House, or of the Crown."

Again: "I do not think the House would be disposed to say that it would be the duty of the Government to institute an inquiry into the facts alleged by O'Donoghue in his letter, in order that justice might be done. And yet it seems that the Ministry not

Professor of Music, Sir... Arranged the elections were on the 20th, but arranged to have the amnesty dated back to the 20th of September. This is another crushing commentary on the hypocrisy of the men who mouthed it concerning the prerogative of Parliament. The motion of Mr. Costigan for a pardon on two occasions was voted down by a Government majority, first of one hundred and second of forty-five; while the ex-Minister of Justice declared that the possibility of a favorable view being taken of the case. Then Mr. Blake got out of the way, and his successor in office did the job, not to help poor O'Donoghue, but to help poor Mr. McKenzie's Government. The fact that an amnesty was applied for was suppressed while Mr. Laurier and his friends were appealing to the Protestants of Drummond to elect him, because he was opposed to clerical or national influences of any kind. But it now published to assist him in securing the Irish votes in Quebec East. He will not get them, however, as he has already mortally insulted every Irishman in the division.

The Perils of the Poor.

Men of means, who have money to purchase every luxury which heart can crave, are most emphatic in their condemnation of the poor when they are driven into excesses. The rich, who prate of their morality, and contrast their conduct with that of the poor ignore the fact that they have no excuse for crime--that they have merely to wish for a purchasable commodity and it is theirs. Not so with the poor workman who has to support a family. To procure the common necessities of life, even in prosperous times, when the demand for labor is great, the humble workman must constantly exercise rigid economy. Take these facts into consideration, you favored sons of fortune, and you will not too harshly denounce those who drift gradually into immorality through the force of necessity, and sometimes through sheer desperation. You who grow fat and strong upon the luxuries of the land, should reflect before you condemn. Think of the temptation of the poor:--

"What's done we partly may compute, But know not what's resisted."

DON'T BE TOO CRITICAL.

Whatever you do, never set up for a critic. We don't mean a newspaper one, but in private life, in the domestic circle, in society. It will not do any one good, and it will do you harm--if you mind being called disagreeable. If you don't like any one's nose, or object to any one's chin, don't put your feelings into words. If any one's manner does not please you, remember your own. People are not all made to suit one taste; recollect that. Take things as you find them, unless you can alter them. Even a dinner, after it is swallowed, cannot be made any better. Continual fault-finding, continual criticism of the conduct of this one and the speech of that one, the dress of the other and the opinions of the other, will make home the unhappiest place under the sun. If you are never pleased with any one, no one will be pleased with you. And if it is known you are hard to suit, few will take pains to suit you.

The Importance of Fire.

Unquestionably the most important discovery ever made by man was that of kindling and keeping up fire. It permitted the geographical distribution of our species over a wider space; it rendered intellectual development possible.

What would be the result if the art of kindling and keeping up a fire were suddenly lost? If we can have an answer to that question, we may perceive with some distinctness what it was that took place in consequence of the original discovery of that art.

The geographical distribution of plants and animals depends altogether on the distribution of heat. A certain low degree of temperature limits the life of every species, and there fixes boundaries to the region in which it cannot exist. The organization of man is so delicate that throughout a large portion of what we call the temperate zone he could not withstand the rigor of winter. His individual powers are so restricted that he could not become to any great degree an animal of passage. He has neither the flight of the bird nor the endurance of the buffalo. He could not like them, pursue the northward journey of spring when the sun crossed the line, nor the southward journey of autumn when the sun recrossed it. The structure of his teeth and his digestive organs is such that he must carry his food with him. A pigeon can fill his crop with rice in Carolina, and breakfast the next morning in Canada. The buffalo can find ample supplies in the luxuriant prairies of the West.

A loss of the art in question means, then, practically an abandonment of a large portion of America, Europe and Asia. The winter's cold of such regions would render them as uninhabitable as are the icy pinnacles of that glittering fiction of modern nautical fancy, the Paleocretic Sea.

Then the human race could not have spread from its original tropical home had it not possessed the control of fire, which gives it the power of creating artificial climates, and raising the mean temperature of winter.--Harper's Magazine.

To Young Men.

It has been said, and truly, that a man is a bundle of habits. It may be said, with equal truth, that bad habits are our worst enemies. How they steal on us almost unconsciously and securely fasten themselves to us! What tremendous efforts it takes to rid ourselves of them when once we have yielded. In one of the great churches in Naples we looked upon a form in marble that we shall never forget. The statue is called "Vice Convinced," and represents, in life-size, a man struggling with tremendous effort to break loose from the network of evil habits that completely enveloped him. The net is represented by a cordon of open-work marble about him. A master's hand has wrought out this wonderful piece of statuary. A strong man in the prime of manhood finds himself completely encircled, bound hand and foot, by bad habits. The net-work is complete. There seems to be no possible escape from its meshes. But under the inspiration of a new purpose, that seems to have come to the man from the face of a beautiful angel, with a mighty effort he has succeeded in breaking asunder the coils that are about him. Every muscle is at a tension, every part of the entire form seems convulsed in the fearful struggle. But he has been successful, and a radiant smile of joy and relief lights up his face. Never before had he so fully realized the power and tyranny of a habit, and how utterly impossible it is to break loose from a bad one. Every day we meet on these streets men, who, though rich, would give all their treasures in a moment could they rise above the power of an evil habit. Only the other day a citizen fled away from our city to a distant part of the country hoping, as he said, to get rid of the temptations that were about him.

The formation of correct habits in early life is comparatively easy. In a word, if you would become model characters you must discard all bad habits, all that is ungracious or ungrateful in word, or deed, or manner. In order to do this you must study constantly yourselves, and if possible be under the influence and shadow of good men and women. Read, in hours of recreation, good books. Shun, as you would a deadly poison, the impure literature that is more or less abroad. Pass by, on the other side, always, when invited to take a social glass with a friend. Bear about with you the conscious dignity of manhood, not in a vain, but in a modest, yet positive way. Never sacrifice principle for place. Embark in no business scheme that has not a fair promise of moderate returns. Never spend that which you have not got. Don't discount the future, it may not be yours.

LORD BRACONFIELD has written to Principal CAIRD, expressing his regret that public business and indifferent health will prevent him from bidding his constituents farewell on his retiring from the post of Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

An old-fashioned minister was preaching in a tight, unventilated church, in which by some means a window was left partly open. A good deacon during the sermon closed it. The minister stopped, and turning to the deacon said in solemn tones, "If I were preaching in a jug I believe you would put the cork in."