

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1878.

NO. 216.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC

WHILE taking this opportunity of thanking our numerous customers for the liberal manner in which they have patronized

OUR NEW STUDIO,

we would inform them that we have now increased facilities for the production of first-class work, and are prepared to make PHOTOGRAPHS of a Style and Quality that has never before attempted in this City.

We have on exhibition, at our Rooms, a large number of Photographs of every variety, including the

BEAUTIFUL PHOTO-ENAMEL

the most beautiful style of Photograph known, possessing a softness and delicacy of coloring that has never been equalled. This elegant picture has become deservedly popular elsewhere, and cannot fail to become so here.

Though the finish of our Photographs cannot be excelled, we would direct attention to the beautiful

Glass Pictures

which we make. They possess a highly enamelled surface, and are practically indestructible, and will retain their freshness and beauty for any length of time. If they become soiled they can easily be cleaned, as they will not lose any of their beauty by being wet. This valuable quality, combined with their remarkable elegance, make them very suitable for presents, while the difficulty of their production will prevent them ever becoming so common as to lessen their value. Our patrons can have one or all of their Photos finished in this style—an advantage which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

We give special attention to making Groups of Families, Societies, Schools, &c. Our pictures of children are sufficient evidence of our success in this difficult branch of our art.

Our ENLARGEMENTS, finished in India Ink, Pastel, Crayon, Oil and Water Colors, have made a favorable reputation for them selves throughout the Lower Provinces.

Parties intending to have Photographs made will find it to their advantage to sit early, as the number of our customers makes some delay in the delivery of the Photos unavoidable. We prefer to have our sitters come by appointment.

Photographs can be obtained for less money elsewhere; but in this case we ask that quality be given the preference; assuring the public that they will find our charges very moderate.

ROSS BROS.,

Cor. Queen and Dorchester Streets,
opposite Connolly's Bank.
Sept. 19, 1877—3rd eod

International Hotel!

(FORMERLY HANKIN HOUSE)

Corner of Powell & Sydney Streets,
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Private and permanent Boarders can be accommodated on very moderate terms, during the winter season, at the International.

D. MCISAAC,

Dec. 19, 1877—2m

CHEAPEST YET!

In Connection with our
Cheap Dry Goods Sale

We will offer our entire Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

of about \$2,000 worth, at cost to clear, consisting of—

Men's Wellington Boots,
Men's Leather Congress Boots,
Men's Felt Congress Boots,
Men's Larrigans & Overshoes,
Men's Felt and Leather Slippers,
Women's Leather Boots,
(Elastic and Laced),
Women's Felt Boots,
Women's Slippers & Overshoes,
Misses' & Children's Leather Boots.

COME ONE AND ALL AND GET BOOTS CHEAP

J. B. MACDONALD,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Jan. 9—no pat

FINE ARTS

NEW YEAR'S CLASS.

MRS. W. W. IRVING begs to intimate to the public that she has re-opened her Classes at the late City Hotel, opposite the R. C. Chapel, where, having every facility, she is prepared to give lessons in Oil and Water Color Painting, and Drawing in Crayon and Pencil in all their different branches. Terms made known on application.

Jan. 11, 1877.

SOLE LEATHER—500 Sides No. 1 & 2

CARVELL BROS.

Dec. 5—pat 2i

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The Greatest Medical Discovery since the Creation of Man, or since the Commencement of the Christian Era.

There never has been a time when the healing of so many different diseases has been caused by outward application as the present. It is an undisputed fact that over half of the entire population of the globe resort to the use of ordinary plasters.

DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTER are acknowledged by all who have used them, to act quicker than any other plaster they ever before tried, and that one of these plasters will do more real service than a hundred of the ordinary kind. All other plasters are slow of action, and require to be worn continually to effect a cure; but with these it is entirely different; the instant one is applied the patient will feel its effect.

Physicians in all ages have thoroughly tested and well know the effect of Capsicum; and it has always been more or less used as a medical agent for an outward application; but it is only of very recent date that its advantages in a porous plaster have been discovered. Being, however, convinced of the wonderful cures effected by DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTER, and their superiority over all other plasters, they now actually prescribe them, in their practice, for such diseases as rheumatism, pain in the side and back, and all such cases as have required the use of plasters or liniments. After you have tried other plasters and liniments, and they have failed, and you want a certain cure, ask your druggist for DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTER. You can hardly believe your own convictions of its wonderful effects. Although powerful and quick in its action, you can rely on its safety for the most delicate person to wear, as it is free from lead and other poisonous material commonly used in the manufacture of ordinary plasters. One trial is a sufficient guarantee of its merits, and one plaster will sell hundreds to your friends.

Ask your druggist for DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTER, and take no other; or, on receipt of 25 cents for one, \$1 for five, or \$2 for a dozen, they will be mailed, post paid, to any address in the United States or Canada.

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G. E. MITCHELL, Proprietor,

Manufacturers of Plasters and Plaster Compounds.

W. R. WATSON, Agent.

December 7, 1877.

To Trustees of Country Schools

THE Trustees of several Districts have been applying for school furniture, and in every instance consider the American and Canadian Combination Seat and Desk too expensive. I have just got up a Combination that is stronger, neater, and one-third cheaper than those that have been imported. Call and see samples of the different sizes. City School Trustees fully approve of them.

MARK BUTCHER,

Dec. 18, 1877—ex 1m no pat pres 4i

SWEET ORANGES,

APPLES, Lemons, Grapes, Figs, Nuts, Onions, Raisins, Currants, Spices. All kinds Crackers, Preserves, and the largest assortment of Confectionery to be had on the Island. Fancy Toys, Flour (by the bbl. or lb.), Tea, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, and a variety of Groceries.

ALEX. MCKENZIE,

Queen Street,

Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1877.—1u&fr3w

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1878.

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ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,

Manager Examiner Printing and
Publishing Company.
Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

Poetry.

True Fame.

[DR. LOWELL.]

It may be glorious to write
Thoughts that shall glad the two or three
High souls, like those far stars that come in
sight
Once in a century.

But better far it is to speak
One simple word, which now and then
Shall weaken their free nature in the weak
And friendless sons of men.

To write some earnest verse or line,
Which seeking not the praise of art,
Shall make a clearer faith and manhood smile
In the untutored heart.

He that doth this in verse or prose,
May be forgotten in his day,
But surely shall be crowned at last with those
Who live and speak for aye.

INDIA.

Sir James Stephen has published a long letter to the London Times, in which he tries to disprove what Sir Arthur Cotton and Mr. Bright said of the condition of India, and the neglect of the Government to provide a proper system of irrigation. His defence of the Government is very lame. He says the Government did begin to provide a system of irrigation so long ago as 1871. He further says that a general system could not be provided without interfering with private rights. All this is absurd, as Mr. Bright stated the traces of the old irrigation works, created under native rule, and since neglected and allowed to go to destruction, are to be seen all over India, and their purpose was to save for careful, judicious distribution the water which falls in such abundance occasionally. An exchange thus summarizes the letter:—

Sir James, after remarking that Sir Arthur Cotton's view of the irrigation question seems to commend itself to Mr. Bright, "not so much because he has specially studied the subject as because it furnishes him with materials for attacking the Government of India," says that the question about irrigation divides itself into two parts:—First, is irrigation, as Sir Arthur Cotton seems to think, a *panacea*, the application of which as an heroic remedy would at once and for ever put an end to India's famines? Secondly, has the Government of India neglected the subject, be its value what it may? As to the value of irrigation where it can be employed, Sir James says he supposes there is practically no difference of opinion as to it; but there are not only physical, but moral difficulties in the way of applying the supposed remedy, to which neither Sir Arthur Cotton nor Mr. Bright adverted at Manchester. The engineering difficulties are not small; and when it is proposed to construct a network of canals all over India without increasing the existing supply of water, it must be remembered that every such project involves more or less interference with existing rights and interests. Then, too, people are unwilling to take the water, and hardly any canal will pay when it is made unless the cultivators are compelled by law to take the water. Therefore, Sir James Stephen says, you must carry out large plans of irrigation very gradually, unless you are prepared either to compel the cultivators by law to take the water, or to waste millions a year in making and maintaining canals which they will not use when they are made. As to the second part of the question—Have the Government of India neglected irrigation? Sir James contends that they long since undertook the very task which Mr. Bright says they have neglected, that they have made great progress in it, and are proceeding with it steadily. So far back as 1871 the Government of India had entered upon various irrigation projects, the completion of part of which was then estimated to cost upwards of £20,000,000. About £8,500,000 has been actually spent upon those or other projects in the course of the last ten years, and the remainder is being spent by yearly instalments. "To me (Sir James Stephen says) the charge that the Government of India has of late years neglected irrigation works is strange. There was no one subject on which Lord Mayo and his deservedly trusted and valued counsellor Sir John Strachey, were so eager. General Strachey (Sir John Strachey's brother, who was in Lord Mayo's time a member of the Legislative Council, and acting Secretary to the Public Works Department,) stood in the same sort of relation to the advancement of irrigation as that in which Mr. Bright himself stands to peace or parliamentary reform. To tax such men with being negligent on such a subject is as absurd as to tax Mr. Gladstone with apathy to the wrongs of the Christians in Turkey." Mr. Bright's assertion that the Government of India has spent £100,000,000 or more upon railways is, Sir James asserts, as ill-founded as the assumption that they have not spent and are not spending \$25,000,000 on canals, for more than two-thirds of the whole number of miles of railway open in India have been constructed at the expense of English shareholders who supplied the capital for the purpose. Mr. Bright's contention that the Government of India spends freely on railways because their main importance is military, while it undervalues irrigation because it only saves life, is also as erroneous as his other assumption. For one European who uses railways in India, they are used by literally thousands of natives. "On the other hand (Sir James Stephen continues) if the matter were looked at solely from the point of view of a jealous despot, a good deal might be said in favour of canals as against railways. The master of a system of irrigation is master of the life and property of everyone whose lands is irrigated by the water. He has only to shut a sluice or break down a dam and he can produce a local famine when and where he pleases. If there are to be canals, such a power must of necessity be vested in their masters. That the Government of India are not greedy to possess it is proved by the very accusations made against them." Sir James promises to deal with Mr. Bright's general attack on the Government of India in another letter. —St. John Freeman.

Turks and Their Customs.

HOW THE SULTAN MARRIES A DAUGHTER.

The marriage of princesses, on whose expenses, as the Hattî Hamayoun of 1868 stated, no saving could be effected, deserves special notice. If one of the Sultan's daughters has attained the age at which Turkish girls are generally married, the father seeks a husband for her among the nobles at his court. If a young man specially pleases her, he is given the rank of lieutenant-general, nothing lower being ever selected. The chosen man receives, in addition, a magnificent, fully-furnished palace, and sixty thousand piastres a month, pocket-money; and, in addition, his father-in-law defrays all the house-keeping expenses. The bridegroom is not always over and above pleased at being selected. If he be married, he is obliged to get a divorce—he must never have a wife or mistress in addition to the princess; and, moreover, he is regarded as the servant rather than the husband of his wife. The Sultan himself announces to him his impending good fortune, and it is his bounden duty to bow reverentially, kiss the Sultan's feet, and stammer a few words about the high honor, the unexpected happiness, etc. He then proceeds with a chamberlain, who bears the imperial Hattî to the Sublime Porte. A military band precedes him, and soldiers are drawn up along the road, who present arms. At the head of the palace the bridegroom is received by the grand vizier, conducted by him into a room where all the ministers are assembled, and the Hattî is read aloud. This ceremony corresponds to the betrothal.

A TURKISH GRANDEE.

On the occasion of the circumcision of the thirty-year old son of Damad Pasha, a brother-in-law of the Sultan, a grand ceremony took place in his palace at Constantinople on the 6th of November. The chief civil dignitaries and many of the Mollahs were present. In honor of the event 600 poor children of the city of the same age were circumcised at the expense of the Pasha and presented with money and suits of clothing. Although Damad Pasha is a man of great wealth and the most powerful in the empire after the Sultan, he is very unpopular, and may lose his pre-eminence at any moment. He was originally an ambulatory vendor of amulets, and owes his good fortune to the grace he found in the eyes of the sister of the Sultan, who capriciously chose him for her husband on account of his good looks. She called him to the palace, had him dressed up in fine style, and then took him for her husband. Finding—woman-like—that she would have her way, the Sultan made him a Bey, next a Pasha, then a Cabinet Minister, etc.

The Household.

To Judge Silks.—There are two ways to judge silks. Note the closeness and evenness of the rib on it, and hold it to the light to see this the better. That shows the texture. Then crush it in the hand and release it suddenly. Note if it springs out quickly, that is the verve, and leaves no creases behind. The quality of the silk is denoted by the verve. The Italian silk is the softest in the world, and often wanting in stiffness of appearance. The Chinese silk is the poorest and deficient in verve. And again, there is a great deal of silk manufactured adulterated with a material called lute, which is interwoven within the fibres of the silk. This manufacture will be found when tested as I have named, very deficient in verve. It is a silk which, if wetted, stiffens almost like paper.

COLD IN THE HEAD.—A cold in the head can be cured at once if taken care of in the very beginning. Dissolve a tablespoonful of borax in a pint of hot water; let it stand until it becomes tepid; sniff some up the nostrils two or three times during the day, or use the dry powdered borax like snuff, taking a pinch as often as required. At night have a handkerchief saturated with spirits of camphor, and place it near the nostrils, so as to inhale the fumes while sleeping.

Croup may be cured in one minute, and the remedy is simply alum and sugar. The way to accomplish the act is take a knife or grater and shave off in small particles a teaspoonful of alum, then mix it with about twice its quantity of sugar, to make it palatable, and administer it as quickly as possible. Almost instantaneous relief will follow.

POTATO PUDDING.—For potato pudding beat well together fourteen ounces of mashed potatoes (free from lumps), four ounces of butter, four of sugar, five eggs, the grated rind of a small lemon, a pinch of salt; and a small teacup of sweet milk, pour the mixture into a well buttered pudding-dish; pour a little clarified butter on the top, and then sift plenty of white sugar over it. Bake in a modern oven three quarters of an hour.

EXCELLENT GINGER-SNAPS.—One pint molasses, one teaspoonful of ginger, one cup of butter. Put these together and let them boil up once, cool, then add two even teaspoonfuls of soda, and flour enough to roll out thin.

Hold on Boys!—Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie or speak harshly, or to use an improper word.

Hold on to your hand when you are about to pinch, strike, scratch or do any improper act.

Hold on to your foot when you are on the point of kicking, running away from study, or pursuing the path of error, shame or crime.

Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited or imposed upon, or others are angry with you.

Hold on to your heart when evil associates seek your company, add invite you to join in their games, mirth, revelry.

Hold on to your virtue—it is above all price to you, under all circumstances.

Hold on to your good character, for it is, and ever will be the best wealth.

Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is of more value than gold, high position, or fashionable attire.

Hold on to the truth, for it will serve you through all time.