

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1877.

NO 178

A. McNEILL.
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant
NO. 11 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND
AUCTION SALES, of all descriptions, attended to in city and country at moderate rates.
May 21, 1877.

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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.
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BEER & GOFF'S.

FLOUR FLOUR

Good Family Flour,
FOR SALE AT
W. W. CLARKE'S,
Water St., Dec. 1—cod tf

MORTGAGE SALE.

The Sold, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of FEBRUARY, 1874 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, 1869, 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. 45, and situated near the head of Souris River, bounded on the west and north by land then a possession 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 McLennis, 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,
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ERON H. KNIGHT

Trustees and Devises under the will of the late John Knight.
Nov. 10—t sale

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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.

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Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation.

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THOS. F. RAYMOND.
July 3, 1877—6m

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Orders for TUNING may be left at the above Store.
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July 24 1877.

1878.

THE

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ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,

Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.

Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

The Course of Affairs in Southern Africa.

Events of considerable importance are occurring in British South Africa. A great State is in course of formation there. The British territory there is now one hundred and forty-two thousand two hundred and fifty square miles, with a population rapidly approaching two millions. The recent annexation of the Boer country has extended and strengthened the position held. The movement in favor of Confederation is making headway, and will, no doubt, prove successful in the end; and the war, so recklessly got up by one of the Kaffir chiefs, will, doubtless, result in the further extension and consolidation of British power in Southern Africa. We should, however, suppose that one of the principal wants of the young empire growing up in that region is a large influx of British immigrants. Possibly this will be secured before long.

The Canadian Trophy.

An official telegram from the Colonial Office, London, states that the design of Mr. Scott, Chief Architect for the Canadian Trophy to be erected in one of the Towers of the Exhibition Building at Paris has been approved of and is much admired. The construction of the Trophy will now be proceeded with. The frame alone will be prepared here, but all the materials for completing it will also be sent. The whole will be shipped from Halifax by the steamer *Newfield*. The Trophy is formed of wood framework divided into five stages and will reach a height of about 100 feet, the first or lower stage (occupying a square of 900 superficial feet) is planned with a central tower 10 feet square, with arms jutting out at the angles, terminating in octagonal glazed cases formed of walnut and other Canadian woods. These cases will be for the exhibition of small articles of manufacture. Openings on each side of the tower lead to circular staircases for access to the floors above. The second stage, 16 feet 6 in. from ground, is formed by a gallery projecting 9 feet from tower. The angles follow lines of octagonal cases below, and have a further projection of two feet. In the centre of each angle gallery will be a small cupola roof. The tower portion will have four tiers of shelving on three sides. The third story has a gallery projecting 4ft. 4 in. from the tower, at a height of 32 ft. 6 in. from the floor, and is supported by ornamental brackets secured to the same. The fourth story will have a similar gallery somewhat smaller, and the last stage is formed by a roof in two heights and panels between with "Canada" in large letters on each side. The whole will be surmounted by a flag-pole and flags.

The Bishop of Lincoln, preaching at Cambridge, said that disestablishment would be one of the greatest calamities that could befall the English nation. His experience of his own diocese led him to believe that its approximate effect would be to pauperize the priesthood and paganize the people. After the clear voice of the clergy and laity on the burials question, it might be hoped that the whole English Episcopacy would be with them. This would be an unspeakable blessing.

A girl's coquetry caused a lamentable tragedy in Bradford county, Pa., the other day. William Roberts, 22 years old, asked a young woman whom he had been courting to marry him. She laughed and said she intended to marry another, naming a rival whom Roberts especially disliked. Roberts at once went home and hanged himself. When the girl heard of her lover's suicide, she exclaimed, "Oh, I intended to marry Billy. I was only teasing him," and then swooned away.

The drinking of the warm blood of animals just killed in the abattoirs has become quite common in New York among consumptive invalids. A week or so ago a letter appeared in the "Herald" strongly favoring the practice; hence the present rush to the abattoirs. Extraordinary cures are said to have been effected by the warm blood of bullocks; but the physicians are rather disposed to discourage the treatment, while admitting that it may be useful in some instances.

The task undertaken by William Gale, the pedestrian, four weeks ago, of walking in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, 4,000 consecutive periods of 10 minutes, was completed successfully shortly before 11 on Saturday night. He was enthusiastically cheered at the close, and on mounting the judges' platform, he was presented by Sir John Astley with a splendid silver-mounted belt, bearing an inscription to the effect that it was given by several noblemen and gentlemen as a mark of their appreciation of his wonderful performance. During the day the attendance of spectators amounted to between 6,000 and 7,000.

A TERRIBLE WARNING.—Parents cannot be too careful of the manner in which they leave poisonous matter around in the way of their children. One day last week a two-year old of Wm. Perry, Napanee, Ont., was fatally poisoned by drinking a solution of saltpetre. The mother had a strong solution of saltpetre for use on the throat of a younger child afflicted with quinsy, and the older child wanting a drink, the mother, by mistake, gave it a drink out of the cup containing the saltpetre. She discovered the mistake, but felt no great alarm till the child began to turn purple. A doctor was at once brought, who administered an antidote, but it was too late to save the child's life.

From the returns just issued at Liverpool of the number of emigrants sailing from that port in the month of October last, it appears that 75 vessels took their departure, having on board 4,853 persons. Of these 3,122 were English, 30 Scotch, 312 Irish, 851 foreigners, and 537 whose nationalities were not known. The numbers and destinations were: To the United States, 3,560; to British North America, 728; to Australia, 33; to South America, 131; to the East Indies, 295; to the West Indies, 26; to China, 13; and to the West Coast of Africa, 67. When the figures are compared with those of the previous month there is a falling off to the extent of 1,655, and a decrease in comparison with the corresponding period of last year of 656.

Mr. Gladstone From a Turkish Point of View.

A Turkish paper contains a biography of Mr. Gladstone, which gives so many curious and new facts that we give the translation in full, only omitting here and there an expression too strong for Canadian taste:—

"Gladstone, the disturber, who is in England the declared enemy of Ottomans and, still more, of the religion of Islam; who for many years has been heaping up all sorts of false charges against Islamism and the Mussulmans; who, while we are fighting the Russians, the Moldavians, Wallachians, Montenegrins, Bulgarians, and Herzegovinians, one coming after the other, seeks publicly to raise against us Serbia and Greece, has among other motives for his conduct one which naturally draws him into the gravest crimes and the most abject turpitude. This motive is that Gladstone, though honored and generally known in the world, even among the English, as an Englishman, is in reality a Bulgarian, who usurped the name of an Englishman in order to become a somebody. According to the biographical notices which have reached us concerning him, Gladstone was born in 1796, the offspring of the headlong passion (the original here denotes literal translation) of a Bulgarian named Demetri, the servant of a pig-merchant named Neslori, living in the village of Tchavra, in the canton of Kustendil. Up to the age of 16 years he assisted his father in the business of pig-keeping, but then, impelled by his perverse nature, he betrayed (here again I have to leave the original) the pig-merchant's daughter, who was between 14 and 15 years old, and being in consequence unable to remain in the village, he fled to Servia and entered the service of a 'mayor,' or Servian pig-merchant. Subsequently going to London in the company of the pigs which his master sent there for sale, he anchored there, and having succeeded in earning his bread, we do not know how, he wanted to pass himself off for an Englishman, and for this purpose he changed his Bulgarian name of Grozadin to Gladstone; and pushed by fortune, was able to acquire great influence and importance in England until he attained the position of Prime Minister. Gladstone is so destitute of virtue and humanity that he worships gold more than the Messiah, and for gold is capable of slandering the Holy Virgin. The Ottoman Government once offered him a salary of £50,000, if he would come and reorganize its financial system, but on its subsequently rejecting his services, the lust of gold, which had not gone into his purse, joined to the instincts of the Bulgarian, has made him perpetrate all the infamies which one knows, and which he still continues to perpetrate against the Mussulman religion and Government. His gluttony for gold makes Gladstone look yellow. According to those who know him, he is of middle height, with a yellow face, wearing closely-cut whiskers in the European style, and, as a sign of his Satanic spirit, his forehead and upper forehead are bare; his evil temper has made his hair fall off; so that from a distance he might be taken for quite bald. He has a long nose, a long face; and a very ugly mouth, as the words he utters indicate, and when he shuts his mouth two front teeth are seen protruding beyond the lower lip a decimetre (sic). In one word, he has a strange physiognomy."

The London "Times" special correspondent who furnishes the translation, says:—

"Decimetre" is in the Turkish text, though what the writer means it would puzzle Dindorf himself to determine, unless it is to be taken as a playful hyperbole. I am sure Mr. Gladstone will pardon me for the liberty I have ventured to take with his name in publishing this marvellous portrait, and will not attribute my doing so to any want of respect for a great man, of whose genius and virtues his fellow-countrymen must be proud, whether they agree or disagree with his political views. I am sure, too, he will agree with me that the better Turkey is known in England, the better it will be for the "British interests," real and imaginary, which may be involved in her fate, and that one, at least, of the ways to know a country is to study its press. It would, of course, be very unfair, as well as very foolish, to pretend that the Turkish Press represents Turkey in anything like the sense in which the English Press represents England. But still the Turkish papers find Turkish readers, whose opinions and information they must, to a certain extent, both reflect and create.

Our home statistics show that the percentage of deaths by consumption in each State bears an exact proportion to the greater or smaller number of inhabitants who follow in-door occupations, and is the highest in the factory districts of New England and the crowded cities of our central States. In Great Britain the rate increases with the latitude and attains its maximum height in Glasgow, where, as Sir Charles Brodie remarks, windows are only opened one day for every two in Birmingham, and every three and a half in London; but going further north the percentage suddenly sinks from twenty-three to eleven, and even to six, if we cross the fifty-seventh parallel, which the boundary between the manufacturing counties of Central Scotland and the pastoral regions of the north.

The inhabitants of the French Colony of New Caledonia are suffering from a terrible disease called carbuncular typhus. This complaint, which almost always terminates fatally, is caused by the sting of a fly. The person bitten experiences at first an intense itching, although the part of the body attacked shows no sign of irritation. In a short time a little blister, filled with a blackish liquid, appears. Still later a hard tubercle is developed, the skin becomes a fiery red, and the victim suffers intense pain. These symptoms are followed by a general and rapid prostration and the person dies of gangrenous decomposition.

Burglars entered the residence of Hon. Wm. McMaster, Yorkville, on Thursday night, and carried off about \$32,000 worth of Jewelry. From the appearance of the job it was evidently the work of professionals.

The wine crop of France the present year is estimated at 920,000,000 gals. That is about 25 gallons to each inhabitant of that country.