

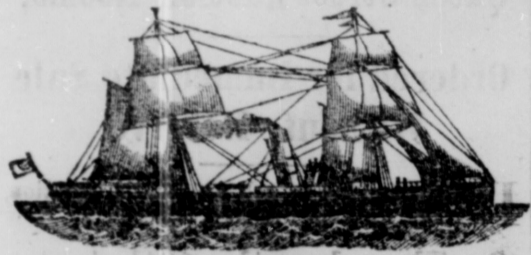
THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 5.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1879.

NO. 121

OCEAN-STEAMSHIP COMPANY



OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

FALL TRIP, 1879.

THE FIRST-CLASS IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP

PRINCE EDWARD

1364 tons register, classed 100 A1 which is the highest class at Lloyds,

ROBERT FRASER, COMMANDER,

WILL BE ON THE BERTH AT

Liverpool, to Receive Cargo,

—ABOUT THE—

25th October,

AND WILL SAIL FROM

Liverpool for Charlottetown About the 1st November.

Carrying Freight at through rates from London and Glasgow, deliverable at Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Pictou.

For Freight, apply in London to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 16 Great Winchester Street; in Glasgow, to JAMES KELS0, 134 St. Vincent Street; in Liverpool to PITCAIRN BROTHERS, 51 South John Street; in Pictou, N. S., to NOONAN & DAVIES, or here to

PEAKE BRO'S & Co.

Managers.

Charlottetown, 23rd Sept., 1879.

Fire. Life. Marine.

HORACE HASZARD, General Insurance Agent.

REPRESENTING:

Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, of London, England, Capital, £2,500,000 stg.

British-American Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont., Capital (paid up in full), \$500,000 00.

Sun Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Montreal.

MARINE INSURANCE ALSO EFFECTED.

Office, south side Queen Square. Sept. 16—1w eod

No. 35 Water St., Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Branch

—OF THE—

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital, \$9,733,332.00
Paid up Capital, 1,216,666.00

CHIEF OFFICES—Edinburgh, 64 Princess Street; London, 61 Threadneedle Street. Nine-Tenths of the Profits of the Life Assurance Business are divided every Five Years. The Tables of Rates are moderate.

Fire Insurances effected on nearly every description of Property, at the LOWEST RATES of Premium, corresponding to the nature of the risk. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

G. W. DEBLOIS, General Agent.

Dec. 14.

BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Capital & Assets, \$1,176,491.45.

INCORPORATED 1833.

Head Office, - Toronto, Ont.

Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at lowest rates.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

HORACE HASZARD, Agent.

Office, South Side Queen Square. July 10, 1879.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

As W. & A. BROWN are about making a change in their Firm, they are now selling their Large Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

At prices that defy competition.

New Mantles,
New Frillings,
New Ulsters,
New Cottons,
New Flannels,

New Cloths,
New Tweeds,
New Dress Goods,
New Clouds,
New Velveteens,

And a large line of **Woolen Goods**, of every description, all of which they intend to close out within the next five months. This is a bona fide sale. Come one, come all, and see for yourselves.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, October 8, 1879.

New Fall Goods.

For NEW DRESS GOODS, very Cheap,
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For NEW MANTLES go to
J. B. MacDONALD'S

For NEW WINCEYS and CLOTHS
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For NEW HATS and BONNETS
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For NEW FLOWERS and FEATHERS
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For MENS' and BOYS' CLOTHING
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For MENS' and BOYS' UNDERCLOTHING
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For GREY and WHITE COTTONS,
CHEAPEST YET,

—GO TO—

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, Sept. 15, 1879.

MAIL NOTICE.

MAILS for Great Britain will be closed at 10 o'clock, p. m., on THURSDAY in each week, to be forwarded via Rimouski, and also on MONDAY, the 13th and 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, a. m., to be forwarded via Halifax.

Mails to be forwarded via Summerside and Shediac and also for all places on the route to Summerside and in Prince County, will be closed daily at 5.30 o'clock, a. m., also for Summerside direct, at 5 p. m.

Mails to be forwarded via Steamers to Pictou will be closed every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock, a. m.

Mails for Georgetown and Souris East, and all places on those routes, will be closed daily at 6 o'clock, a. m.

Post Office open from 8, a. m., till 9, p. m.
A. A. MACDONALD, Postmaster.

Post Office Charlottetown, }
Oct. 8th, 1879.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

TO ARRIVE in a few days, 150 tons of the best Lehigh, Chestnut and Egg Coal. Parties wanting to be supplied will please send in their orders at once, as the first in will be first supplied. There will be no two prices. Orders left at the Post Office or at the subscriber's will be attended to.
THOMAS CASELEY.

Oct. 1, 1879—w stf

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th September, I intend adopting the strictly **CASH SYSTEM**

in my business.

ALBERT SIMPSON.

Sept. 25, 1879—1m

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE OF

Albion Mines (Pictou, N. S.)
SLACK COAL.

SLACK and ROUND COAL can now be obtained at the above mentioned Mines. Slack Coal, only **\$1.30 per ton**; Round Coal, **\$2.00.**

For orders, apply to

G. W. DEBLOIS,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

OFFICE: No. 35 Water street.

Ch'town, June 23, 1879—patj kca h sp2m

MACLEAN & MARTIN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A. A. McLEAN. D. C. MARTIN.

June 18, 1879.—ex2aw

UNION HOUSE,

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

P. P. GILLIS, PROPRIETOR.

CHOICEST WINES & LIQUORS.
NEW YORK LAGER BEER.

TABLES set at all hours, with every luxury of the season.

FRESH OYSTERS received daily.

ROOMS large and comfortably furnished.

COACHES from this House meet all Trains and Steamboats.

First Class BARBER SHOP.

July 4, 1879—3m

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CANADIAN.

MONTREAL, Oct. 8.

To-day John Monk entered an action in the Superior Court to recover from Sir Francis Hincks, R. J. Reekie, John Rankin, Hugh McKay, W. W. Ogilvie, John Grant, and J. E. Kenny, the sum of \$35,000. Another suit was entered against the Consolidated Bank for a similar amount.

The new board of directors of the Consolidated Bank are endeavoring to make an arrangement which, it is confidently expected, will shortly be consummated and which will enable them to open the doors for specie payment. In such event the shareholders would be in a much better position to realize upon the assets of the Bank than they would should they be forced into insolvency.

THE AFGHAN TROUBLE.

LONDON, Oct. 8 9.30 p. m.

Sir Frederic Roberts, telegraphs from Charasiab on the 6th at 8 o'clock, in the evening that the Afghans had advanced from Cabul in force, and there was heavy fighting all day. The Afghan position was carried and twelve guns captured. The British loss was about 80 killed and wounded. General Roberts hoped to be able to march close to Cabul next day (Tuesday).

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

A cable special from London says there is general widespread disapprobation in the United Kingdom over the recent army regulation which prohibits newspaper correspondents from accompanying the troops now in Afghanistan, and reporting what is taking place in the field, and especially in front of Cabul, and the consequent dead silence which prevails. Only army officers are allowed to have any knowledge of operations to communicate to the press. The London press is especially indignant.

LATER.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

General Roberts, in his despatch dated Charasiab, Oct. 6, 8 p. m., says:—Reconnoitering parties have been sent out on all the roads leading to Cabul. At daybreak this morning it was reported that the enemy were advancing in great force from the direction of the city. These parties had to retire soon afterwards. The high range of hills intervening between Charasiab and Cabul was crowned with troops and people from the city, while parties of Ghilzais appeared on the hills running along both flanks of the camp, and reports were received that the road to Zahedabas were threatened. Along this road McPherson was advancing with a large convoy of stores and ammunition. Warning was sent to McPherson and some assistance in cavalry. It was absolutely necessary to carry the height in front before entering—a very difficult duty, which he completed in a most admirable manner. He sent a party under Major White, of the 92nd Highlanders, consisting of a wing of that Regiment, three guns of the 8th Battery Third Brigade Royal Artillery, 100 of the 23rd Pioneers, and two squadrons of the 25th Punjab Cavalry, to advance by the right of the gorge. After obstinate resistance, Major White succeeded in driving the enemy off the main hills, and later in the day he captured twelve guns. Our loss here was four killed and nine wounded. Baker, with the 72nd Highlanders, a wing of the 5th Ghoorkas, 100 of the 5th Punjab Infantry, the remainder of the 23rd Pioneers, four guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery and eight Gatling guns made a turning movement to the left and was soon hotly engaged. He reports that the advance of the troops was made to his satisfaction, height after height been carried. Our losses were as follows: Capt. Young, of the Punjab Infantry; Lieut. Ferguson, of the 72nd Highlanders, and Dr. Duncan, of the 23rd Pioneers, wounded; about 70 men were killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown, but must have been considerable, as they fled in great confusion, and lost two standards. We have strong pickets posted, as a large number of Ghilzais are still in the neighborhood; but I hope to be able, to-morrow, to march within short distance of Cabul. The Ameer states that the palace of Bala Hissar is no longer in possession of people he can trust.

Of European nations Germany stands first as to fighting trim. She can put in the field at twenty-four hours' notice twelve hundred thousand men of the line, the reserve, and the Landwehr. The grand total of the German army is two million two hundred thousand men, exclusive of two hundred thousand not reckoned on the field strength, but reduced as garrisons. The strength of the second Landwehr and the Landstrum is generally exaggerated, but they are thoroughly efficient soldiers, the best in the army. France has a nominal strength of three million and a half of men, but practically it must be decreased to two millions, and even of this total a very large proportion is still in process of organization. It is not believed that France could place in the first line more than eight hundred thousand men.

A big ship, the largest ever built in Yarmouth County, is the "William Law," sent from a Tuskat yard last week, 209 feet keel, 1,668 tons carpenter's measurement.

The Boston Traveller says: It is understood that in a few days Sir Leonard Tilley, Canadian Minister of Finance, will visit Washington on important state matters.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.

Letter From a Producer.

WHAT ABOUT PRICES.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR.—In yesterday's issue appears the spirited and timely speech of our Lieut.-Governor at the opening of the Exhibition. From his speech we (country people) gather the following two clear facts, viz., first: that England requires an immense amount of grain and potatoes, etc.; this season owing to the short crops there; and second: that our sheep are being bought up by middlemen and shipped from the Island to Quebec thence to England.

Both of these facts plainly tell that there is something wrong somewhere. We either have no men capable of beginning this direct sheep and meat trade, or those we have are unable or unwilling to take the risk. The same is equally true as regards our oats and potatoes. In the face of the great scarcity in England and France. No oats has yet been stored or loaded for Europe; and unless our Island traders commence at once, other far-seeing speculators will come here and buy our grain; and probably cheat our traders in the matter of profits, as its well understood that grain must be good stock to invest in.

The country people think that our newspapers should make known to the trading world the fact that hundreds of cargoes of oats can now be had here, and thereby attract the attention of foreign traders. As we have the grain and wish to sell it,—but not at so low a figure as 30 or 32 cts., whilst Europe is steadily advancing in prices. If your spirited wide-spread daily was to quote the English markets once a fortnight, the farmers of this Island would not be slow to acknowledge the favor. It would be considered as Governor Haviland's speech is—a hit in the right direction.

Yours &c.,

PRODUCE.

Queen's County, Oct. 9, 1879.

Washington Letter.

The Bureau of Education in this city has done great good in the promotion of correct ideas in methods of education. It has now gone into a new field, and has published an elaborate treatise on the importance of education to labor. The work is well written, and offers many valuable suggestions to educators as well as to those who need education. It shows very clearly how educated labor goes ahead of the mere human machine, and how much more efficient even the man who wields the sledge may be with the aid of intelligent study.

There was great rejoicing in Washington when the despatch was received from P. M. General Tyner, announcing the safety of his party. It was known that they had crossed the hostile Ute district, and for several days succeeding the late massacre no word could be got from them. Mr. Tyner has many friends at the Capital, and he is a general favorite with his party especially.

The dispute as to Gen. Grant's future residence will have to be settled by himself, as will the question of his entering the political field once more. He had concluded here that he would make Washington his home, at least in the winter. He likes and is liked by citizens of the capital; and this, perhaps, is why we came to the conclusion we did. But Illinoisians, including Mr. Washburne, say that Galena will be his home, and his only home. So we are at sea again. As to his going into politics again, the interview with Judge Settle, of North Carolina, settles nothing. The Judge says the General declared against a third term in 1876; but three years is a long time to give a genuine Yankee like Gen. Grant in which to change his mind. However, many people are still of the faith that he will not run for President next year, preferring to live a private citizen to entering a contest in which he would again experience the "campaign of slander, so much to his dislike in former years.

The Butler men here profess to have great news from Massachusetts. It is to the effect that nobody is willing to run against him on a Democratic ticket, and that consequently the "old war horse" will have a walk over. The Republicans assert that it is of no sort of consequence whether Abbott or C. F. Adams, or Thompson, or anybody or nobody else will run against Butler, he will be beaten worse than last year. This is the mixed news to which we are treated here on various topics, leaving us to judge for ourselves. As an independent searcher after truth, I should say that it is very difficult to see where Butler is going to pick up new votes enough to overcome the 25,000 majority against him last year, especially as the "regular" Democrats are working as hard against him as the Republicans are.

Mr. Tilden still denies that he said what was attributed to him touching the methods of the Southern Democrats, but there is a concurrence of testimony against him. There can be no doubt that he got his blood up with reference to his rather sharp treatment of some of the Southern leaders, and struck back at them. It was quite natural, if not statesmanlike; and it is quite natural that he should be a little shy of its consequences, since the Southern Democrats have freed their minds upon his alleged interview.