

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1879.

NO. 3.

Hewson, McDougall & Seaman

BEG leave to acknowledge thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage extended to them since commencing business, and intimate that they have on hand a large and select stock of material for the manufacture of Sleighs, etc. They have recently received photos of all the latest prize sleighs of the Ottawa Exhibition. Parties requiring new sleighs would do well to call at their factory and examine before ordering elsewhere.

They keep on hand and make to order Top Buggies, Phaetons, the famous Dexter Spring Wagons, and carriages of every description. Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and despatch, and warranted to give satisfaction to those who favor them with a call, at prices to suit the times.

N. B.—Parties having their Sleighs repaired and painted would do well to leave them at once in order to have them in time for the first snow.

Wagons stored at moderate charges. Parties having their wagons repaired and painted in the spring will have them stored free of charge for the winter.

Ch'town, Oct 27th, 1879.

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.

DR. P. W. G. CANNING,

Licentiate Royal Colleges Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh.

LICENTiate MIDWIFERY.

RESIDENCE: Upper Hillsborough St., corner Hillsborough and Easton Streets, Charlottetown.

OFFICE HOURS: 8:30 to 11 a.m.; 7 to 9 p.m. Charlottetown, June 24, 1879.—cod

QUEEN INSURANCE CO'Y. 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, 1877—

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.

MAIL NOTICE.

MAILS for Great Britain will be closed at 10 o'clock, p. m., on THURSDAY in each week, to be forwarded via Pictou, for Canadian mail, steamers leaving Halifax every Saturday.

A mail will be closed on Friday, the 21st inst., at 10 p. m., for mail steamers leaving Halifax on Tuesday, the 25th, and supplementary matter will also be forwarded by MONDAY evening's boat for Pictou.

Mails to be forwarded via steamers to Pictou will be closed after the 22nd inst., on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock a. m., until close of navigation.

Mails to be forwarded via Summerville and Shediac will be closed at 5:30 a. m.; also for Summerville direct at 5 p. m., and for Georgetown, Souris and places on those routes at 6 o'clock a. m., daily.

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

A. A. MACDONALD, Postmaster.

Post Office Charlottetown, } Nov. 20th, 1879. }

GENTLEMEN:

WE HAVE ABOUT COMPLETED THE

Most Choice Collection

SCOTCH TWEEDS,

Canadian Tweeds,

West of England

CLOTHS,

Overcoatings,

&c., &c., &c.

We have yet offered to the Public.

Manufactured on the Premises

IN THE

LATEST STYLES

And With Despatch.

BEER & SONS.

Oct. 11, 1879.—tf

BISCUITS!

A NICE LOT OF PEEK FREEN'S

celebrated English Biscuits at

BEER & GOFF'S.

Nov. 1, 1879.

BASKETS!

NEW STOCK of over 500—cheapest

lot yet, at

BEER & GOFF'S.

Nov. 1, 1879.

SALT! SALT!

And Mackerel Barrels,

FOR SALE.

DAVID SMALL,

Queen Street

Charlottetown, Oct. 13, 1879—tf

1,000 lbs.

MOIR & KEILER'S

CELEBRATED

Jams and Marmalade!

MARMALADE 22 cents per lb., in bulk;

7 lb. tin for \$1.35; 1 & 2 lb. tins at

25 cents per lb.; 1 lb. crocks; 28 cents.

JAM 25 cents per lb., in bulk; 1 lb. crocks

28 cents.

Strawberry, Raspberry, Black & Red

Currant, Gooseberry, Green-

gauge, Damson and Plum

Jams, at

BEER & GOFF'S.

Nov. 1, 1875.

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, all that part of Town Lot No.

74, in the first hundred of Town Lots in

Charlottetown; having a front of 67 feet, Dor-

chester Street, and running back 80 feet, to-

gether with the buildings thereon erected.

For further particulars apply to Messrs.

Hodgson & McLeod Charlottetown.

Sept. 18, 1879.

LAME AND SICK HORSES!

Cured Free of Cost.

BEFORE USING

AFTER USING

TRADE MARK

Giles' Liniment Iodine

Ammonia.

Spavins, Splints and Ringbones cured with-

out blemish. Send for pamphlet containing

full information, to Dr. Wm. Giles, 120 West

Broadway, N.Y. Use only for horses the lin-

iment in yellow wrappers. Sold by all drug-

gists, and in quarts at \$2.50 in which there is

great saving. Trial bottles, 25 cts.

Agent at Charlottetown: W. R. WATSON,

Druggist.

Nov. 10, 1879—cod wky 4m

CHEAPSIDE WAREHOUSE.

Matthew, McLean & Hartz

—INTEND MAKING A—

CHANGE IN THEIR BUSINESS,

AND WILL

Sell the Whole of Their

Large Stock of

DRY GOODS

AT FROM

Twenty to Thirty Per Cent. Discount.

FOR CASH ONLY.

Now is the Time to Get Bargains.

—AS THE—

WHOLE STOCK

Must be Cleared Out in a Few Months.

Just Call and Examine our Reduced Prices, as we Mean Business.

Dress Goods,

—IN—

Cashmeres, French Merinos,

Persian Cords, Serges,

Lustres and Coburgs,

at Cost.

Fancy Dress Goods for 8 cents per yard.

Heavy Winceys for 6 cents per yard.

Good Black Lustre for 12 cents per yard.

Heavy Tweeds for 50 cents per yard.

Woolen Shawls from 70 cents upwards.

Ladies Wool Clouds and Scarfs at Cost.

Ladies Cloth Saques at Great Reductions.

A Lot of Fur Muffs at Less than cost.

Black and Colored Silks, Satins, Mantle

and Bonnet Velvets, Velveteens and

Trimming Silks at Cost.

Mens' Heavy Overcoats, Ulsters,

Reefers, Pants and Vests

AT COST.

Mens' Fur and Cloth Caps,

Shirts and Drawers,

At Prices that Must Sell Them.

White and Grey Blankets and

Manile Cloths at a Bargain.

White and Grey Cotton from 5

Cents Upwards.

If you want Cheap Goods give us a call,

as we are confident the prices will give

satisfaction.

Matthew, McLean & Hartz.

Charlottetown, Nov. 3, 1879.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CANADIAN.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.

An action for \$10,000 damages has been entered in their Superior Court by Francis Edward Gilman, Advocate, against the proprietors of the *Witness* for alleged libel in an item respecting the tearing out of a leaf in the Mechanics' Bank transfer book.

The appearance of the port to-day was in dismal contrast to that presented only two or three weeks ago. All steamships have left for sea, except the *Barnard Castle*, the *Bellona*, and *Valetta*; the last of the *Allan Line* having departed yesterday. It is not likely the *Barnard Castle* will get away before Sunday, while it is more than probable the *Callona* will be obliged to remain until Monday, as she is waiting for a cargo of grain which is on its way down the canal and is expected in the city to-night. Shippers are paying the owners heavy demurrage for delays. The Harbor Commissioners are working on the wharf extension night and day, to get it completed before the ice is fastened. An electric light is used by the men at night.

KINGSTON, Nov. 21.

The steam barge "Lothair," with barley from Wellington to Chicago, ran into the harbor here this morning completely covered with ice. She barge "Corisand," on account of the severity of the gale, had to be abandoned by the "L." to save herself. Navigation will close shortly if the cold weather keeps up. It is now 10° to 20° below zero.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.

Geo. Von Chauvin and Baron de Cambrey are here in connection with the Direct French Cable Co., and yesterday had an interview with the Premier concerning landing in Canada.

Messrs. (Alderman) Stewart and Strachan of this city, are said to be lowest tenderers for Welland Canal work, and not Messrs. Stewart & Stanton.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

A Detroit despatch says three barges are total wrecks and 7 men drowned.

Wm. Duckworth, merchant, of New York has recovered \$2,000 damages of a policeman, for clubbing him in the street.

It is stated that a bill reconstituting Grant as Captain General of the Army has been drawn for presentation to Congress.

The loss by the burning of Abendrotli's Cream Tartar Works, at Green Point, Thursday night, is over \$100,000.

A Norfolk, Va., despatch says the schooner "Ross Winans" is ashore at Willoughby's Split. The captain reports he saw a three masted schooner, name unknown, founder while at anchor in the bay. He saw three men in the rigging, who were probably lost. There was no vessel near to render assistance.

Ice in the Hudson Canal impedes navigation and breakers are being used to keep the passage open for boats.

IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Many Irish landlords are leaving the country under threats of assassination. The Government is determined to put strong measures in force to maintain public order.

Parnell does not think his arrest probable. Reports have been circulated that the Irish and English legal advisers of the Government differ as to the advisability of such a step. Two companies of soldiers have arrived at Boyle en route to Balla, to be in readiness in the event of a disturbance at the forthcoming meeting. They declare that the Government wish to provoke collision.

The Irish arrests continue to be the leading topic of interest. The "Times" thinks there is every reason to believe that a timely display of firmness will extinguish any really mischievous element in the anti-rent agitation.

The "Times" correspondents report—from Glasgow, there is intense excitement amongst the Home Rulers—from Liverpool, great interest but no excitement—from Limerick, considerable dismay and concern—from Dublin, one reporter says, "the excitement is only equalled by that prevailing during the Fenian rising."

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

On the night of the 16th, a violent storm burst over Odessa, causing enormous damage. Several ships were sunk in the harbor and naval establishments suffered severely.

The Mayor of Cienfuegos telegraphed that an official despatch from Santa Clara announces that the troops have killed the insurgent Chief Nunez and made a prisoner of another Chief, name unknown.

The refusal by the Court of the application by Labouchere for a mandamus will be followed by his incarceration. Gortschakoff is very ill, with slight hopes of recovery.

The Papal Nuncio to Belgium has been stopped on the way to Brussels by counter orders, fresh difficulties being anticipated by the discovery that the Papal Secretary of State has been using one language officially to the Belgian Ministry, and another privately to the Bishops.

Several members of the Turkish Cabinet have expressed disapprobation at the violent tone of the Turkish press towards England.

Sir Leonard Tilley at Brantford

A BANQUET IN HIS HONOR.

Some Extracts from His Speech on the Occasion.

ON Monday evening last, the citizens of Brantford (Ont.) with the Mayor presiding, entertained the Finance Minister at a Banquet. It is reported that "around the table were assembled representative men of every class, of every creed, of every party." In reply to an enthusiastic toast in his honor, Sir Leonard adverted to the fact that he has been constantly engaged in public duties, since 1850, acknowledged the honor accorded him by the Corporation and citizens of Brantford, as well as the special complement of having the banquet on strictly temperance principles, repudiated the idea that his enquiries into the industries of the country have a political or party bearing, and continued:—

I have visited, sir, that great manufacturing centre, Montreal. I visited it on the 24th of May last, and had some communication with gentlemen engaged in trade there. I visited it again two or three weeks ago, and I can only say this, that

A MORE REMARKABLE CHANGE

in the condition of a city in so short a time, I did not previously think it was possible to witness. (Applause.) I have not only visited Montreal recently, but I visited Toronto; Hamilton, St. Catharines, Dundas, Oshawa, Galt, Guelph, Berlin and London, in each of which places I have seen evidences of returning prosperity.

* * * * * I know there is a great diversity of opinion as to the effect of the change made in the tariff, but before referring to that diversity you will perhaps pardon me if I make a few remarks as to

THE CAUSES.

which lead the Government to make these changes. Gentlemen between 1867 and 1873 we occupied a favored position. We occupied a different position to that occupied from 1873 to 1878, because during that earlier period the circumstances of the neighboring Republic were such that we were enabled to compete with the industries and enterprises of that country. But from 1873 down, the whole state of affairs was changed. From 1873 labor became cheaper in the United States, the capital of that country was largely attracted to the extension of its manufacturing interests, and while the manufacturers there soon began to compete to a certain extent with even the manufacturers of Great Britain, they placed their eye upon Canada as a country, the people of which were to become their customers at all costs and hazards. I do not hesitate to say that had I been a public man in Great Britain at that time I would have looked upon free trade as the true policy for the Mother Country. And why? Because free trade as adopted by Great Britain at that time was practical protection to her industries. (Cheers.) If, for instance, England could have induced foreign nations to have followed her example, nothing could have benefited her more. But, gentlemen, our position is different to that which the Mother Country then occupied, and, therefore, I hold a man might have been a free trader there and he might consistently be a protectionist or National Policy man in a protectionist day, under

OUR PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

Our circumstances were such between 1873 and 1878 that the current of our trade was changing. The trade that was largely carried on with Great Britain was declining, and the imports from the United States were increasing. If the United States had said to us, let us have reciprocity in certain articles, let us have free trade in certain articles, if they had been willing to go back to the reciprocity of 1864 the country would have agreed to it, an evidence of which is to be found in the fact that at the last session of Parliament power was given to us to carry out that principle, to reduce the duties on certain articles coming into Canada if they would do the same on certain articles going into the United States, or to take certain duties off altogether if they would do the same. Gentlemen, as long as they say "You shall have no access to our country or to our markets," as long as they say "you cannot be admitted here upon any terms that are rational or reasonable," we shall say, "Very well, you have erected a Chinese wall around your country, we will not permit the gates to our country to remain open to you to come in with your goods and drive our people away from us to seek employment in your country." (Loud cheers.) I know some say we can get reciprocity in another way. The Reciprocity Treaty expired in 1865; union took place in 1867; and we hope that by our not imposing, with a few exceptions, the duties upon the articles made free under the treaty, they would deal with us on liberal terms. We were anxious to see exactly whether kindness, liberality, whether a policy that might be considered exceedingly liberal towards them, would induce them to deal with us. But no Looking at what they considered their own interest,

(Continued on fourth page.)