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THE DAILY EXAMINER is for sale every day on the trains east and west, and at the following places:—

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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 12, 1878.

The Loan.

ADVICES from Ottawa state that the Government has been in communication with Mr. Tilley. It is said that Dr. Tupper, on being interviewed, declined to make particulars public, but stated that when negotiations were completed it would be found that Mr. Tilley had secured a most favorable loan. The balance of the \$3,000,000 will be obtained on terms quite as favorable as the £1,619,000 already disposed of at £96 13s. 6d. The loan was not taken very readily. This is in part owing to the distracted state of the money market and in part to the muddling of Mr. Cartwright. The deficits which characterized his official career and his dishonesty in the matter of the two-faced shield have, to a certain extent, been the means of undermining Canadian credit in England. The Halifax Herald remarks:—

"In the first place, the time was unfavorable, from an English stand point. Aside from the local causes, spoken of in our despatch, which operated particularly against the loan at the present time, there has never been a time for the past five years, when money was more in demand, and commanded higher prices than within the last few months. This was known before Mr. Tilley left Canada, and led to a good many expressions of doubt as to his success. A good many men, with considerable financial experience, were of opinion that at least a higher rate of interest would require to be paid, than we had of late years been offering. The circumstances were, however, pressing. A heavy amount in Canadian bonds was maturing in January next, and the credit of the country required that the money should be raised to meet them. Mr. Tilley was accordingly forced into the market at a time when that market was certainly most unpropitious. In addition to this, Mr. Tilley was compelled to present to the English money lenders a shield that had no silver side to it. For the past five years the history of Canadian revenue and expenditure has been anything but reassuring. Deficit after deficit, without any curtailment in the extravagance of the Government, was all that Mr. Tilley could show as the character of the Borrowing Country. In spite of these very great obstacles, however, he has succeeded in placing one of the largest loans we ever asked for, upon the London market at the lowest rate of interest ever offered by us, and upon terms equal to the most sanguine expectations.

"Our morning contemporary yesterday spoke of the difference between this loan, and the loan negotiated by Mr. Cartwright in 1875. It must be remembered, however, that at that time money was a drug in the London market. Mr. Cartwright was able too, to show such a record as no borrowing country could surpass. Up to that time Canada had been well governed, and the most careful management of our national finances. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Cartwright and his friends placed it beyond the power of his successor to urge such well grounded claims to commercial confidence. Five years of very bad government, with \$3,500,000 increased taxation, and deficits aggregating some \$5,000,000, was a very different picture for the English capitalists to look at, from seven years of good government, with \$2,000,000 of taxes remitted, and surpluses aggregating over \$10,000,000.

If, as reported, Mr. Tilley has, notwithstanding all this, succeeded in selling Canadian bonds to the amount of three million pounds sterling, at 96 58 he has done well.

Trade Relations.

FREE TRADE between the different colonies and dependencies of the British Empire, and with the Mother Country, is a policy which finds an ardent advocate in the Peterboro' Review. For example, it says: "Canadian wheat, cattle and lumber might be admitted into Britain free, while duties were imposed on the American products and those coming from other countries. Reciprocity in natural products might also take place between the Dominion and the West Indies." Such a policy, the Review holds, would be real Free Trade, and an improvement on the present juggle-handled one from which every part of the Empire is more or less suffering.

On the other hand, the public mind of the Mother Country is deeply moved by the distress which prevails and the evident impossibility of making headway against the hostile tariffs of other nations. From among many contributions to the English Press upon the subject, we select the following by Mr. F. Cayley Worsley, Vice-President of the National Association. In a letter to the London Standard he says:— "In your impression of yesterday we are favored by a 'candid' admission on the part of Mr. Sidney Smith that the agricultural interest is not only seriously injured by what he

calls free trade, but that 'the prospects of the British farmer wane yearly,' and that landlords are advertising for tenants, with thousands of acres of land going begging. But he appears to forget that most of our great authorities have frequently and distinctly stated that every great interest in England is in the same lamentable condition. This fearful position he conceives to result from the introduction of 'rails, steam and telegraphs.' These extraordinary and distressing revelations oblige me to say that I am old enough to recollect the general prosperity of this country before railways and steam had injured the nation, and before what Mr. Sidney Smith calls free trade had ruined the farmers; let me request Mr. Smith in his future letters to correct the misnomer, and call the modern commercial policy free importations, and not free trade. If we had made reciprocal treaties, and taken the production of other countries in exchange for our own, our rail and steam ships would have been the makers and protectors of our hardworking people. Twenty years ago I had the honour of being vice president of the National Association for the Protection of Native Industry, and the folly of free importations was placed before the industrial classes by numerous meetings in every part of England; but Mr. Cobden's big loaf, that our workmen have no longer the money to pay for, swamped all reflection; and Mr. Smith points out that native industry is now supplanted by foreign labour, and that our ships and rails have increased the facilities of importation, and that our exports are constantly diminishing and our imports increasing. For many years after we gave up our national patent right and our patriotism, the enormous capital accumulated in this country under the influence of Conservative and patriotic laws, "all went merrily as a marriage bell," and our idle annuitants, with fixed incomes, gloried in cheap prices. The enormous stimulus given to foreign productions, by opening the richest market in the world to their comparatively untaxed produce, has now glutted the world with goods, lower wages has been the constant cry. Strike has followed strike, and it will be well if the injured operatives do not at last strike in earnest. Land is neglected, houses remain unlet, mills are closed, iron and coal unworked, and our old ships are found idle in every port in Europe. And if it had not been for the resolution, courage, and national feeling of our great statesmen, we should have been degraded as well as pauperised before the nations of Europe. Mr. Disraeli saw and opposed the suicidal policy of free importations, and Lord Beaconsfield saw and exposed the policy of Russia, and it will be for Mr. Sidney Smith to enlighten our political economists, and save us from further Liberal folly. The capital account of our great railways represents upwards of £40,000 per mile; dividends are falling off, land is thrown to grass, and agricultural labor reduced; rents are diminished and taxes increased, and yet we have a party that glory in a policy that has caused the ruin of thousands, and, if not wholly rejected, will utterly ruin the country. We are met by hostile tariffs and absolute exclusion for our products, and the only consolation to thinking men is, our Brights, and Lowes and Gladstones have already dropped out of political existence. Having taken the liberty of doubting the merits of free importation, I shall be glad, with many others, to hear what Mr. Smith proposes for ameliorating our miserable position. I propose for his consideration strict and just reciprocal treaties.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"F. CAYLEY WORSLEY."
October 26.

A "Real Grievance."

THE Patriot has woke up to the fact that our Provincial Railroad is badly managed. He has discovered the capacity of Mr. William McKechnie, even in the small matter of preparing a Time Table. We directed attention to this bungling a few days after the "Winter Arrangement" was published; but the superintendent will have his own way, regardless of the consequences to the public. The Patriot thinks "that the inconvenience need only be pointed out to Mr. McKechnie to be remedied." We shall see.

Low Necked Dresses.

THE Monetary Times concludes an article on Col. Littleton's order concerning low-necked dresses, as follows:— "This folder-rol and tomfoolery may as well stop at once, when the sum of the mischief it has done can nearly be measured in the smile it has called up on the lips of sensible people. The habits, the customs and the manner of our people are, we trust, neither boorish or rude; but such as they are, they are their own; and are quite compatible with the allegiance Canada owes and is willing to pay; any attempt, suddenly and violently made, to change them must fail, and for such an attempt, folly would be a name by no means sufficiently expressive."

County Line Notes.

[From our own Correspondent.]
The dwelling house, with all its contents, including furniture, etc., of Mr. John Biggar, of Springfield, Lot 67, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The fire was only discovered in time for the family to escape, and some of them were obliged to get out of the windows. The cause, as yet, has not been ascertained fully, but it is supposed to have originated in one of the flues. At this season of the year the loss is a very serious one to Mr. Biggar, more especially as the house was a large one and well finished.

The mill site known as the Haslam mill property is now about to be bought by an American company for manufacturing purposes. It is one of the best streams on the island, and well located; it will no doubt be turned to good account to the neighborhood of County Line. The farmers in that place and surrounding country have undertaken to give two hundred days' work towards the erection of the dam and other buildings, gratis; and also to pay the yearly taxes for ten years. And why shouldn't they, as they will even then gain largely—with a starch or sugar factory in our midst.

The Wealth of England.

Some idea of the wealth and lending power of England, as well as of her ability to sustain heavy losses, may be gathered from the following statistics: Since 1828 no less a sum than \$3,070,000,000, or \$61,400,000 a year, has been raised in London for foreign States. Of this, \$785,000,000, or 26 per cent., is in entire default. The bankrupt States are Turkey, Peru, Mexico, Venezuela, Honduras, Costa Rica, Paraguay, the Confederate States, Uruguay, Greece, Bolivia, Ecuador, San Domingo, Guatemala, Poyais and Liberia. The loans in partial default amount to \$875,000,000, or thirty per cent. Spain owes \$545,000,000, and the chances of her paying are considered about on a par with Turkey. Calculating that the Khedive of Egypt will keep his engagements, there are thus loans in entire or partial default amounting to \$1,660,000,000, or fifty-five per cent. of the whole.

The Eastern Trouble.

M. Vambery, the distinguished traveller, in a communication to a German journal, expresses his conviction that Shere Ali having entered upon the mad enterprise of a war with Great Britain, will soon see his country overrun by Turcomans. These warlike horsemen frequently commit raids in Persia, and even threaten the integrity of that kingdom. According to M. Vambery, they will effectually prevent an advance of the Russians to Merv, which the northern powers seek to secure for strategic and political purposes. The advance of the Russians to Khiva is treated as a promenade among comparatively peaceful tribes; and this high authority, who has travelled extensively in the region of which he speaks, shows that the conquest of 100,000 Turcoman and Tekko cavalry must be accomplished by the Czar's troops before they can advance further in the direction of the Russian frontiers. The advance of the Russians to Khiva is treated as a promenade among comparatively peaceful tribes; and this high authority, who has travelled extensively in the region of which he speaks, shows that the conquest of 100,000 Turcoman and Tekko cavalry must be accomplished by the Czar's troops before they can advance further in the direction of the Russian frontiers. The advance of the Russians to Khiva is treated as a promenade among comparatively peaceful tribes; and this high authority, who has travelled extensively in the region of which he speaks, shows that the conquest of 100,000 Turcoman and Tekko cavalry must be accomplished by the Czar's troops before they can advance further in the direction of the Russian frontiers.

The Next Royal Marriage.

The marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught with Princess Louise of Prussia is to be solemnized at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the 7th of February. The ceremony will be performed with much state and with great festivities. The Queen will take a prominent part in all the festivities. The royal bride is to be attended to the altar by eight bridesmaids, the daughters of two English, of two Irish marquises and of four earls—two being Scotch and two English. The Dukes are Bedford and Marlborough, the Marquises Hertford and Conyngham, the Earls Errol and Elgin, Bradford and Mount Edgcombe. The household of the future Duchess of Connaught, as was the case with that of the Duchess of Edinburgh, is to be composed exclusively of English ladies. It is reported that the Prime Minister intends, at the first opportunity, to arrange for the Duke of Connaught and his bride to reside a great part of the year in Ireland.

The Duke of Connaught is about to visit Berlin for the last time previous to his marriage. His Royal Highness will reside at the Royal Palace, where the Princess Frederick Charles and her daughter are at present staying. During the Duke of Connaught's stay in Berlin the final arrangements respecting the marriage will be made. Angeli, the Viennese painter, is now engaged upon a portrait of the Princess Louise Margaretha, at Potsdam. A speech is reported of Bismarck apropos of this picture, "They contentedly resign the real—they covet the ideal."—N. Y. World.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtues as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it Sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

- REVERE HOUSE.
Dec. 12—Geo. H. Bishop, Montreal; C. McLean, Halifax; J. O. Morrison, Truro.
- RANKIN HOUSE.
Dec. 12—Alfred A. Parker, Boston; Edward W. Foster, New York.

Died.

- In this city, on the 25th of November, of the croup, Dougald Harris, son of John and Christy Harris, aged 1 year and 25 days.
- At Mount Stewart, on the 28th ult., of measles, William Frame, infant son of James and Ann Glover, aged 10 months and 13 days.
- At Rustico, on the 27th ult., Mr. Robert Buntain, aged 85 years. The deceased emigrated from Scotland to this Island in the year 1819, and was one of the pioneer settlers of New Glasgow, from whence in a few years he removed to Rustico where he died, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the death of one who, at all times, proved himself friendly.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE LADIES of ST. PAUL'S CHURCH intend having a Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles —AND— REFRESHMENT TABLE! IN THE SCHOOLROOM, —ON— Monday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock. Admittance, 10 cents. Charlottetown, Dec. 6, 1878—6i

ALWAYS FIRST CHAPPELLE'S RELIABLE ALMANAC!

FOR 1879 Will Be Ready in a Few Days.

This Work contains no "dead heads," its calculations are reliable and its information authentic. It contains the NEW OAT TABLE, CURRENCY TABLE, and a correct list of the Magistrates and Public Officials.

REMEMBER,

This Almanac is pronounced the most reliable published. GET IT. ONLY 12 CENTS!

Theo. L. Chappelle,

DIAMOND BOOKSTORE, 85 North Side Queen Square. Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1878—

GRAND Tea and Entertainment.

THE LADIES of ZION CHURCH intend giving a Grand Tea and Entertainment in The Basement of that Church, —ON— Friday, the 20th instant, AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FANCY & USEFUL ARTICLES will be offered for sale at reasonable prices. The Refreshment Table will be abundantly supplied with all seasonable delicacies. Special attention is invited to the

CHRISTMAS TREE of the young ladies.

Tea will be served from 6 to 8 o'clock, after which there will be a Musical Entertainment. Admission, 15 cents; children, 10 cents; Tea, 25 cents. Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1878—

Queen Square Livery Stables,



NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

THE Subscriber, having purchased a number of New Sleighs and Furs, is prepared to hire Single and Double Teams, at shortest notice, during the winter. Horses, Coaches, Buggies and Open Wagons kept for hire daily, Sundays excepted. TERMS REASONABLE. STEPHEN T. STUMBLES. Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1878—1m 2aw ar ne 4i

Coal. Coal. Coal.

250 TONS BEST QUALITY Anthracite Nut Coal, now landing from steamer "Alpha," at Peake's No. 2 Wharf. WM. KOUGHAN. Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1878—2i

Harvie's Almanac 1879!

READY FOR DELIVERY ON SATURDAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL —AT— Harvie's Bookstore, QUEEN SQUARE. Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1878—

"Fresh From the Bakery."

200 BOXES "Moir, Son & Co's" fresh Baked Biscuits, in Wine, Water, Butter, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Soda and Fruit; Boston Pilot Bread and Thin Family Pilot, just landed ex schooner "Raven." WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square. Dec. 12, 1878—eod 2w

TENDERS.

THE CITY of CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MAYOR'S OFFICE, 9th Dec., 1878.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons willing to Lease the City Weigh Scales.

Further particulars to be had at this office. The names of two good and sufficient sureties must accompany this Tender. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. By order, W. B. MORRISON, City Clerk.

Dec. 9, 1878—h pat ne a pres till 20th

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER the Cheapest and most newsy Paper published in the Province.

BANKRUPT GOODS!

Received per M. A. Starr from Halifax, and ordered to be Sold for Cash, Without Reserve.

By Auction,

I will Sell at my Store, On Saturday, the 14th inst.,

- AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON, CIGARS (assorted brands—very good),
- 7 Cases PORT WINE,
- 21 " Sherry "
- 21 Caddies TOBACCO,
- 20 Cases BRANDY,
- 1 Quarter Cask BRANDY,
- 1 Case ESSENCES,
- 8 Gross CORKS,
- 11,000 Syrup Labels, 17,000 Ale do.,

Boxes Fine Valencia Raisins, English Breakfast Coffee, Corn Starch, Boxes Toilet Soap, Bbls. Bright Sugar, 10 Puncheons Molasses, 12 Horse Blankets, 3 No. 1 whole Buffalo Robes, 100 Bbls. FLOUR, 10 Chests Congou TEA, 1 IRON SAFE, (Combination Lock), and several articles that will appear on day of sale. B. WILSON HIGGS, Auctioneer.

HAY, OATS, BARLEY, &c.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, On Thursday, the 19th inst., AT 12 O'CLOCK,

at Residence of Lambert Disney, Esq., Riverside, North River, 20 TONS HAY, 1 Stack STRAW, 200 Bush. OATS, 100 Bush. BARLEY, (2 rowed), 50 Bush. BUCKWHEAT, 1 Double DRIVING WAGON, 1 CART, 1 SCUFFLER, 1 Iron PLOW, 1 Set Carriage HARNESS, &c., &c. TERMS—Nine months' credit, on approved Joint Notes. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

Ch'town, Dec. 11—pat sat

THE CHRISTMAS TREE

The Large Convent

WILL OPEN BY A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT —ON— TUESDAY EVENING, December 17th,

—AND CLOSE WITH A— SACRED CONCERT, On Friday Evening, Dec. 21.

Doors open at 7 1/2 p. m. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

OLD MINES SIDNEY ROUND COAL

HOURLY EXPECTED, the Schooner H SPHINX, with a full cargo. Open to offers for the cargo. Orders or offers left with G. COOMBS, Lord's Wharf, or at the Subscriber's, will be attended to. H. COOMBS.

Dec. 10—3i

PARLOR BRACKETS

JUST RECEIVED—cheap. J. NEWSON. Nov. 22—1m

PICTURE FRAMES,

VERY CHOICE—Large Stock. J. NEWSON. Nov. 22—1m

GILT MIRRORS,

EX "Prince Edward,"—cheap. J. NEWSON. Nov. 22—1m

FISH.

HERRING—100 Bbls. CODFISH—100 Qtls., Prime Quality. DIGBY HERRING—150 Boxes. TROUT—1 Bbl. Apply to H. COOMBS. Dec. 10—3i

Wants, Lost, Found, &c

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for Ten Cents per day.

TO LET—The Shop and Warehouse at present occupied by MacKenzie & Stumbles. Apply to W. W. WELLNER. Dec. 10—3i

TO LET—A two-story House, containing 9 rooms, frost-proof Collar, yard and stables, and a large garden, fronting on Eustace Street, near Crabbe's corner. Rent moderate. For information apply to W. W. LORD. Ch'town, Nov. 14, 1878—