

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1880.

NO. 46

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

Is Published every Evening.  
OFFICE:  
INGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER  
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Six Months, \$2 50  
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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,  
Manager. Office Sup't

## 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—

## J. R. FOSTER,

Moncton, N. B.,  
REPRESENTING IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES  
Ontario, Chicago and Western  
Millers and Shippers,

## FLOUR, MEAL, GRAIN, Seeds and Provisions.

The following are some of the leading brands of Flour for sale wholesale, in car-load-lots only, viz:—"Buda," "Alabaster," "White Rose," "Wareup's Superior," "Pastry," "Beaver Mills," "Red XXX," "Amber," &c., &c.

The above choice brands of flour, with many others, can be obtained at all the leading Flour Houses in the Maritime Provinces. Samples of all kinds of Seed Grains, and other goods will be sent to any address on application free of charge.  
Ask for quotations by telegraph in "Cipher," which will be supplied to all correspondents on application.  
Nov. 25, 1879—ly

## 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

## No. 35 Water St., Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Branch

## NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital, \$9,733,332.00  
Paid up Capital, - 1,316,666.00

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.

## COAL. COAL.

FOR SALE, at the Gas Works, and Koughan's Scales, a quantity of Round Lingan Coal, at \$3.50 per ton.  
This Coal gives a great heat, and being almost free from sulphur, is suitable for either grates or cooking stoves.  
Dec. 27, 1879—city papers 6i

## 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, Dorchester Street, and running back 80 feet, together with the buildings thereon erected.  
For further particulars apply to Messrs. HODGSON & McLEOD Charlottetown.  
Sept. 18, 1879.

## Daily Examiner!

1880.

Advertises Cheap  
FOR CASH!

## JOB PRINTING

PROMPTLY, NEATLY, AND  
CHEAPLY DONE.

Persons who have not yet settled last year's accounts, will please do so before commencing the business of the coming season.

Small Profits—Quick Returns,  
IS OUR MOTTO.

Warned by the past, we intend to deal closer to the cash system than ever heretofore.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

Local News,  
Foreign News,  
Political News,  
Social News,  
Commercial News,  
Shipping News,

laid before Subscribers, Purchasers, and Borrowers,

EVERY EVENING,  
PRICE 2 CENTS.

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Quarterly .....\$1.25  
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HAS A  
Largely Increased Circulation

AND IS AN EXCELLENT  
ADVERTISING MEDIUM

## THE WEEKLY EXAMINER

Made up from THE DAILY—a Compendium of all the News of the Week.  
Subscription price only

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR,  
IN ADVANCE.

Sent to any address in  
Great Britain or North America.

Persons having relatives or friends abroad cannot do better than send them  
THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

A few Advertisements only, received  
J. W. MITCHELL, | W. L. COTTON,  
Office Sup't. Manager

## ST. MARGARET'S HALL, HALIFAX, N. S.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

VISITOR:  
The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia  
PRINCIPAL:  
The Rev. John Padfield.

THIS SCHOOL offers, at very moderate cost, the advantages of a comfortable and pleasant home together with a thorough and refined education.

The course of instruction is the same as that of the best Schools in England and is founded upon the University Examinations for Women. Eight young ladies from this School passed the Local Examination of the University of King's College in June last. This is the only School in Canada that has passed pupils at a University Examination.

The number of pupils is limited, rendering the School select, and while it possesses all the educational advantages of a large public school, each pupil is enabled to receive that individual care and oversight which is so important, and which cannot be given in a large establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. Padfield are assisted by a staff of four resident governesses, besides visiting masters.

Parisienne French is taught conversationally. There are two resident French Governesses.

References given to parents of pupils.  
For further particulars address the Principal.  
Sept. 19, 1878.

## WONDERFUL

Improvement in Jacobs' Lithogram,

PATENTED 16th JULY, 1879.

AFTER a series of experiments conducted at great cost and involving much labor, "Jacobs' Lithogram" has been so completely perfected that it is not alone more durable, but so altered in construction and thickness, that the Patentee of this wonderful labor and time-saving apparatus, is enabled to offer "a guarantee" with each Lithogram sold, providing the directions furnished are complied with.

Postal Card, Note, Letter, Legal and Folio sizes. Prices respectively \$2.50, \$3.00, \$7.00, \$9.00, and \$12.00. Special sizes made to order.

## LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Agents wanted throughout the Dominion. Send for circular.

J. M. JACOBS,  
Patentee & Manufacturer.  
Eastern House, Western House,  
457 St. Paul Street, 36 Front St. East,  
Montreal. Toronto, Ont.

Headquarters for the United States: 3 Arch St., Boston, Mass.

N. B.—Composition for refilling Tablets furnished at one half the original cost.

BREMNER BROS.,  
Agents for P. E. I.  
Ch'town, Oct. 21, 1879.

## A SOUP KITCHEN

IN connection with the Women's Temperance Union and Benevolent Society, will be opened for the winter if sufficiently assisted by the charitable public. In order to distribute judiciously, only those will be relieved who identify themselves with the Society, which will enable the committee to look particularly into each case. In view of the present pressing demands for help, the friends of the poor are urgently requested to send donations immediately and as regularly as possible, which will be received by Mrs. W. KENNEY, Confectionery. Clothing will likewise be very acceptable.

E. McRAE,  
Secretary of the Women's Benevolent Society.  
Dec. 23, 1879.

## LAME AND SICK HORSES!

Cured Free of Cost.

A FIGHT WITH BUSHRANGERS.—Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 4.—On November 17, six bushrangers took possession of Wantabadgery station for nineteen hours. The police attacked them and a dreadful encounter ensued. Two bushrangers were killed and the other four captured; one of whom was wounded. Constable Bowen was also wounded in the encounter, and has since died. One leader of the gang is a notorious Victorian criminal, and was, with two other persons, committed for trial on the charge of murder.

Mr. A. Birch, of the town of Huntingdon, Quebec, is in town with a novelty in the way of combination snow-shoes, ice-boat, sleigh and toboggan. The inventor proposes to exhibit it to the Governor-General. A practical use was made of the invention yesterday by Mr. Birch in travelling 52 miles in one day from the Nation River, taking advantage of the ice boat at intervals. The whole journey from Huntingdon was made on foot, and on the ice-boat when favorable.



Giles' Liniment Iodine Ammonia.

Spavins, Splints and Ringbones cured without blemish. Send for pamphlet containing full information, to Dr. Wm. Giles, 120 West Broadway, N.Y. Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Sold by all druggists, and in quarts at \$2.50 in which there is great saving. Trial bottles, 25 cts.

Agent at Charlottetown: W. R. WATSON, Druggist.

Nov. 28, 1879—cod wky 4m

## For Sale.

THE Land and Dwelling House owned and occupied by William B. Heartz, situated on Euston street, opposite Admiral Bayfield's dwelling. For further particulars apply to  
CHARLES HEARTZ,  
Queen Street.  
Jan. 5, 1880.

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

## SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 15 1880

Why Canadians are Not Able to Stand the Cold.

Mr. Alexander McKenzie, of Scotland, who spent several months in Canada last fall, writes to the Aberdeen Free Press, giving what he believes to be the reason that Canadians cannot stand as much cold as Scotchmen, for instance. Mr. McKenzie's letter is dated from Niagara, Nov. 27th, and we quote:—

"I had already experienced some indications of an approaching Canadian winter, the glass having one day been down at zero; but I did not feel near so cold as on an ordinary winter day at home. I walked about with an overcoat quite comfortably, at the same time that my Canadian friends wrapped themselves up to the ears in thick winter clothing and furs. I could not understand this, and I expressed my surprise that people, whom one would expect to have been thoroughly hardened to it, should feel the cold more than I did. I was told if I remained for a second winter in the country, that I would feel the severity of the winter as much as they did; that the heat of the summer made one much less able to stand the winter cold; that the blood became thinner; and that one was much less able to resist the cold the second winter than during the first on Canadian soil. There was some force in the heat argument, but it did not altogether satisfy me. I am, however, perfectly convinced that I have discovered the cause of the non-resisting powers of the Canadian generally against the winter cold, in comparison with a new arrival. The first thing that meets you on your entrance into one of their houses is a reeking stove in the lobby, immediately inside the front door, and opposite the doors of the principal rooms. In most cases pipes from this stove pass up stairs and through all the bedrooms in the house, while generally the sitting-rooms have independent stoves of their own, in addition, in some cases, to ordinary fire-places such as we have at home. You are, consequently, living in an oven. Shops offices are the same, and the railway carriages I found in many instances almost unbearable—positively suffocating. On these cars there is a stove in each end, and often steam pipes running along at the sides, making it a sumptuously-seated bake-house, in which you are almost stewed. You put off your overcoat in spite of you. You perspire, and the pores of your skin are opened wide to receive the cold into them when you get out into the bitter but bracing cold at your journey's end. This is what thins the Canadian blood. This is what takes away the cold-resisting power of the new immigrant; and this is the cause of the pretty common pulmonary disorders to which many of the Canadians become the victims.

Specifications for an immense steamship of steel have been received at New York. The new vessel is to be called the "City of Rome," and it is intended that she shall be the finest, fastest, and largest ship afloat, excepting the Great Eastern. She will be 8,300 tons measurement and will be constructed on the double-bottom system. Her dimensions will be 590 ft. in length over all, 52 foot beam, 39 feet depth, and she will have four iron masts, and a power of 8,500 horses. Accommodations for 300 saloon and over 1,000 steerage passengers. She is to be built by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company.

When again the N. P. is to be blamed for the large harvest. Did it not cause the fields to yield an abundant increase? Yes, but the price of hay is too low. If the N. P. had not allowed so much to grow, it would have brought better prices. Here again the farmers have cause to find fault. Then just look at the low price of barley. Was it not the N. P. that brought about the ring with Belleville grain buyers, whereby the farmers were shaved out of several cents per bushel not only on their barley, but rye? Then again, the N. P. has caused bad harvests in England and Ireland, in order to cause a rise in wheat and flour here; so as to make the poor man, the mechanic, the merchant and lumbermen pay more for their bread, and as a set off against which the farmer has to pay extra for his tea, sugar, &c. Now, sir, have we not all cause for complaint against the N. P., and the promoters thereof? It must be all Mr. Tilley's fault, but what are we to do?

Then, with all the evils the N. P. is bringing on the people, we find that without the consent of the Globe and other papers of that class the Finance Minister dared to go through the country and examine the various manufacturing and other industries which Sir Richard would think beneath the dignity of a Cabinet Minister. And all this done by Mr. Tilley to obtain information for his new budget speech to come off next February in Ottawa, as also to try and make the people believe the country is prosperous under Sir John A.'s rule. But wait a bit till Mr. Blake gets hold of them, and then we shall see what we shall see. What will become of the N. P. then? Is it not a very wicked thing, and ought it not to be labelled "poison?" Oh! these men; won't they be the destruction of our Dominion?

When the Ministers were in Belleville, they visited the new establishment of Mr. G. S. Tickell. That it tickled Mr. Tickell to such a degree that, good Reformer as he is, yet he feels well pleased with the visit and more so with the N. P., which is helping his business against "Yankee competition," and no doubt, if necessary, would vote to maintain the principle. Still there are plenty of persons who believe the N. P. is "the wickedest thing in the world."

I once read of a little boy who ran in from the garden and said, "Mother, I have found the wickedest thing in the world, I am sure I have, do come and see it; it must be a Presbyterian." The mother went to see, and found it to be what is called a "1,000 legged worm." The boy had heard his parents say that "Presbyterians were the wickedest things in the world," and he felt quite sure he had found one of them. So with the opponents of the N. P. If the price goes up, it is the doing of the N. P. If the price goes down it is the fault of the N. P.; and so the N. P. must be the "wickedest thing in the world." Alas, alas! what is to become of Canada if the present Government retains power for four years more! Please, Mr. Tilley, don't go about the country any more, or you will ruin the prospects of the grubbers, and destroy all their hopes of obtaining power.  
Yours, &c., &c.  
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Jan. 1st, 1880.

A New York barber in ten minutes talked a telephone to death.

## The National Policy.

That staunch old Reformer, Mr. Bill Flint, whose principles mean something better than merely hanging on to the coats-tails of leaders, because they choose to call themselves Liberals, devoted his New Year's Day to the preparation of the following communication for the Belleville Intelligencer:—

Mr. Editor,—Walking down Front street a few days ago, I fell in with two farmers. One had a new pair of boots, extra made by hand, for which he paid \$4.50. The other remarked that they were dear at that price. The answer was, "Leather has gone up because hides are so dear." In answer he was told "it was the effect of the N. P.; it makes you pay more for your boots." I could not help but smile. Here was a farmer railing out against the N. P., because another farmer had paid (as he thought) 25 or 50 cents more for a good pair of hand made boots than formerly, yet he would take double the price for his beef hides, pocket the money, and think nothing about the bearing of the N. P., because he was the gainer thereby. It is all very well to get double price for beef hides and thereby pay \$4 per 100 lbs, in his pocket, but to pay the shoemaker 50 cents or even 25 cents extra on a pair of boots was outrageous, and showed how hard the N. P. was on the farmer.

This N. P. must be a most dangerous thing. Did it not cause the loss of a ship-load of tea coming from China? and did it not raise the price of tea in England and the States some 6 or 8 cents per lb? and that raised the price in Canada. Did not the N. P. cause the sugar crop to fall short, and thereby raise the price of sugar? How are the people to stand the rise in price? If it had not been for the N. P. we would not have been bothered with sugar refineries in Canada to give us pure sugars. We would have had our sugars from New York or Boston, and have had the privilege of eating 40 per cent. of glucose adulteration to get 60 per cent. of sugar, besides a great many other things well adulterated, which could be named.

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