

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 7.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1880.

NO. 81

LONDON HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED EX S. S. "HIBERNIAN,"

Black Cashmeres,
Black French Merinos,
Black Persian Cords,
White and Grey Cottons,
Velveteen Wincies,
New Stockinette Worsted Coatings.

EX S. S. "NESTORIAN,"

80 Packages Choice Teas,
3 Cases Linen and Cotton Thread.

G. DAVIES & CO.

Charlottetown, July 13, 1880.

St. Dunstan's College, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

THIS College will be re opened under the charge of the

Fathers of the Society of Jesus,

—ON—

Wednesday, September 15th.

Intending students should make immediate application.

For prospectus and further particulars address

REV. GEORGE B. KENNY, S. J.,
Ch'town, Aug. 6, '80—till sep President.

Great Summer Resort PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LORNE HOTEL.

THIS New and Commodious House, situate at North Shore, offers great attraction for Tourists who are wanting recreation, sea bathing, fishing, etc.

It is within easy access of the City, being only thirteen (13) miles by rail or carriage. Charges moderate. For further particulars apply to the Manager, or address

LORNE HOTEL COMPANY,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

June 12, 1880.

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—

PACIFIC Mutual Insurance Co., NEW YORK MARINE.

Assets 31st Dec., 1879, - \$744,149.00

Insurance effected on CARGOES and FREIGHTS, covering \$15,000 and upwards on first-class risks.

Certificates issued payable in London at the office of MORTON ROSE & Co., Bankers, or in New York.

Risks taken and rates fixed without being referred to Head Office.

FENTON T. NEWBERY,
Agent for P. E. Island.

May 11, 1880.

For Sale or to Let.

THAT Freehold Property, with a front of eighty feet on Pownall Street and eighty-four feet on Sydney Street, the House containing 16 large rooms and two Kitchens. Can be turned into one Dwelling by unlocking a door. Apply on the premises to

MRS. BOSWALL.
April 26, 1880—tf

Nut Coal. Nut Coal.

FREE from Slate and Fire Clay. Also Round and Slack, at Albion Mines, Pictou, Nova Scotia. For orders apply to G. W. DEBLOIS, Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

Old Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.
Lingan Mines, Cape Breton.

ORDERS for Round Coal can be obtained on application to G. W. DEBLOIS, Sole Agent for P. E. Island. Office, No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown. June 17, 1880—pat her sj kca tf

Flour and Meal.

ORDERS will be received for the following Brands of Flour and Meal:—

"Buda" (Patent), "Alabaster," "Golden Age," "Extra Family," "Warcup's Superior," "White Rose," "Florence," "Beaver," "Pastry" and "Amber," and choice K. D. Corn Meal—"Golden Star."

Quotations for the above Brands of Flour and Meal f. o. b. at Mills, or delivered at Charlottetown or Summerside.

J. R. FOSTER
Millers and Shippers' Agent,
Moncton, N. B.
May 6, 80.

ROMAN PUNCH,

Ice Cream,
Fruit Ices,
Water Ices.

AS I intend paying special attention to my Ice Cream department this season, I invite the public to call where they can be furnished with the best assortment of Ice Creams and Ices to be had in the City. All made from the best material. To parties ordering Creams or Ices we guarantee satisfaction or no charge.

A. MCKENZIE,
Confectioner, Queen Street,
Charlottetown, June 19, 1880.

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Of Edinburgh and London,
ESTABLISHED IN 1809

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

Transacts every description of Fire, Life and Annuity Business on the most favorable terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—Insurances may be effected at the Lowest current rates.

Insurances upon Public and Private Buildings effected on especially favorable terms. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

LIFE DEPARTMENT—New and Reduced premiums for Dominion of Canada.

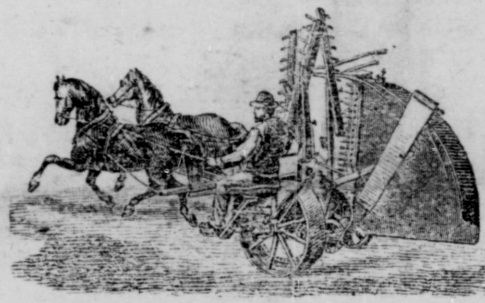
G. W. DEBLOIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.

Office, No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.
April 14, '80—pat her ne sj kca tf eod

MUSIC AND SINGING.

ON and after AUGUST 1st, MRS. JAMES BROWN will give instruction in Music and Singing at her residence, King Square. Terms on application.
Ch'town, July 29, 1880—3m 3tav tu th s

WALTER A. WOODS' AMERICAN Mowers and Reapers.



JUST ARRIVED, a car load of these Celebrated Machines.

IMPROVEMENTS.
From 1878 we have sold both sizes of this Reaper, with five Rakes instead of four, and our experience with the five Rake Reaper the past harvest, in all kinds of Grain, light and heavy, long and short, standing and lodged, has satisfied us that it is a very great improvement, and we shall, therefore, continue to sell the Five Rake Reaper only.

Also, Horse Rakes for hay and stubbles, and the patent grinding stone for mowing machine knives.

Farmers in want of a good Machine will do well by calling at our Warehouse, Upper Queen Street.

HORNE, PIERCE & CO.,
General Agents,
Charlottetown, July 21, 1880.—4w eod-wkly

BUILDING LOTS.

PARTIES wanting to purchase Building Lots in Victoria, Lot 29, will please apply to

DONALD PALMER, Esq., or
MRS. HENRY HARDAY,
July 20, 1880—oaw Summerside.

MANILLA ROPE!

Manufacturers' Prices.

Orders Solicited. All Sizes in Stock.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, July 16, '80—2m 2aw, pat 2m law

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

WORTH'S

LIVERY STABLES!

PRINCE STREET,
Between Kent and Grafton Streets

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

June 17, 1880—3m eod pd

Lobster Cans.

THIRTY THOUSAND CANS, in cases, ready for immediate delivery. For sale by

HORACE HAZARD.
Ch'town, Aug. 14, '80—1w eod

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and most Newsy Paper Published in the Provinces.

The Baptist Convention.

The Annual Convention of the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces was held this year at Hillsborough, N. B. About 300 delegates were present. The following officers were chosen:—

President—A. Longley, M. P., Paradise, N. S.

Vice-Presidents—Arthur Simpson, Cavendish, P. E. I., and Rev. E. Hickson, St. John.

Secretary—Rev. E. M. Keirstead, Windsor, N. S.

Assistant Secretary—Rev. G. O. Gates, Moncton.

Treasurer—J. C. Anderson, Yarmouth, N. S.

Assistant Treasurer—Christian Steves, Hillsboro, N. B.

The financial statement presented showed the receipts of the body to have been \$11,238.28. Several visitors from the United States are present: Dr. Blackall of New York; Rev. A. Hopper, of N. J.; Rev. W. A. Newcomb, of Berwick, Me; Rev. J. A. Johnson of Vt; Rev. J. Padelford of Calais.

Sir John, and the Manchester Men.

In his interview with the Manchester Men Sir John is reported among other things to have said:

"For the last five or six years, ever since the United States overcame the depression caused by their long war, and from other causes which operated here as well as in Canada, we have had a series of bad years and a series of deficits; and as you will all admit that is a bad state of affairs. Every nation should make income and expenditure meet if it wants to fulfil its obligations. The tariff adopted in the spring of 1879 in Canada is essentially a revenue tariff, and the consequence is that this year we expect there will be even a balance of revenue and expenditure. If there is a deficiency at the end of our fiscal year, which is the 30th of June, of which I am not yet informed, it will be so small as to be of no great account. While the tariff which we adopted is a revenue tariff in substance, and for the purpose of enabling us to meet our obligations, it was thought, wisely or unwisely, that it could be so adjusted as to assist the infant manufactures of Canada, and, as regards the farmers to prevent the great occasional local disturbance in values of agricultural products in Canada by the interjection at particular points for particular purposes of the great American capitalists who form "rings" and "corners" of all kinds for the purpose of the disturbance of the trade of their people.

Our tariff is lower than that of the United States. Ours is principally on a revenue basis, while theirs is avowedly for the purpose of keeping out foreign goods to the encouragement of their own manufactures. Of course, if the question of the accumulation of wealth, of buying in cheapest and selling in the dearest market, were the only principles to be regarded in the life of a nation, then I would say that our tariff is a mistake; but we have other considerations. There are such things as national strength and national development. We are precluded from going into the United States market because of their prohibitive tariff. The "corners," "rings,"—which are associations of manufacturers—are so desirous of keeping the control of our market that it is known they send in goods and sell them by auction and otherwise alongside of our manufacturers in order to destroy the manufacturer. When any Canadian merchant goes to the United States, and it becomes known he comes from Canada, he gets a large discount in order to keep and maintain the control of our market, and they assess the loss sustained by such transactions upon the whole association. The consequence of this is that our manufactures can never grow."

The Art Union of Canada.

The President and Managers of the Art Union of Canada have issued their prospectus for 1880, in which they refer to the re-organization of the Union, the increasing public interest in its objects, its satisfactory financial condition and the increased number of subscribers for the drawing next month. The contents of the Art Union Portfolio will receive the attention of the committee, with the view of rendering the choice of sketches as varied as possible, and thus enabling subscribers who may desire to exchange their coupons for sketches, to gratify their individual tastes in the selection both of the subjects and the artists. For the information of the subscribers to the Art Union receive in return for each subscription of \$5, 1st, four admission tickets to the Annual Exhibition, the gift of the Society of Artists. 2nd, a coupon attached to each ticket, exchangeable at the Society's Rooms for an original sketch, by a member of the Society, of the value of \$5; or it can be applied at the same value on the purchase of any drawing in the Art Union Portfolio, or (by arrangement with the Secretary) towards the purchase of any picture for sale in the gallery, and being the work of a member of the Society. 3rd, An opportunity of obtaining a prize at the annual drawing of Art Union Prizes in May. Permanent annual subscribers of four tickets (value \$20) are eligible for election as honorary members, as are also gentlemen who will guarantee a permanent annual subscription of seven tickets (\$35) by themselves or

their friends. Subscribers disposing of seven tickets, receive the eighth ticket free, as commission. It will thus be seen that the Art Union offers the most liberal inducements to all who may desire to avail themselves of the opportunities which it presents, of becoming possessors either of the sketches or the more finished works of our Canadian Artists. The Committee hope that increasing numbers will avail themselves of the advantages thus offered, and that, in the concluding words of the last Annual Report, "the Art Union will ever be found a most valuable and effective agency in fostering a love of Art in Canada by bringing good examples of it within the reach of those who have hitherto had little opportunity of possessing them, and thus, by the "silent education of the eye," imparting that taste and knowledge which will not only conduce to a better appreciation and enjoyment of Art itself, but will certainly lead also to a more hearty and liberal support of Canadian Art and Artists."

The report is signed by Senator G. W. Allan, of Toronto. The Patrons of the Society are the Governor-General and Princess Louise, Lord Dufferin, and Lieut. Governor MacDonald, and among its members may be mentioned Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. E. Blake, Hon. George Brown, Sir W. P. Howland, J. B. Plumb, Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Goldwin Smith, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Charles Tupper, and other equally well known public men.

The State of Trade.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

While the indications of our commercial prosperity continue to multiply not only from a Montreal standpoint, but viewed from most of the leading trade centres of the Dominion, as well as from the whole interior, it may not be unprofitable for us to remember the lesson of the past, and see to it that prudence and economy be not too soon forgotten, as they often prove to be in the heyday of good times. We make reference to this subject, not from any signs of a general departure from those sound trade principles into which many of our merchants have been long and severely schooled in passing through the hard times succeeding the inflated period of 1873 and 1874, but from a desire to jealously guard the domains of legitimate trade against a repetition of those speculative irruptions which so sadly marred the brisk times above alluded to. That we have entered upon an epoch in our commercial history in which home industries and the trade resources of the Dominion at large are being rapidly developed, no one, we presume, will have the temerity to dispute, in face of the profusion of facts which go to prove the affirmative. And yet it is just at a time like the present, when the citadel of commerce seems almost impregnable against assault, that we deem it quite in place to drop a word of caution. That inflammable material of speculation—cheap money—is within easier reach than ever, and opportunities are never wanting in good times like these, to foster a spirit of uneasy yearning to make money faster than it can be honestly earned through the ordinary channels of trade. It is this spirit of fictitious trading that thrives chiefly upon chance, which business men have most to fear, and they should do all in their power to check instead of assisting it as some of them do. It would be difficult to point to any period in the past when the trade of the country was in such thoroughly good trim as at present, and if reckless speculation can only be kept out of the field, the continuation of a steady era of prosperity is assured.

Dr. Ungers cure for Drunkenness.

The claims of Dr. Unger for a remedy for curing intemperance would seem to be justified, if we may rely upon as good authority, as the Chicago Tribune for the evidence. Mr. Joseph Medill, the editor, is said to be a strong indorser of the new remedy, and from the editorial commendations of it in the columns of the Tribune we conclude the remedy has produced some benefit to the community already. It is claimed that the doctor has cured 28,000 persons of the worst form of intemperance with it, and that this is the first remedy ever discovered that kills the disease and the inclination to drink at the same time. Remedy—Take one pound of best fresh quill red Peruvian bark, powder it, soak it in one pint of diluted alcohol. Afterward strain it and evaporate it down to half a pint. Directions for its use: Dose—a teaspoonful every three hours the first and second day, and occasionally moisten the tongue between the doses. It acts like quinine, and the patient can tell by a headache if he is getting too much. The third day take as previous, but reduce the dose to one half-teaspoonful. Afterwards reduce the dose to fifteen drops, and then down to ten, and then down to five drops. To make a cure, it takes from five to fifteen days, and in extreme cases thirty days. Seven days are about the average in which a cure can be effected.

A meeting of coal miners was held recently at Hedgesford, in the neighborhood of Birmingham, England, to consider their condition. "Never in that neighborhood," says the report, "has there been more misery, wretchedness and distress among the working classes than at the present time." The minimum wages paid miners are 2s. 3d., or about 54 cents, for a day's work.