

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 7. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1880. NO. 33

LONDON HOUSE.

HAT DEPARTMENT.
Silk Hats,
Drab Shell Hats,
Felt Hats,
Straw Hats,
Linen Hats,
Indian Pith Hats,
FOR HOT WEATHER.

Great Variety
CLOTHING
READYMADE
Custom Tailoring
DEPARTMENT
Is Full With Work
NEW CUTTER.

GROCERIES.
Our Usual Good Stock
CHOICE TEAS
In CHESTS,
HALF-CHESTS,
and BOXES.
FLOUR!
The Best Brands in the Market.

The General Stock comprises the Newest and Best Styles in every department. Wholesale and retail. Cheap for Cash.

G. DAVIES & CO.

Charlottetown, May 31, 1880.

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.

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 Messrs. Ross & Co., Bankers, or in New York.
Risks taken and rates fixed without being referred to Head Office.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY.
Agent for P. E. Island.
May 11, 1880.

QUEEN INSURANCE COY.
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.

Emigrants, Attention.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR
Manitoba, Colorado, and the West,
IS VIA THE
Imperial and Grand Trunk Railway.

QUICKER TIME, SHORTER DISTANCE and FARES always LOWER from Prince Edward Island than by any other route.
For TICKETS and all information about Luggage, Freights, &c., apply to
F. W. HALES.
Agent Grand Trunk Railway.
Charlottetown, April 17, 1880—3m wky

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

Flour and Meal.

ORDERS will be received for the following Brands of Flour and Meal:—
"Buda" (Patent), "Alabaster," "Golden Age," "Extra Family," "Wacup'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,
May 6, '80. Moncton, N. B.

DORIES.
FOR SALE, Two American DORIES, in thorough repair. Apply at the FISH MARKET.
May 20, 1880.

1880.
BRITISH WAREHOUSE,
QUEEN SQUARE.

Spring and Summer Goods.
COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
VALUE UNSURPASSED.

THE Subscribers have, by the S. S. "Prince Edward," "Ethel Blanche," and other later arrivals, completed the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
British and Foreign Dry Goods
AND GROCERIES
Ever imported by them, which they will dispose of at the lowest Cash prices.
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
W. & A. BROWN & CO.
June 1, 1880. [14

A Fact Worth Knowing!

HOW OFTEN do we hear men say, "I never can get clothes to fit." The reason is obvious. Few Tailors understand how to cut the garment to afford the evolutions of the body. Come to the right place and get suited. Mothers, bring your boys; wives, send your husbands.
Cutting promptly executed. Good fits guaranteed.
Equalled by few, excelled by none.
Charges Moderate. Terms Cash.

THOMAS SMITH,
Upper Gt. George Street.
Ch'town, June 1, 1880.

For Sale or to Let.

WHAT Freehold Property, with a front of eighty feet on Pownal 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—t

P. E. Island Steam Nav. Co.

Steamers St. Lawrence and Princess of Wales.

Summer Arrangement,
COMMENCING MONDAY, 21st JUNE, 1880.

NOVA SCOTIA.
Leave Charlottetown for Pictou Landing every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 7.30, connecting there with the train for Halifax.

Returning to Charlottetown same days about 2 p. m., on arrival of train from Halifax.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

Leave Summerside EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) on arrival of train from Charlottetown, connecting at Shediac with trains for each of the above-named places; and at St. John, with Steamers of the International Co. and Railway for Portland and Boston. Also leave Charlottetown for Summerside every MONDAY MORNING, about 3 o'clock.

Returning, leave Shediac EVERY DAY (Sunday excepted) on arrival of day train from St. John, for Summerside, connecting there with train for Charlottetown. Also, leave Summerside for Charlottetown every Saturday evening about 5 o'clock.
By order,
F. W. HALES,
Secretary.

Ch'town, June 19, 1880.

REOPENED.

I have reopened my ICE CREAM SALOON, where I will be glad to meet all my old customers, and as many new ones as will favor me with a call.

ICE CREAM supplied to Parties and Balls. The quality of the Cream will be, as before, the best that can be bought.
June 9, 4w
W. F. CARTER.



LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY.
AN ANALYTICAL SANITARY INSTITUTION, 54, Holborn-viaduct, E. C., London, Aug. 18, 1879
REPORT on the LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY:—"We have visited the bottling stores of Greenlees Brothers, and have selected from the vats, samples of their Lorne Highland Whisky, and have subjected them to careful examination and analysis. The samples were very fragrant, mellow, and of pleasant flavor, and possessed all the characteristics of pure and well-matured Scotch Whisky of the first quality."
"ARTHUR HILL, HASSALL, M. D."
"OTTO HERNER, F. C. S., F. I. C."
Wholesale of the Sole Proprietors, GREENLEES BROTHERS, 31 Commercial Street, London: Distilleries, Argyleshire.
Agents:—
MESSRS. OWEN CONNOLLY & CO.,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Feb. 24, 1880

KANSAS.

WHAT A NEW BRUNSWICKER THINKS OF KANSAS STATE AND KANSAS CITY—INTERESTING EXPERIENCE OF KANSAS DROUGHT, KANSAS DUST AND KANSAS TRYING—A STORY WHICH SOUNDS VERY LIKE THE TRUTH.

From the St. John Sun, June 24th.
Yesterday there called at the Sun office a New Brunswicker who devoted April and May to travelling in the Western States, and who has seen the best and worst of Kansas in particular. Having consented to be interviewed by a member of the Sun staff, he has given us an inside view of this much lauded portion of Uncle Sam's dominions—a view which will scarcely give any comfort to the drummers and land sharks who have been enticing people from comfortable homes in Canada.

Rep.—What do you think of Kansas City?
A.—Well, it's the worst place in many respects, I ever was in in my life. It's a fraud, sir, the biggest fraud I have struck yet!

Rep.—What are the drawbacks?
A.—The country is overstocked with people. The railway companies and land speculators have so advertised the country far and wide that they have got tens of thousands more people there than the country needs. You go to the Union Pacific depot and you find it so crowded that people can hardly wedge their way through the mass—all flocking to or from Kansas. There is a large body of people there with nothing to do, most of them people who have never been West before, and know nothing of the country. They are not acclimated, and they suffer from the extremes of heat and cold. In April I saw the thermometer at 80 degrees, and in two hours I had to wear an overcoat and have a fire in the room. I never experienced the like of the dust in Kansas City. I snuffed dust and chewed dust all day. I never saw so many men wearing protectives for the eyes against dust as there. And the dust would get into the house through the windows at night, and you saw dust in your bed sheets and would breathe dust when you slept. The water in Kansas City, in my judgment, is horrid. It comes from Core river, a small river emptying into the Missouri near Kansas City. The water of the Missouri, on which Kansas City stands, is still worse.

Rep.—Did you see many idle men in Kansas City?
A.—Yes, hundreds of "strapped" men—men who had been mechanics and clerks—were walking around the street idle. Some of them had been there a year, getting employment part of the time. Some went there this spring, and lots of them hadn't got work, and hadn't means to get back. How they existed I can't imagine. I was told of some there who lived on a meal a day. The boarding-houses are full of idle people.

Rep.—Did you come across many Canadians there?
A.—Any amount of them! Most who are going there are from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the Eastern States. The Ontario people who leave their Province go to the Canadian North-West. I heard of plenty Province people being sent home boxed up.

Rep.—What do you mean by "boxed up"?
A.—Why, I mean dead. They told me in Kansas City that most of those who were dying there were Canadians. They could not stand the climate of Kansas City, or Denver, or Leadville. At the Leadville mines they were attacked with a peculiar fever which soon used them up, and those who could left for Nevada and Kansas City or tried to make their way home again. I heard of lots of Canadians who had abandoned Kansas to return home. I met crowds of them at the Union Depot every day, who would gladly come back if they could—if they could raise the means or were certain of getting work at home. But while there are the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes of railway tickets to be had when you are going out (for you can buy a third class ticket at Boston) you can only buy a first class ticket at Kansas City or Denver to come home on. The further you get West the worse it is in this respect. Then there are all sorts of exactions. If you leave your trunk in Union Depot over 24 hours, they charge you 25 cts. a day storage, and if it happened to be a few lbs. over weight they charge extra. Coming back they challenged the weight of my trunk, and as I thought it might be a little extra weight I offered 50 cts. and not weigh it. The officials wanted \$1 and not weigh it. I refused and told them to go on and weigh it. After considerable delay they weighed it, and it was 30 lbs. in excess, and to carry this extra weight of baggage 250 miles to Jackson's Vale in Illinois they demanded \$2 extra, which I had to pay in addition to \$9 fare for 250 miles, or \$11 for myself and a trunk which was not challenged anywhere else on the Continent. For a first class ticket from St. John to Halifax—270 miles—I would only pay \$3. All sorts of imposition are practised on people who want to come back out of the miserable State.

Rep.—What about other parts of the West?
A.—I came across people who had been in Kansas State and Missouri from one to two years, and had lost their crops. The drought had burned them out. They belonged to Pennsylvania, New York and

Massachusetts, mostly from the former; they were returning home, some of them waiting in Kansas city for money from their former homes to take them back. When I was buying my Ticket in the Union Depot to bring me East, several parties asked the price of tickets to towns in Pennsylvania, and they told me they were on their way home "strapped." Legislation had been passed to extend to settlers another year for improving the lands they were leasing, which had been taken under the homestead or pre-emption act. This was in consequence of the repeated failure of the crops, which were leading people to abandon their lands for the time; and under this legislation these people's lands could not be "jumped" by squatters for another year. The Western Newspapers say nothing about the people leaving the West—not a word.

Rep.—You found Kansas City a particularly pious city, you say?
A.—Well, not much. One Theatre—the Comique—is open on Sundays. All the business stores were open—

Rep.—What! All?
A.—Yes; groceries, dry goods shops, saloons, liquor shops, all were open and doing business the same as on a week day. If any shops were closed I did not notice them. The theatre was crowded, so I was told; no ladies go to the Comique. Of course, they have their churches and church goers, and the Gospel is preached, but there are whole streets of houses of ill-fame.

Rep.—Did you go to Denver?
A.—No.

Rep.—Why?
A.—Because I had heard too bad reports from people who have been there and had left it. It is said to be even worse than Kansas City, because the cost of living is greater. I heard of any number of Provincialists there, walking around living on one meal a day. What costs \$1 in the way of living in Kansas City would cost \$1.25 to \$1.50 in Denver. There is no good agricultural country in the immediate vicinity of Denver, which is surrounded by great sand plains, on which only bunch grass and occasionally bunches of small bushes and shrubbery are to be met with.

Rep.—What about Leadville?
A.—I was not at Leadville. I understood from people who were there that the place was overstocked with men and that Canadians found it very unhealthy. It was the general opinion that the average of speculators spent \$2 to secure \$1 in silver mining. Of course, some capitalists have got rich at the expense of poor people.—

I may say that Kansas, including Kansas City, is the greatest place for petty thieving I ever was in—and I have seen a good deal of the continent. I had the chain stolen off my watch and the watch left. I got the chain on the person of a lad belonging to the hotel, and left him with the police. I also had my five-shooter, which cost me ten dollars, stolen from me in the same hotel. I heard of any number of complaints of the same kind, and the large amount of this kind of crime is ascribed to the necessities of the many "strapped" people who have to raise the wind in some way. Carpenters told me they could not take off their coats and leave them out of their sight without missing something. Most of these complaints I have heard in Kansas City.

Rep.—Then you don't advise people to leave New Brunswick and go to Kansas?
A.—No, sir! I do not. I advise them, if they must go, to try Manitoba and the Canadian North West, for I have been there. As for Kansas, Missouri and Colorado, they are largely given to drought every year, much of the rolling prairie being practically converted, by the extreme heat, into a great bed of sand, which the prevailing high winds blow everywhere. I think the merits of this section of the United States have been grossly exaggerated in the interests of railway and land companies and private land speculators.

AN ACCIDENT TO JUDGE YOUNG.—We are very sorry to learn that our highly respected fellow-citizen, Judge Young, has met with a very serious accident. While in Boston on his usual summer tour he, on the evening of the 8th inst., visited Bromfield Street Methodist Church to see a friend, the Hon. Jacob Sleeper, whom he expected to meet there attending to his duties as class leader. Not finding his friend in any of the rooms, Judge Young left to return to his hotel. On descending the stairs he became insensible. On coming to he found himself on the floor of the vestibule with his leg under him completely useless—broken, as he thought. He had strength enough left to attract the attention of the janitor by rapping with his umbrella on the floor. He was conveyed to his hotel, the "United States," where he was treated with the greatest possible kindness. When the surgeon arrived he found that the leg was not broken, but that the ligament which connects the muscles of the thigh with the knee was completely severed, and that the rectus and other muscles were lacerated. Dr. Dawson, of this city, was immediately telegraphed for. He went to Boston, and under his charge Judge Young came home in the steamer Carroll. The injury he has received is, we are informed, more serious than if his leg had been broken. His recovery will be long and tedious, and he will be confined to his bed for at least eight weeks. Dr. Young bears this severe affliction not only with resignation but with cheerfulness.—Patriot.

EVERYBODY flocks to Rubin & Hart's for good cigars and tobaccos.