

The Daily Examiner

AUGUST 17, 1885.

Editorial Notes.

A commission is now in session in London inquiring into what the depression now existing in England is due; whether it is liable to occur periodically; whether it is equally diffused or is confined to particular industries or localities, and whether it is distributed among workmen, middlemen or employers.

The French revenue returns for the past seven months just made public show that the recent protective legislation has failed to exclude foreign sugars. The returns say that the home product contributed in duties a sum \$4,000,000 below the Budget estimates, while foreign sugars yielded \$6,300,000 over the estimates.

The appointment of commissioners to take the census of the Northwest territories is, says the Montreal Gazette, the most preliminary step to giving representation in Parliament to the people of that country, whose rapidly increasing numbers and large and varied interests, as well as the spirit of our parliamentary system, require that they shall have representation. The next session will probably witness the introduction of the necessary measure.

It is rumored that the Government intend appointing a Commission to enquire into the sanity of Riel. Whether the rumor has any foundation in fact we are not prepared to say, but we think it not at all unlikely. That Riel is a bad man no one will dispute. He is, however, believed to be a "crank," and by many he is thought to be insane. If the latter turns out to be the case, the sentence that was recently passed on him may yet be commuted to imprisonment for life.

On our first page will be found an article on the all important subject of "Dangers from City Wells." It is worthy of perusal by our citizens. The writer points out that the use of contaminated water tends to lower the general condition of health. In Charlottetown there are scores of wells contaminated with sewerage, and the water from these wells is daily used by a very large number of our citizens. These wells, in the interests of public health, should be immediately closed. The article supports the view taken by James McDonald, Esq., in his excellent paper read before the Literary and Scientific Institute, and afterwards published in THE EXAMINER.

This is what an Opposition paper, the Montreal Witness, has to say about the new Minister of the Interior: "Mr. Thomas White has been sworn in as Minister of the Interior. His knowledge of the country, its commercial, social, religious and political conditions, is great. His experience of legislation covers nearly an ordinary lifetime, having been gleaned first from the position of the critical onlooker in the press gallery, and afterward from the turmoil of active party strife. He has been all his life before the country as a politician and journalist. Few members of the Conservative party could have entered the Cabinet politically better understood. Personally, socially, as a Churchman and family man, Mr. White is without reproach. He will carry with him to the Cabinet the weight of ability and respectability. The constituency of Cardwell may well be proud of that which Montreal denied itself—a brilliant Cabinet Minister."

Brazil possesses at the present time five ironclads. The Riachuelo was built in 1883 by Messrs. Samuda. She is 5,800 tons, built of steel, and has steel armor, 10 inches on the turret and 11 inches on the side. Her indicated force is 6,000 horse power, speed 16 knots, and she is armed with four Armstrong guns of 20 tons each, six of 9½ tons, and seven Nordenfelta machine guns. The Solimoes and Javany are of 3,600 tons each, and were launched in 1876. They are of iron, and have iron armor, 13 inches on the turrets and 12 inches on the side. Their speed is 12 knots, and they are each armed with four Whitworth guns of 25 tons each, and four Nordenfelta. The remaining two ironclads are of 928 tons and 1,196 respectively, and have armor of 4 inches in thickness. Brazil further owns a wooden ship plated with 4 inch armor; four small monitors for river service, and seven wooden cruisers. A steel cruiser of 4,000 tons, which is to steam 15½ knots, is at present being built for the Brazilian Government in England. Brazil has also seven wooden and five iron gunboats, and also five composite gunboats in course of construction, besides eight torpedo boats.

What the Grit Press expects to gain by the course it has of late been pursuing, says the Manitoban, it is impossible to conjecture. It must have perceived that its party can never be benefited by assailing the dearest interests of the country. It must know that Mr. Blake never stood lower in the estimation of the people of Canada than when he hoped to stand highest. Systematically the half-breeds were edged on by his organs. No effort was spared to convince them that they were being foully wronged. At length they were urged to such a state of mind that nothing but rebellion seemed to offer an adequate vent for their wrought-up feelings. They took up arms. Mr. Blake

and his followers looked on, chuckling, and poking one another's ribs. "Now," said they, "we have those vile Tories on the hip; now the people of Canada will believe us when we tell them how badly the half-breeds have been used." But the people of Canada arose in their might, rallied around the Government and crushed out the rebellion. With twitching nerves, Mr. Blake awaited the earliest moment when common decency would permit of his openly assailing the Government—the moment of anticipated triumph. That moment came. Mr. Blake made his elaborately-planned attack and was ignominiously routed by the Premier, whom he had expected to crush, but a hair of whose political head he was unable to injure. Mr. Blake has not yet recovered, and it is doubtful if he ever will, from the effects of his unexpected reverse.

There is a good deal of truth in the following reflections on a section of the half-breed population of the North-west, which we find in Mr. G. Mercer Adams' excellent and timely work, "The Northwest: Its History and its Troubles":—"Throughout the course of their history, the half-breeds have shown much jealousy of English-speaking immigrants, and a disinclination to settle down peaceably to the routine occupations of an advanced civilization. In their relations with the Government they have thoroughly understood the art of being troublesome, and had a keen knowledge of what gains are likely to be got by a troublesome people. With a section of the half-breeds it has been especially difficult to deal. We refer to those who do not identify themselves with the Indians, live with them and speak their language, or who have not taken to farming and a settled life, but who retain their nomadic habits and live by trade in the products of the chase. In the extinction of large game in the country, their existence is an increasingly precarious one, and their means of livelihood uncertain. It is with this class, although not altogether, that trouble has arisen, and continued trouble is to be feared. They do not settle on the lands Government has given them, but look upon the whole country as their own and the Indians' exclusive possession. They have been known repeatedly to play the game of the 'bounty jumper,' receiving scrip for lands in one part of the country, which they sell to speculators, and turn up elsewhere to make further claims upon the Government."

The United States Navy annually takes into its service a large number of apprentice boys who are sent all over the world and taught to be thorough sailors. It has been the policy of the government since the war to educate the "blue jacket" upon the principle that the more intelligent a man is, the better sailor he is likely to become. There is no lack of candidates for these positions. Hundreds of boys apply, but many are rejected because they cannot pass the physical examination. Major Houston, one of the Marine Corps, who is in charge of the Washington Navy Yard barracks, is the authority for the statement that one-fifth of all the boys examined are rejected on account of heart disease. His first question to a boy who desires to enlist is: "Do you smoke?" The inevitable response is, "No, sir," but the tell-tale discoloration of the fingers at once shows the truth. The surgeons say that cigarette smoking by boys produces heart disease, and that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the rejection of would be apprentices on account of this defect comes from excessive use of the milder form of the weed. This is a remarkable statement, coming, as it does, from so high an authority, and based upon the results of actual examinations going on day after day and month after month. It should be a warning to parents that the deadly cigarette is sure to bring about incalculable injury to the young. A law passed restricting its use to the dudes would not, perhaps, bring popular disfavor, because it might reduce the number of these objects about the streets, but boys indulging in the cigarette ought to be treated to liberal doses of "rod in pickle" until the habit is thoroughly eradicated.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Correction.

SIR,—With reference to a paragraph in last Saturday's EXAMINER, describing "A very Skillful Operation for the Removal of Cancer," I am afraid that you have been imposed upon by some impudent person. The statement is in part an error, and as for the rest a gross exaggeration of the fact. I take this opportunity of saying that I am heartily opposed to the practice of publishing in the daily newspapers laudatory accounts of medical practices or surgical operations. Such accounts are necessarily always exaggerations. These practices are purile and dishonorable to the noblest of all professions; and in places where there are established regular medical societies they would receive the most severe reprobation.

I am, yours truly,  
F. P. TAYLOR.  
Ch'town, August 17, 1885.

Close Connection with Amherst.

SIR,—It is a pity that closer connection is not made to and from Amherst, N. S. To the tourist going via Point Du Chene a delay of three hours is necessitated at Moncton, while the run from Amherst to Moncton compels his detention at Truro for about the same length of time.

However, while in the pretty little town of Amherst the stay is made most enjoyable

by mine host of the "Lamy Hotel"—Mr. Ward—who deems no sacrifice too great in providing for his guests. Should any of your readers happen to pass that way I would strongly urge them to place themselves under the fatherly care of Mr. Ward—a circumstance they will never regret.

Yours,  
TOURIST.

Ch'town, Aug. 15, 1885.

A Trip to Cape Breton.

SIR,—I trust that the fact of pointing out to Charlottetonians a place where they can spend their holidays with pleasure, will be apology enough for introducing to the public the following sketch, though imperfect, of the many beautiful things to be seen in and around Cape Breton.

As many of your readers have doubtless passed through the Straits of Canso, and as Cape Porcupine, with the clouds curling around its summit is well known, I will not give any description of the many other "lines," to be seen there.

Setting out from Port Hawkesbury, in the Strait of Canso, for a trip through the Lakes of Bras d'Or, I found when I had crossed the Straits to Port Mulgrave, the little steamer "Neptune" ready to carry passengers to Baddeck, where a junction is made with steamers going to Sidney and other points. From Port Mulgrave the route lies down the Strait of Canso to Lennox Passage, and thence, leaving Arichat Island on the right, amidst the numerous beautiful islets that surround it, via the St. Peter's Canal, to the Lakes of Bras d'Or, or, as they might more correctly be termed, arms of the sea, for the water is soft, and at times the waves run high enough to frighten a timid landman. The St. Peter's Canal, between Timm's Passage and the Bras d'Or Lake is a substantial structure, about three-fourths of a mile long, built fifteen years ago by the Government of Nova Scotia, and so enlarged and deepened by the Government of Canada as to now give passage for vessels of the largest draft. It cuts the Island of Cape Breton into almost equal parts, and completes the splendid system of water communication which that country enjoys. So high are the cuttings on either side of the canal that one in passing through can only see the sky that is directly overhead.

The Neptune had not gone many miles through the lakes after passing the canal, and whilst sailing between the islands that lie on every hand, when the setting sun first dyed the dark waters with a brighter hue, and then leaving long shadows behind the islands, descended until only the distant hilltops could view the lord of day, and then all was darkness. And the little steamer puffed on, guided by the bright beams that now appeared on every hand.

In the darkness, Indian Island was passed, where the Indians of the Micmac tribe under Chief Dinney meet annually about the end of July to the number of nearly a thousand. They have a neat chapel there, and the gathering, which is for religious purposes, is supposed to have a mighty power to "scare um devil." The dangerous channel at the Grand Narrows having been passed in safety, the Neptune in an hour or more arrives at Baddeck. Looking out on the Lake, over the island that lies not far from the shore, directly in front of this village, one can look far out on the broad Bras d'Or, studded with islets, until, wearied with following its mazy channels, he turns for relief to the mountains clothed with the verdure of the primeval forest rising high behind him.

They have a very unique way of printing and posting notices in Baddeck. One of them reads thus: "Post Office up hill," the word "hill" being in such small letters as at a hasty glance to be easily overlooked. Wishing to go the Post Office, and having read but the first three words of the above notice, I first went into the saddler's shop on which it was posted, when, from the appearance of the interior, having guessed there was some mistake, I was out again almost before the proprietor was aware of my presence. Continuing the search, I had almost entered the apartments of an Irishwoman living in the upper flat of the same building, when the smell of salt herring and the sudden appearance of the owner warned me that I was again astray. Having found my way to the street, the Post Office was pointed out to me two or three hundred yards from the misleading notice, which evidently was not put up for the benefit of strangers.

A trip in the May Queen from Baddeck to Whyocomeagh (an Indian name—meaning "end of the water"—for it is at the head of this hand of the lake system of Cape Breton) or a drive to the same place along the Mountain Road, will reveal the grandest scenery around the lakes. The road for almost the whole way (25 miles) lies at the foot of the mountain range which seems to keep the restless waters of the lake in their place. From the top of Salt Mountain, which is the western terminus, a fine view of the country for miles around, even to the Gulf shore, can be obtained. It would be easy to dilate on the pleasures to be had and the sights to be seen around Whyocomeagh, or to tempt the sportsman with tales of the wonderful trout to be caught in Lake Ainslie, but lest I should cast a shadow on the veracity of what I have already written, I will write nothing more but will close with wishing that you Mr. Editor, may soon have the pleasure of a trip through Cape Breton.

Yours,  
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England and Russia.

The majority of the Russian papers profess to have no confidence in the pacific declarations of Lord Salisbury; they base their distrust on the perceptible and constant increase of England's military preparations. So runs the telegram, and it gives the Russian press credit either for extreme dullness, or for acting the part of the wolf in the fable that was determined to find a ground of quarrel, however shallow. England is not threatening aggression on Russia, and has never done so. If she is looking to her arms it is because Russia has gathered great armies at her outer walls. That the war feeling is tremendously strong in army circles in Russia is no news to anybody, and it is not surprising if it finds expression in a Moscow newspaper. The fact that the Russian body politic is practically an army undoubtedly makes this chronic feeling dangerous. There is one perpetual check on this aggressiveness. Being, at least, semi-civilized, the Russian army is enormously exhausting to the Russian exchequer, and war cannot be levied without loans, and loans are hard to get.

NEW GOODS  
—AT THE—  
LONDON HOUSE!

NEW FELT HATS (Fall Styles), New SHEETINGS, New WHITE COTTONS, New FLEECE COTTONS, New FLANNELS, New LADIES' RUBBER CIRCULARS, New MEN'S RUBBER COATS.



Tailoring Department.

New Tweeds,  
Broadcloths,  
Worstedes,  
Suitings, &c.  
All work done with Promptness and in the Best Styles, at the Lowest Prices.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Aug. 17, 1885.

CITY HAT STORE.

L. E. PROWSE will, during July and August, clear out the balance of his Summer Goods, at prices that must sell them.

A job lot of LACE CURTAINS, regular price \$4.90, now \$3.25; \$5.50 for \$4.25; \$6 for \$4.75, newest patterns and extra good quality. A large lot of

Dress Goods, Fringes, Laces, Sunshades, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c., at a Big Discount.

BLACK CASHMERES and MERINOES very cheap. Also, Men's FELT HATS, Ready-Made CLOTHING, &c.—Cheapest in Town.

L. E. PROWSE,  
Sign of the Great Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, July 15, 1885.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

FIRE.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Montreal.  
HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.

Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms.

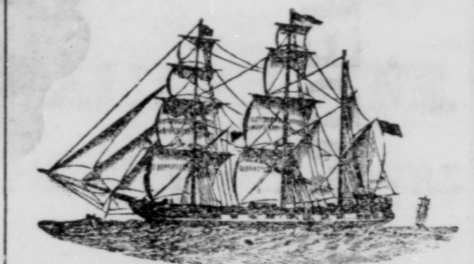
AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

F. H. ARNAUD,  
MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX

London and Liverpool.

REGULAR TRADERS

FALL, 1885.



BARKENTINE

"EREMA,"

P. LEDWELL, Commander.

WILL SAIL FROM

London for Charlottetown, direct

About the 20th SEPTEMBER.

—ALSO—

Bright. "ZERELDE,"

L. KICKHAM, Commander.

WILL SAIL FROM

Liverpool for Charlottetown, direct,

About the 15th SEPTEMBER, and Bark

"MOSELLE,"

R. RENDLE, Commander.

WILL SAIL FROM

Liverpool for Charlottetown, direct,

About the 25th SEPTEMBER,

carrying Freight at through rates to Pictou, Georgetown, Souris, Summerside and Shediac. For Freight or Passage apply in London to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 16 Great Winchester Street. In Liverpool to PITCAIRN BROTHERS, 51 South John Street; or here to the owners.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Ch'town, August 14, 1885—eod

CARD.

MISS LUCY CAVEN will resume her Musical Classes on the 1st of September. Grafton Street, Aug. 10, '85.

HORACE HASZARD

offers the following Goods at

Lowest Wholesale Prices:

- 250 barrels Patent Process Flour,
- 250 " Choice Superior do,
- 250 " Superior Extra do,
- 100 " Seconds do,
- 125 " American K. D. Cornmeal,
- 25 best Canadian Cheese,
- 50 barrels Granulated Sugar,
- 25 " Standard A do,
- 50 " Yellow do,
- 50 puns Choice Molasses,
- 250 half-chests Tea,
- 100 caddies do,
- 50 boxes pure India Tea,
- 50 barrels Mess Pork,
- 50 " Prime Mess do,
- 100 Smoked Hams,
- 50 pails Lard,
- 7000 Grain Bags (assorted sizes),
- 2500 Starch Bags,
- 100 suits Oil-clothing,
- 2500 cases Lobster Cans,
- Tin Plates, Ingots Tin, Lead, Copper.

Office and Sample Room, South Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, Aug. 8, '85—2wks eod

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE

June 1, 1885—1 yr

COAL, COAL.

PERSONS requiring orders for Cargoes of Coals can obtain them, on the usual terms, from the Subscriber, at his Office, NO. 35 WATER STREET, viz:—

On the Old Sydney Mines,

Lingan and Victoria, C. B.,

—AND ON THE—

Albion Mines, Pictou.

G. W. DEBLOIS,  
Ch'town, June 19, '85—4t.

HARD COAL.

DAILY EXPECTED, Ex. Schr. R. Col. Frey, 250 tons Anthracite Coal (22 and chestnut 22.)  
Orders received at office.

CAPT. JOHN HUGHES,  
Water Street.  
Ch'town, Aug. 17—4t arrival

FISH.

10,000 lbs CODFISH,  
500 boxes SMOKED HERRING.

A. McNEILL,  
Auctioneer.  
Ch'town, August 17, 1885.—4ins

King's Co. Rifle Association.

THE Annual Prize Meeting of the above Association will take place on the Georgetown Rifle Range,

On Saturday, the 23rd inst.,

Commencing at 7 o'clock a. m.

E. STEWART,  
Georgetown, Aug. 15, '85—1t pd

GRAND DOMINION

AND FORTIETH

Provincial Exhibition

under the auspices of the

Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario,

WILL BE HELD AT

LONDON,

FROM THE

7th to 12th September, 1885.

\$30,000 IN PREMIUMS & MEDALS.

Owing to the Dominion grant of \$10,000, a supplementary edition of the Prize List has been issued, making an entirely new list for the first 40 pages. From page 40 first edition will be used.

Exhibitors to come from the Northwest and Maritime Provinces. On these exhibits transport will be paid.

One fare for passengers and freight on all principal roads in the Dominion.

Entries to be made in all classes of Live Stock and Farm Products by Aug. 22; Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, etc., by Aug. 29.

Exhibition to be opened by His Excellency the Governor-General.

Prize Lists, both editions, and Blank Forms can be had by applying by post card or otherwise to the Secretary.

HENRY WADE, Toronto.  
GEO. MOORE, President, Waterloo.  
Aug. 17, '85—3wks 2wks wkly

Notice to Owners, Masters and Engineers of Steamboats.

THE Board of Steamboat Inspection will meet at Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Thursday, 10th September. Engineers and others requiring forms can apply to Wm. M. Smith, Deputy Chairman of the Board, St. John, N. B., up to the 30th instant.

WM. SMITH,  
Deputy Minister of Marine,  
Department of Marine,  
Ottawa, 7th August, 1885—aug14 2t wkly

On Consignment:

100 dozen of Stone Ginger Beer Bottles.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

June 30, 1885—eod

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

LOST—Between the Y. M. C. A. rooms and Dr. Dodd's, a Briar-root Pipe, with amber mouth-piece. Apply at EXAMINER office. aug17 1t

LOST—On the 12th instant, a small Bench of Keys. The finder will please leave them at this office. aug15 2t

WANTED—A comfortable Cottage, with garden preferred. Address, "Cottage," EXAMINER office. aug15

WANTED—Quiet Board for a lady and gentleman. Address "A. B., EXAMINER office." aug15

WANTED—A Cook and Housemaid. Apply to the Matron P. E. Island aug14 1t

WANTED—A good plain Cook and a Housemaid. Apply to R. R. Fitz-Gerald. aug13 6t

BOARDERS WANTED—Three male boarders can be accommodated with board in a pleasant part of the city, by applying to William Pranght, corner Queen and Bayfield streets. aug12 6t

TO RENT—A desirable residence on Grafton Street. Apply at this office at once. aug10

TO LET—The whole or part of Furnished House in a nice locality. Apply at THE EXAMINER office. aug 4

MRS. TIERNEY offers to dispose of that Valuable Property fronting on Great George and Euston Streets by private sale. Apply at her residence. jly 17 1t

PARTIES in want of Scantling, can be supplied with all kinds and sizes at the Mount Stewart Mills. Prices very low. Geo. Clark, Mount Stewart. jly 15 1t

HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly situated on Prince Street, containing eight rooms; rent moderate. Apply to Peake Bros. & Co. jly 9 1t

TO LET—The top flat of store at P. G. Fraser's corner. Apply to Dorser, Goff & Co. jun 24

TO LET—The Dry Good Store on Queen Street, lately occupied by Mr. James Shand. Apply to M. Stevenson. mar 23 1t