

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 7.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1880.

NO. 140

PERKINS & STERNS

ARE NOW SHOWING A SUPERIOR STOCK OF

New Millinery and Millinery Materials!

DIRECT FROM BEST LONDON HOUSES.

PLUSH, FREIZE, VELVET, FUR AND STRAW HATS,

IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.

Silks and Satins, in Pompadour, Brocade and Plain Colors.

Velvets and Velveteens, in Plain Colors, Pompadour and Embossed.

New Laces, Ribbons, &c.,

Flowers and Feathers,

Hat and Bonnet Ornaments.

A FULL STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

UNSURPASSED IN VALUE AND VARIETY.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, October 4, 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 MORTON ROSE & 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.

OLD QUEEN SQUARE LIVERY STABLES RE-OPENED.

THE Subscriber has removed to the commodious Livery Stables,

LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. JAMES BARR,

North Side Queen Square,

Where you can get the CHEAPEST AND BEST TURNOUTS IN THE CITY.

JAMES N. MILLNER.

Ch'town, Sept. 14, 1880—ly

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—

Bones. Bones.

THE undersigned will pay fifty cents Cash per cwt. for all bones delivered at the Bone Mill, in the Royalty. No quantity less than one cwt. (112 lbs) taken.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.

Ch'town, Dec. 1, 1879

TRY IT. TRY IT

GIVE ALBION MINE NUT COAL a fair trial and you will not be disappointed in the result; it is COAL, not fire clay and slate. For orders apply to

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

Office—No. 35 Water Street. Charlottetown, July 8, 1880—pat tf

THE NEW CANADIAN BEVERAGE!

KAOKA,

The Only Satisfactory Substitute for Tea and Coffee. Highly Recommended for Regular Use at Ordinary Meals.

THE VERY BEST ARTICLE FOR DIETARY USE EVER DISCOVERED.

THE injurious effects which the continuous use of tea and coffee have on the human system are well known. The most eminent physicians advise the patients to abstain from using either. Owing to the taste for these beverage which has been universally acquired, it has been found necessary to find a substitute. Various substitutes have been tried, but KAOKA is the only one ever discovered which has been found to perfectly answer the purpose. Unlike Tea and Coffee, it contains neither Theine nor Caffeine, nor any other poisonous principle whatever which can even by long use, prove hurtful to the weakest constitutions. It is especially recommended for sick persons and children. Families using white bread habitually should adopt KAOKA as their regular drink at meals. They will then have supplied to them the elements which, when taken into the system, go to form bones, nails, teeth, sinews and brains, and which have been separated from the fine flour of which the white bread is made. Thousands of persons who have been afflicted with Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, &c., have been restored to perfect health by eschewing tea and coffee altogether, and drinking with their meals nothing but KAOKA. It contains no "chemicals." The elements from which it is made are wheat and sugar, nothing more.

For sale in pound and half-pound packets at the "Crown Grocery," South Side Queen Square.

ROBERTSON & CAMERON.

Charlottetown, October 1, 1880—30 ins eod

OCTOBER.

J. B. MACDONALD'S, QUEEN STREET.

- For Readymade Clothing,
- For Custom-made Clothing,
- For Shirts and Drawers,
- For White and Colored Shirts,
- For Hats and Caps,
- For Worsted Coatings,
- For Tweed Suitings,
- For Scarfs, Ties and Collars,
- For Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
- For New, Stylish and Cheap Goods,

GO TO

J. B. MACDONALD'S, Queen Street.

BARRELS BAIT AND SALT. QUEEN'S WHARF.

500 BAGS SALT, 200 Barrels Herring and Mackerel BAIT, 300 MACKEREL BARRELS, 100 barrels FAT HERRING, 50 half-barrels CODFISH and HAKE. Just Landed—a choice lot New Labrador Herring.

D. SMALL.

CHEBUCTO MARINE

Insurance Association! OF HALIFAX.

E. PALMER, Junr., Ch'town, Oct. 22, '80—1m Exchange Building.

BUY the DAILY EXAMINER for the latest news—local and telegraphic.

NOTES OF THE PAST MONTH.

By An Observer.

(Concluded.)

UNITED STATES.

Since the results of the Indiana election were known, the Republican victory was generally expected, and these expectations have been fulfilled. In 1860 Lincoln was first chosen President, and since that time the Republicans have always elected their candidate. So that party may now claim a rule of twenty-four years. Yet when Lincoln was first elected he had only a minority of votes cast, just as during the past four years Hayes, the nominee of the minority, has been in the President's chair. Very few political parties can stand a quarter of a century of prosperity, and the Republican party is in no way likely to be the exception to the rule. Probably the return of a Democratic President would have done a good deal to bring about a more real union between the north and south, if only by showing the latter that not even a man of their own choice would now work any radical change in the Constitution, and by proving to the North that the supremacy of no section of the country would really endanger the Union. But a party that risks a revolution and fails, must pay, as one of its penalties, a long exclusion from power. The intrigues of the Tories, at the end of Queen Ann's reign, were prematurely checked, and not a blow was struck. Yet even their unsuccessful plot kept that party out of power for thirty years. So the Democrats are only reaping as they have sown.

It is to be feared that the representations of land agents are not now any more trustworthy than when Martin Chuzzlewit was inveigled by them to put out his shingle as an architect among the swamps of Eden. Kansas, which was spoken of as a paradise on earth, and the splendor of whose prosperity dazzled the imagination of some of our wisest statesmen, is suffering from a famine. The *New York Herald* says: "In Western Kansas no man can raise crops enough to keep himself from starvation," and calculates that many thousands must, during the coming winter, be supported by charity. Too many of our people, it is to be feared, are beginning to find out also that a crowded labor market means no work, or, at the least, low wages, just as surely in Colorado as in any other part of the world, and are coming back, when they are so fortunate as to be able to get back, with a painful experience as their only gain.

The rapid decrease in American shipping, notwithstanding the wonderful development of the country generally, is a remarkable fact. In 1859 the total inward and outward tonnage of the United States was, in round numbers, 15½ millions of tons, of which 10½ or about 67 per cent. were American vessels. In 1860, the American proportion had fallen to 29½ per cent of the total, and up to the time when the figures were made up for 1880, the gross tonnage was 34 millions and the native was only about 6 millions, or 19 per cent, as against 67 per cent in 1859.

CANADA.

Although there has been no official announcement of the Pacific Railway bargain, it is generally understood that a company has been formed, to whom will be given a quantity of land, and whose bonds will, to a certain amount, be guaranteed by Canada. Whether this latter condition is in addition to, or in lieu of, a cash payment, is not certainly known. Guarantees are to be given for the completion and due working of the road. The names latterly mentioned as belonging to the Company do not seem sufficiently strong to assure the work going on, without reference to the favor of the bonds of the Company may find with the public. But security for the principle on fertile lands in the Northwest, and for interest by a government guarantee, will probably float them without much difficulty. An early, but not a special, session of Parliament now seems probable.

The Government has scored another victory at Brome, where the vacancy caused by the death of an Opposition member has been filled by a Government supporter. Although the Administration is now in the third year of its existence, it has not lost one, and has gained several seats. This is an unusual record for any party, more particularly for one that came in with a very large majority. It certainly looks as though, if they manage with ordinary prudence, the present Government will retain power for a great while to come.

It is now certain that the Finance Minister will meet Parliament with a largely increased revenue, —almost certainly with a surplus. As this will be the first Financial year that the new Tariff has worked undisturbed, its friends will score a point in its favor, and even the most grumbling free-trader will grumble a little less, when he finds that, at least, deficits are overcome. The resignation of Mr. Masson and Mr. Baby's elevation to the Bench, will open two, probably three constituencies in Quebec. There is not much doubt that the Government will be able to hold their own there.

OUR OWN PROVINCE.

has had some ruffings of excitement in the past month. The success that attended our exhibitors at Montreal, and St. John, awakened more than usual interest in our home show; and both the cattle show and exhibition were much above the average. This very success proved clearly the necessity for suitable buildings for both. The increased receipts would probably go a great

way to pay interest and a sinking fund on the cost of the buildings; and it is to be hoped that the matter may soon be taken up. If however, it is to be a Government matter, important as it is, it can only claim a second place. Good and efficient buildings on the Stock Farm are the first in the list of our requirements.

Professor Sheldon's visit to our Island may prove useful in many ways. We are, if anything, inclined to underrate our natural advantages and to blame an imagined lack of opportunities for the consequences of our own lack of enterprise and push. After what we have been told of the excellence of our grass lands, the fair quality of our sheep, and the very poor quality of our cattle; when, further, we are reminded that we are far more favorably situated for exporting than the more Western Provinces, and that the difference between the price of good meat here and in England is something that Professor Sheldon "cannot understand," there is surely enough to stimulate both the farming and mercantile members of the community to increased exertions, and, it should be added, to co-operation. Jealousy between farmers and merchants will be fatal to both. They will fail or succeed together. Professor Sheldon said at St. John that there must be some defect in the commercial arrangements. To what defect, it may be asked here, is it due that the owners of the "Prince Edward" have to send her to Montreal for a freight, and consequently hundreds of sheep have to be transported to Quebec for shipment. In other words, while Nature placed us 800 miles to the east of Quebec, and so much nearer our market, "defective commercial arrangements" put us in the same position as those 800 miles to the west of that city, or 1,600 miles farther from the market than we are. This surely should set every merchant and farmer thinking. It increases the risk and lessens the profit of the merchant, and decreases the value for exportation of every sheep on the Island by at least the freight on 1,600 miles transport.

Professor Sheldon is, evidently, observant of all things, not cattle only, but men and women. He was struck by the "redness of our faces." Can it be that, seeing the hospitable beard of the Revere House surrounded by the rubicund visages of so many *bons vivants*, he judged that we all are as fat and well liking as those he there saw around him, and so exclaimed, with a pathetic outburst of honest John Bull sympathy, "My friends you are ruddy!"

The outcry for "Justice to Prince Edward Island" which the recent railway appointment has caused, shows the urgent necessity for the introduction of some definite principle to govern both appointments to, and promotion in, the Civil Service. When a general examination tests the fitness of those who enter the service, and a special technical one decides the question of promotion, it may be hoped that gradually the question of the accident of a man's birth-place will become quite unimportant as compared with his fitness to discharge his duties.

The success that attended the first meeting of the Teachers Institute, will doubtless lead to their being continued at regular intervals. The benefits of such gatherings are obvious. Not the least is the promotion and encouragement of an *esprit de corps* among the members of the honorable profession of teachers.

Mr. Lindley deserves the thanks of the community for the treat he gave them in bringing Mr. Forbes here to lecture; and it is to be hoped that he has received a substantial remuneration for his risk and sufficient to encourage him to provide other entertainments of an equally high order. Increased supply of books, development of new branches of literature, and various other causes have so changed circumstances that the drama will never again occupy the high position it once held as among the first of the intellectual and moral forces of its time. But it still has, if a humbler, still a very definite sphere of usefulness,—to provide cheerful and innocent amusement, and to have, at least, a refining effect, by sternly suppressing what is coarse and low in all its surroundings. If in addition to good dramatic representations, there are also occasionally provided such musical and intellectual treats as those given by the Boston Quintette Club, and Forbes' lectures, we shall have no reason to complain of our popular amusements.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES AND THE AMERICAN REPORTERS.—The English papers quote the following with great glee: Mr. Archibald Forbes was interviewed by a *New York Herald* reporter immediately after his arrival in America. Having in answer to questions detailed his experience as a war correspondent, the reporter asked if he had ever seen service while acting as a soldier. Mr. Forbes: "The only service I saw while in the British army was in some political riots in Ireland, where I was knocked off my horse with a brick."

The effects of jumping from a train is thus illustrated by the *St. John Telegraph*: When the man jumped his body turned and he came down head first, alighting on top of a cooking stove that was on the platform of Moncton Station. One of the stove covers was knocked off and his head passed through the hole. His nose and one ear were cut and a long gash made in his scalp, besides bruises to the body.

The new beverage "Kaoka," is for sale at George Carter's Grocery Store, Great George Street. Call and get a package. [Oct. 18, eod.