

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1879.

NO. 33.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months, \$2 50
Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50
One Week, 0 12

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DAVID BETHUNE,
Rotchford Square.

Dec. 15, 1879—tf pat

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
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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, - 1,216,666.00

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.

BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Capital & Assets, \$1,176,491.45.

INCORPORATED 1833.

Head Office, - Toronto, Ont.

Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at lowest rates.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

HORACE HASZARD, Agent.

Office, South Side Queen Square.
July 10, 1879.

Hewson, McDougall & Seaman

BEG leave to acknowledge thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage extended to them since commencing business, and intimate that they have on hand a large and select stock of material for the manufacture of Sleighs, etc. They have recently received photos of all the latest prize sleighs of the Ottawa Exhibition. Parties requiring new sleighs would do well to call at their factory and examine before ordering elsewhere.

They keep on hand and make to order Top Buggies, Phaetons, the famous Dexter Spring Wagons, and carriages of every description. Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and despatch, and warranted to give satisfaction to those who favor them with a call, at prices to suit the times.

N. B.—Parties having their Sleighs repaired and painted would do well to leave them at once in order to have them in time for the first snow.

Wagons stored at moderate charges. Parties having their wagons repaired and painted in the spring will have them stored free of charge for the winter.
Ch'town, Oct 27th, 1879.

\$30,000.

J. B. Macdonald, Queen Street,

Has in stock Thirty Thousand Dollars worth of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, &c.,

The whole of which must be sold during the Fall and Winter Season.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE

STOCK OF MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

In Ulsters, Overcoats, Jackets, Pants & Vests, Worsted Suits, Liners and Drawers, Cloth and Fur Caps, &c.

Everyone can be suited in Prices, Styles and Quality. Don't fail to visit this Store when purchasing your requirements.

TERMS CASH.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, Nov. 18, 1879.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

As W. & A. BROWN are about making a change in their Firm they are now selling their Large Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

At prices that defy competition.

New Mantles,
New Frillings,
New Ulsters,
New Cottons,
New Flannels,

New Cloths,
New Tweeds,
New Dress Goods,
New Clouds,
New Velveteens,

And a large line of Woollen Goods, of every description, all of which they intend to close out within the next five months. This is a bona fide sale. Come one, come all, and see for yourselves.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, October 8, 1879.

MINCE MEAT.

ALL READY PREPARED, for 20cts. per pound, very choice, at

BEER & GOFF'S.

Dec. 17, 79.

COAL. COAL.

ROUND COAL for sale by

F. S. HANFORD.

Ch'town, Dec. 15, 1879—6i

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-loads only, viz:—"Buda," "Alabaster," "White Rose," "Warcup'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



LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKEY.
THE ANALYTICAL SANITARY INSTITUTION,
54, Holborn-viaduct, E. C., London, Aug. 18, 1879, report on the "Lorne Highland Whiskey" of Messrs. Greenless Brothers:—

"We have visited the bottling stores of Messrs. Greenless Brothers, at Gresham-buildings, London, and have selected from the vats, samples of their Lorne Highland Whiskey, and have subjected them to careful examination and analysis. The samples were pale, showing their freedom from added coloring matter, very fragrant, mellow and of pleasant flavor; in fact, they possessed all the characteristics of pure and well-matured Scotch Whiskey of the first quality."

ARTHUR HILL, HASSALL, M. D.
OTTO HEHNER, F. C. S., F. I. C.
Sole Proprietors, GREENLESS BROTHERS,
Gresham-buildings, London; Distillers,
Argyleshire.

Agents: MESSRS. OWEN CONNOLLY & CO.,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Nov. 26, 1879.—6m

EMPLOYMENT.—In every village and township of P. E. Island not yet occupied, one active, intelligent Lady or Gentleman can obtain a most respectable and very profitable engagement. Address, with full particulars, D. DOWNIE & CO.,
Box 1964, Montreal name.

SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 30 1879.

The Local Delegates to Canada.

(From the Dumfries Courier.)

On Monday evening last Mr. Thomas Irving, of Bowness-on-Solway, who was one of the delegates selected to visit Canada, reported to a meeting held in the schoolroom at Bowness the results of his journey. The schoolroom was crowded. Mr. Irving said the Canadian Government assisted him and his colleagues in their examination of the country, but did not bias him or any of them in any way as to their choice of particular districts for examination. He visited principally the eastern and western portions of the province of Ontario, attending in his progress through the country several agricultural shows, such as the Dominion Show at Ottawa, where not only the best horses, cattle, and roots are exhibited, but also specimens of the produce of the whole of Canada, mineral manufactures, and everything. Nobody that has not seen Canadian fruits can form any idea of what they are like, roots are everything that can be desired, and agricultural implements may be described in similar terms, but lighter than those in England. Horses are not particularly grand, except with regard to their action, and they are the best movers he ever saw in his life. Short-horns are as good as in England. Cattle, as a whole, are not so good, more attention having been paid to cropping. They include Herefords, Devons, Ayrshires, Galloways, and polled Angus. The favorite class of stock is the cross between a Canadian cow and a short-horn or Hereford bull. Sheep were equally as good as in this country. The farmers are not so good as in England, considered as a class. Most of them were not brought up to farming. But they have done wonders in their day. They love their country, many of them who come to this country, as it were home, to spend the end of their lives, after making their fortunes, returning to the land of their adoption, having failed to find their friends or acquaintances as they had expected, or not liking our humid climate with its heavy atmosphere. He had not seen Manitoba, which he had no doubt, was a fine country for people who can live outside the pale of civilization with its advantages and comforts, and undertake to "rough it" for a time. He much preferred Ontario, as it was a country something like our own, the people being as far forward in civilization as they were here in Bowness, if not more so. (Laughter.) Better pay a little more for a farm in Ontario, than be driven 1,500 or 2,000 miles further back, where he was afraid water, wood and good roads were scarce. Manitoba would in time become a good country, but he advised men with families especially to settle rather in Ontario at present. The school system in Ontario was perhaps the most perfect in the whole world. Roads in Ontario were generally good, especially the gravel roads, climate was hotter in summer and colder in winter than in England, the extremes, owing to purer atmosphere in both seasons, scarcely being so unpleasant; society was quite as good; and sport was to be had in abundance. He saw some magnificent farms during his journey. The best soil he saw was near London, a sandy loam, the price being from £10 to £20 per acre. He saw land that let for £1 an acre nowhere else in Ontario. Of the numerous counties he visited he preferred Kent and Huron. In the county of Wellington, near Guelph, he saw the finest crops of turnips. The result of his examination of the eastern and western portions of Canada was that he preferred the western, land selling at from £6 to £18 an acre. A nice farm could be got in the eastern townships with a judicious selection and at a moderate price in comparison with the farms of the western. In answering questions proposed to him by those who delegated him to visit Canada, he ran over a number of the facts already given. The average size of farms in Ontario and Quebec was 100 to 200 acres, price from £4 to £18, rent about 10s per acre, and cost of stocking from £300 to £400; taxes were light, there being only the school tax; farm buildings were mostly of wood; money could be borrowed at from 7 to 10 per cent.; and carriage by rail was cheap and the province was fairly well intersected by railways, while new ones were in course of construction. Farms of 200 acres could support 10 or 12 cows, 15 or 20 young cattle, 30 to 40 sheep, 4 working horses and a pair of bullocks. The value of cows at a farm was £5 10s; horses, £20 to £35; sheep from 12s to 40s. There was no rotation of crops followed. The wages of blacksmiths, joiners and cooper were from 4s to 6s a day, and of husbandmen and laborers from 12 to 20 dollars a month with board. One of the implements used was the gang plough, on wheels, cutting three furrows at once. He fancied, though he learned nothing definite on the subject, that farms made 10 per cent. on capital. Laborers live mostly in farm houses, some in cottages, the latter being the exception. One of the curious things he saw, it may be mentioned, was a machine for hatching eggs by electricity at the London show.

Washington Letter.

THE DEMOCRATIC BLUNDER IN MAINE—PRESIDENTIAL TALK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, '79.

THE excitement in political circles from the counting-out business in Maine still continues, and many Greenbackers and Democrats now condemn the course of their friends there as at least injudicious, and likely to provoke retaliation, and a reaction in public opinion that will do much harm. The Republicans are much excited, and some of them threaten that their Maine brethren will have their rights if they have to fight for them. It is probable, however, that the difficulties will be settled peacefully, and that if wrongs have been done they will be righted by the action of the courts. All the Maine members are called home to take council on the situation, and the theory of many is that the Republicans who were returned by the local canvassers as elected, and who compose the large majority of the Legislature, will organize and demand recognition.

The holiday vacation has caused a renewal of the Presidential talk, and I notice that the discussion of candidates has assumed a bitterness it has not had before. Many Democrats are outspoken and bitter in their assaults upon Tilden, while others abuse Bayard "for trying to take the hard money thunder away from the Republicans," as they say. On the Republican side the bitterness is equally apparent; especially between the friends of Grant and Sherman. It is now apparent to every one that General Grant is now figuring for the nomination, and Republicans are making bold to say that the "reception business is managed to that end." As Secretary Sherman never has denied or concealed his candidacy, his friends here are greatly gratified at the "methods thus adopted to promote the Grant boom." The preliminary canvass on both sides now bids fair to be acrimonious and lively.

The amount of business completed by the session, or part of a session, just closed, may be comprised in the remark of a member, that they introduced thousands of bills to please everybody, and they passed none to displease anybody, and then went home because they had exhausted the effort to avoid running foul of snags. Nothing could be truer. The political debates, illustrated by the Voorhis resolution about the negro exodus, showed that but little was required to cause an animated wrangle in the Senate, and after Congress re-convenes, it looks as though the fight could not be long postponed.

Most of the members of Congress, and many members of the administration have gone home for the holidays, and many more will go; nevertheless, it will be very lively here, and society will continue to monopolize attention even after Congress convenes.

The Household.

SALLY LUNN.—Six eggs, three cups of flour, one each of milk, yeast, sugar, and butter. When wanted for supper, mix at noon; when for breakfast, omit the sugar.

SCOTCH STEW.—Four pounds of lean beef passed through a sausage mill, one onion chopped fine, half a teaspoonful of salt, pepper to taste. Place in a covered vessel with one teacup of boiling water. Let stew slowly three or four hours. Just before taking it off the fire, stir in a lump of butter the size of an egg.

STUFFED OR DRESSED HAM.—Mix one quart of grated light bread with a teaspoonful each of mace, nutmeg, cloves, allspice, salt, thyme, sweet basil, fat meat, and parsley chopped fine, a little butter and brandy to soften dressing; boil and skin a nice ham, make incisions about an inch apart as deep as possible, and stuff with the above mixture; spread the yolk of an egg over the top, and then grate bread crumbs thickly over it; bake until brown; very nice.

BAKED PIG.—Take a pig about six weeks old, nicely prepared, score in squares, and rub lard all over it; make a dressing of two quarts of cornmeal salted as if for bread, and mix to a stiff bread with boiling water; make into pans and bake. After this is baked brown, break it up, and add to it one-fourth pound of butter, pepper to taste, and thyme. Fill the pig till plump, sew it up, and place it on its knees in the pan, which fill with as much water as will cook it. Baste it very frequently with the gravy, also two red pepper pods. Turn while baking same as turkey, and continue to baste till done.

MINCE MEAT.—One pound of suet chopped fine; one pound of beef chopped fine; one pound of raisins stoned; one pound of currants; half a pound of citron cut small and thin; two pounds of sour apples chopped fine; two quarts of sweet meat and lupo pickle syrup; one pint of thin boiled cider; cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg to the taste. Mix well together; if not sufficiently sweet add brown sugar. Keep in a cold place in a close covered stone jar. The mince meat is baked in past-lined plates with an upper crust. Many bake a large number of pies and keep them for weeks, heating them as they are required; but it is better to keep the meat in a stone crock, and bake no more than will be wanted for two or three days. They are eaten warm.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of all kinds of Jewelry for Christmas presents, at E. W. TAYLOR'S.