

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 7.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1880.

NO. 57

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. U 14

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. NEWBURY,
Agent for P. E. Island.
May 11, 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.

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

For Sale or to Let.

THAT 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 unblocking a door. Apply on the premises to

MRS. BOSWALL.
April 26, 1880—tf

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—

C. McLennan, COMMISSION MERCHANT, GENERAL AGENT, AND AUCTIONEER,

46 QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown. - P. E. Island.
Consignments solicited. Prompt returns guaranteed.
Auction Sales conducted in any part of the City or Country on reasonable terms.
May 11, 1880—3m eod

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

HEAD OFFICE:

11 Lombard Street, London, E. C.

Total Assets, \$14,500,000.00
Annual Income, \$2,375,000.00

Risks at lowest current rates by

Carvell Brothers,

Charlottetown, July 21, 1880—2aw 2m, pat law 2m Agents.

SEASIDE HOTEL!

RUSTICO BEACH, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
(UNDER VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE.)

THIS Beautiful Watering Place will be open for the reception of Guests from the 24th June till the 15th September.

The above Hotel is situated in one of the most charming spots on the Island, having beautiful scenery, a bracing atmosphere, a beautiful beach, splendid surf-bathing, sea and river fishing, etc., etc. Good Tables. Moderate charges. Special arrangements made for Picnic and Dinner Parties, etc. Also the spacious Pavilion will be let for Picnic Parties, etc., at moderate charges.

Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday evening, calling for Guests; returning every Thursday and Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Also, arrangements have been made with Mr. Bagnall to meet trains from all points at Hunter River, for passage to Seaside—7 miles.

ADDRESS,
JOHN NEWSON & CO., Proprietors,
June 21, 1880. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Encourage Home Manufactories.

For all kinds of Crackers, Biscuits, Navy Bread, &c.,

"THE CITY STEAM BAKERY," PRINCE STREET.

MIXED CRACKERS,
10, 15, 20 and 30-lb. Boxes of
suitable for Housekeepers; put up and delivered in any part of the City. No charge made for boxes or cartage.

REMEMBER!
All Crackers, &c., manufactured by me must be Fresh, as they are made daily, which is a great advantage over the imported article, which is often otherwise.

I HAVE NOW IN STOCK
the following kinds of Ship's Bread:
200 Barrels No. 1 Pilot,
180 Barrels Navy Bread,
50 Barrels Captain's Pilot,
which shall be sold cheaper, than ever

GOOD FAMILY FLOUR
Constantly on hand, and Cheap for Cash.

A Liberal Discount to Wholesale Buyers. Special prices offered to Committees of Church Parties, Picnics, &c. Catalogue and Price List mailed free to any address.

JOHN QUIRK,
PROPRIETOR

June 14, 1880.

ESTABLISHED 1825. CANADA CORDAGE FACTORY.

JOHN A. CONVERSE, MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURER OF CORDAGE of Every Description, including all sizes Manilla Rope, Tanned Manilla Hawasers, Lobster Marlin, Tanned Hemp Rope, Houseline, Hambroline, &c., &c., equal in quality to the best American. Prices on application.
Jan. 7, 1880.

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.

NEW GOODS

"CROWN GROCERY,"
NEXT DOOR TO W. A. BROWN & CO.

THE undersigned have much pleasure in informing their friends, and the public generally, that they have completed their Stock of

Choice Family Supplies,
and would ask all in search of Fresh Goods to give them a call.
ROBERTSON & CAMERON.
May 31, 1880.—3m eod & wky

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 28, 1880.

The Gunnison Country.

The *Argus* of yesterday's date in an article over the well-known signature, "J. H. F."—in which the writer is full of praise for that so called by him, and popularly known as "Gunnison country." Having exhausted his vocabulary of adjectives in praise of Leadville, he has now it seems turned his attention to what he terms this mysterious and partly explored region, touching which he states:—

"At the present time no mining section in Colorado offers more flattering inducements for the profitable investment of labor and capital, than the boundless recesses of the Gunnison and its tributaries. The foot hills and the mountains, almost to timber line, are covered with a heavy mass of glass, capable of supporting countless herds of sheep and cattle. Streams of water, fed by mountain springs, are found in almost every gulch. Timber, both pine and fir, is of excellent quality, while the entire country seems to be underlaid with beds of coal, the extent of which cannot as yet be estimated. In many places veins of real coal crop out on the State and Gunnison Rivers, and are often found from five to eight feet in thickness. As soon as railroad facilities are secured, Leadville, and other mining camps, will be supplied with coal from the Gunnison country, instead of from Canon City and other Southern towns, as at present. And this item alone will be sufficient to induce a large immigration.

In the same issue of that paper, a correspondent over the signature of "N. P. McNeill" presents a very different picture to the readers of the *Argus* in the following words:—

"There is not an acre of farming land in the country that I have seen since I have been here; and I have been over a good portion of it. I, like a great many more, got the Gunnison fever and went. There has been a great deal said in favor of the Gunnison country for being a farming country. Now, all I have got to say about that is, that he must have had green goggles on when he visited that country, and have taken the rocks for grass, for I was pretty much all through it, and I failed to see any part of it that could in any possible way be used for farming purposes. They say the grass grows three feet long. I will not dispute it, but I think it must grow downward; for I am certain that it does not show above ground. And even if it was good for farming, the stuff raised would have to be consumed there, for there is no possible means of transportation to market. And, in my opinion, there never will be enough people in the Gunnison County to consume what could be raised on a ten-acre farm. All that Colorado is good for is its mineral deposits, and when that fails everything else fails."

A Pleasant Excursion.

The steamer *Heather Belle* affords parties desirous of getting away from the excessive heat and blinding dust of the city, for a few hours, an opportunity of doing so, at a mere trifling cost. A trip on a fine evening, either to Mount Stewart, Orwell, or Crapaud, particularly at this season of the year, when the face of the country appears at its best, is very pleasant indeed. The scene which presents itself to the view, from the deck of the *Heather Belle* while plying between Charlottetown and Orwell, on a fine summer evening, is really grand. Passing out of the harbor beyond the Blockhouse, the scenery on either hand is charming. On one side, there stretches out before the elevated hills of the South Shore and adjoining settlements, with St. Peter's Island in the distance; while, on the other hand, the eye takes in the high hills and well cultivated fields of Lot 49. When the steamer approaches Governor's Island, the picture upon which the spectator glances back is a magnificent one; and to those for whose eyes the quiet scenery of our Island has attractions, it could not fail to be appreciated. Looking ahead, as the boat passes Governor's Island, Point Prim comes prominently into view. Away to the right, the briny deep appears to come in contact with the sky, while far off in the distance the Nova Scotia hills may be seen on a clear evening. Steaming up Orwell Bay, the scenery on either hand is very beautiful. On the right are the high and steep red cliffs, which border the greater part of the shore from Belfast to Point Prim. The greater portion of these high banks is covered with a dense forest. After leaving Halliday's Wharf, the fine settlement of Orwell Cove comes into view; and on the left are to be seen the rich looking fields and neat and comfortable looking dwellings of the successful farmers of Gallas Point and China Point. The sail out this part of the country on a fine evening is simply delightful. We know of no other short trip that can be made on water that could tend more to strengthen the body and invigorate the mind of our over-heated and dust-begrimed citizens. The management of the boat is in excellent hands. Captain McLean, who has been in charge for several years, knows his business. He is obliging to passengers, and attentive to his other duties.—*Argus*.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—In your issue of the 20th inst., there is a paragraph in connection with a charge of larceny preferred by me against Mr. John Bolger. The matter contained in said paragraph is in itself a sufficient exoneration of Mr. Bolger from being at all implicated in the charge which I made against him, but lest even a suspicion of doubt should remain in the mind of any one as to the guilt of Mr. Bolger, I feel it my duty to state publicly that I have since the investigation, recovered the money which I lost, and from a source altogether outside, and clear from Mr. Bolger; I therefore exonerate Mr. Bolger from all complicity in the charge of larceny which I preferred against him.

G. PRICE.

Witness—R. REDDIN.
Ch'town, July 27, 1880.

Latest News Notes.

Savannah has had a decrease in her white population during the last ten years of 169, and an increase in her colored population of 2,681.

At the Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, athletic sports on July 5th, P. Davin cleared in the running high jump the unprecedented height of 6ft 2 1/2 in., beating the record by a quarter of an inch, M. J. Brooks, of Oxford University, having cleared 6 ft. 2 1/2 in. on April 7th 1876.

A whaling captain, lately returned from the Arctic Seas, declares that a new breed of whales have made their appearance in those waters. They are supposed to have emigrated from the open sea at the pole. The skipper describes them as very much larger than the old whales, and very gentle and confiding. In former years, when a whale was harpooned, the rest of the herd threw up their flukes and made off. The new breed do not seem to mind in the least the capture of one of their number.

Most of our readers have heard of the introduction of the Scotch thistle into Australia by some patriotic Caledonian, and of the horrible injury which the rapid spread of that symbolic weed caused to the wide fields of the southern continent. It is claimed by some who ought to know the difference that the obnoxious plant is not the Scottish thistle at all, but the more prolific and more formidable wild artichoke. It attains a height of from eight to twelve feet, and is almost impossible to eradicate where once it has gained a footing. Another naturalized plague in Australia is that of rabbits, which from a small colony originally, has grown to the proportion of a vast army. It is said that one gentleman offered a pound an acre to any one who would clear a patch of 6,000 acres of this pest. The work was apparently accomplished and the \$6,000 paid over, but, alas! a few of the fruitful stock had escaped destruction, and before a year they were spreading as fast as ever.

In addition to the Chinese and the Nihilists, Russia has now to contend with another foe, by no means contemptible in its way. Upwards of 20,000 men are at present employed in various parts of the Caucasus, endeavoring to check the plague of locusts. In the Singsh district such immense numbers of insects have been destroyed that the air is tainted, and instructions have been given to bury the locusts for the future. At Arboshinoky, the arch-mandrite of the Nina Cathedral, on observing the approach of a locust cloud, rang the church bells, and placing himself at the head of the assembled populace, worked for twenty four hours in destroying the insects, leaving, at the end of his exertions, none alive in the district. At Dushetsky 5,000 persons are engaged killing locusts, at Tsalif 2,000, at Ksan, 3,000, and along the shores of the Caspian, near Baku, 4,200. In many places the populace have been reinforced by troops. At Dushetsky the locusts, when collected in heaps, are sprinkled with naphtha, and then burned. Such a plague reminds one of the prophetic denunciations in the Bible.

No small alarm is manifested in England over the new policy of the French Government which is soon to be put in operation for the benefit of French ships. The English correspondent of the *New York Iron Age* writes as follows upon the subject:—"On Atlantic voyages this would amount to £2,000 or \$3,000 a voyage, payable only to French-built and French-owned vessels. This proposal falls like a thunder-clap upon British ship-builders and ship-owners, and has alarmed other classes as well. The French have already completely ruined our sugar-refining business, and it is argued that if the bounty system be carried to its fullest, serious damages may be wrought upon many of our industries. The red-hot Free Traders gnash their teeth at these heresies, but those who are not sold, body and soul, to the Cobden theories are said not to be wholly surprised at what is now coming about. Whether the French authorities really intend to carry this idea to its full sequence is not known to nobody, but it is suspected that the movement is intended as a checkmate to Mr. Gladstone's proposals. The panic among our ship-builders would be considerable should the measure attain its maturity and bear fruit, seeing that not merely do we bear a heavy tonnage for France but we also employ a large fleet of steamers in trading between French ports and the different parts of the world."