

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 5. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1879. NO. 117

Fire. Life. Marine.
HORACE HASZARD,
General Insurance Agent,
REPRESENTING:
Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, of London, England, Capital, £2,500,000 stg.
British-American Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont., Capital (paid up in full), \$500,000'00.
Sun Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Montreal.
MARINE INSURANCE ALSO EFFECTED.
Office, south side Queen Square.
Sept. 16—1w eod

DR. P. W. G. CANNING,
Licentiate Royal Colleges Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh.
LICENTIATE MIDWIFERY.
RESIDENCE:
Upper Hillsborough St., corner Hillsborough and Euston Streets, Charlottetown.
OFFICE HOURS: 8:30 to 11 a.m.; 7 to 9 p.m.
Charlottetown, June 24, 1879.—eod

UNION HOUSE,
Queen Street, Charlottetown.
P. P. CILLIS, PROPRIETOR.
CHOICEST WINES & LIQUORS.
NEW YORK LAGER BEER.

TABLES set at all hours, with every luxury of the season.
FRESH OYSTERS received daily.
Rooms large and comfortably furnished.
COACHES from this House meet all Trains and Steamboats.
First Class BARBER SHOP.
July 4, 1879—3m

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
June, 1877—

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.

No. 35 Water St.,
Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Branch
—OF THE—
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.

To Inventors and Mechanics.
PATENTS and how to obtain them. Pamphlet of 60 pages free upon receipt of stamps for postage. Address
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,
Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D.C.

New Fall Goods.

For NEW DRESS GOODS, very Cheap,
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S
For NEW MANTLES go to
J. B. MacDONALD'S
For NEW WINCEYS and CLOTHS
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S
For NEW HATS and BONNETS
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S
For NEW FLOWERS and FEATHERS
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S
For MENS' and BOYS' CLOTHING
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S
For MENS' and BOYS' UNDERCLOTHING
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S
For GREY and WHITE COTTONS,
CHEAPEST YET,
—GO TO—
J. B. MACDONALD'S.
Queen Street, Charlottetown, Sept. 15, 1879.

LOOK HERE!

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

As we intend to make a change in our business at the end of the year, we are now closing out our
Large and Well-Assorted Stock of
DRY GOODS
At Unusually Low Prices, Which, we are Sure, Will Meet the Hard Times.

Dress Goods from 6 cents upwards.
Grey Cottons from 4 cents upwards.
Prints from 6 cents upwards.
Hamp Carpeting from 12 cents upwards.
Tapestry from 59 cents upwards.
Brussels from \$1.00 upwards.

All other lines we are closing out at Prices that Defy Competition.
W. & A. BROWN.
Charlottetown, June 30, 1879.

FURTHER REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF
Albion Mines (Pictou, N. S.)
SLACK COAL.

SLACK and ROUND COAL can now be obtained at the above mentioned Mines. Slack Coal, only \$1.39 per ton; Round Coal, \$2.00.
For orders, apply to
G. W. DEBLOIS,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.
OFFICE: No. 35 Water street.
Ch'town, June 23, 1879—patsj kca h sp2m

A CARD.
AS certain individuals in this community are circulating false stories for the purpose of injuring my business, I issue this card, thanking the ladies and gentlemen of this city for their very handsome patronage bestowed on me during the past fifteen years; and also informing them that I attend the residence of the pupils; that I pay special attention to beginners as well as advanced pupils; that my charges are no higher than other teachers; and that I undertake to give as much, and more, satisfaction to my patrons the coming year as in the past one.
Punctuality and regularity guaranteed.
Pianos and Organs ordered at the shortest notice.
Orders for Sheet Music, Books, &c., &c., to be left at Bremner Bro's.
Class opens on Wednesday next.
S. N. EARLE.
Ch'town, Sept. 11, 1879.—1m eod

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

TEA PARTY
—AND—
PIC-NIC SUPPLIES!
—AT—
BEER & GOFF'S

Lemon, Raspberry, and Pine Apple Syrup
Sold in bottles and by the gallon.
Plain and Fancy Biscuits
Sold in Boxes & Bbls. and by the pound.
Iceing Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Pastry Flour, Essence of Coffee, Confectionery, Nuts, Oranges, Potted Ham, Drivelled Ham, Potted Tongue, &c.
BEER & GOFF
June 23, 1879.

NOTICE.
ON and after MONDAY, the 30th September, I intend adopting the strictly
CASH SYSTEM
in my business.
ALBERT SIMPSON.
Sept. 25, 1879—1m

SCHOOL BOOKS.
CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, FOR CASH ONLY, at
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE.
Ch'town Aug. 23, 1879.

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER the Cheapest and most new Paper published in the Province.

Story of a Survivor of the Cabul Massacre.

A sowar belonging to the corps of Guides, named Taimur, who was present at the attack on the British Residency at Cabul on the 3rd ult., and subsequently escaped, having spent twelve days in the mountain passes between Cabul and the Ludikhana Kotah, arrived on Monday in the British camp in the Khyber. His name—an uncommon one in actual Indian life—makes it probable that the escaped sowar, or "t'oopar," was an Uzbek, and he would therefore find in the city of Cabul, especially among the newly-arrived regiments, many of his race. To this, perhaps, he owes his escape from the dreadful fate that befell the messenger sent to the Ameer by Mr. Jenkyns, who wrote a second time, stating that Sir Louis Cavagnari was wounded, the bearer of this letter being cut to pieces by the mutineers. He was disarmed and hustled into "confinement" (where, for a time, was also detained one of his comrades who had escaped) and while lying here, heard the fight proceed. All the afternoon and night the tumult raged, but the prisoner saw nothing of it, and, we may be sure, he asked no questions. He was probably forgotten, and, just as day was breaking, managed, to pass out unremarked through the mobs now mustering afresh. It would not take him long to get clear of the precincts of the Bala Hissar, and once out on the plain, and among the close-growing groves and orchards, walled gardens and scattered forts and huts, that cover the level spaces to the east of the city, he could thread his way in and out the various cover without fear of molestation. In the swarm of people moving about the suburbs, leaving the city in fear, or making towards it in the hope of plunder, the trooper, beyond exchange of salutations, had probably not a word said to him, and did not care to invite conversation. Thus it comes about that he can tell us very little. But, putting his details together with those previously furnished, we are able to shape with some certainty the events of the disastrous 3rd of September. We know that the attack commenced about eight a. m., and that the mutineers, bursting through the city gate of the Bala Hissar, made at once for the arsenal buildings. Having gutted these, the mob turned their attention to the Residency, where, besides the Englishmen, there were many stands of arms and a considerable store of ammunition to tempt them. They at once swarmed into the Royal gardens, and while some turned aside to insult and

MENACE THE AMEER,
the rest attacked the gateway of the Residency. But the defence was so stout that the mob recoiled before the handful of gallant men. Meanwhile it had been discovered that from the arsenal buildings and their adjuncts the flat roof and the upper story of the Residency were commanded—the upper story being probably only an ordinary hot-weather sleeping-place, open all round, and consisting merely of a wattled and plastered roof supported upon light wooden pilasters. The mutineers were not slow to avail themselves of the advantage thus offered, and at once commenced so fatal a fusillade that the gallant defenders had to descend to the ground floor. Here for four hours a most heroic stand was made, the mob, however, now surging into the court-yard of the Residency and crowding so close to the walls that the young officers of Cavagnari's suite were using their revolvers among them with deadly effect. It was then that from the palace came riding the old Afghan general, Daud Shah, and called upon the troops to desist from their infamous crime. But the answer of the mutineers was given with bullet and sword-cut, and the old soldier was carried back dying to his master. But the Ameer made yet another appeal to his frantic subjects, and sent out Yahya Khan, his father-in-law, and his own son; but both had to return before the fury of the mob. With them was Mr. Jenkyns, who, it would appear, had at the commencement of the attack been with the Ameer, and to his presence in the Palace were due the efforts made to save the Embassy. Somehow or another he joined his friends with the Residency, and, though the telegrams at first sight seem to leave his death uncertain there can be no doubt that he fell with Cavagnari. Still the numbers of mutineers kept increasing, and then the guns were brought up from their places by the gate, and the Residency, too large for the small garrison to defend on all four sides at once, was surrounded. Lighted brands were thrown upon the roof, and very soon the upper story was in flames. Eastern houses require but little to destroy them, and before long the roof fell in, and the crackling of the laths overhead warned the brave few that their only chance in life lay in help from the Ameer. Twice messengers were sent to him, and twice what are said to have been his replies were brought back, "Inshahat Allah," making arrangements. Now, the phrase translated in our telegram "GOD WILLS,"

is really only the formal commencement of a Mohammedan speech heard a hundred times in an hour at the corner of any bazaar in Afghanistan, and means virtually—nothing. "As it will be, so it will be," is perhaps the best English rendering. Despairing of help from without, the surviving heroes of the Embassy charged out in a body, and from the trench that had been dug before the Residency defied the Moslem dogs to the last. Soon after this, about 1 p. m., a glancing bullet struck Cavagnari

in the forehead, and the gallant Envoy, it would appear, was then carried back, or crept, into the Residency. The fire was still crackling overhead, and very soon the roof fell in upon him, preserving the Envoy's body from the last insult of a savage foe. Dr. Kelly had already been wounded, and helped into the building by a trooper of the Guards (who afterwards escaped), and then Mr. Jenkyns scribbled off the second appeal to the Ameer, telling him that Cavagnari was wounded, and the position of the survivors desperate indeed. The messenger was at once cut to pieces, and then "Taimur" started on the same errand. That he did not reach the Ameer needs no saying; but his escape was wonderful enough, for in hot blood fanatics care little for kin or creed. The last that he saw of that memorable defence was the charred walls of the Residency, as if the very building were in conspiracy with the murderers, falling upon the heroes as they stood at bay. All the native officers of the Guides, the gallant "Sikh Jemadar," and his two superior non-commissioned officers, were thus overwhelmed, and doubtless others too; so that, after all, for their own loss of 400 killed and wounded, the brutal Afghans, after eight hours of fighting, triumphed only because the fire had consumed the defence of the garrison. The sowar was told that Lieutenant Hamilton shot three of the mutineers with his revolver, and killed two with his sword. In the grey of the early morning of the 4th Taimur, creeping out of his place of confinement, revisited the Residency to snatch a glance at the wreck and the corpses of his comrades. In the court yard, across a mounted gun, lay young Hamilton's body, stripped of jacket, but not dishonored, and beyond it, where the trench that the Afghans could not storm had been, were heaped thick together and charred with fire, the corpses of the heroic Guides, who died where they had stood, in defence of the Envoy entrusted to their keeping. Piled up behind them, the smouldering ruins of the Residency hid from sight the body of the gallant and gifted Cavagnari.

Then the trooper turned his face India-wards. All about the city there were Afghans enough—the whole here seemed restless with a multitudinous motion; but, when the solitary traveller cleared the precincts, the old desolation of the dreary hill country lay before him, and along the rugged way hardly a man was moving. The high road had danger for the escaped "sowar," and it was probably the detours and halts he had to make that kept him 12 days and nights upon the road between the Afghan capital and the British camp. He saw nothing of the army, which was said to be entrenching itself where the passes debouch upon the plain to obstruct the advance on the city—nor, so far as he knew, was any advance in project.

Washington Letter.

POLITICAL MEASURES OF THE NEXT SESSION.
What will be done at the next session of Congress? begins to be the question among the politicians. It is safe to say that it will be a session rather of omission, to do than of doing, for it will precede a remarkably exciting political canvass for the Presidency and another Congress, and timidity will in a great measure rule the proceedings. "Cross purposes" may therefore be predicted as the ruling policy. The leading members of Congress are either candidates for the Presidency, or hoping to be "dark horses," or desirous of re-election, or animated by some other object, and will not be in a good hurry to commit acts which will be heralded as crimes and atrocities by the opposite party.
Some political measures will be attempted, as, for example, the passage of bills similar to those which provoked the executive vetoes last spring and summer. Should the late elections show Democratic gains, these measures will be revived in their original shape, and pushed with the old spirit, or even more earnestly by the Democrats. But should the Republicans make gains, the measures are likely to be modified, except that with reference to the election officers, which the Democratic party will stick to through all weathers and disasters. The Republicans will resist these with spirit, and a good deal of the session will be taken up with the discussions to arise from these and similar political questions. One of the first objects the Democrats have in view is to get control of a majority of State delegations in the House, so that they can elect a President, or at any rate prevent an election, should there be a failure to elect by the popular vote. As the House now stands, the Republicans have 19 State delegations, and the Democrats 18, with De La Matyr, Greenbacker, holding the balance of power in the Indiana delegation. In order to get a majority of delegations, the delegates must, therefore, either unseat a Republican in Indiana, or capture De La Matyr, which rumor says would not be very difficult, and also unseat two Republicans in Wisconsin. I am not "inside," and cannot divine just how this is to be done, but it is talked. The Greenbackers will be the most aggressive legislators. They will probably take no notice of defeat, but go right ahead, demanding their peculiar measures just as if they were the most popular in the world. They will bring a great pressure to bear for the Wainer silver bill, which hangs over in the Senate. They will also try to get the trade dollar converted into standard currency. Other measures for inflation and for giving everybody everything they will bring in, chiefly as part of