

THE EXAMINER.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1879.

NO. 123.

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
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Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly advertisements, on application.

W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager. Office Sup't

MACLEAN & MARTIN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
A. A. McLEAN. D. C. MARTIN.
June 18, 1879.—ex2aw

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.

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 \$1.30 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

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.

DR. P. W. G. CANNING,
Licentiate Royal Colleges Physicians and
Surgeons of Edinburgh.

LICENTIATE MIDWIFERY.
RESIDENCE:
Upper Hillsborough St., corner Hillsborough
and Easton Streets, Charlottetown.
OFFICE HOURS: 8:30 to 11 a.m.; 7 to 9 p.m.
Charlottetown, June 24, 1879.—cod

SHOP TO LET.

TO LET and possession given within one
month, that shop in "Duncan's Brick
Building," on Queen's Street, now in possession
of Mr. S. W. McMurray—rent low.
PALMER & McLEOD.
Ch'town, Oct. 2, 1879.—law 1m pat 1m

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 your
selves.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, October 8, 1879.

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.

ST. MARGARET'S HALL,
HALIFAX, N. S.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

VISITOR:

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia

PRINCIPAL:

The Rev. John Padfield.

THIS SCHOOL offers, at very moderate
cost, the advantages of a comfortable and
pleasant home together with a thorough and
refined education.

The course of instruction is the same as
that of the best Schools in England and is
founded upon the University Examinations
for Women. Eight young ladies from this
School passed the Local Examination of the
University of King's College in June last.
This is the only School in Canada that has
passed pupils at a University Examination.

The number of pupils is limited, rendering
the School select, and while it possesses all the
educational advantages of a large public school,
each pupil is enabled to receive that individual
care and oversight which is so important, and
which cannot be given in a large establish-
ment.

Mr. and Mrs. Padfield are assisted by a
staff of four resident governesses, besides visit-
ing masters.

Parisienne French is taught conversation-
ally. There are two resident French Gov-
ernesses.

References given to parents of pupils.
For further particulars address the Prin-
cipal.
Sept. 19, 1878.

MONEY WANTED—Provided rate of
interest low. Good security guaranteed.
Apply at this office. je24-codf.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

A MURDERER'S DOOM.

CORNWALL, Ont., Oct. 31.

The execution of Clark Brown, convicted
of the murder of his father and sister at
West Winchester, on the night of the 22nd
of September last, took place this morning
at eight o'clock. The early hour fixed by
the sheriff for carrying the law into effect
deterred many from being present. As it
was, there was quite a crowd at the court
house doors seeking admission, but only
those holding tickets issued by the sheriff
were admitted—not more than seventy-
five persons witnessed the execution. The
scaffold was a plain structure, erected in the
rear of the jail. At ten minutes before
eight the bells of St. John's church began
to toll, and the prisoner was interrupted in
his devotions by the hangman, who was
clothed in a tight fitting suit of black with
a mask over his face. Rev. Dr. McNish,
Rev. Mr. Binnie and Mr. F. A. Morrow
had been engaged with the prisoner for some
time in devotional exercises, singing and
praying. At the appointed hour the pris-
oner was pinioned and the solemn proces-
sion started from his cell to the gallows, led
by the Sheriff, followed by the Reverend
gentlemen, the prisoner, the hangman
bringing up the rear. The prisoner walked
with a firm step. He said nothing on the
gallows, his confession having been given,
under seal to Rev. Dr. McNish. After
being placed on the trap door, the black
cap was drawn over his face, the noose
slipped over his head, and during the deliv-
ery of the Lord's prayer the bolt was
drawn.

Not a muscle moved and everything passed
off without the slightest hitch. The pulse
ceased to beat eight minutes after the bolt
was drawn and the body pronounced dead
by medical gentlemen present. It was short-
ly afterwards cut down and deposited in a
rough coffin. After the usual formalities it
was interred in the jail yard, and thus ended
the first execution during Sheriff Mc-
Intyre's tenure of office. The following is
the confession which was read by Rev. Dr.
McNish after the execution:—

I, Clark Brown, who is soon to appear
before God, my maker, make this last con-
fession. I told the whole truth before of
the murder of my poor father and sister.
I kept nothing back and I alone did the
murder and no one helped me to murder
my father and sister. I am charged with
poisoning my uncle (Warren Henderson)
and poor Georgie Hillard. I positively
deny that charge for I am innocent. I
deny telling Theodore Sharp that I
intended killing my wife, and I hope
in God's mercy, she will never believe such
a thing of me. It is my dying request that
no suspicion should rest on my mother or
my darling wife, for I and I alone am guilty
and I am willing to suffer the punishment
of death for my awful crime. When we
all parted for the night on the 22nd
Sept. I had no thought that the verses I
wrote about my mother and wife should be
in print. I heartily thank Rev. Dr. Mac-
Nish and Mr. Binnie for the great kindness
they have shown me. I thank all the offi-
cials of the jail for their great kindness to
me, especially Mrs. McMartin. I pray that
God's blessing may rest on herself and fam-
ily. I hope God has forgiven me. I cling
to the firm belief that the blood of Jesus
Christ cleanses us from all sin, and even I
hope to be forgiven through the sacrifices
of the Son of God.

(Signed), CLARK BROWN.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

Blaike proposes to Courtney and Han-
lan that each deposit \$500 and in case
either fails to appear to-morrow, the one ap-
pearing to have \$1,000.

The Ute Indians want to treat with Gen.
Merritt, they not being satisfied with the
conference with Adams.

Major General Joseph Hooker died this
afternoon.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.

Two men giving their names as Henry
Jones and Chas. Williams and claimed to
be from St. John, N.B., were arrested here
to-day on a charge of stealing about \$100
worth of rings, bracelets, etc., found in
their possession, and of which they gave no
satisfactory account.

What! rob a poor man of his beer,
And give him good victuals instead—
Your heart's very hard sir, I fear,
Or else you are soft in the head.

What! rob a poor man of his mug,
And give him a house of his own;
With kitchen and parlor so snug!—
'Tis enough to draw tears from a stone.

What! rob a poor man of his glass,
And teach him to read and to write!
What! save him from being an ass!
'Tis nothing but malice and spite,

What! rob a poor man of his ale,
And prevent him from beating his wife,
From being locked up in a jail,
With penial employment for life.

What! rob a man of his beer,
And keep him from starving his child!
It makes one feel awfully queer,
And I'll thank you to draw it more mild.

An Irish crier at Ballinasloe being order-
ed to clear the court, did so by this an-
nouncement: "Now, then, all ye black-
guards that isn't lawyers must lave the
Court."

SHEEP.

We clip the following from the Vermont
Union. Vermont is one of the leading
wool States:—

"It is not desirable that a breeding
flock should be kept mutton fat all the year,
nor, indeed at any time. Good, strong,
store condition is all that is required. But
they should never be allowed to run down
in flesh for want of food, as changes in the
condition of the carcass readily and sensibly
affect the quality of the fibre in the wool.
Evenness, trueness and strength are
important qualities in wool, and these can
only be secured by health and uniformity of
condition. A fat sheep grows coarse,
strong wool; and in cases where the change
in condition is sudden and considerable,
the difference in size will form a kind of
shoulder or joint in the fibre at which
point it will break in working. Hence a
long wool, which is not also true and even
sound, cannot be used as a combing wool;
it breaks, and is only fit for coarse fabrics
hence also the mistake of undertaking the
propagation of long-wooled sheep among us
in the present state of our agriculture and
before we have tame grasses of rye pasture
and shelter for their protection from
storms. Lambs should be weaned at four
months and if possible removed for a few
days to some point beyond the call of their
daughters. They should be allowed at once
good pasture and shelter from storms.
Their enclosure should contain a sufficient
number of troughs for all to feed without
crowding, and into these should be put
clean oats or bran, with salt, and on the ap-
proach of cold weather early out and sweet
hay, millet, or bright sheaf oats should be
fed each night in suitable racks, that they
may learn to eat and become accustomed to
dry food before winter. They should never
be allowed to run down in flesh, but so fed
as to be kept constantly growing through
the fall and winter. Perhaps there is no
pasturage better adapted to the growth of
young lambs than that of a rye field or one
that will more quickly fatten older sheep."

A Zollverein.

The idea of a vast Zollverein between
England and her colonies is mooted and
strongly advocated by some of the English
papers. It is proposed that a union be
formed, based upon a reciprocal free trade,
or upon one of small differential duties,
which would serve the purpose of turning
the tables against those countries which
have all the benefits to be got from an open
British market, and yet close their own
markets against British goods. It is well
and wise, perhaps, to call it a Zollverein,
for in English ears the sound will be less
objectionable than that of Protection—
though the principle is the same. But it
at least is a proof that general opinion is
undergoing a change in the matter of Free
Trade, when we find that reciprocity is
being discussed and no very violent oppo-
sition is offered to it.—Can. Spectator.

Whole Populations Turning Their
Eyes to America.

Iron, an English class paper, states that
the whole mining population are turning
their eyes to America and Australia. Mr.
Bryson, President of the Northumberland
Miners' Association, urged all the unem-
ployed laborers to give up the struggle at
once and forever in England, and to emi-
grate. Three hundred men of the Brad-
ford Iron and Machine Works are on their
way now to Philadelphia, where employ-
ment is promised them. A cutlery firm in
Sheffield, with all its capital and full staff of
workmen, is moving bodily to this country.
Iron indulges in a woful lamentation over
these signs of a general movement, stating
that "it is the best and most trustworthy
workmen who have lived off first."

Mr. Gladstone will shortly raise the cry:
"Save me from my friends." Mr. Lam-
bert, M. P., a Liberal, publicly declared
the other day that he had lost all confidence
in the ex-Premier. Having regard to
the attitude taken up by him in foreign
politics, especially his patronage of Russia,
he expressed himself unable to support
Mr. Gladstone without proving a traitor to
his country, and believed no greater
misfortune could occur to England than
the return of the right hon. gentlemen to
power. Sir Thomas Gladstone, the elder
brother of the member for Greenwich, said
a few days ago that if the Liberals got into
power, which God forbid we should have
brought before us all sorts of will specula-
tive proposals which the country got
heartily sick of it before it turned out the
late Government." The disorganization of
the English Liberal Party appears to in-
crease as the general elections approach.

We have already referred to the large in-
crease in the number of vessels which have
this year arrived at Montreal from the
West Indies, and from the Herald of that
city we learn that "the same favourable
result of the sugar duties is seen in the statistics
of the port of Halifax. From the
15th March to 26th October, 1878, there
were 22 cargoes of sugar imported. Dur-
ing the present year from the 15th March,
when the tariff came into operation, to the
20th October there were 93 cargoes in all
imported. This shows an increase of 76
cargoes, due to the operation of the N. P."

A London despatch states that Lieut.
Carey is to leave the army and enter the
Church.