

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 8. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1880. NO. 3

1880.
BRITISH
WAREHOUSE,
QUEEN SQUARE.

THE Subscribers have received by S. S. Prince Edward, Caspian, Ethel Blanche, and other vessels,

The Largest Stock of
DRY GOODS
—AND—
GROCERIES

Ever Offered by them to the Public.

MILLINERY, trimmed and untrimmed, with the newest materials for trimming Ladies' Sacques, Dolmans and Usters.

Dress Goods of every description, with Pompadour and other trimming to match. Black and Colored Silks, Silk Velvets and Velvetines, in every shade.

Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Ties, Laces and Frillings, Fur Muffs, Boas, Woolen Squares and Clouds, Ladies' Underclothing, &c., &c.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
TWEEDS AND CLOTHS.

A choice lot of TEA, in chests and half-chests. All of which will be disposed of at the very lowest cash prices.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.
Nov. 6, 1880.

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—

INCORPORATED A. D. 1864.

CITIZENS'
Insurance Company,
OF CANADA.

CAPITAL, . . . \$2,000,000.

\$112,000 deposited with Dominion Government.

President—SIR HUGH ALLAN.

Vice-President—HENRY LYMAN.

GERALD E. HART, General Manager.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, GUARANTEE.

RISKS taken at Moderate Rates, and Losses paid promptly.

HEAD OFFICE—179 St. James Street Montreal.

M. A. CAMERON,
General Agent for P. E.

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE CO.,

Of Edinburgh and London,
ESTABLISHED IN 1809

Subscribed Capital, \$9,733,332.00

Paid up Capital, - 1,216,666.00

Transacts every description of Fire, Life and Annuity Business on the most favorable terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—Insurances may be effected at the Lowest current rates.

Insurances upon Public and Private Buildings effected on especially favorable terms.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

LIFE DEPARTMENT—New and Reduced premiums for Dominion of Canada.

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

Office, No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.

April 14, '80—pat her ne s j ken t f eod

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER the Cheapest and most Newsy Paper published in the Provinces.

WINTER CLOTHING

Gentlemen, before Buying your Winter

OVERCOATS AND REEFERS,

YOU SHOULD VISIT

J. B. MACDONALD'S, QUEEN STREET.

A magnificent stock to choose from—and very cheap.

Ladies' Mantles!

Ladies will find the largest variety and lowest price Mantles in the City at

J. B. MACDONALD'S,
Queen Street.

Nov. 9, 1880.

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 beverages 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 harmful 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—39 ins eod

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that copies of the Assessment Lists for the year 1880 have been furnished to the undermentioned Collectors, who are empowered to receive all Taxes payable by the ratepayers of their several districts, until the 30th day of November next, at the residences or offices of the respective Collectors, in accordance with the provisions of the Assessment Act, 1877, and Amendments, after which date every Collector will proceed to demand and collect all Rates and Taxes remaining unpaid.

Rate-payers may, if they so elect, at any time before the 30th day of November next, but not afterwards, pay their Taxes at the office of the Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Charlottetown.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	NAME OF COLLECTOR AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	TOWNSHIPS COMPRISING COLLECTORS' DISTRICTS.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.		
First do	Richard Ready, Irishtown, Lot 20.	Lots 20 and 21.
do	Murdoch McDonald, Springton, Lot 67.	" 22 and 67.
do	Alexander McCaldar, Hampton, Lot 29.	" 29 and 30.
Second do	John M. Robertson, Cavendish.	" 23 and 24.
do	Pierce Costello, Cornwall.	" 31 and 32, and north part of Lot 65.
do	John McQuarrie, Nine Mile Creek.	South part of Lot 65.
Third do	Peter Stewart, Marshfield, St. Peter's R'd.	Lots 33 and 34.
do	Peter Campbell, Corn-n-Ban Bridge.	" 35, 36, north of Hillsborough, and Lot 37.
do	James E. Kelly, Fort Augustus.	" 35 and 36, south of Hillsborough and Lot 48.
Fourth do	John Acorn Pownal.	" 49 and 50.
do	Donald Stewart, Kinross, Lot 57.	" 57 and 58.
do	William Ross, Flat River.	" 60 and 62.
Charlottetown, Common and Royalty	George Chas. Hooper.	Charlottetown, Common and Royalty.
KING'S COUNTY.		
First do	Angus E. McIntyre, Fairfield, Lot 47.	Lots 46 and 47.
do	Frederick Morrow, Souris.	" 43, 44 and 45.
Second do	James McDonald, Little Pond, Lot 76.	" 56.
do	Francis H. Sanderson, Head St. Peter's Bay.	" 49, 41 and 42.
do	Lawrence Byrne, Head Hillsborough.	" 38 and 39.
Third do	George Mackenzie, Dundas.	" 53, 54 and 55.
do	John Stulligan, Baldwin's Road.	" 51 and 52.
do	Charles D. Poole, Montague Bridge.	" 59 and 65.
Fourth do	John Jamieson, Sturgeon.	" 61 and 63.
do	Charles T. Brehaut, Murray Horber South.	" 64.
Georgetown	William S. Easton, Georgetown	Ge'town Royalty, &c.
PRINCE COUNTY.		
First do	Francis Hughes, Tignish.	Lots 1, 2 and 3.
do	John T. Keefe, Alberton.	" 4, 5 and 6.
Second do	Jos. McNeill, McWilliams' P.O., West Cape.	" 7, 8 and 9.
do	William R. Ellis, Port Hill.	" 10, 11, 12 and 13.
Third do	Michael McDonald, Trout River, Lot 14.	" 14 and 16.
do	Eric C. Trudelle, Egmont Bay.	Lot 15.
do	V. S. Gillis, Indian River.	Lot 18.
do	John T. Mullin, Kensington, Lot 19.	Lot 19.
Fourth do	James D. Stewart, Centreville.	Lots 25 and 26.
do	Nelson Clarke, Cape Traverse.	" 27 and 28.
Fifth do	Robert H. McDonald, St. Eleanors.	Lot 17.
do	Jacob Schurman, Summerside.	Summerside.

DONALD FERGUSON,

Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.

Provineial Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, 26th October, 1880.

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A Prospective Change in Trade.

A railway system is rapidly approaching completion which is destined to work a great change in the trade between the United States on the one hand and Mexico and the west coast of South America on the other hand. This is the road known to the public as the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. Starting at the Missouri river, it has already crossed the States of Kansas and Colorado, and is now rapidly pushing down the valley of the Rio Grande in New Mexico, and it is expected that by the close of 1880 it will reach El Paso on the Mexican frontier. While this work is going on, the Southern Pacific Company is pushing its road eastward through Arizona, so that it will also reach El Paso, or Mesilla, a little north of El Paso, about the close of the present year. A second line across the continent will thus be completed. The Santa Fe Company, however, proposes to extend its line into Mexico, and to find a western terminus at Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. It will there be ready to receive not only the coffee, sugar and other tropical products of western Mexico, but to intercept the South American and Australian trade, which now either seeks San Francisco or crosses the Isthmus. When the Canada Pacific and the Northern Pacific are finished they will take the China and Japan trade from San Francisco, so that we are likely before long to see the proud city at the Golden Gate robbed of its commerce and left desolate.

Church Properties in Paris.

A document has been published according to information as to the extent and annual and saleable values of the property belonging to the religious orders and communities in Paris. These establishments number fifty-nine authorized and forty-six non-authorized. Deducting nineteen orders which are not nominally proprietors of the premises they occupy, there remains 86 that are proprietors as well in name as in deed. They are divided into 29 male orders and 57 female. The male orders possess 27 hectares, of an annual value of 1,411,960f., and a saleable value of 29,982,500f. In this sum the property of the Jesuits figure at 7,253,000f., or one-fourth. The property belonging to the 57 female communities is 62 hectares in extent, having an annual value of 2,511,500f., and a saleable value of 58,284,000f. Thus the total extent of the property in the possession of the orders amounts to 89 hectares, having an annual value of 3,923,460f. and a saleable value of 86,266,500f. If to these figures add the value of the property occupied by the nineteen orders which are not nominally its proprietors, the total value of the property occupied in Paris by the religious orders reaches 116,500,000f.

The Panama Canal Co.

The capital of the Panama Canal Company will be 300,000,000 francs, divided into 600,000 shares of 500 francs each; 10,000 shares being reserved by statute for the civil company of original concessionaires, for concession contributed by that company, 590,000 shares remain for public subscription; issue will be made at par, 25 francs being paid at subscription, 100 on allotment and the rest as required. The total cost is estimated at 600,000,000 francs. The sum necessary for completing the canal over and above the capital will be raised by the issue of obligations. Five per cent interest is to be paid on shares during the execution of the work. Of the net profits 80 per cent is allotted to shareholders by the terms of concession. M. de Lesseps says the contractors have sent in their estimates, according to which the construction of the canal will not cost 500,000,000 francs, and that it has been provided by memorandum signed July 7 that a special American committee, sitting in New York, shall represent the interests of the Company in the United States as to all that relates to the observance of the neutrality of the canal, as settled by the law of concession of the Republic of Columbia.

Arctic Winters.

In a paper read before the National Academy of Science, New York, Lieutenant Schwatka treated of "the duration of the Arctic winter." He said that latitude 83 deg., 20 min., 26 sec. (the highest point ever reached by man, which was attained by Commander Markham, of Captain Nares' expedition), there are four hours and forty-two minutes of twilight on December 22, the shortest day in the year in the northern hemisphere. In latitude 82 deg. 27 min., the highest point where white men have wintered (the crew of the Albert, of Captain Nares' expedition) there are six hours and two minutes in the shortest day. In latitude 84 deg. 32 min. (seventy-two geographical miles nearer the Pole than Marham reached, and 328 miles from that point) the true plutonic zone can be entered by man. The Pole itself is only shrouded in perfect blackness from November 13 till January 27. The Pole has about 188 days of continuous daylight, 100 of varying twilight, and seventy-seven of utter darkness.

In the city of Dublin there are 24,000 families, averaging five members, who are each living in a single room. These families depend for support on wages of from 10 to 17 shillings a week a week. The mortality in the tenement house districts is 60 per 1,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bridegroom did not appear at a Sacramento wedding until an hour after the appointed time. His excuse was that, going to a saloon for a drink of brandy to brace up his courage, he had unaccountably fallen asleep over the glass. A subsequent investigation showed that he had been drugged, at the instance of a girl with whom he had broken off an engagement.

The death is announced of Mr. Nicholas A. Woods, who was the special correspondent of the London Morning Herald during the Crimean war, and who afterwards acted as correspondent for the London Times during the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada. Mr. Woods' account of the loss of the Royal Charter on the Welsh coast was one of the best pieces of newspaper reporting ever penned.

"Is it absolutely necessary," asks Mr. Edmund Yates, that a prima donna should occupy in a hotel two rooms herself, have two rooms for her maid, and positively two rooms for her dresses? Is it so necessary that an angelic singer, known for her sweet temper and her distinguished manners should very nearly lose her sweet temper and angelic reputation, and her winning ways? I cannot believe it!"

Frank Hart, colored, the holder of the O'Leary belt, has accepted a challenge from John Ennis for a six day go-as-you-please match for the championship of America. The race is expected to take place at Gilmore's garden about Christmas. Pegram, Dobler and Howard, who are on their way from England, Eaber Heges, Panchot, Merrill, Campana and Hazael are among those who may enter.

Queen Victoria has just insured her life for a large sum. The Duke of Cambridge, who has been staying in Paris, went to the French Lion Insurance Company, and took out a policy for a large amount in the name of Her Majesty. Imitating this act of foresight, the Duke proceeded next day to the office of the company, and insured his own life also for a large sum. The Queen is frugality itself, and induces her friends to put its precepts in practice. She is a considerable shareholder in one of the companies trading with the Cape.

Three of the elephants in a circus which was recently en route from Nevada to Colfax, Cal., broke loose and went on a regular "bender." Three days elapsed before they were recaptured, though their tracks were closely followed by men on horseback. During their journey they went through an Indian camp at night, but woke not one soul; tore up fences, went through orchards consumed quantities of fruit, took a run of three miles down the railroad track, and as far as known were not seen by anyone in the district, which is not settled. Uprooted fruit trees testified to their love of fun, and the number of fences which had to be rebuilt after their passage is incalculable. They appear to have been good-natured all the time, but to have travelled mostly at night, and rested during the day in the woods.

M. Labouchere draws this lovely picture of an ideal English woman in his paper of November 4th:—"Picture to yourself a portly form surmounted by a large head, a larger countenance, and the largest hat you ever saw. Clothe, in your mind's eye, that form in the tightest tie-back you can conceive of blue serge; roll round its necks a scarf of bright red; tie round its shoulders (about a yard and three-quarters in circumference) a short cape, also of brightest red, and then try to fancy red cord tying the cape to the scarf, the muff (red too) to the waist and hanging down in many loops and ends behind and before; the hat is white, the face scarlet, the age about fifty."

What a pleasure it is to note the generosity of our wealthy autocrats! The wife of the proprietor of one of our principal London journals was entertaining the editor of a paper at dinner. The conversation happened to turn upon servants, the lady of the house explained in a most considerate and feeling manner the many good qualities of an old nurse she had in her employ. "Ah," she said, "she has been a good servant; she has brought up all my children from the cradle. But, poor thing, her health is failing her. I should like to comfort her last days. Can you, therefore, tell me how I should set to work to get her into the workhouse?"—Labouchere.

From recent statistics issued by the Norwegian Government, it appears that the mercantile marine of that country is increasing at a remarkable rate. During 1878 the increase amounted to 33,600 tons, and at the commencement of last year the fleet consisted of 7642 sailing vessels and 306 steamers, being about eighty-eight per cent. of the former and twelve per cent. of the latter class of vessels. The proportion of steamers to sailing vessels in most other countries is much larger than it is in Norway. The great bulk of the Norwegian sailing vessels are employed in the American trade, the export of produce from the United States alone during 1878, producing in the way of freights 34,733,000 crowns, against 25,000,000 in 1877 and 17,000,000 in 1876.

A Good Account.

To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200—all which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."

JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y.