THE EXAMINER.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER

Is Published every Evening.

OFFICE:

INGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Six Months, - - -	$2 50
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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.

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

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.

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

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

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th September, I intend adopting the strictly

CASH SYSTEM

in my business.

ALBERT SIMPSON.

Sept. 25, 1879—1m

ROBERT YOUNG

Wishes to announce to his numerous friends and the Public that he has removed to the commodious premises on Queen Street, Opposite the Market House, lately occupied by James D. Mason & Co., where, with increased facilities for doing business, he hopes to see all his old friends and as many new ones as will honor him with a visit. He begs to assure the public that as in the past he will in the future, endeavor at all times and under any circumstances to give his customers the best values and styles to be found in the European, American and Canadian Markets.

Charlottetown, October 13, 1879.—taw 2w

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

—:o:—

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.

—:o:—

New Mantles,	**New Cloths,**
New Frillings.	**New Tweeds,**
New Ulsters,	**New Dress Goods,**
New Cottons.	**New Clouds,**
New Flannels,	**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.

New Fall Goods.

—:o:—

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.

TO LET.

THAT well-known store at present occupied by Robert Young, Esq., South Side Queen Square. The situation is one of the best in the city. Possession given 1st of Oct., next. Apply to

HASZARD BROS, Agents.

Ch town, Sept. 12, 79.—pat tf.

SALT! SALT!

And Mackerel Barrels,

FOR SALE.

DAVID SMALL, Queen Street

Charlottetown, Oct. 13, 1879—tf

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HOME INDUSTRIES GENERALLY.

While in the Province of Nova Scotia the sugar trade is "booming," and the iron trade is multiplying its facilities for extensive operations, and the coal trade is "lively as a cricket," in Ontario Sir Leonard Tilley, during his recent visit to the factories of two or three of the cities, found that a fresh impetus had been given to several industries. The Toronto "Mail" says that Sir Leonard found the wall paper manufacturers controlling the home market and sanguine of their ability to create an export trade, while prices have fallen 2½ per cent. The Toronto Reaping and Mowing Company Works he found in full blast, and turning out this year four thousand machines, as against 400 two years ago. One year ago Hays' Furniture Factory employed 250 hands. This year they have added 100 more. The woollen factories are working full time, employing an increased number of hands, selling goods at reduced rates, and hoping to embark in the foreign trade. The *Mail* gives another instance of the effect of the N. P. Before the National Policy came into force, all wagons required for Manitoba and the North West were shipped from the United States. One firm in Toronto has this year shipped to the land of the prairies, one hundred and ninety two wagons and fifty sleighs, and expect to send to the North West six hundred and fifty wagons during the next twelve months. Thus all over the Dominion, the Labor of the country is receiving employment as a consequence of the operation of the N. P. Workingmen everywhere note this fact, and when Sir Leonard entered factories he was, in some instances, greeted with loud cheers from the artizans employed.—*Hx. Herald.*

FLOUR.

From the 1st Sept., until 18th Oct. markets in England were rising until the rate of Red Winter wheat in Liverpool, which was 45s. on the 1st Sept., advanced to 69s. on the 18th Oct.—an advance of 14s. per quarter or equivalent to 8s. per barrel on flour in the period of seven weeks within the above dates. Since the 18th inst., English markets have been declining and now stand at 2s. 6d. 3s. below the highest quotation, or equivalent to 1s. 6d. a 2s. per barrel decline on flour, leaving the price 6s. above the rate of the 1st Sept. Markets here have been influenced by the change, and flour is 25c. lower on all qualities except the higher grades, which, not having followed the advance are not affected by the decline. Yesterday's advices report a discovery in the markets of London and Liverpool and an upward turn of 6d to 4s. on wheat. We quote Extras and Superiors $6.65 a $7; Family brands $7.50 a $8.50; Cornmeal, $3.35 a $3.50; Oatmeal $5.24 a $5.40

POTATOES IN ST. JOHN.

The market for potatoes in St. John is overstocked and the demand is small except for local use. Early Rose is selling at 70 cts. per bbl. We hear of a lot of 300 bbls. selling to a party in Nova Scotia for shipment to the West Indies at 92 cts. The quality of this article was much above the average, being hand picked "burnt-land coppers." The receipts during the past week have been large and the demand being small prices are low.—St. John *Sun.*

TEA AND SUGAR.

Teas are held very firmly at a further advance of 3 cents to 5 cents per lb. The advices from England all point to highprices. Common congou is now quoted in London at 1s. 1½d to 1s. 2½d, the advance being caused by short shipments to the United Kingdom, and the possibility of a Chinese war with Japan. We quote now:—

Common Congou	33 to 38
Good to fine Congou	38 to 45
Finest Congon	45 to 60
Oolongs	45 to 76

Sugars keep advancing. Advances from England represent advances in Scotch refined there, since our last report, of 2s. to 2s. 6d, representing in all an advance of at least 5s. per cwt. on lowest prices two months ago, or equal here to 1¼c. to 1¾ c. per lb. We quote sugars:—

No. 3 dark	8 to 8¼
No. 2 fair to light	8½ to 8¾
No. 1 bright	8¾ to 9
Granulated	10½ to 10¾
Barbadoes	7½ to 7¾
Porto Rico	8½ to 9

St. John and Montreal.

The St. John *Telegraph* says: "The Montreal City Council have repudiated the vote of $10,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the St. John fire, passed two days after that unfortunate event. They have not been content with merely repudiating it in silence, but have accompanied the act with insulting remarks which no St. John man will read without indignation. St. John is poor now, both in money and in spirit, but not so poor as that mean city by the St. Lawrence, which got credit from the whole world for its generosity, then repudiated its own freely offered gift. We trust that our merchants will show, in a practical way, how deeply they resent, not the withdrawal of the gift, for we despise it, but the insults which have been heaped upon this city as an excuse for the withdrawal. Montreal has long had the reputation of being the most lawless and worst governed city in America, and it now has to bear the additional infamy of being the meanest and most dishonorable."

Debating Clubs.

"I have always dated from these exercises my own real inauguration as an original and independent thinker. It was also through them that I acquired or very much strengthened a mental habit to which I attribute all I have ever done or ever shall do, in speculation—that of never accepting half solutions of difficulties as complete; never abandoning a puzzle, but again and again returning to it until it was cleared up; never allowing obscure corners of a subject to remain unexplained, because they did not appear important; never thinking that I perfectly understood any part of a subject until I understood the whole.—*John Stuart Mill.*

Tenement Life in Dublin.

The Royal Commission inquiring into the sanitary condition of Dublin finds, as yet, no lack of evidence condemnatory of its state. For example, Mr. P. Neville, City Engineer, attributed the high death rate of Dublin to the state of the Liffey and the wretched nature of the dwellings in the poorer parts of the city. The Liffey he described as an open sewer into which 200 tons of sewerage went every day. An extensive scheme for artisans' dwellings was absolutely necessary, as there were in the city 1,331 houses in a ruinous and unsanitary condition. The Chairman—Mr. Rawlinson, Engineering Inspector of the English Local Government Board—remarked that it was impossible for language to describe the wretched state of the tenements he had seen in London—they were not fit for brute creatures to live in, not to say human beings.

Sir S. L. Tilley and Canadian Industries.

The Toronto *Telegram* says: "Sir S. L. Tilley has been making a tour of investigation among the factories and machine shops at Hamilton, Dundas, St. Catherines and other places. His object is, of course, to become personally acquainted with the results so far produced by the operation of the National Policy. The interest manifested by Sir Leonard in the manufacturing industries of the country furnishes a strong contrast to the careless indifference of his predecessors in the Government, who, when the manufacturers sent to them for relief, slammed the door in their faces and said the Government was merely a fly on the wheel. That there are weak spots in the National Policy, nobody will deny, for it is true. There may even be ground for criticism of the National Policy as a whole, for at best it is only an experiment, albeit the results so far are of the most encouraging nature. The likelihood is that Sir Leonard Tilley intends to perfect and improve his bantling next session, and this is the meaning of his present tour of observation through the workshops and factories. Whatever may be said against the present Administration, it cannot fairly be said that its members are careless of the work set apart for them to do, or indifferent to the interests of Canadian industry.

Kaiser William in Alsace.

THE PLEASANTEST EPISODE OF HIS VISIT.

As the German Emperor was riding lately near Starsburg, he came up to a very handsome old peasant with a wooden leg, who wore upon his breast the Cross of the Legion and several war medals. The Emperor, speaking in French, asked Rusticus where he had served and how he had lost his leg. Drawing himself up and looking the old Emperor straight in the face, the peasant came to the salute, and answered: "I served thirty-four years in the 2nd Regiment of Zouaves—fourteen campaigns in Algiers, the Crimea, Italy and Mexico—lost my leg at Sedan." "You have, indeed, seen some service, my fine fellow," observed the Emperor. "So, so, sire. There's good soldier's blood in my family. My father served for thirty years under Napoleon the Great, I served Napoleon the Third for nineteen years, and my eldest boy, who is now in the Guard Rifles at Berlin, will, please God, serve the Emperor William for many a long year to come." The Emperor, delighted with the bold and frank demeanor of the man, asked if he could do anything for him. "Thanks, sire," said the veteran, "I get a liberal invalid pension from Paris, and earn a good deal of money besides by weaving baskets and cutting out wooden shoes. I have got a little house and garden of my own, and that is quite enough for me and my old woman as long as we shall live. We want nothing more." "You are a rare good fellow," said the Emperor, saluting as he gathered up the reins, "and it has been a great pleasure to me to make your acquaintance." "Many thanks, sire; the honor is altogether mine," rejoined the Alsatian, still standing rigidly at the salute, as the Emperor rode away. The latter afterwards spoke of his talk with this independent old solder as the pleasantest episode of his visit to Alsace.

It has been discovered that the entire mountain of Cheticamp, C. B., is full of copper, which has been traced for miles. Some leads are twelve inches in width. Surface samples yielded 30 per cent. of copper and others show 34 per cent. copper, 28 iron, 35 sulphur, 3 silicia.