

Reconciliation.

Ask me not to speak,
Words are but a mask;
Only read my eyes—
That is all I ask.

Let us not look back,
Let us not explain;
The past is still the past
And all regret is vain.

We are sorry both;
Let us bury all,
And upon the ruins
Build a stronger wall.

Jules Favre.

Most men are Liberals in their youth and Conservatives in their old age, but Jules Favre was a Radical to his very last hour. He was born at Lyons, in March, 1809, and consequently had reached his 71st year. He was a law student at the outbreak of the revolution of July, 1830, and entered with all his heart into that stirring event. He soon afterwards commenced practice at the bar, and, by his independence of character, the bitter irony of his address and the radicalism of his opinions, made himself a reputation, and to the end of his life he remained the constant champion of French Republicanism—in the press, in the different National Assemblies, and at the bar. After the revolution of February, 1848, which drove Louis Philippe from the throne of France, Favre became Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior. He officiated for some time as Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, voted for the prosecution of Louis Blanc for his complicity in the insurrection of June, 1848. He became the strenuous opponent of Louis Napoleon, after the latter's election to the Presidency. After the coup d'etat of 1851, he was elected to the General Council of the Loiret Rhone, but refused to take the oath to the new constitution. His defence of Orsini, the assassin of 1858, created a great sensation by its eloquence and boldness. In that year he became a member of the Legislative body, and greatly distinguished himself by his speeches in favor of complete liberty of the press, against the war with Austria in 1859, and in 1864 by his attack on the French Government for their policy in the Mexican war. At the general election of 1869 he ran both for Lyons and Paris, being defeated in the former and successful in the latter. On the downfall of the Empire in September, 1870, he was appointed Minister of War, and in that capacity he proceeded to the headquarters of the King of Prussia, in order to consult with Bismarck as to the terms on which an armistice could be arranged for the purpose of permitting elections to take place for a constituent Assembly. The negotiations came to nothing in consequence of Bismarck insisting as a preliminary condition on the surrender of Strasbourg, Toul and Verdun. He resigned the Office of Minister of Foreign Affairs in July, 1871, and resumed his practice at the bar. In 1876 he was elected a Senator for the department of the Rhone, a position which he filled at the time of his death. Most of the great speeches of Favre have been published, and he was the author of a large number of pamphlets, mostly of a political character. In him French Republicanism has lost a strong and earnest champion and the cause of freedom a true and consistent friend.—*St. John Telegraph.*

Lord Carnarvon, it is said, will at the beginning of the next session quit the Conservative seats for the cross benches in preparation for a definite secession to the Liberal ranks.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample Bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

Many valuable discoveries and much useful knowledge is kept from the world, because of the immense expense in making them known to the people. This is not the case with Boschee's German Syrup, although but a few years introduced into this country, its sale now reaches in every town and village in the U. S. Its wonderful success in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Pneumonia, Asthma, and all other diseases of the throat and lungs, was first made known by distributing every year, for three years, over 400,000 bottles to the afflicted, free of charge, by Druggists. No such a test of merit was ever given before to any other preparation. Could you ask more? Go to your druggist and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

The Fisheries of Newfoundland.

THEIR IMPORTANCE AND VALUE.

(St. John Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.)

In 1878 Newfoundland exported 1,074,646 quintals of dried codfish, the value of which in the colony, was \$3,976,188. A fourth or a fifth of this amount may be added to, obtain the value in foreign markets. The value of the oil extracted from this quantity of codfish was \$338,208, so that the value of our products of the codfishery for that year was \$4,314,396. The catch of 1878 was considerably below the average of recent years, that of 1872 having been 1,221,156 quintals, that of 1873 1,369,205 quintals, that of 1874 1,609,724 quintals, and that of 1875 1,136,235 quintals. Of course these returns include the entire quantity of cod taken, during the years named, around the shores of the island, on the banks and on the coast of Labrador, but does not include the quantity consumed in the colony, which, among a fishing population, must be considerable. The census of 1874 showed that there were then 20,647 able-bodied fishermen in the colony and its dependencies, and that out of a total population of 161,449, there were 37,259 persons engaged in catching and curing fish. The number of vessels engaged in the cod, seal and other fisheries was 986, and the amount of tonnage engaged in the fisheries 47,413 tons. It thus appears that our grand staple is the cod fishery, the next most important being our seal, herring and salmon fisheries, the products of which in 1878 were valued at \$1,547,951, making a total for that year of \$5,862,347, as the value of our fish exports of all kinds.

THE BANK FISHERY—BRITISH-AMERICAN FISHERIES.

The headquarters of the cod are on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland. The finest of the species are taken here, and it is their great breeding ground. The quantity of codfish annually taken from the Banks and on the shores of Newfoundland and Labrador, on the average of years has been as follows:—

By the Americans.....	1,500,000
" French.....	1,000,000
By British subjects.....	1,500,000
Total.....	4,000,000

worth about 16s. stg. per quintal. If we exclude Labrador and take the annual catch on the Banks and along the shores at 2,750,000 quintals, averaging 50 codfish to the quintal, it is estimated that there are drawn from the waters around Newfoundland 137,500,000 codfish in a year. The value of the fisheries of British North America may be seen from the following figures:—In the Dominion of Canada, about 1,000 decked vessels, and 17,000 open boats are engaged in fishing; 42,000 men are employed, and 200,000 persons are estimated to be supported almost entirely by this industry in its various branches. The annual produce of the fishery of the Dominion is about £2,000,000. If we add Newfoundland, we have about £3,500,000 as the value of the fish exports of British North America. The annual value of the Norwegian Fisheries is £3,200,000—a large sum for a country having a population of only 2,000,000. The annual value of the French fisheries is about £3,500,000. Of this, the official return for 1873 gave 9,881,537 francs as the value of codfish taken in Newfoundland waters, the number of vessels employed that year having been 190, of 23,025 tons, employing 3,400 men. The average catch of cod in the French colonies of St. Pierre and Miquelon, according to official returns was for the five years ending 1871, 15,425,036 kilogrammes—a kilogramme being equal to 2 1/5 lbs. Official returns show that for the five years ending 1874, the average number of ships employed at St. Pierre and Miquelon was 76; and of boats 599; the aggregate tonnage 12,386, and the number of fishermen employed 5,335. In addition to their Newfoundland fisheries, the French catch more in the Iceland seas than the Icelanders themselves, and carry away to France each year as much cod as is worth £270,000. They have there a fleet of 250 vessels in the season, averaging 90 tons, and worked by 4,400 men.

BANK FISHING BY STEAMERS.

It is announced that an attempt is to be made this year to employ a steamer in carrying on the Bank fishery. Messrs. Bowring Brothers intend to try the experiment with the steamer Falcon, one of those engaged in the seal fishery. This is an entirely new enterprise, and it is impossible to say whether it will prove to be remunerative. Should it prove successful, the greater part of our steam sailing fleet, now lying idle all summer in the harbour, would find employment; hundreds of men would be engaged in the Bank fishery, and an immense increase in the catch of cod would be the result. Only time will tell whether this class of steamers will be found suitable for the Banks. The French have introduced steam vessels some nine years since in their fishing operations at Teste, Rochelle and other ports; and they have found that captains worked by steam is a great improvement for hauling in the nets.

MARRIED.

On Nov. 15th, at New Bedford, Mass., by the Rev. M. Malcolm, Mr. Frederic A. Pease, to Miss Annie S. Whitlock, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

At St. James' Manse, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Kenneth MacLennan, M. A., Mr. William Edward Stretch, carriage maker, West River, to Miss Annie Frances McLean, of the same place.

DIED.

At St. John's, Newfoundland, on Wednesday, Dec. 30th, Eliza Isabella, the beloved wife of W. S. Smythe, Esq., aged 34 years.

At Appin Road, December 18th, 1879, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with great patience and resignation to the Divine Will, John McDonald, in the 27th year of his age.

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.

**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—

Hewson, McDougall & Seaman

BEG leave to acknowledge thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage extended to them since commencing business, and intimate that they have on hand a large and select stock of material for the manufacture of Sleighs, etc. They have recently received photos of all the latest prize sleighs of the Ottawa Exhibition. Parties requiring new sleighs would do well to call at their factory and examine before ordering elsewhere.

They keep on hand and make to order Top Buggies, Phaetons, the famous Dexter Spring Wagons, and carriages of every description. Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and despatch, and warranted to give satisfaction to those who favor them with a call, at prices to suit the times.

N. B.—Parties having their Sleighs repaired and painted would do well to leave them at once in order to have them in time for the first snow.

Wagons stored at moderate charges. Parties having their wagons repaired and painted in the spring will have them stored free of charge for the winter.
Ch'town, Oct 27th, 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

**POLL TAXES
AND ASSESSMENTS**

Are to be Paid at the Store of
D. R. M. HOOPER,

Euston Street,
Charlottetown, Jan. 9, 1880.

**J. R. FOSTER,
Moncton, N. B.,**

REPRESENTING IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES
Ontario, Chicago and Western
Millers and Shippers,

**FLOUR, MEAL, GRAIN,
Seeds and Provisions.**

The following are some of the leading brands of Flour for sale wholesale, in car-load lots only, viz:—"Buda," "Alabaster," "White Rose," "Warcup's Superior," "Pastry," "Beaver Mills," "Red XXX," "Amber," &c., &c.

The above choice brands of flour, with many others, can be obtained at all the leading Flour Houses in the Maritime Provinces. Samples of all kinds of Seed Grains, and other goods will be sent to any address on application free of charge.

Ask for quotations by telegraph in "Cipher," which will be supplied to all correspondents on application.
Nov. 25, 1879—ly

FARM FOR SALE.

800 ACRES,

SITUATED 20 miles west of Moncton, N. B., on line and in sight of Intercolonial Railway, between Moncton and St. John—buildings 2 1/2 miles from Petitcodiac R. R. Station.

The above farm contains 800 acres, 300 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation.
Price, \$4,500, 25 per cent. cash down; balance on easy terms.

For full and further particulars apply to
J. R. FOSTER, Agent
Moncton N. B., Nov. 25 1879.—6m wky

Daily Examiner!

1880.

Advertises Cheap
FOR CASH I

JOB PRINTING

PROMPTLY, NEATLY, AND
CHEAPLY DONE.

Persons who have not yet settled last year's accounts, will please do so before commencing the business of the coming season.

Small Profits—Quick Returns,
IS OUR MOTTO.

Warned by the past, we intend to deal closer to the cash system than ever heretofore.

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Local News,
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Persons having relatives or friends abroad cannot do better than send them
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Office Supt. Manager

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WEEKLY EDITION.**

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D. SUTHERLAND, Druggist, etc., Souris East.

G. A. Aitken, General Dealer, Georgetown, W. D. McNEILL, Bookseller & Stationer, Alberton.

DAVID EGAN, Merchant, Mount Stewart.
J. W. HUGHES, Trader, County Line.
BERNARD LOUGHERAN, Esq., Orwell.

SPECIMEN COPIES may be had free of charge, on application to any of the above gentlemen.

CATARRH.

Constitutional Catarrh Remedy
CURES CATARRH.

Hear what a Reverend Gentleman says of the
Constitutional Remedy.

T. J. B. HARDING, Esq., Brockville, Ont.:

DEAR SIR—It is now two years since your "Constitutional Catarrh Remedy" was introduced to me. I have waited this long to see if the cure would remain permanent before doing this, my duty, to you, as at first the happy effects seemed to me to be "too good to be true."

I was afflicted in my head for years before I suspected it to be Catarrh. In reading in your Circular I saw my case described in many particulars. The inward "drop" from the head had become very disagreeable, and a choking sensation often preventing me from lying long, I would feel like smothering and be compelled to sit up in the bed. My health and spirits were seriously affected. When your agent came to Walkertown in August, 1876, I secured three bottles. Before I had used a quarter of the contents of one bottle I found decided relief, and when I had used two bottles and a third, I quit taking it, feeling quite clear of that ailment, and have not used any since until of late I have taken some for a cold in my head. A sense of duty to sufferers from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, prompts me to send you this Certificate, unsolicited, with leave to make what use of it you may see proper. Yours truly,
W. FINDALL, Methodist Minister.
Port Elgin, Ont., Aug. 24, 1878.

Ask for Littlefield's Constitutional Catarrh Remedy and take no other.

T. J. B. HARDING, Dominion Agent, Brockville, Ont.

For sale by all Druggists at only one Dollar per bottle.

BUY IT. . . . TRY IT

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that

Before Taking follow as a so-After Taking, quence of self-abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free, by mail, on receipt of the money, by addressing

The Gray Medicine Co.,
Toronto, Ont., Canada.

N. B.—The demands of our business have necessitated our removing to Toronto, to which place please address all future communications.

Sold in Charlottetown by all Druggists and by all wholesale and retail Druggists in the United States and Canada.
January 24, 1879

LAME AND SICK HORSES!

Cured Free of Cost.



BEFORE USING AFTER USING
TRADE MARK

Giles' Liniment Iodine Ammonia.

Spavins, Splints and Ringbones cured without blanching. Send for pamphlet containing full information, to Dr. Wm. Giles, 120 West Broadway, N. Y. Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Sold by all druggists, and in quarts at \$2.50 in which there is great saving. Trial bottles, 25 cts.
Agent at Charlottetown: W. R. WATSON, Druggist.
Nov. 28, 1879—eod wky 4m

FOR SALE.

A THEODOLITE with box, &c., in good working order, can be seen at the shop of JOHN JURY, Watchmaker, Ch'town, who has the sale of the same. Price FIFTY DOLLARS—about half price.
Dec. 29, 1879.—4i wky 2i

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.