

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 7.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1880.

NO. 64

1880.
**BRITISH
WAREHOUSE,
QUEEN SQUARE.**

Spring and Summer Goods,
COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
VALUE UNSURPASSED.

THE Subscribers have, by the S. S. "Prince Edward," "Ethel Blanche," and other later arrivals, completed the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
British and Foreign Dry Goods
AND GROCERIES

Ever imported by them, which they will dispose of at the lowest Cash prices.

Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.
June 1, 1880. [1] 14

NEW GOODS
—AT THE—
"CROWN GROCERY,"
NEXT DOOR TO W. A. BROWN & CO.

THE undersigned have much pleasure in informing their friends, and the public generally, that they have completed their Stock of

Choice Family Supplies,
and would ask all in search of Fresh Goods to give them a call.

ROBERTSON & CAMERON.
May 31, 1880.—3m eod & wkly

TRY IT. TRY IT.

GIVE ALBION MINE NUT COAL a fair trial and you will not be disappointed in the result; it is COAL, not fire clay and slate. For orders apply to

G. W. DEBLOIS,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.
Office—No. 35 Water Street.
Charlottetown, July 8, 1880—pat 11

**PACIFIC
Mutual Insurance Co.,**

—OF—
**NEW YORK
MARINE.**

Assets 31st Dec., 1879, - \$744,149.00

Insurance effected on CARGOES and FREIGHTS, covering \$15,000 and upwards on first-class risks.

Certificates issued payable in London at the office of Messrs Rose & Co., Bankers, or in New York.

Risks taken and rates fixed without being referred to Head Office.

FENTON T. NEWBERY,
Agent for P. E. Island.
May 11, 1880.

Emigrants, Attention.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR
*Manitoba, Colorado, and
the West,*

IS VIA THE

Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railway.
QUICKER TIME, SHORTER DISTANCE and FARES always LOWER from Prince Edward Island than by any other route.

For Tickets and all information about Luggage, Freight, &c., apply to

F. W. MALES,
Agent Grand Trunk Railway
Charlottetown, April 17, 1880—3m wkly

C. McLennan,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, GENERAL AGENT,
AND AUCTIONEER,

46 QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, - P. E. Island.
Consignments solicited. Prompt returns guaranteed.

Auction Sales conducted in any part of the City or Country on reasonable terms.
May 11, 1880—3m eod

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS.

THE GUARDIAN

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

HEAD OFFICE:

11 Lombard Street, London, E. C.

Total Assets, \$14,500,000.00
Annual Income, \$2,375,000.00

Risks at lowest current rates by

Carvell Brothers,

Charlottetown, July 21, 1880—2aw 2m, pat law 2m

Agents.

SIGN OF THE LION

NEW GOODS!

Black Cashmeres and Dress Cords,
Black and Colored Kid Gloves,
Black and Colored Satins,

New Buttons, Flowers, Ribbons, Frillings, Corsets, Cloths & Tailors' Trimmings!

JUST OPENED.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Charlottetown, July 26, 1880—tu th sat

Queen Street.

Encourage Home Manufactories.

For all kinds of Crackers, Biscuits, Navy Bread, &c.,

"THE CITY STEAM BAKERY," PRINCE STREET.

10, 15, 20 and 30-lb. Boxes of
MIXED CRACKERS,
suitable for Housekeepers; put up and delivered in any part of the City. No charge made for boxes or cartage.
REMEMBER!
All Crackers, &c., manufactured by me must be Fresh, as they are made daily, which is a great advantage over the imported article, which is often otherwise.
I HAVE NOW IN STOCK
the following kinds of Ship's Bread:
200 Barrels No. 1 Pilot,
180 Barrels Navy Bread,
50 Barrels Captain's Pilot,
which shall be sold cheaper, than ever
GOOD FAMILY FLOUR
Constantly on hand, and Cheap for Cash.

A Liberal Discount to Wholesale Buyers. Special prices offered to Committees of Church Parties, Picnics, &c. Catalogue and Price List mailed free to any address.

JOHN QUIRK,

June 14, 1880.

PROPRIETOR

QUEEN INSURANCE COY. 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—

SALT. SALT.

HOURLY EXPECTED AT CANSO, 7,000 bushels Cadiz Salt, fine-grained, suitable for curing and packing fish. Will deliver this cargo at any safe Harbor on the Island. Parties wanting above cargo will do well to engage at once.

GEO. COOMBS,
Ch'town, July 3, '80. Water Street.

BUY the DAILY EXAMINER for the latest news—local and telegraphic.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Seasoned Pine & Spruce Lumber on Hand, for Sale
Delivered at Point Du Chen, to Schooners,

Consisting of Pine Boards, Plank & Sheathing; also Spruce Boards, Scantling, Clapboards, Laths, Shingles, etc.

All for sale Cheap, in quantities to suit purchasers.

CUSHING & CLARKE,
Salsbury, N. B., June 18, 1880—3m eod

WORTH'S LIVERY STABLES!

PRINCE STREET,
Between Kent and Grafton Streets
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
June 17, 1880—3m eod pd

Canadian Ministers in England.

Says the Halifax Herald's cable letter from London, under date of Saturday:—

The members of the Canadian Government, who arrived here a fortnight since, are receiving a large share of public attention. Their reception by the members of the Imperial Government, and the leading men of all political parties has been most cordial. On Thursday, Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. Senator Vidal, who is also here, were entertained at breakfast at the Palace Hotel by Sir Wilfred Lawson, M. P., for Carlisle, the well-known champion of the Permissive Bill. Over twenty members of Parliament were present, including Samuel Morley, W. S. Caine, Prof. Boyce, Prof. Thorold Rogers, Benjamin Whitworth and A. M. Sullivan. Some well-known officials of the United Kingdom Alliance were also present. Sir Wilfred Lawson presided and, in the course of his speech, warmly congratulated the Canadians on having adopted such advanced temperance legislation as the Canada Temperance Act—a law similar to that for which he had been fighting in England since 1867. The Canadian Minister of Railways, Sir Charles Tupper, responded in an able speech, in which he traced the history and progress of temperance legislation in Canada.

Mr. Puleston, M. P., for Devonport, gave a dinner yesterday at the Conservative Club, to Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada. There were over thirty guests, including Lord Elcho, W. H. Smith, late First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian Minister of Railways; Sir James Hogg, President of the Metropolitan Board of Works; Dr. Lyon, M. P., Chairman of Coms.; Mr. Rylands, M. P.; Mr. Leonard Courtney, M. P.; Hon. D. McPherson, Speaker of the Canadian Senate; Sir A. T. Galt, Canadian High Commissioner; Senator Vidal; Mr. A. P. Caron, M. P., of Quebec; Hon. J. B. Pope, Canadian Minister of Agriculture; Col. Dennis, Canadian Deputy Minister of the Interior; Hon. R. B. Dickey, Canadian Senator; and many other distinguished Canadian and British M. P.'s. Speeches were made by Lord Elcho, Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. D. McPherson, Speaker of the Canadian Senate, and Mr. Dickey. Sir John A. Macdonald affirmed in the strongest terms Canadian loyalty and determination to maintain the connexion with Great Britain, testifying to the uniform support received from the British Government, irrespective of the party in power, and asserting the popularity of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise among all classes of Canadians. Sir John's speech, which was unusually witty and brilliant, was received with loud applause. Mr. Caron, a French Canadian member of the House, confirmed, on behalf of French Canadians, their devotion to the Crown. Two British Cabinet Ministers of the late Government were present. Mr. W. H. Smith and Dr. Playfair, responded heartily to the Canadians. Altogether the dinner was a significant and euphatic demonstration of the closeness of the existing union between Canada and Great Britain. Sir John A. Macdonald, intends to prolong his visit some weeks, finding his reception in all quarters enthusiastic.

The Coming Bull Fight.

At last New York is to have its long-talked-of bull fight. The arena is completed, twelve of the wildest Texan bulls have been secured, and the toreadors and espadas have arrived. The proprietors of this exciting entertainment announce that three grand bull fight performances will take place in the new and spacious building which has been specially built for this purpose, at the corner of 116th street and Sixth avenue, on Saturday, July 31, and on the 4th and 7th of August. To those persons who have seen the genuine article in Spanish towns these fights will probably appear tame, but lovers of daring exhibitions, where there is just enough chance of an accident to make the thing exciting, will find the entertainment much to their taste. To the general public they will be interesting as giving a very fair idea of the horrors of a Spanish bull fight if they will imagine the addition of lances, bloodshed and an occasional corpse. These performances will be under the direction of the famous espada, Angel Voldemero, who, with seven other daring Spaniards with their capes and banderillas, will in turn engage six wild Texan bulls, and the principal feature in the entertainment will be the cool and clever way in which these toreadors avoid the savage charges of the infuriated beast. It is assured that there will be no cruelty used throughout the performance, and instead of the iron-tipped lance picadores, only a wooden sword will be used in order to indicate the manner in which the thrusts are made in the real fights. The animal's horns will be tipped with balls of leather to lessen the chance of a fatal accident to the fighters should any of them get tossed. Only one bull will be in the arena at one time, and it is expected that he will be a dangerous beast, as the programme says:—"In the case of one bull not being wild enough, it will be replaced by another," so that the audience are sure to get "wild bull" enough for their money.

Mr. Bergh will be present, and it is assured that nothing will be done during the performance which can be construed into a case of cruelty to animals.—N. Y. Herald.

Clippings from Late Papers.

The Toronto Mail, on Monday, came out in a new form, printed on two presses, one capable of throwing off 15,000 copies an hour and the other 30,000.—The circulation of the Daily Mail has doubled within the past year and a half, and that of the Weekly Mail has increased five fold within the same period.

It now appears that Warren Smith, of Halifax, is anxious to measure blades with Hanlan. The Halifax Mail has an article on the matter, which is believed to be semi-official, and winds up as follows:—"Now, if the Toronto Mail man, speaking for Hanlan, knows his sickness was only a myth, and if Mr. Hanlan wants to measure blades with Smith, he has only to make the intimation over his own signature, in order to ascertain whether Smith is really the coward the Mail man would have us believe him to be."

MORE RUIN UNDER THE N. P.—Says the Montreal Times:—

This morning we are able to state that the International Railway receipts for the six months ended June—

Increased by \$228,859
For the month of June last the receipts were \$137,381, against \$95,663 in June last year.
Increase for month . . . \$41,718, or over 40 per cent.

The receipts going up, up, up, and the expenditures down, down, down!

Five hundred and twenty emigrants, per S. S. "Sarmatian," arrived at the Tanerries Junction, Montreal, on the 2nd inst., where they were met by the Government agent. Of the whole number 200 were Norwegians, Swedes and Germans. The rest are principally Irish, English and Scotch. Six Menonites remained at Quebec until the 3rd, being detained in that city for the purpose of having their money (amounting in all, it is reported, to \$8,000), changed into Canadian currency. On the 3rd inst., three carloads of emigrants per steamships "Brooklyn" and "Scotland" also arrived at Tanerries Junction.

The St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya gives particulars respecting the Letofsky prison, one of the chief establishments of the kind in St. Petersburg. The inspector states that he found in the female ward 157 women, of whom 33 were ill and many enfeebled. In the male wards were five hundred and ninety-two men, of whom 120 were ill. Their linen was filthy, and the ventilation wholly inadequate. It is estimated that each man had but three-fifths of the quantity of air necessary to support an adult. The prison is never repaired, and dirt and disorder reign supreme. In spite of the short term of imprisonment—one year, to which the inmates are subjected, the death rate is nearly 25 per cent.

The total number of miles of completed railroad in the United States at the close of 1879, as per Poor's Railway Manual, was 86,497 against 17,696 in the United Kingdom. The number of miles of new road constructed in the United States last year was 4,721, against 363 in the United Kingdom. During the last eight years over twenty thousand miles of railroad have been completed in this country, which is nearly three thousand more than the total mileage now in operation in the United Kingdom. The capital of the British roads, including the funded debt, reaches the enormous sum of \$202,590 per mile, which is almost four times as great as the average in this country. The total receipts in 1879, however, were nearly \$310,000,000—or three-fifths as much as the total earning of American roads, which have five times their mileage. On the whole, however, the British roads returned not so much to the capital invested in them as do our roads; for, whereas the net earnings of those railways reached only 4.15 per cent. of the debt upon them, our own roads earned 4.02 per cent. upon the corresponding sum.

Some curious stories are related of instances where, under the medieval and ecclesiastical laws of Europe, dumb animals were treated as responsible beings, arrested, brought before courts to answer for crimes, and in the meantime were shut up in prison. Witnesses were examined, judgment pronounced, and the animal, if found guilty, executed, the offending beast often being dressed in the clothing of a man. Antique European law books contain reports of swine, bulls, horses, etc., in public courts for the offence of killing persons, and they were gravely hanged for their misdeeds. They had forms for prosecuting beasts too numerous to punish individually. Rats were summoned for devouring the barley of the region; their counsel established a successful defence that their clients desired to leave the territory but couldn't get away on account of the cats lying in wait for them. In Mayence the Spanish flies and in Savoy the weevils were indicted at a public trial. Their counsel succeeded in obtaining a decree that a distant territory might be assigned to them to which they might retire. A good precedent for the Colorado potato-bug. In Valencia a plague of caterpillars was prosecuted. The points of law raised were so numerous and difficult and the trial was spun out so long that the insects all died before judgment was pronounced. In Brazil there was a case against swarms of ants, and in early Canada turtle-doves were excommunicated for mischief they had done.

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 household work for a year without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."

"JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y."