

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 7.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1880.

NO. 71

LONDON HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED EX S. S. "HIBERNIAN,"

Black Cashmeres,
Black French Merinos,
Black Persian Cords,
White and Grey Cottons,
Velveteen Wincies,
New Stockinette Worsted Coatings.

EX S. S. "NESTORIAN,"

80 Packages Choice Teas,
3 Cases Linen and Cotton Thread.

G. DAVIES & CO.

Charlottetown, July 13, 1880.

1880.
BRITISH WAREHOUSE,
QUEEN SQUARE.

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

THE Subscribers have, by the S. S. "Prince Edward," "Ehel 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.

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 MORTON 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.

Great Summer Resort
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LORNE HOTEL.

THIS New and Commodious House, situate at North Shore, offers great attraction for Tourists who are wanting recreation, sea bathing, fishing, etc.

It is within easy access of the City, being only thirteen (13) miles by rail or carriage. Charges moderate. For further particulars apply to the Manager, or address

LORNE HOTEL COMPANY,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
June 12, 1880.

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 tf

Nut Coal. Nut Coal.

FREE from Slate and Fire Clay. Also Round and Slack, at Albion Mines, Pictou, Nova Scotia. For orders apply to G. W. DEBLOIS, Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

Old Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.
Lingan Mines, Cape Breton.

ORDERS for Round Coal can be obtained on application to G. W. DEBLOIS, Sole Agent for P. E. Island. Office, No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown. June 17, 1880—pat her sj kea tf

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—

ROMAN PUNCH,
Ice Cream,
Fruit Ices,
Water Ices.

AS I intend paying special attention to my Ice Cream department this season, I invite the public to call where they can be furnished with the best assortment of Ice Creams and Ices to be had in the City. All made from the best material. To parties ordering Creams or Ices we guarantee satisfaction or no charge.

A. MCKENZIE,
Confectioner, Queen Street,
Charlottetown, June 19, 1880.

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, all that part of Town Lot No. 74, in the first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown; having a front of 67 feet, Dorchester Street, and running back 80 feet, together with the buildings thereon erected. For further particulars apply to Messrs. HODGSON & McLEOD, Charlottetown. Sept. 18, 1879.

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

MANILLA ROPE!

Manufacturers' Prices.

Orders Solicited. All Sizes in Stock.

CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, July 16, '80—2m 2aw, pat 2m law

SELLING OFF
Clothing & Dry Goods.

In order to make room for Fall Importations, we will sell the balance of our stock on hand of

CLOTHING & DRY GOODS

AT A LARGE REDUCTION

FOR ONE MONTH,
FOR CASH ONLY.

Call Early and get Bargains.

AS A LARGE CLEARANCE MUST BE MADE.

F. LEPAGE & CO.

Glasgow House, 53 Queen Street.
Aug. 4, 1880.

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 sj kea tf eod

WORTH'S
LIVERY STABLES!

PRINCE STREET,
Between Kent and Grafton Streets

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

June 17, 1880—3m eod pd

LUMBER. LUMBER.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Seasoned Pine & Spruce Lumber on Hand, for Sale

Delivered at Point Du Chene, 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.
Salisbury, N. B., June 18, 1880—3m eod

Party Malevolence.

(From the Toronto Mail.)

The Toronto *Globe's* treatment of the Pacific Railway negotiations is about as sad an exhibition of party malevolence as ever disgraced its columns. It announced in a timorous way on Wednesday that "well-informed persons in Montreal" were satisfied that the negotiations had failed; and yesterday it chuckled over the fact that the *Mail* had not denied this, and declared that "the only inference was that Sir John Macdonald's failure has been complete, disastrous, crushing." We did not deny what it professed to learn in Montreal, simply because no denial was necessary; the statement was manifestly absurd. In the first place, no attempt has yet been made to close the bargain. The English Capitalists with whom the Premier and his colleagues are in treaty have not yet submitted their proposals. Moreover, certain continental capitalists interested in the transaction, only arrived in London on Wednesday night. Lastly, before the Premier can begin the final negotiations, a conference with leading members of the Imperial Government has to be held; and this will probably lead to some delay, for Mr. Gladstone is quite unfit to attend to business. If our contemporary had applied to its London agent instead of to its inner consciousness, he would doubtless have supplied it with these plain and simple facts. Unfortunately, the truth is not the object of the *Globe's* ambition; it simply wants to embarrass the Canadian ministers and render their visit abortive, for party purposes. It dare not pretend that it has the public interest at heart. Why, the scheme which Sir John Macdonald is about to submit for final approval to these syndicates is, in principle, the same as that which Mr. Mackenzie brought under the notice of English capitalists two years ago, viz., the building of the road out of the lands; and at that time the *Globe* said it was an excellent arrangement. What is the matter with it now, except that there has been a change of ambassadors? In seeking to compass the failure of a proposal of such vast importance to the people, just to have the pleasure of seeing a political opponent come home with his finger in his mouth, our contemporary is not "playing a very patriotic part."

It would be ridiculous to say that complete success will surely crown the negotiations, but it can safely be said that the Dominion representatives will leave nothing undone on their part to deserve it. If they fail it will be unfortunate; but the country will not be a cent's worth the poorer. Mr. Mackenzie failed dismally; he did not get a single *bona fide* offer; but that did not rob the territory of an acre of its area, or deprive the soil of any measure of its fertility. The road must be built, sooner or later; it is a commercial and political necessity; and if we cannot sell the lands *en bloc* for its construction, we must be content with hastening slowly within the limit of our means and resources. No good Canadian, however, whatever his politics, will countenance the attempts made on this side of the Atlantic to kill off a scheme which, in Mr. Mackenzie's hands, received the universal approval of the country. Politics is politics, but this murdering of the national credit is an infamous business.

MARKETS.

Pork is in fair demand. In Montreal hams are quoted at 12 to 12½ cents per lb. for uncovered and 13 to 13½ cents for canvassed. Shoulders are getting scarce and dearer, barrelled lots having changed hands at 8½ to 9 cents per lb. Bacon is unchanged. Wool by the fleeces is quoted at from 30 to 32 cents per lb.; but a decrease of price is anticipated. Canadian eggs are quoted at 15 cents in Boston and 13 cents in New York. The Montreal *Gazette* of the 9th gives the following list of prices at Montreal on that date:—

Mess pork, per bbl inspd	\$00.00 @ \$17.50
Thin mess, per bbl	16.50 @ 17.00
Hams, city cured, per lb.	0.11½ @ 00.12
do, canvassed, per lb.	0.12½ @ 00.13
Lard, in tubs and pails	0.10½ @ 00.11
Lard, in tierces, per lb.	00.09 @ 00.09½
Bacon	0.09½ @ 00.10½
Beef, mess, per lb.	00.00 @ 0.00
Tallow, rendered, per lb	00.06 @ 00.06½
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	00.13 @ 00.14

The demand for cheese is keen, and values had a strong upward tendency.

Coming Back from Colorado.

[Lexington (Ky.) Press, July 31.]

Mr. J. B. Grimes, who has just returned from Colorado, states that when he left Denver there was not less than 600 well educated and refined young men in that city who were literally begging their bread from door to door. They have congregated there from all the mining camps of the State and have not the means to get nearer home. One live Yankee from the State of Vermont, with more mechanical ingenuity than money, determined not to remain there, and set his wits to work to get away. By buying, begging and bartering, he succeeded in getting four old flange wheels, with which he fitted up a four-wheeled railroad velocipede. This he ballasted with cheap provisions and put out for the East. He left Denver behind the regular train and kept within sight for many miles. He was finally lost to sight, but hove into Kansas City less than 24 hours behind time.

Agricultural.

CHEMISTRY OF BUTTER.—Butter differs essentially in composition from ordinary animal fats. Butter fat and that of tallow, lard, etc., are, chemically considered, widely different. The latter consists of a mixture of stearic, margaric, and oleic acids, in combination with glycerine, and as these acids are insoluble in water, such as butyric, caproic, caprylic, etc., acids. Butter fat also consists of fatty acids in combination with glycerine; but while by far the larger proportion of the acids are of the "fixed" nature, there are invariably present several of those which are volatile or soluble in water, and it is to the latter, the most important of which is butyric acid, that the characteristic taste and smell of butter is chiefly due. In rich butters the proportion of the volatile acids is comparatively large, the specific gravity of the fat is high, and the percentage of "fixed" fatty acids is correspondingly low.

The attempts of oleomargarine manufacturers to convince the public that beef tallow, or "suet," as tallow is usually called by the compounders, is "just as good" as butter, are very absurd. The difference between good butter and the cleanest specimen of the oleomargarine mixture is "heaven wide." Chemistry steps in to confirm what our sense of taste leads us to infer, and so long as cows give us milk and cream forms ready for the churn, we shall use good butter, and throw the manipulated, scented tallow to the dogs.

MILK.—The necessity of keeping milk from the neighborhood of bad odors has been touched on frequently by the newspaper press. The dairy should be at some distance from the cow yard, if at all possible. The "Rural New Yorker" in this connection, remarks that to keep milk clean while in the act of drawing it, the cow must be clean, her udder and teats washed and wiped before commencing to milk her, and the milkman's hands then be washed. After straining and setting, see that no foul air can come from any quarter to taint the milk; and for this we must be particularly careful, for such is often born on a strong breeze fully a mile off or more from the place where it originated. It is, of course, pre-supposed that all vessels used for holding the milk, are kept clean and entirely clear of every sort of odors. We have often seen the dairy house placed close to the cattle yard, poultry house, and, what is foulest of all, a dirty pig pen. No wonder where this is the case so much butter and cheese are sent to the market not fit to be eaten.

Gems of Thought.

Money in your purse will credit you—wisdom in your head adorn you—but both in your necessity will serve you.

Only what we have wrought into our character during life can we take away with us.—Humboldt.

To know how to listen is a great art; it is to know how to gain instruction from everyone.

Great things are not accomplished by idle dreams, but by years of patient study.

A religion that never suffices to govern a man will never suffice to save him.

The intellect of the wise is like glass; it admits the light and reflects it.

If you play with a fool at home, he will play with you abroad.

Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good.

A despatch from Candahar, dated Aug. 2, says: The defensive works have been completed and there are provisions in store for thirty-five days, except for forage. Gen. Burrows' loss will not exceed 1,000 including 400 Europeans and twenty-one officers.

Sir Bartle Frere's policy in South Africa has been enthusiastically endorsed at a great public meeting at Cape Town, and Lord Kimberley, Colonial Secretary, has been formally apprized of the fact.

Regret is expressed at the defeat of Mr Plimsoil at Liverpool. But, though he polled a large vote success could scarcely have been expected.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple pure remedies, Hop Bitters that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

August Flower.

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sickheadache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc., it never has failed to our knowledge. Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents, Samples 10 cents.