THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 13, 1893.

THE RAILWAY MATTER.

A POINT in connection with the running of trains in P. E. Island, which ought not to be forgotten, is this: The present staff on the road can as well manage ten trains a day as one. A superintendent, train despatcher and station masters have to be employed, whether one train or two trains, or ten trains are maintained. The wear and tear of the road bed and the rolling stock is little, if any, greater if two trains are run instead of one. The difference between the cost of operating one train and two trains is thus infinitesimal.

Then, what is to be gained by taking off the second train running between Charlottetown and Summerside? Would'nt it be better to adopt President Van Horne's plan and try to draw traffic? We have here the most thickly populated farming community in Canada. Whenever special rates are given, there is a large accession of passengers. Would it not be well to cultivate traffic, both in passengers and freight, rather than drive it away?

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Newfoundland is just now in the throes of a general election campaign. The nominations take place on October 27th and the elections on November 6th. As many of the constituencies are very straggling, the results are not likely to be fully known for a week after.

— Owing to the replacement of horse cars by other systems and other causes horses are just now selling at lower prices in the United States than in Canada, and the horse dealers of Ontario who recently met the Controller of Customs at a tariff enquiry have placed themselves on record as opposed to the free admission of horses into Canada. This leads the Montreal Herald to intimate that the dealers of Canada are by the tariff enabled to keep up the price of horses. Some people have been foolish enough to suppose that one of the objects of a grit government tariff would be to increase the price of horses, but grit tariff policy is very changeable. The only steadfast policy of the grit party is to get power and to do this they are willing to trim their sails for every passing breeze.

—The October returns to the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture at Washington make the general condition of corn 71.5 against 74.7 for last month, and 79.1 for October, 1892. This falling off in condition is the result of the continued drought which has prevailed since June and was not broken in the corn belt until the latter end of September. The returns of yield per acre of wheat indicate a production of about 11.3 bushels, being 1.7 bushels less than last October's estimate. The average yield of oats as consolidated is 23.5 bushels against 24.3 last year. The last report of condition was 74.9 against 78.9 the same month last year. The average of the estimated statistical yields of rye is 13.3 against 12.7 last year. The average yield of barley is 21.7 against 23.7 last year. The condition of buckwheat is 73.5 against 77.5 last month, and 85.6 October 1st, 1892. The condition of potatoes is given as 71.2, a loss of only 6-10 of a point since last report. But three October conditions have been lower in the last decade, in 1887, 1890 and 1892. The condition of tobacco has improved slightly over last month, being 74.1 against 72.3 last month.

—Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, and a native of New Brunswick, recently published an editorial in his paper the purport of which is that Canada is a country of snow and blizzards and a mere belt of sterile land along the north American frontier. Commenting upon this letter the St. John Gazette says: It is too late for any writer to gain any credence for such statements, and if Mr. Medill gets any reward for this diatribe against the land of his nativity it will probably be in the form of a leather medal. It is well known that our winters are less severe than those of the Northern and Middle States, that the Dominion has never been visited by a full fledged blizzard, that our crops of wheat, barley, oats and most kinds of roots are twenty-five per cent. larger than the average in the States. At the Chicago Fair there is an exhibit of 122 kinds of grapes ripened at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, which is a very fair showing for a land of snow drifts and blizzards. As Mr. Medill is a New Brunswicker, our people should see that he is presented with a leather medal accompanied by an appropriate address.

—An Ottawa despatch says: Mr. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, had a visit on Saturday from Mr. G. Eustache Burke, Dominion Commercial agent in Jamaica, who has been visiting several points in Canada with a view to further development of trade between the two countries. Mr. Burke says that the trade between Canada and Jamaica is increasing and will, no doubt, continue to increase. Part of his mission is to make suggestions to shippers as to the best methods of packing certain classes of goods for the West India market, the style of some of the packages not being such as the dealers there are accustomed to or such as are best suited for the climate. He found the merchants add others whom he met willing to take suggestions, and considers that his trip has been a satisfactory one. Speaking of the West India market it may be remarked that while Canadian flour has for some unknown reason not maintained the place which it took in Jamaica during the exhibition there two years ago, it has steadily grown in favor in other places, notably Trinidad and Demerara, fairly holding its own in the first against American flour, and being preferred to it in the latter.

TWENTY THOUSAND EXILES.

They Are Russian Hebrews About to Be Driven Out by the Czar.

Father H. Grippins Honcharenk, a Russian exile, known at San Francisco as the Patriot Priest, is the principle authority for the statement that 22,000 Russian Hebrews, all men of wealth, have been exiled by the czar and are coming to America, and a large proportion of them intend to settle on the Pacific coast. He says the ukase will go into effect October 23 of our calendar. His information, he says, comes direct from Russia and is authoritative. No news of it, he says, has yet reached London, Paris or New York. The ukase is aimed at the wealthiest class of Russian Hebrews. No details of their coming are obtainable, but the report is credited here. Father Honcharenk is a well known and reputable resident of Haywards, Alameda county, and, though not a Hebrew, he is in close connection and sympathy with Hebrew and other exiles from Russia.

What lends color to his statement is the fact that news of the same character, seemingly from an independent source, has reached other prominent Russian Hebrews in San Francisco.

When a woman grows suspicious of her husband, he stops telling her of the things he does which are absolutely innocent.

If people nursed their health as tenderly as they nurse their griefs, doctors would have to work like other people for a living.—Atcheson Globe.

If you want any walnut, cherry or whitewood you will find it at the City Hardware Store.—R. B. Norton's. oct11,3ins

DEATH OF DR. M'SWAIN.

Dr. Angus McSwain, a well-known and highly esteemed resident of Santa Clara, died at his residence on Franklin Street, shortly before seven o'clock last evening, after a long and lingering illness of a complication of diseases. The deceased had the reputation of being one of the best doctors in America. He was born on Prince Edward Island in 1848, and while in his boyhood he entered the McGill College at Montreal, Canada, where he graduated with high honors. He afterwards entered the Medical Department at the Harvard College, and graduated in 1871. A widow and six children survive him. His funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Presbyterian church.—Santa Clara Journal, Sept 30.

Dr. McSwain was married to Amelia Annie, daughter of John Winsloe, Esq., Rustico, in this Island. He practiced medicine in Belfast for some year, then went to British Columbia and practised in New Westminster and Victoria, where his success was unprecedented. His health failing, he removed to Riverside, California, where he established a large practice, but not deriving the benefit he expected from the change of climate, he went north to Santa Clara, where after a lingering illness of three years he died. Dr. McSwain was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburg, Scotland. He was an erudite scholar, a polished gentlemen and a thorough Christian. To his bereaved widow and children, and to his aged mother and relatives in this Island, we extend our deepest sympathy.

BLAMELESS AND BRAVE.

Official Report on the Dorcas-Stewart Disaster—Captain Ferguson's Bravery.

Capt. W. H. Smith, of Halifax, N. S., the commissioner appointed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to conduct the enquiry into the loss of the steamer Dorcas and the barge Etta Stewart, has forwarded his report to the department. The wreck occurred on the Nova Scotia coast August 22d. The report of the commissioner states that the gale was one of the most terrific that ever swept the North Atlantic. The Etta Stewart was in tow of the steamer Dorcas, and the captain of the latter seems to have held on till the very last, when by severing the tow rope he might have saved the steamer and all on board. The report of the commissioner says: "Had Capt. Ferguson, however, acted in such a manner and been successful in saving the steamer with those on board, he would have forever been branded as a coward when he reached the land and laid himself over to the serious charge of deliberately and wilfully sacrificing the lives of many human being for the sake of his own. To a brave man this would have been intolerable, and it must be acknowledged that in acting as he did he displayed the genuine characteristics of a noble seaman, when, amidst the dangers of such a hurricane and wild sea, he met death at the post of duty.

Taking into consideration that the master of the Dorcas sacrificed his own life in his endeavor to save those on board the two vessels, due credit must be given to the action of a courageous seaman, who displayed such heroic fortitude at the time of a most terrible emergency."

A GHASTLY JOKE

Which Caused Women to Faint and Spoiled a Sermon.

A late London despatch says: The reading of the church congress proceedings could not have suggested the practical joke which it was learned only to-day was played upon the Archbishop of York on last Sunday evening in a suburban church near London. His lordship was in the midst of a most moving discourse, when unearthly groans and cries of some creature in dire mental and bodily distress were heard proceeding from one of the windows. The archbishop stopped speaking and all eyes were turned fearfully toward the window. In another moment the window sash was suddenly and noiselessly raised. A ghastly grinning human skull appeared, hovered momentarily in mid-air, and as quickly vanished. Women fainted, men howled, and the archbishop gasped and turned white, although, of course, being a very learned prelate, he knew it could only be a poor joke. Some strong-nerved and brawny young members of the congregation rushed into the graveyard outside, but in the pitch darkness could discover neither the joker nor his property, the skull. Meanwhile the more hysterical women had been removed to the vestry, and the Archbishop, pulling himself together, resumed his sermon without making any reference to the apparition. The window, however, all evening exercised a disturbing fascination. More eyes were turned to it than to the preacher and the effect of the discourse was entirely spoiled. If the jokers can be found they will be charged under an act against brawling in church. The lawyers hope they will be caught so that the interesting question may be argued. How can anybody brawl in church if he does not enter the sacred building?

WERE MURDERED BY A MOB.

Two Hamburg Officials Killed in Doing Their Duty.

Another fatal riot occurred on Monday night in St. Paul', a suburb of Hamburg, growing out of the attempts of the sanitary officers to enforce the regulations for the prevention of the spread of cholera. As in the previous riot, when a policeman was brutally kicked and stamped to death, the scene of Monday night's trouble was in one of the districts of the village inhabited entirely by the poor and ignorant classes, who seem to have a horror of being compelled to observe cleanliness and the ordinary sanitary regulations. When the sanitary officers attempted to put extraordinary regulations in force trouble at once resulted. The sanitary officials were accompanied by a number of policemen, but the presence of the latter had no deterrent effect upon the violence of the mob that quickly gathered when it was known what the sanitary officials were about. The mob made a descent in force upon the police, stoning them and using clubs. The police were unable to quell the rioting; in fact they could make no attempt to do so, being compelled to fight desperately to protect themselves from the fury of the rioters. While some of the mob thus engaged the police, others devoted themselves to a furious onslaught upon the sanitary officers. One of the latter was captured by the mob. His comrades could make no attempt to rescue him, as they had all they could do to defend themselves. The officer in the hands of the mob was struck on the head with a large stone and knocked to the ground. Then the mob jumped on him and kicked him about the head and body until life was extinct. In the meantime the crowd had succeeded in knocking down a policeman and he too, soon met his death, the rioters, with fiendish delight, kicking his face until it was pulp. Even after he was dead some of the mob danced upon his body. The fight was waging desperately, with the odds in favor of the mob, when a detachment of troops, who had been hastily despatched to the scene arrived. The officer in command of the troops ordered the mob to disperse, but they paid no attention to the command and continued their attack upon the policemen and sanitary officers. An order was given for the troops to fix bayonets, and when the gleaming steel blades were fastened to the muzzles of the rifles, the soldiers were ordered to charge the mob. With bayonets lowered they moved forward on the double quick, and the rioters seeing the bristling wall of steel advancing upon them attempted to disperse in short order. They ran in every direction save the direction of the troops and disappeared in the hallways and doorways of the tumble down tenements with which the district is filled. Many of them, however, were not quick enough to escape the police, who began to chase the moment they saw the crowd beginning to break up. At least a dozen of the mob were arrested. The bodies of the policeman and the sanitary officer were taken to the police station.

THE $15,000 GRAVEL WALK.

Made of Brazilian Pebbles Paid for at the Price of Coffee.

The gorgeous tales of Oriental splendor tell of pathways strewn with gold dust, to be trodden by the sacred feet of royalty, and diamonds are the conventional paving material for the promenade of the princes in the fairy tale. It has been left to a St. Louis business man to construct a gravel walk, neither long nor strikingly beautiful, that is a modern if comparatively humble rival of these glistening highways of fiction and fable, for it represents $15,000 hard cash.

Mr. Edward P. Kinsella, Vice-President of the Hanley-Kinsella Coffee Company, is the proud possessor of this unique walk. It is composed of several tons of Brazilian pebbles that came to him in a ordinary business way during the past few years.

This firm are heavy importers of Brazilian coffee. Before the berries are ready to be roasted for the market, the sacks are opened and the contents carefully examined for twigs, leaves and other impurities, the latter generally taking the shape of small pebbles about the size of a coffee berry. These came with such regularity, and in such quantities, that long ago the idea that they were accidentally in the sacks was abandoned, and the conclusion reluctantly reached that they were purposely placed in the bags to make weight. The daily discoveries of these Brazilian pebbles will fill an ordinary water bucket. The importers pay for coffee.

Two years ago Mr. Kinsella concluded to utilize this apparent evidence of the dishonesty of the far-away coffee packer, and had the accumulation of pebbles carted out to his handsome residence on the West Pine street boulevard, 4323, where they were used to make a handsome garden walk. The pebbles represent a weight that in coffee would be worth $15,000. The gravel path is each month being added to, and it is but a question of time when Mr. Kinsella will have the most expensive piece of garden path in the known world.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Telephone in Glasgow.

Scotland (and England, too, for that matter) is far behind the United States in the development of telephonic communication. Even Sweden, and Scandinavia generally, is before us in the every day use of the telephone. It is as late as this very day that the municipalization of telephones has become a public question in the great city of Glasgow. The Glasgow Town Council has, however, resolved by a majority to seek from the state a license to supply the community with an efficient telephone service. The necessity of obtaining a license from the Government is due to the fact that our postoffice, which is a Government institution, has established its right to the telephone lines. The telephone system of the country was acquired by the National postoffice more than twenty years ago, and the exclusive use of communication by means of electricity through wires—whether by telegrams or telephones—is held to belong theoretically to the Postoffice Department. But the postoffice is content with holding the trunk lines and leaving the development of local services to private enterprise on payment of a royalty or license fee to the department. The Glasgow people are not content with the progress of the private enterprise system, and are desirous to have the telephone system in their own hands instead of being dependent on the private corporation which now supplies a telephone service. It will surprise American readers to learn that there was a strong opposition to the proposal that the Glasgow municipality should seek a license to start a municipal telephone scheme. The ground of the objection was that the telephone was only used by a small minority of the people—the wealthy merchants and the lovers of luxury who could afford to pay for a telephone in their houses. In American cities, where the utility of the telephone in the house is understood by experience, the argument will sound perfectly ludicrous. One of the Glasgow bailies thinks his colleagues have no right to embark upon such a scheme for the benefit of some three or four thousand people. The fallacy of this opinion is clearly that of the petitio principii. It would be interesting to ask the bailie, ten years hence, when the telephone is used in Glasgow as it is now in every town in the States, how many people the scheme really has benefited.

Sothern Spanking His Son Sam.

When young Sam Sothern stepped on the stage at the Lyceum last night an old gentleman who was seated in the orchestra began to chuckle. He continued to laugh quietly until the curtain fell on the last act, when he turned to his friend and explained himself. "It wasn't the play that made me make such an ass of myself," he remarked, "it was young Sam Sothern. The sight of him made me think of his father and the last time I set eyes on them both. It was in the old Gramercy Park Hotel. Sothern and his wife were stopping there and they had their sons, Lytton—he's dead now, poor chap—and young Sam along with them. Sam was then about nine years old, and the greatest little devil going. His greatest chum was a young New York lad, who is a well-known lawyer now. These two used to raise Cain generally in the hotel. One day they dropped seven silver-plated water pitchers out of a seven-story window, just to see if they would break or not. Another time they set fire to the garret where they were allowed to play, and it took the fire brigade twenty minutes to put the fire out. It was just after this catastrophe that I saw old Sothern for the last time. Young Sam was laid out across his knee, and while the old man spanked him with one arm, he was winking at me in the sleeve of the other. He had to interrupt that licking three times simply because he was laughing so much. Finally young Sam himself caught the contagion, and the whole three of us lay back and roared. I never think of the old chap now without seeing him in my mind's eye lamming that boy."—N. Y. Sun.

Just How Sweet She Is.

It has been shown by analysis that a young person weighing 154 pounds is composed of 96 pounds of water, 3 pounds of white of egg, a little less than one pound of pure glue, 34½ pounds of fat, 8½ pounds of phosphate of lime, 1 pound of carbonate of lime, 3 ounces of sugar and starch, 7 ounces of flouride of calcium, 6 ounces of phosphate of magnesia, and a little ordinary table salt. Think of it, young man! That beautiful young lady whom you worship as a pillar of unadulterated sweetness doesn't contain three ounces of sugar.—Pomona Progress.

Personal

John A. McLaine, St. Peter's Bay, was registered at the Queen Hotel this forenoon.

Dr. Darrach of Kensington and Mr. A. S. Johnson of this city were registered at "The Sanitarium," Banff, on the 5th inst.

There were registered at the Hotel Davies this forenoon: J Rogers, Montreal; D M Preston, do; Geo A Day, St John; Walter Rankine, do.

The nomination of Dominick J. Kane, of Bangor, to be United States Consul at Charlottetown was confirmed on Tuesday by the United States Senate.

If Mrs. Rudolphe Wellar, or any of her children will communicate with "C. A. D." 213 Barrie Street, Montreal, they will hear of something to their advantage. o4 1w

Overcoatings of every description and style, ranging in price from our celebrated ten dollar overcoat to the best in the market. Every one should see them. We are giving great bargains.—John Macleod & Co.

ELOCUTION IN SCHOOLS.

SIR,—This summer the community has been favored with the presence of two teachers in elocution and physical culture. These young ladies, both of whom are natives of the Island, have gone to considerable trouble and expense to acquire, at schools designed for that purpose, a knowledge of the subject they now teach. I understand that some of our Charlottetown teachers have been taking lessons from them, and are now or have promised later on to give these lessons to their scholars. Now, although this may at first sight seem to be quite desirable, still it does not seem to be the right thing to do. The teachers are paid to teach the children, and have studied for that purpose at the Normal School, where they have never been taught the Delsatean system of elocution and physical culture, and for them to now go to work and teach, without any authority, that system seems entirely wrong, besides, by so doing they unfairly deprive those enterprising young ladies who have opened classes here of many they would otherwise have as pupils.

FAIR PLAY.

PIPE SMOKING POPULAR.

Americans Use the Briarwoods Because Englishmen Set the Pattern.

Pipe smoking is annually becoming more popular in the United States. In past times pipes were relegated to the alleged lower classes. Of late years, however, and particularly since the craze for everything "English, you know," came in, pipe smoking has increased. It is now considered quite too awfully swell to drop from a tandem dog cart with the stem of a short briar root pipe tightly clinched between your teeth. It is a sort of finishing touch to your rough-and-ready fishing costume to have a stubby pipe in your mouth and gives one a delightful sense of easy, graceful, negligent swellness. Just as soon as the approval of society alighted upon the custom of pipe smoking pipes became much in demand and the cost of the same increased proportionately, especially for the strictly English shapes. It is amusing to see a fellow pretending to be a judge of a pipe. The fact is, that nearly all pipes smoke pretty much the same. The cheaper pipes smoke better than the more expensive ones as a general thing. For instance, a corncob pipe is one of the coolest, sweetest pipes you can get. Next comes the penny clay pipe. If you will smoke a clay pipe a few times and throw it away you will always be sure that you are enjoying pipe smoking of the most delightful character. The tendency of the average human is to buy an expensive pipe and then color it by blowing smoke against the bowl. This practice renders the pipe ornamental, but as a general thing these highly colored pipes are very strong and it is anything but pleasant for persons averse to tobacco to be in the same room with them. The English smoke pipes because pipe smoking is cheaper than cigar smoking. Americans smoke pipes because the English smoke pipes. The only man who can properly understand a pipe is the plantation darkey who puts a live coal on top of a pipe filled with plug tobacco and puffs gently at "turrer end" of a reed stem while the purple night shadows gather around the cabin and the screech owl scares itself and the neighborhood with its weird laughter.—Cincinnati Times Star.

Don't Encourage Blues.

A woman may be as beautiful as Helen of Troy and as alluring as the serpent of the Nile, yet if she be not cheerful she is altogether incapable of winning and keeping affection after it is won. This old world is on the lookout for all that is bright and gay. There is so much of sorrow lurking in every corner that we want to turn our backs upon it whenever we can; therefore, a woman to be appreciated in home and social life must be like a ray of sunshine rather than a cloud, no matter how beautiful that cloud may be.

We women are so apt to be depressed by rainy days and other outside influences that really should not have the power to dampen the tone of our spirits. Suppose the weather is gloomy and we get up feeling certain that we are in for a very severe case of the blues. Now if we have a mind we can fight off those cerulean horrors and make ourselves and everyone about us feel better and brighter, instead of gloomy and depressed.

Many a woman has been heard to say: "I have the blues dreadfully to-day, and yet I don't know what for, I'm sure." Now, in cases such as these, it is a positive sin to let gloom settle down over our spirits when a little energy will dispel it. There are many real causes for downheartedness, ill health, the loss of friends, and the numerous trials that come into every life, and which are heart sorrows that are not talked of openly. Yet even these can be lived down, and we can cultivate a seeming cheerfulness that after a time loses its artificiality and brings with it a tendency to look on the bright rather than the dark side of life. The optimist is popular; therefore, encourage a spirit of cheerfulness, for with it all ills grow less and every burden becomes easier to bear.—Philadelphia Times.

FOR sick headace, sour stomach, loathing of food, dyspepsia or billiousness, take Hawker's Liver Pills. They will cure you. Recommended by leading physicians as a most reliable medicine. ......

A discount sale of dry goods is an irresistable attraction to the average lady but it is only the wise and prudent housewife that is attracted by an advertisement calculated to provide wholesome and toothsome food at a discount, and as this advertisement is only intended for the economical housekeeper, others will please not read this.

Ripe tomatoes, 2 cents per lb.; red onions, 2½ cents per lb.; 30 cent peck celery, 8 cents per bunch, formerly 10 cents; green tomatoes, cabbages, beets, carrots, parsnips, etc., at usual market price.

For winter supplies of celery and all vegetables, send a card requesting prices, or call at our stalls in the market, Charlottetown. As it is not our intention to store celery to any extent this fall, having stripped our green house of its winter covering, we will be compelled to clear out the greater part of our stock before cold weather sets in. Celery shipped to all the Maritime provinces. No extra charge for boxes or packing. Address, J. J. Gay & Son, Pownal, P. E. I. o9 m th&wk

Cocoa shells only 10 cents a pound at Beer & Goff's. oct12 2i

Our cheap grade of flour is going fast and giving good satisfaction. It is the cheapest and best flour in town for the money.—S B Ennan & Co. oct12 2i

Hyacinth Bulbs.—Our supply of Hyacinth and winter flowering bulbs is now in. Come at once and get the best.

Oysters at the W. C. T. U. coffee room every evening this week.

oct11—wed,thurs&sat

Patent No. 10,967.—New Van Veils—Another lot received. Also, new spot veilings and new mourning veilings.—Stanley Brothers. oct11 3i

What's musical about our shirts? They have three bands, and all play the same tune—"Wear well, tear not." $1. Big rush for overcoats and suits now on at D A Bruce's. oct11

Gentlemen, for solid comfort try one of our fine Merino knit night shirts, at J. B. Macdonald & Co's. oct11,4ins

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the great blood and Nerve Remedy.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 11th inst., the wife of Dr. S. R. Jenkins of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In Boston, Mass., on Sept. 28th, by the Rev. Mr. Foster, Presbyterian minister, Miss Mabel Ellis, formerly of Charlottetown, to Mr. John Currie, of Boston.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

Archbishop Fabre in Court.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.

Archishop Fabre was again in court yesterday and was examined in the Canada Revue case. His Grace said that he had no account to give for having forbidden the faithful to read the paper in question and that Christian burial would be denied those who persisted in remaining in open rebellion against the Church.

To Present an Address.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13.

The international parliamentary peace league has decided to present an address to Gladstone, requesting a discussion in the British parliament of the bill to promote a permanent court of arbitration.

The Australians Win.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.

The cricket match between the Australian and Massachusetts teams was won by the former with but three wickets down. In the second inning the score was 117 against 115.

Both Yachts Ready.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

Both yachts are ready for the race. The Valkyrie has had an extra ton of ballast put in her hull.

Died From His Injuries.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Lieut.-General Farrar has died from the effects of the injuries sustained on Wednesday.

To the World's Fair.

QUEBEC, Oct. 13.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen have gone to the World's Fair.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Abraham Bloom, alias Max Goldstrin, one of the ringleaders in the riots at Walhalla Hall, last August, was sentenced to-day to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in the state prison.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11.—Eight thousand striking miners, in Charleroi district resumed work to-day.

ROME, Oct. 11.—There are on the average 100 cases of cholera daily in Palermo, although the Government denies that the outbreak is serious.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—A despatch from Tangier says that in view of the fighting at Melilla, Spain has withdrawn her military attaches from the Sultan's court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Brig.-Gen. Joseph G. Breckenridge, Inspector General of the United States army, in his report to the Secretary of War, says the condition of affairs in regard to coast defence is "disgraceful." It is shown that almost the entire Southern coast on the Atlantic seaboard is absolutely unprotected and at the mercy of a foreign foe. The forts have been allowed to crumble away, the cannons have rusted and the cannon carriages rotted. Gen. Breckenridge recommends measures to be taken to improve the condition of these defences.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A special from Cincinnati says: "Alarming reports concerning their missionaries in Persia have come to the Presbyterians here. Letters just received declare that the Mohammedans have petitioned their high priest for an old time holy war. Murders have already begun, one Christian merchant having been hacked to pieces after nails had been driven into his body. Christians have petitioned the Shah to allow them to surrender their property and leave for America. A general massacre is feared. Much anxiety is felt by relatives of Joseph Potter and F. G. Coan, who are stationed at Oroomiah, the centre of the trouble.

ALL ABOUT INK.

Stafford's Ink, Carter's Ink, Glossy Black Ink, Blue Black Ink, Coal Black Ink, Red Ink, Copying Ink, Writing Ink, Marking Ink, Architects' Ink, Ruling Ink.

Ink in quart bottles, pint bottles, half pint bottles, cones and dwarf stone bottles.

Ink for Lawyers, Doctors, Clergymen, Insurance Agents, Merchants, Families, Teachers and Scholars.

Three Hundred Dollars' worth of Ink.

When you want Ink come to

CARTER'S BOOKSTORE.

oct12 187 Queen Square.

SUMMERSIDE EXPORTS.

SUMMERSIDE, Oct. 12.

Shipped per SS. Northumberland, Cameron master, for Point du Chene:

40 cases eggs	$ 161
13 brls mackerel	156
7 horses	525
570 lbs butter	103
381 brls oysters	868
65 brls potatoes	13
3 brls pork	60
	$1886

By same date, Bgte Zenith, Kickham, master, for Queenstown, for orders:

364 pcs spruce deal	$78
19395 bush oats	6691
	$6769

Cld same date, sch Minnie Scott, Kennedy, New Castle—

700 bush oats	275

TO LET.

The Store and Premises on Lower Queen Street, at present occupied by Mr. George H. Toombs, Wholesale Dealer and Commission Merchant. The premises are adapted for a business of any kind, having a frontage on two streets. Will be rented for any term from one to twelve years. Possession given November 1st. Apply to

F. L. HASZARD,
or to
CAPT. JOHN AYLWARD,

oct13—tu fri tl Nov 1st Southport.

FOR SALE.

A National Cash Register,

30 Keys, 1 Cent to $30.00.

COST $230 AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

Apply by Letter to Examiner Office.

oct13—dy 3w law wky 1i

GREAT DISCOUNT SALE!

For 35 Days Only.

The whole of our magnificent stock to be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST!

This is the Largest and Best DRY GOODS STOCK ever offered in this City, at the following GENUINE DISCOUNTS:

25, 33⅓, and 50 per Cent.

Also a lot of Goods at less than Half-price.

Explanation to My Customers and Others.

This Sale is to enable me to pay off the balance due my late partners.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES PATON.

NO GOODS ALLOWED ON APPROBATION. NO GOODS EXCHANGED.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Goods Must be Sold.

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