

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 5.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1879.

NO. 96.

LOOK HERE!

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

As we intend to make a change in our business at the end of the year, we are now closing out our

Large and Well-Assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS

At Unusually Low Prices, Which, we are Sure, Will Meet the Hard Times.

Dress Goods from 6 cents upwards.
Grey Cottons from 4 cents upwards.
Prints from 6 cents upwards.
Hemp Carpeting from 12 cents upwards.
Tapestry from 59 cents upwards.
Brussels from \$1.00 upwards.

All other lines we are closing out at Prices that Defy Competition.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, June 30, 1879.

SEASIDE HOTEL

RUSTICO BEACH, P. E. ISLAND.

THE ABOVE BEAUTIFUL WATERING PLACE HAS BEEN MUCH IMPROVED this Season and is now open for the accommodation of Guests.

For CHARMING SCENERY, INVIGORATING and BRACING ATMOSPHERE, and splendid Surf Bathing, this Hotel has no equal in the Dominion. Terms, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day, \$10.50 per week. Special arrangements made for Families, Picnic Parties, &c.

To get to the Seaside Hotel: get tickets from all points for Hunter River.
BY TRAIN:—Trains leave Ch'town for Hunter River at 6.20 a. m.; 10.05 a. m.; and 5.25 p. m. Trains leave Summerside for Hunter River at 9.05 a. m.; 12.40 p. m.; and 5.30 p. m. Coaches meet trains from all points and convey passengers to the "Seaside." Charges Moderate—distance between 7 and 8 miles, through a beautiful country.

BY COACH, DIRECT:—Coaches leave Ch'town Wednesday and Saturday evenings calling for Guests at all points in City limits at 6 o'clock. Returning arrive at Ch'town about 9 o'clock, on Thursday and Monday morning. Fare, \$1.25, distance 18½ miles. Address: JOHN NEWSON & Co., Ch'town.

July 8th, 1879.—2m. pat. & arg.

J. B. MacDonald

HAS JUST RECEIVED

NEW FANCY DRESS GOODS,
NEW BLACK LUSTRES,
NEW BLACK & COLORED CORDS,
VELVETEENS & SILK VELVETS,
NEW FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
New Straw Hats, (Fall Styles),
FRILLINGS, FRINGES, AND RIBBONS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, Aug. 22, 1879—her

PICKLES.

50 Dozen Chow-Chow.
CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Aug. 25, 1879—3in cod

Cash! Cash!

ALL PERSONS indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment. All accounts remaining unpaid on the 10th of September next will be handed over to the Court for collection.

HENRY A. HARVEY.

Aug 23, 1879—cod 5in

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—

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

UNION HOUSE,

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

P. P. GILLIS, . . . PROPRIETOR.

CHOICEST WINES & LIQUORS.
NEW YORK LAGER BEER.

TABLES set at all hours, with every luxury of the season.

FRESH OYSTERS received daily.

Rooms large and comfortably furnished.

COACHES from this House meet all Trains and Steamboats.

First Class BARBER SHOP.

July 4, 1879—3m

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

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, 1,216,656.00

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.

TEA PARTY

—AND—

PIC-NIC SUPPLIES!

—AT—

BEER & GOFF'S

Lemon, Raspberry, and Pine
Apple Syrup

Sold in bottles and by the gallon.

Plain and Fancy Biscuits

Sold in Boxes & Bbls. and by the pound.

Iceing Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Pastry Flour,
Essence of Coffee, Confectionery, Nuts,
Oranges, Potted Ham, Drivelled
Ham, Potted Tongue, &c

BEER & GOFF

June 23, 1879.

MAIL NOTICE.

MAILS for Great Britain will be closed at 10 o'clock, p. m., on THURSDAY in each week, to be forwarded via Rimouski, and also on MONDAY, the 4th and 18th inst., at 4 o'clock, a. m., to be forwarded via Halifax.

Mails to be forwarded via Summerside and Shediac and also for all places on the route to Summerside and in Prince County, will be closed daily at 5.30 o'clock, a. m., also for Summerside direct, at 5 p. m.

Mails to be forwarded via Steamers to Pictou will be closed every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock, a. m.

Mails for Georgetown and Souris East, and all places on those routes, will be closed daily at 6 o'clock, a. m.

Post Office open from 8 a. m., till 9 p. m.

A. A. MACDONALD,

Postmaster.

Post Office Charlottetown,
Aug. 2nd, 1879.

DOMINION EXHIBITION
at Ottawa, 22nd September.

A FEW COPIES of the Rules, Regulations and Prize Lists for the above exhibition have been sent to the Hon. P. Brecken, as one of the Commissioners for this Province. Full particulars can be had on application to Mr. SIMON W. CRABBE, in Charlottetown, who has kindly consented to afford all possible information.
Aug. 4, 1879—

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CABUL OUTRAGE.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The Governor of Candahar has expressed his absolute devotion to the British and offered to raise a contingent of troops.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking at Exeter yesterday, said the outbreak in Cabul appeared unpremeditated, so far as could be judged. The Ameer was entirely true to the British, and it was certain that assistance would be implored and not be refused. There seems to be great doubt, he said, whether a prompt advance was possible.

The military correspondent of the Times reviewing the situation, says that 25 per cent. of the native troops on the frontier have gone on furlough. The season has been unusually sickly. The hospitals are full of men unfit for service by fever and the hardships of the campaign. There are but very few infantry regiments in the trans-Indus provinces which could muster 500 men.

There is probably not a cavalry regiment in the Punjab which could put 300 men on parade. The transport departments will be broken up and their reorganization will be difficult. Upwards of 60,000 camels are officially reported as having perished in the late campaign. Gen. Roberts may have sufficient mules and camels to admit of a hasty advance of the brigade in light marching order, but the government of India will have to strain every nerve to guard his communications and keep the train provisioned.

The news received from Allahabad, through some reliable sources, gives assurance that Gen. Roberts will be at Cabul in a fortnight.

It is said in military circles at Simla that the 9th of October is the probable date of commencement of the forward movement, because of the deficiency in wheeled transportation.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

It is reported that, in consequence of the proportions which the outbreak in Afghanistan have reached, officials consider it probable that Gen. Roberts will await the co-operation of the other columns before advancing on Cabul.

EUROPEAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.

A local paper states that Tobolsk, the capital of West Siberia, is threatened with incendiary fires. Soldiers are patrolling the streets.

The Czar has arrived at Livadia.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.

It is reported that Baron D'Qubril, the Russian ambassador, has suddenly arrived here charged with the duty of bringing about an interview between Bismarck and Gortschakoff.

Owing to persecutions by the Government the number of students in the Russian universities is rapidly decreasing.

The harvest prospects in Russia are unfavorable.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Sept. 9.

It is reported that Aleko Pasha has communicated to the International Commission a resolution to resign.

PARIS, Sept. 9.

Theophilus Christopher Harless, a German theologian, is dead.

A Constantinople despatch says that the Sultan has disbanded the entire reserve of Rediff's 62,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 9.

Sunday's meetings of the Greek frontier Commission were stormy, and it is feared a rupture is imminent.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Sawyer & Co., merchants, of Bradford, have failed, with liabilities of £30,000.

It is announced in Dublin that Charles Parnell (Home Ruler), Member of Parliament for Meath, and other persons interested in the land question, contemplate, shortly, to issue an appeal to the Irish people in all parts of the world to aid in the creation of a class of peasant proprietors in Ireland.

ASHTON-UNDER-TYNE, Sept. 9.

One of the greatest struggles ever known in the cotton trade here will probably be entered upon at the end of this week. The employers refuse to withdraw notices of 5 per cent reduction of wages, and the spinners and weavers are determined to resist the reduction. If the strike ensues, nearly all the working people in Ashton district will be involved, and the strike be probably a protracted one as the Spinners' Union is amply provided with funds.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

A bale of old paper, while being unloaded from the European steamship *Castlewood*, yesterday, suddenly burst into a blaze. The fire was extinguished with great difficulty and the discovery made that the bale had been prepared with combustible fluid and matches, with the evident purpose of firing the ship.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

The Norwegian barque *Columbia*, from London for Quebec on the 14th felt a sudden shock. Looking over the side the Captain and crew saw the water discolored with blood, and either a fish or a sea monster making away. The vessel began to fill immediately, and being unable to stop the cak they took to the boats. Half an hour after the ship sunk. They were picked up

by Steamer *P. Coland*, and brought here to-night. Twelve in all.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

Commissioner Osborne has rendered his decision in the case of Urban Catlow, charged with the murder of Owen Jones, steward of the steamer *Arizona*, on the 15th of last month, on the voyage to this country from Europe. Catlow was a steerage passenger, and, while, insane, stabbed Jones. His extradition is now demanded by England. The Commissioner denied the application and dismissed him, holding that where a man, charged with murder, put in a plea of insanity, the Commissioner could find no precedent for that case; that under the treaty with Great Britain all he had power to do was to examine as to criminality.

PORTLAND, Me. Sept. 9.

The indications now are that Davis may be elected by the popular vote. At any rate the republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

English Farmers and Hard Times.

The *Weekly Times*, of London, of August 31, explains the hard times in the Agricultural districts as follows:—

The causes of commercial and of agricultural depression do not lie far apart—if, indeed, they are not one and the same, viewed from different sides. The vast extension of the railway system in the Western States of the American Union brought to market vast quantities of corn, already accumulating in districts hitherto beyond the range of English markets. The effect of this began to be felt in the price of wheat in 1873-74, and the next effect was to produce reaction and collapse without parallel. A great surplus of unemployed labor was transferred from the manufacturing towns in the Atlantic States to the new districts opened out by railway extension, and corn-growing increased enormously. The aggregate production of wheat in North America increased from 100 millions of bushels in 1849 to 365 millions in 1877 and 420 millions in 1878. This surplus, after their home wants were supplied, was sufficient to meet the whole excess wants of this country; but does it necessarily follow from these premises that the cultivation of wheat here in England is to be evermore unprofitable? Our bad harvests have been balanced by exceptionally good harvests in the United States and Dominion. We have yet to learn what will be the result on prices here of different harvests in America, where a diminished product of one bushel to the acre will at once strike off one-third of her exporting power. Wheat seems to have reached its lowest point, and prices are going up. If this continues, the English farmer's case is not hopeless—not beyond what may be met by a comparatively slight reduction of rent and wages. Farming is a business which cannot long be carried on without such a rate of profit as will induce capital to embark in it. The farmer is getting tired of permitting the landlord to live on his capital. He prefers giving up his farm and living on itself until he finds better occupation. This can only come from an equitable readjustment of profits, rent, and wages. How soon it will come depends in a great measure on the tenants themselves at the next general election.

It would appear that the English farmers themselves do not take so rosy a view of matters. In fact, many of them object to remaining in a country which has experienced four bad harvests in succession and where the price of their products depend not upon their quality or the labor put upon them but on the harvest in America and the transportation charges from America to England. We read in the same London paper the following:—

"The National Steamship Company's steamer *Helvetia* sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday for New York, and among her passengers was a party of no fewer than eighty farmers. Dissatisfied with the prospects of agriculture at home, they have determined to try their fortunes in Texas. With few exceptions, the emigrants have been drawn from the northern districts of Yorkshire and from Durham. They comprise various classes of agriculturists—from the ordinary small tenant farmers upwards; several of their number being persons of good position and commanding capital to the extent of £500 and £600. Several of the farmers have united in the enterprise by clubbing together. One party is said to have raised a capital of about £1,200. The selection of South Texas as the locality of their new home has been due to the exertions of Dr. Kingbury, who was a year or two ago sent over to England by the Texas railway company to lay before the farmers and agriculturalists of this country the advantages of taking up sites along a line of railway than being constructed.

What is influencing hundreds in regard to Texas will influence many thousands in regard to Canada and Canada's North West. The English tenant farmer reasons wisely. He asks himself if it is not better for him to be one of those who supply England with breadstuffs at first hands rather than be at the mercy of the foreign competitor; who had better not be a foreign competitor himself, located on the natural wheat field of the world, where the harvest seldom or never fails, rather than run the risks of such weather and competition as the English farmers have suffered for a series of years?

A variety theatre was burned at Chicago on Friday night.