

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 7. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1880. NO. 117

PERKINS & STERNS

ARE NOW SHOWING A SUPERIOR STOCK OF

New Millinery and Millinery Materials!

DIRECT FROM BEST LONDON HOUSES.

PLUSH, FREIZE, VELVET, FUR AND STRAW HATS,
IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.

Silks and Satins, in Pompadour, Brocade and Plain Colors.

Velvets and Velveteens, in Plain Colors, Pompadour and Embossed.

New Laces, Ribbons, &c.,

Flowers and Feathers,

Hat and Bonnet Ornaments.

A FULL STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

UNSURPASSED IN VALUE AND VARIETY.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, October 4, 1880.

JUST ARRIVED! NEW GOODS. FALL SUPPLIES.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

Ex S. S. "Hibernian,"

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Black Silk Fringe,
Corsets,
Cashmeres,
Colored and Black Satins,
Pompadour Prints,
TOILET COVERS & QUILTS,
(in Plain and Fancy);
White, Scarlet, Grey & Fancy Flannels,
Cloths, Tweeds, &c.,

All of which are now opened, and will be sold at our usual low prices.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Charlottetown, Aug. 24, 1880.

PACIFIC Mutual Insurance Co.,

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 Ross & 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.

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. 25 Water Street,
Charlottetown, July 8, 1880—pat tf

BAKED MACARONI!

IN 2-LB. TINS.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD,

A Perfect Nutriment

For INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS,
manufactured in Switzerland.

JACQUOT'S FRENCH BLACKING!

FAR AHEAD OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN BLACKING.

TRY IT!

BEER & GOFF.

Sept. 20, 1880.

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 kca 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—

BENJ. F. GRAFTON, STORY B. LADD,
HALBERT E. PAINE.

Late Commissioner of Patents.

PATENTS.

PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD,

Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents,

412 FIFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practice patent law in all its branches in the Patent Office, and in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States. Pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp for postage.

MRS. BOSWALL. April 26, 1880—tf

Molasses.

70 puns. very choice in stock,
50 puns. to arrive.

CARVELL BROS.

Sugar.

30 hhds. Barbadoes and Porto Rico.
10 tcs. 58 lbs.
30 tbs. White Granulated.

CARVELL BROS.

Kerosene.

150 casks best American.

CARVELL BROS.

Tobacco.

25 kegs Twist,
10 boxes Flat,
50 cads Bright Smoking (nice supplies.)

CARVELL BROS.

Tea.

75 chests very superior (warranted.)

CARVELL BROS.

Beans.

10 hhds. White Beans.

CARVELL BROS.

Currants.

25 hhds., new and nice.

CARVELL BROS.

Sole Leather.

259 sides No. 1 Logan's
300 sides No. 2

CARVELL BROS.

Raisins.

100 boxes Valencia.

CARVELL BROS.

Brooms & Pails.

100 dozen Brooms,
100 dozen Pails.

CARVELL BROS.

Soaps.

200 boxes extra nice qualities, in pound bars.

CARVELL BROS.

Starch.

40 boxes.

CARVELL BROS.

Baking Soda.

50 kegs.

CARVELL BROS.

Spices.

200 boxes and tins Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, etc., etc.

CARVELL BROS.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1880—pat 3w 2aw

The Naval Demonstration Fails.

(Special Despatch to Halifax Herald).

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Cabinet is still in session, deliberating regarding the Eastern Question. Nearly all the Ambassadors resident in this city have called, during the afternoon, at the Foreign Office. Lord Lyons returned this forenoon, unexpectedly, from Paris, to confer with Lord Granville previous to the Cabinet meeting. He is believed to have an important proposition to make. A Constantinople dispatch says the determined obstinacy of the Sultan causes great surprise, as he is a very timid man who does not venture beyond the limits of his well-guarded pleasure grounds. The Ambassadors of the Powers have met and signed a Protocol, setting forth the complete disinterestedness with which they pursue the execution of the Berlin treaty. The signatories to the Protocol engage that any arrangement, resulting from their joint action concerning Montenegro, and eventually Greece, none of them will seek any increase of territory, exclusive influence or commercial advantage, not equally obtained by the other nations interested. Outside of official circles here this is regarded as a retrograde movement. Among the English and German residents, and Diplomats, the Protocol is spoken of as both weak and disingenuous, and yet as having grown not un-naturally out of the existing situation. The naval demonstration, which was vauntingly described when first proposed, as certain to inspire the Porte with awe, and to cut the negotiations short by a show of the teeth of united Europe, is now conceded to be a failure. The grand opportunity has been lost by hesitation and delays. No court in Europe knew better than the Porte that the Powers thoroughly distrusted each other, and that each was waiting to throw the responsibility of the initiative upon the others, and to come in at least for a share of the plunder without being technically any worse for beginning hostilities. This knowledge, taken together with the hesitation of the Prince of Montenegro to occupy Dulcigno in accordance with his agreement, stiffened the resolution of the Porte to make a positive stand and to quietly instruct Risa Pasha to make a feint against the Albanians, but not to render any actual help to Montenegro. The demonstration has thus failed through the want of unity among the powers. The hands of the commanders of the vessels of the fleet were all practically tied by their preliminary instructions, and the French and German commanders were forbidden to fight under any circumstances.

A Bird's-Eye View of Dulcigno.

This little Albanian seaport, which has suddenly become the engrossing object of European diplomacy, resembles its northern neighbor, Ragusa, in possessing two harbors. The one nearest the town is, however, small and shallow, and could not accommodate vessels larger than 200 tons. The other harbor—Val di Noce—is for Dulcigno what Gravosa is for Ragusa, and can shelter the largest vessels. But the entrance is troublesome on account of the narrow channel, and so for some time past the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd have been accustomed to stop at San Giovanni de Medua—a proceeding which has had a damaging effect on the prosperity of Dulcigno, as the port of Scutari. In 1860 Dulcigno possessed 190 sea-going craft; at present it has not more than between 80 and 90 vessels engaged exclusively in a coasting trade. Formerly, before the existence of a distinct Austrian fleet Dulcigno was a notorious pirate's nest, which sheltered fully 400 corsair vessels. But from 1815, when cruisers first hoisted the Austrian flag, the number of these vessels rapidly diminished, and those which remained were transformed into trading craft. These, again, all but disappeared during the Greek War of Independence, being destroyed by the Greek corsairs. The old and new towns at Dulcigno are divided from each other by the small harbor. The former, which includes the fortresses, has not now more than eighty houses, half of which are uninhabited. The fortress, surrounded by walls of great strength, is no longer of any importance; modern artillery would command it from the heights of Moschura and Klomsa. The new town has about 400 houses. There are about 2,800 Mahomedan inhabitants, 12 Serbian families reckoning about 80 individuals, belonging to the orthodox Greek Church, eight Roman Catholic families reckoning 40 persons, and about a dozen huts inhabited by 80 gypsies. It is only since 1858 that Christians have been allowed to live in Dulcigno. The town, which is called by the Albanians Ulkun, by the Turks Olgun, by the Servians Ushin, bore in ancient times the name of Ulcinium, and previously Oichinium. Pliny tells us it was founded by fugitives from Colchis, who gave it the name of Colchidium. After the division of the empire, Dulcigno fell to the rulers of the East, and remained till the 11th century subject to Constantinople. In 1180 the Servians obtained possession of Dulcigno, and held it till 1408; the Venetians then acquired it, and held it till 1571, when the Turks, under Achmet Pasha, took it. The Venetians made several attempts to regain Dulcigno, notably in 1718, under Schulenburg. From that date the Turks remained in undisputed occupation till 1878, when a Montenegrin force, under Plamenac, took it by storm. On that oc-

casion 1,000 men of the Turkish garrison were killed, and 500 taken prisoners. Three colors, five guns, and 1,500 muskets became the spoil of the victors, who had 180 men killed and 300 wounded. During the assault, the town was set on fire, and the greater part of it burnt down. Subsequently the Montenegrins endeavored to conciliate the inhabitants of Dulcigno.

The Montreal Witness in noticing the Manitoba exhibits says—"The contrast between the exhibits of agricultural produce raised in this province with the Manitoba exhibit was so apparent that even the most ardent friends of the Prairie Province could not help noticing the very inferior position which the latter held in its agricultural display as compared with Quebec. A few of the samples of spring wheat shown in the Manitoba exhibit was very fine, being superior to anything grown in Quebec but the greater part of the wheat and all the other grains from the North West were inferior to the samples grown in the vicinity of Montreal, while the roots brought from Manitoba, excepting the onion, were a long way behind. We have been accustomed of late, to consider Manitoba as being far ahead of the eastern provinces in its capability of producing superior grain, roots and vegetables, but if we are to judge by the exhibit made here lately, the Prairie Province must be considered as taking an inferior position in an agricultural point of view, while it still retains its ancient superiority in the production of furs and Indian curiosities—just the state of things which the Hudson Bay Company formerly always represented as that prevailing in that country."

At the Montreal Exhibition they had an artificial incubator, consisting of only a circular box, the centre space where the eggs are hatched being surrounded by two chambers, one of which contains hot water, and the other a variety of substances packed into it for the purpose of retaining the heat. By this means the old-fashioned fire is dispensed with, and the machine only requires a fresh supply of boiling water once every twelve hours. Its temperature is kept at 40 degrees. The exhibitor stated that fifty out of the sixty eggs previously placed in the machine hatched "on time." Tuesday last, on the occasion of the visit of the Governor General, the usual twenty-one days being required for incubation. The Maritime farmers do not yet recognize all the importance of the patent incubator in raising large quantities of fowl cheaply. They must do so, however.

An Ottawa despatch says the stock of the Globe newspaper has passed out of the hands of the Brown family, and has fallen into the possession, it is said, of Donald A. Smith, Winnipeg; Allan Gilmour, Ottawa; Wm. McMaster, of Bank of Commerce; Geo. Stevens, of Bank of Montreal; Jas. Nelson, Edinburgh; Robert Jaffery, Toronto; Alderman Ryan, and Northrop and Lyman, druggists. No prominent Reformer has any interest in the paper, which is now under the control of a lot of speculators. Gordon Brown will be retained as editor under the direction of those above mentioned.

The Fiji Islanders, who up to six years ago, when England adopted them, were cannibals, and indulged in fricassed traders with cold missionary on the seaboard, have become so civilized that they wear clean shirts on Sundays, sing hymns, and eat yams, and beefsteak like any orthodox Christian. What with coconuts, coconut fibre, cotton, sugar and coffee to export, and a luxuriant soil to grow all these products in, the colony ought to have a grand future.

The St. John Globe is authority for the report that seventeen able bodied young men armed with base ball bats and clubs succeeded in killing a squirrel on Queen Square, Carleton, yesterday. The squirrel was fully three inches long, but the young man who destroyed it is too modest to give his name.

Wheat-growing is becoming a very important industry in India. In Hindostan the cultivation has increased rapidly within a few years. The exports of last year amounted to 7,000,000 cwt., whereas eight years before they reached only about 75,000 cwt.

William Arthur, Liberal M. P., son of an Irish Wesleyan Minister, and himself one of the most prominent Methodist laymen in the United Kingdom, has just been elected Mayor of London. He is a wealthy merchant in the Australian trade and a man of considerable ability.

The Brig. Swiftsure, from Barbadoes for Montreal, which put into St. Thomas Aug. 16, leaky, had discharged and was repairing and reloading Sept. 13. She had advertised unsuccessfully for \$3,500 on bottomry.

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.