

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 5. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1879. NO. 28.

MORE NEW CLOTHS!

BEER & SONS' Custom Tailoring Department, June 19, 1879—

TO LET,
THAT STORE AND OFFICE lately occupied by Mr. John Gillan, in Hyndman's Brick Building, corner of Queen and Water streets. Immediate possession given. Also, SEVERAL ROOMS, suitable for offices, etc., in upper stories same building. For terms, etc., apply to
JOHN INGS.

House to Let.

ONE HALF that desirable Two and a-half Story Dwelling House situate on the eastern side of Upper Prince street, adjoining the grounds of the Hon. Judge Hensley. Possession given immediately. Apply to
E. E. BROW,
at Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod's, Water st. May 7—cod

COMMERCIAL Union Assurance Company, OF LONDON, ENGLAND. CAPITAL - - \$12,500,000.

INSURANCE effected against Fire on all descriptions of Property throughout the Island. Low rates and PROMPT settlement of losses.
HORACE HASZARD,
Agent for P. E. Island.
Ch'town, Dec. 20, 1878—

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL

FANCY SALE, Will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, in aid of St. Peter's Church, by the members of St. Peter's Church Sewing Society, on
WEDNESDAY, 2nd JULY.

Doors open at 2 p. m. Admission 15 cents children 5 cents.
Contributions for the Sale will be thankfully received by the Society at its meetings on Thursday afternoons, in the Church School room, or by
MRS. E. J. HODGSON, Pres't.
MRS. ALEXANDER, Treas.
MISS JENKINS, Secretary.
Ch'town, May 26, 1879.—2aw

MOORE & McDONALD, CABINET-MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, ETC.

CHAMBER-SETS, in Black Walnut, Ash, &c.; Parlor, Hall and Dining-Room Furniture, in the latest styles.—We are prepared to meet the wants of our customers with punctuality and despatch.
REPAIRING neatly executed.
PICTURE FRAMES and Mouldings constantly on hand or made to order. All kinds of Household Furniture furnished. Don't forget the place: Opposite Mrs. Robertson's Hotel, Souris East, P. E. Island.
April 12—2m cod

E. G. HUNTER, Italian and American Marble, Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, MANTLES, CENTRE TABLE TOPS, BUREAU AND COMMODE TOPS, WASH BOWL SLABS, &c., &c.
Prices to suit, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Designs furnished on application.
Corner Hillsborough and Kent Streets, Charlottetown.
November 6, 1878.

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.

83 Queen Street.

NEW GOODS,

Ex "Prince Edward" and other Steamers. All carefully selected in the BEST and CHEAPEST Markets.

Grey Cotton at 4c. and upwards. do do
White Cotton at 6c. do do
Print Cotton at 6c. do do
Towels at 4c. and upwards.

BLACK DRESS SILKS!

Best Value ever offered in the City.

LADIES' COTTON HOSE, FROM 6C. PER PAIR.
GENTS' SHIRTS, LINDERS & DRAWERS, SUSPENDERS, &c., Cheap

EMBROIDERY, From 4c. per yard, a great selection.

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS! all at Old Tariff prices.

Millinery, Hats, Feathers & Flowers.

Lace Curtains at prices to suit all customers.

Best Value Yet Offered. JAS. DES BRISAY May 31, 1879.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents

CIVIC.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—As economy is now the order of the day, our Local and Dominion Governments are going into the matter to its full extent. But our City Council have not yet done anything in that way. People are beginning to cry out against any necessary improvements that are asked for, indeed the usual repairs of the roads and gutters, sidewalks, &c., are not attended to; and when the City Surveyor is attacked, his reply is, "The Mayor will not allow men to be employed, and the work cannot be done without men."

Now, Sir, I would ask you, and through you, the City Council and the whole public, why is this, with the taxes we are compelled to pay? I have an answer at hand: Because our taxes are all eaten up by officials? Let the staff be reduced. The City Council began at the wrong end when they attacked the police force. A good police force is required when properly controlled and directed; but this cannot be done by a head living two miles off. But what is required is economy at the head. In Mayor Haviland's time, and his successor, Mayor DesBrisay's time, the whole machinery of the city cost but little. But a few individuals in Mayor Rankin's time, in great haste, got up a petition to the House of Assembly, then in session (in consequence of an indiscretion of His Worship in fining some miscreant who had broken into some of the business places on the south side of Queen Square instead of imprisoning them, and thus enabling those miscreants to walk out of Court paying the fine out of those dollars he had stolen, and leaving them a considerable margin) to take from the Police Court as then established the jurisdiction, and to have a police magistrate appointed. The House passed the Act in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners. This added \$1,600.00 to the expenses of the city, and we have since had a clerk added. In all the years of Mayors Haviland and DesBrisay nothing of this kind happened, and might never again have happened. The cost of the City at that time was: Mayor, \$324.00; Recorder, \$324.00; Clerk, \$400.00 and the salaries of the Police Force. What is it now? Mayor, \$324.00; Recorder, \$324.00; Police Magistrate, \$1,000; two clerks, \$1,700; (this is the cost for the past year) besides the Police Force, and it is quite clear why there is no money to pay for the clearing out of the gutters and filling up the ruts. It is quite time that the citizens woke up and put an end to this state of things. Let the Mayor and Recorder transact all the business and let the Stipendiary be sent to his law office for I am quite sure the City would be better without him; and I think that you will be puzzled to find in any other Province or country, whatever, a practising lawyer sitting as a judge exhibiting all his red tape ideas. Why not amalgamate the Police Clerk and the City Clerk's office. and have the same head to both offices same as in former years.
Yours, etc.
A CITIZEN.

June 25, 1879.

Our Manitoba Letter.

June 12, 1879.

Some person has compared Manitoba to a pan-cake, that, when a person saw one part of it, he knew what the rest was like; and from my own observation, the simile is a good one. There is very little variety—little or no scenery to please the eye of the lover of the beautiful and picturesque—but a monotonous prairie surface on all sides. Still, where the land is sufficiently dry to admit of cultivation, it is productive beyond comparison, and roots have been grown from this black muck without any artificial stimulant, the largest that has ever been known. The country on both sides of the Pembina Branch of the Pacific Railroad from Emerson to Winnipeg, is altogether of this description. Portions of it are covered with small willows, other parts of it are entirely muskeg, the remainder of the prairie is free from anything in the shape of wood. Notwithstanding those natural disqualifications, for anything like successful farming, the land within ten and fifteen miles east is all taken up and nearly all settled upon. The inducement offered of giving 160 acres for \$10, and 160 more for one dollar an acre, was such a temptation to individuals who never possessed one foot of land they could call their own, that they would settle upon it no matter what the quality might be, as long as they were assured the land existed beneath the water, and could be determined by sounding. Many of those settlers are young men who have been clerks, book-keepers and artisans, of various kinds, in the cities of the Dominion, and who read Horace Greeley's advice to young men, acted upon it, and came West, but with a tangent rather north. They live, in most cases, by "batching it," in—well, we cannot call their places of abode houses, unless that a hovel built of sods, with a thatched roof, can be called such. This class of settlers know as much about farming as when knows about raising a flower garden. These are the fellows who write the glowing accounts of this country, wishing to entice as many to it as possible, on the principal that "misery likes company;" or, perhaps, with a more selfish and mercenary motive—that the more that come to country the better will be their chances of selling out to some victim, and leaving it themselves. There are to be found here, squatted on those bleak plains, trying to eke out a miserable living, the unfortunates of every class, and from every country, having come hoping to find

a panacea for their financial maladies, losses, crosses, and misfortunes of every kind. In fact there are too many of this class here, who have come with barely enough means to settle them; but who will be unable, for many years to come, to do anything towards the public improvements which are so much required in this country. Here are found the Englishman who once in his day summered it at Brighton, or perhaps lost his thousands at the Epsom, now living in his mud cabin. The Mennonite from Russia is here, but he is in his element, in fact he can live anywhere. The cannie Scot is here from fair Midlothian or "auld Reekie," like Cain, tilling the soil. The Yankee is occasionally to be found here, striving hard to build a home after the fashion of his neat and beautiful New England cottage he left behind him. And the Irishman "from sweet Killarney's shore,"—well, no, he is not here. He preferred the town, and went to Winnipeg, or stayed in Chicago, and he will look after the sanitary improvements in those places and be a useful adjunct to those growing towns. Amongst the representatives of the different Provinces, the Ontarians are the majority.

Winnipeg—or, as some delight to call it, the Chicago of the North-West—is situated near the confluence of the Assinaboine and Red Rivers, and is similar to Chicago by being built on a low, flat and muddy prairie. Fort Garry forms at present the south-western point of it, inside of which was perpetrated one of the bloodiest tragedies in the annals of the whole Dominion of Canada, in the murder of poor Thomas Scott. That his cold and blood-thirsty murderers should be allowed to live and breathe the pure air of heaven, is a stigma on Canadian justice. Winnipeg has grown very rapidly during the last four or five years, and is destined, no doubt, to be a place of considerable importance. It will be the nucleus of several railroads in the course of time, to bring the productions of the country from south and west, to be transhipped to the Atlantic seaboard. The principal street is long, crooked and wide—in fact, too wide, as the citizens will find when they come to pave it. The public buildings are not very imposing. There is a nice market-house, which contains the police station also, and some offices belonging to the town. The upper flat is used as a public hall. The Presbyterians occupy it in the mean time on Sabbath days until their church is completed. The Presbyterian Church which is nearly completed is the largest and most beautiful building in the town. I would infer from this that they are the strongest body. The town is always full of people, as all who come into the country to go west stay in Winnipeg a day or two. Your correspondent paid a visit to the meat market on several occasions, where Red River beef was on full exhibition. But perhaps the least said about this the better, as the black, stringy stuff they called beef is rather a tough subject to write about, and by looking at it would lead a person to conclude that the animal died through other agency than cold steel.
MORE ANON.

Terrible Adventure.

One night recently Mr. E. Albee Skeels, a well known citizen of St. Albans, Vt., retired at his usual hour, his family being absent on a visit. Shortly after he heard the noise of a vigorous snore under his bed, which sound no sooner reached his ears than he leaped from his bed and ran to the house of a neighbor, Mr. McGiff, a telegrapher, who has a line running from his house to the depot; Mr. McGiff at once telegraphed to the depot for assistance, he and Mr. Skeels keeping watch in order that the intruder might not escape. A couple of officers arrived, and the quartette proceeded to Mr. Skeels' house. Reaching the bed-room, the officers pulled out the bed, and behold, there lay the prostrate form of the hired girl, sleeping the sleep of youth. It seemed that prior to Mr. Skeels' arrival she had become frightened and sought safety under the bed. Mr. Skeels left town for a short visit the next day.

Lord Loftus.

Lord Augustus Loftus, the predecessor of Lord Dufferin in the post of British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is visiting Niagara Falls, en route to New South Wales, of which he will be Governor. The distinguished ambassador has represented his sovereign at Berlin, St. Petersburg and other important diplomatic centres, and is now sixty-two years of age. His grandfather, the first Marquis, was the greatest borough-holder in Ireland, and to no one had Pitt and Castlereagh to pay so large a compensation for his support of the Union. Lord Ely received \$56,000 for his suppressed boroughs, a Marquisate in the peerage of Ireland, and a Barony in that of the United Kingdom. He had been accustomed to send members to that sink of corruption, the Irish Parliament. The Governorship of New South Wales is nominally worth £7,000 a year, which is £3,000 less than that of Victoria, but allowances given to the Governor bring it up to the same value.

RE-OPENED—RAILWAY HOTEL.—The subscriber having increased facilities for accommodating the travelling public, now offers to them as good board as can be obtained in the city. His stock of wines and liquors are not excelled in Charlottetown.
JOHN BELGER.
May 27, 1879.—pro Sin 2aw

A FINE ASSORTMENT

SCOTCH TWEED & ENGLISH WORSTEDS

GEO. E. FULL'S CUSTOM Tailoring Department!

which we will make up at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, and guarantee every garment to fit. Also

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHRISTY'S

London-Made Felt Hats!

GEO. E. FULL.
May 28, 1879—4w w & s

TEA, TEA, TEA.

190 Packages Now in Stock. Something very superior, and at very Low Figures.

BEER & SONS.
May 22, 1879.

Glass, Glass, Glass.

300 BOXES, all sizes, VERY CHEAP.

BEER & SONS.
May 22, 1879.

TURNIP SEED.

A LOT of that special kind which gave such excellent satisfaction last year. Also, Laing's, Skirving's, and Green Top.

BEER & SONS.

BEST

No. 1 London White Lead, Turpentine, Oils, Colours, Gold Leaf, cheap.

BEER & SONS.
June 10, 1879—

EYE GLASSES

HAVING imported a large lot of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, with assorted cases to suit, I am prepared to fit them with the assistance of a "Optometer," to suit the eyes of anyone requiring them, at reasonable prices.

W. W. WELLNER,
81 North Side Queen Square.
Ch'town, June 11, 1879.—fitw wkly pat 4sj

Iron, Iron, Iron.

THIRTY TONS Refined, Assorted Sizes.
BEER & SONS.

FURNITURE REPAIRED

AND RE-PAINTED—Chairs Re-Caned—Looking-Glass Frames Refitted, and all kinds of Machine Work done with satisfaction and promptness, at
JOHN NEWSON'S.
April 1, 1879—3m

IRON BEDSTEADS.

SINGLE & DOUBLE—Best kinds—Cheap.
JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

UPHOLSTERY WORK.

MODERN STYLES—Best Finish—Cheap—est—Promptly delivered.
JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

Looking Glasses and Mirrors.

NEW STYLES—Cheap.
JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

100 PARLOR & DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, in raw Silk Poil, Silk Cotaine, Silk Repp and Hair Cloth—Styles unrivalled—Stock large—Prices at cost.

150 BEDROOM or CHAMBER SUITES—Every variety of design and price—Never before so cheap.
JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

FURNITURE.

LARGEST STOCK—Greatest variety—Best Quality—Cheapest in every grade. Call and examine.
JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

Bedding, Matresses & Pillows

BEST MATERIAL—Hair, Flock, Excellent, Straw.
JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m