

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1881.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER

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AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
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Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50
Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER 1881.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter 1st day, 9h. 59m., a. m., N.
E. (below horizon.)
Full Moon 7th day, 12h. 27m., midnight, S.
Last Quarter 16th day, 3h. 49m., a. m., S. E.
New Moon 23rd day, 7h. 42m., a. m., W.
(below horizon.)
First Quarter, 30th day, 5h. 39m., p. m. S.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days		
M	rises	sets	water	len'th.		
1 Thursday	5 26	6 34	1 38	2 55	13 8	
2 Friday	27	32	2 35	4 6	5	
3 Saturday	28	30	3 34	5 37	2	
4 Sunday	29	28	4 11	7 5	59	
5 Monday	31	26	4 41	8 16	55	
6 Tuesday	32	24	5 13	9 10	52	
7 Wednesday	33	22	5 42	9 56	49	
8 Thursday	34	20	6 10	10 29	46	
9 Friday	36	18	6 37	11 16	42	
10 Saturday	37	16	7 7	11 59	39	
11 Sunday	38	14	7 41	0 32	36	
12 Monday	40	11	8 21	1 14	32	
13 Tuesday	41	9	9 6	1 59	30	
14 Wednesday	42	9	10 48	2 49	27	
15 Thursday	43	7	10 53	3 50	24	
16 Friday	45	5	11 52	3 4	12 20	
17 Saturday	46	3	morn	6 17	17	
18 Sunday	47	5	1 0	7 23	14	
19 Monday	48	5	1 54	8 15	11	
20 Tuesday	50	5	2 57	8 56	7	
21 Wednesday	51	5	3 59	9 33	4	
22 Thursday	52	5	5 2	10 7	1	
23 Friday	53	5	6 5	10 39	11 58	
24 Saturday	55	4	7 9	11 12	54	
25 Sunday	56	4	8 15	11 47	31	
26 Monday	57	4	9 22	morn	48	
27 Tuesday	59	4	10 25	0 24	44	
28 Wednesday	6 0	4	11 32	1 3	41	
29 Thursday	1 39	aft	12 29	1 49	38	
30 Friday	6 3	5	37	1 19	2 42	11 34

Credit Foncier FRANCO-CANADIEN.

Capital, \$5,000,000
President—Hon. E. Duclere, Senator, Paris.
Vice-Pres.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Montreal.

The Company will make long term loans with sinking fund, and short term loans without sinking fund.
For particulars, apply at the office of Messrs. Sullivan & Morson, Solicitors, Charlottetown.
W. W. SULLIVAN.
Aug. 24, 1881.

L. ARTHUR & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants,

108 SOUTH MARKET STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.
May 16, 1881.

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.
All losses settled promptly.
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island.

EDWARD T. RUSSELL, & CO. GENERAL Commission Merchants,

No. 213 State Street,
BOSTON.
May 14, 1881.

W. C. BISHOP, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT.

MARINE INSURANCE BROKER,
AND
General Commission Agent,
80 BEDFORD ROW,
P. O. BOX 1 - HALIFAX, N. S.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the Shipment of Lobsters and other Canned Goods, and collection of Custom Drawbacks thereon.
Hulls, Cargoes and Freight insured in first-class offices at most favorable rates.
Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt returns guaranteed.
Correspondence solicited and answered promptly.
[ap 7 6m]

FIRE! MARINE! LIFE!

HORACE HASZARD,
General Insurance Agent,
—REPRESENTING—
Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, of London, Eng.,
CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STG.
Western Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.,
CAPITAL, \$800,000.00.
British America Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.,
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.
Sun Mutual Life & Accident Insurance Company, of Montreal,
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

MARINE INSURANCE ALSO EFFECTED.
Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at LOWEST RATES.
Office—Corner of Queen and Lower Water Streets.
Charlottetown, April 4, 1881—2f

CHEAP CASH STORE!

HEARTZ'S OLD STAND,
Opposite the Market.
THE Subscriber would inform the purchasing public that he has opened in the above well known Store a large and varied assortment of Goods in the following lines:—
Hardware, Stoves, Greceries, Earthen, Glass and Wooden Ware, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.,
Which he is prepared to sell to Cash Customers at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
Nails and Spikes, Iron and Steel, Paint (all colors); Boiled, Raw, Sweet, Lard, Machinery, Wool, Codfish and Kerosene Oils; Varnishes, Glass and Putty, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoops, Ropes, Hames, Whips, Chains, Einges, Locks, Latches, Screws, Saws, Cutlery, Scales, Guns, Revolvers, Cartridges, Powder, Shot, Tea Trays, &c., &c.
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Spices, Canned Goods, Salt, Rice, Split Peas, Beans, Barley and General Groceries.
FLOUR, OAT AND CORNMEAL.
FRUIT—in Layer, Muscatel and Valencia Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dried Apples, Almonds, Nuts, Dates, Oranges, Lemons, etc., etc.
GLASSWARE—in Lamps, Glasses and Shades, Tumblers, Goblets, Celery Glasses, Table Sets, Pickle and Preserve Dishes, Water Carraffes, etc., etc.
WOODENWARE—in Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Washboards, Churns, Baskets, Seives, Measures, etc., etc.
EARTHEN AND STONE WARE—in Milk Dishes, Butter Crocks, Jars, Flower Pots, Molasses Jugs, Preserve Jars, Churns, etc., etc.
BRUSHES—in Whitewash, Paint, Varnish, Sash, Marking, Tar, Scrubbing, Stove, Shoe, Bannister, Crumb, Window, Horse, Shaving, Hair and Tooth, etc.
STOVES—a large assortment daily expected from Fawcett's Celebrated Foundry Sackville.
Please call and examine quality and prices. Goods delivered at Steamers, Railroads and private residences in the City free of charge.

HENRY BEER.

Charlottetown, May 27, 1881—2aw wkly

JUST OPENED KING SQUARE FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

MARKED VERY LOW!
A NICE LOT OF
Velveteens, Dress Goods,
Plain and Fancy Wincey,
&c., &c., &c.
R. W. TREMAINE.
83 Queen Street, Aug. 26, 1881.
Mackerel and Hake Sounds.
The subscriber will purchase Mackerel and Hake Sounds during the fishing season, at highest market price.
1000 Birch and Ash Hoop Barrels, for sale at I. C. Hill's old stand foot of Queen Street Charlottetown.
HORACE HASZARD.
Aug. 23—pat 1m eod

MARK BUTCHER.
Ch'town, Sept. 1, 1881—1m eod, wkly
SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and most Newsy Paper, published in the Province.
July 27—3m

ARCHIBALD McNEIL & FORBES, SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants,

EXPORTERS OF PRODUCE,
44 South Street, - New York City.
N. B.—Cash paid for, and advanced here on, consignments of Potatoes.
CHAS. H. McNEIL, Agent, 49 Water street, near Queen, Charlottetown. [se 14 1m wkly]

THE FIRE Insurance Association (LIMITED), OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Head Office, - - - - - Corner Leadenhall Street, London.
Capital - - - - - \$5,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - - - 250,000
Deposited with Dominion Govt. 100,000
Policies issued and losses settled promptly without reference to Head Office.
J. R. BRECKEN,
Bank of P. E. I., Agent for P. E. I.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Sub-Agent.
Sept. 13, '81—3m 2aw, pat 3m

NEW COAL DEPOT!

Beer's Wharf (Late Duncan's.)
THE subscriber wishes to intimate to his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a Coal Depot at the above named place, where he is prepared to receive orders for all the leading kinds of Coal, and fill them at lowest possible rates.
R. McMILLAN.
Ch'town, Aug. 18—cod, wkly 1m pd

ALFRED A. BOWN, AUCTIONEER AND General Commission Merchant

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.
Solicits consignments of all kinds of Produce Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, etc., etc.
Prompt returns guaranteed. Good references on application. [ju 17 6m oaw]

W & A. BROWN & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SHIPMENT OF AUTUMN GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:
New Black and Cream Silk Laces, Black Silk Fringes (in variety), Black Satins, Mantle Ornaments, Ladies' Ulsters, Dolmans, Mantles, Fur Cloaks, &c.
Black Straw Hats, Printed Cottons, Oxford Shirtings, Winceys, Scotch Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, &c.
The above Goods were selected by Mr. A. L. BROWN, who is now in the English markets buying for the firm.
We have also received a lot of
Canadian Grey Flannels, Grey Cottons, Tweeds, &c.,
All of which will be disposed of at our usual low prices.
W. & A. BROWN & CO.,
Aug. 31, '81. British Warehouse.

Marine Insurance Company —OF— Prince Edward Island.

ROBT. L. NGWORTH, Esq., President.
Directors:
Hon. L. C. OWEN, D. R. M. HOOPER, Esq.,
T. HANDEMAN, Esq., B. ROGERS, Esq.,
G. R. BERR, Esq., SAMUEL MITCHELL, Esq.
Risks taken daily on Vessels, Cargoes and Freight, at their Office, Corner of Great George and Lower Water Streets.
FRED. W. HALES,
Ch'town, April 25, 1881. Secretary

NEW Paper Bag Factory!

KENT STREET,
Between Queen and Pownall,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
EVERY quality and size of Paper Bags for Grocers, Dry Goods men, Confectioners, Hatters, Druggists, and Pastry Bakers' use, in stock or made to order at short notice, and sold at Montreal prices, with usual trade discounts.
Parties having quantities of paper in stock can have it made into Bags without loss of time and at much less cost than they can import them.
Orders respectfully solicited.
E. H. BABBITT.
July 27—3m

Sir Stafford Northcote and the Fair Trade Movement.

The following is that part of Sir Stafford Northcote's speech at the annual dinner of the Junior Conservative Association, at Sheffield, in which he touches on the actual commercial situation in England and the views of the Conservative party concerning it.—It is quite possible that the refusal by France to renew the treaty of 1880 may bring about the reconstruction of the policy that was then adopted with such applause by the present Prime Minister, just as events in Ireland have led to the reversal and alteration of the legislation of 1870. That is a question, the question of our commercial policy, upon which it is necessary that we should enter with the greatest caution and the greatest delicacy. You know perfectly well how much England has at stake in her commercial policy; you know that these things are not to be disposed of by mere formulas or by mere abuse; you know that it is not enough to tell people that if they take different views from the great people the present day they are fit for a lunatic asylum (cheers and laughter); you know that the history of our financial policy was materially affected by the introduction of the system of treaties in 1860 which had been set aside when the first great measures of free trade were passed some 15 years before, at the time the idea which prevailed was that it was only necessary for us to hold out our hands to other countries—that all faults lay upon Great Britain, and no faults lay anywhere else (that is a favorite doctrine by-the-by, in a particular school of this country)—that it was not necessary for us to say, "Go on," and everybody else would throw open their ports and we should have that which of all things is most to be desired—true freedom of trade throughout the world. (Cheers) I have always been a free-trader, and I am a free trader now; but I desire to see free-trade universal and fair. (Loud cheers.) I trust that this country will not put herself in a false position with foreign countries when dealing with them in that matter. However, remember how very complicated and how very difficult these questions are; remembering how much is at stake; and remember that you must move cautiously and carefully in this matter. I have no trust whatever in leaving the present Government to administer and to settle this question of the treaty with France. (Cheers.) I believe we are getting into a false position altogether, and I believe the case is one in which the Government ought frankly to go to the House of Commons and to consult the Committee of the House with regard to the position which we occupy, and the measures which it is necessary for us to take in order to secure the full development of the various branches of industry in this country. (Cheers.) I do not know whether they will—perhaps they will not—think it desirable to do so, but if they do not, I know that there are men in the ranks of the Conservative party who are determined to bring the matter forward and we shall have to carefully discuss the subject. (Cheers.) I await that discussion, and I think we ought to be anxious, as far as possible, to collect information and to endeavor to clear our views upon some of the complicated problems which will have to be submitted to that body, or which will have to be discussed in some form or other, in our Parliamentary debates. (Cheers.) I am well aware that a little while ago there was a very simple explanation always ready to be offered for any commercial difficulties or distress in England; it was all that wicked Conservative Government. (Great laughter and cheers.) But Lord Beaconsfield has been removed from among us, and we must now consider the matter and endeavor to give a somewhat more national answer to it. (Cheers.)

The Wealth of England.

The London "Banker's Magazine" estimates the possession of British capitalists at \$17,325,000,000, producing an annual income of \$885,000,000. This money is invested in various ways. Their investments include the bulk of the British National debt—\$3,750,000,000; bonds of the colonies and foreign countries, 3,740,000,000; Indian Government and railroad stocks, 930,000,000. These are the principal items, but large investments are made in canals, railroads, shipping, iron manufactures, and other kinds of industrial enterprises. The income is divided pro rata among the population, would give each person in the United Kingdom about \$23 a year. It is estimated that one-half comes from abroad. Every January, thirty-two million pounds sterling is distributed among holders of securities. About one-half as much falls due in February, a little less in March than in February, but more in April than any month except January and July. The payments in the last six months of the year correspond with those of the first in the order of occurrence.

THE Canada Post Office Savings Bank statement for August shows that the amount of deposits during the month was \$400,139 and repayments during the month \$183,671.84. The balance at the credit of the depositors was \$5,835,453.30. During the month of July the total value of dutiable goods imported into Canada was \$7,075,727, the duty on which amounted to \$1,772,695.03. The total importations of coin and bullion, except silver coin, was \$203,071, and the total value of free goods \$1,759,112, making the grand total of goods entered for consumption \$8,979,910.

Near Surrhein, in the Grisons, Switzerland, a lake has been formed by a fall of rock and earth from the side of a neighboring mountain. Hard by the mountain runs the Jodel, an affluent of the Rhine, and the debris so thoroughly blocked up its course that the whole valley has been converted at that point into a lake. Surrhein was not free from danger and fears for its safety at still entered.

NEWS NOTES.

DURING the present season 6,585 cribs of timber, embracing 170,492 pieces were locked through the Chaudiere slides at Ottawa, as against 3,441 cribs, containing 82,814 pieces last year. The out-put of square timber has heretofore been more than double, as several rafts are being laid up until the spring on the upper Ottawa, owing to low water, while 10,500 pieces are being taken to Quebec by sail.

It is asserted that no faith is to be put in the wild statements of the Parisian press in regard to the critical state of affairs in Tunis and the despatch thither of a whole French *corps d'armee*. The Bey and the French on the contrary, are on excellent terms, there is no intention of sending more troops to Africa, and the occupation of the Tunisian capital is neither contemplated nor desired by the French Government.

THE Canadian North-West is attracting general attention on the continent of Europe. The delegation of agriculturalists sent out from Germany to view the promised land express themselves as delighted with the country. Professor Haszard, of Switzerland, is now in Manitoba, examining it as a field for Swiss immigration, and Dr. Kundolph Meyer, editor of *Vaterland*, Vienna, and an Austrian nobleman, Count Srebenepi, are also visiting the Prairie Province.

A Kansas hunter has discovered a new remedy for indigestion. He had gorged himself by eating eighteen eggs, and to feel the ill effects of his enormous meal. Happening to pick up a wild goose he had killed he noticed that its crop was as full of corn as it could be, and that mixed with the corn were a number of fine pebbles. Impressed with the idea that pebbles assisted digestion he went to a creek, scooped up a couple of handfuls of gravelly water and swallowed it. He says that in a few minutes he was relieved of his pain and felt as well as if he had not strained a point to swallow the eighteenth egg.

The Toronto *Telegram* publishes the following concerning a Yorkville girl who wanted to make her lover a present on his return from a trip. On asking her parents for the required amount she was refused. She was determined not to be balked in her desire, and she went to a fashionable Yonge street barber and told him to cut her hair off short. The barber promptly went to work and cropped the young lady, who immediately said her flowing locks for a good amount. Thus she was made happy in being able to show that her affection was not blighted during his absence.

A luncheon was given in July last on board the *Cotopaxi*, one of the Orient Company's steamships, at Sydney, N. S. W., to mark the despatch of the joint cargo of frozen meat for London from the Orange Meat Company's works. Mr. Yuille, the colonial manager, of the Company, presided at the feast, and proposed the toast of "Success to the frozen meat trade of Australia," which was enthusiastically honored. A notable feature of the luncheon was that the choicest viands which were used at it had been brought from London in the refrigerating rooms of one of the steamers. The beef and mutton had also been kept frozen for some time for the purpose of testing their excellence. The Orange Meat Freezing Company receive, slaughter, dress and place on board ship any quantity of beef or mutton at a uniform rate of a halfpenny per pound. The Orient Company's vessels convey it to London in a frozen state, and the owners' own agents then receive it, and place it on the market. This trade is now an established fact, though at first the proposal met with apathy and opposition.

During a discussion which took place last year, after the reading of a paper on the "Botanical Enterprise of the Empire," by Dr. Thesleton Dyer, assistant director of Kew Gardens, at the Royal Colonial Institute, Sir Joseph Hooker in the course of some remarks, said that when St. Helena was discovered it was clothed to the very water's edge with forests, the trees of which were described as weeping over the waves. Yet what has been the result of civilization in that beautifully wooded island? It has been to utterly destroy the forests by the reckless cutting of fuel and the introduction of goats. The greater part of it is now actually a desert. The vegetation is all but confined to a scanty crop of oranges which are generally sold at a high price, to occasional ships, and an abortive attempt to introduce cinchona bark, for which both climate and soil are admirably fitted, but which has been abandoned through the apathy of the inhabitants. In Ceylon and Jamaica, also, Sir Joseph said that areas of many thousand acres, once clothed with magnificent forests, were now equally desolate through waste and bad management. The story seems to be the same the world over, and how to restore what was so recklessly squandered, is one of the greatest problems of the present day in our own country as elsewhere.

Near Surrhein, in the Grisons, Switzerland, a lake has been formed by a fall of rock and earth from the side of a neighboring mountain. Hard by the mountain runs the Jodel, an affluent of the Rhine, and the debris so thoroughly blocked up its course that the whole valley has been converted at that point into a lake. Surrhein was not free from danger and fears for its safety at still entered.