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THE DAILY EXAMINER,

FEBRUARY 19, 1879.

Small-Pox at Alberton.

DR. BRINE has entered upon his labors among the small-pox patients at Alberton. A letter from that place dated the 18th inst., states that there were at the date of writing six cases under treatment. They occupy two houses, in each of which is a careful nurse. No. 1 contains the McDonald family—six of a household. Four of these are down with the disease. The remaining two have no symptoms of the infection, and were vaccinated on the 17th. House No. 2 is occupied by Wm. McAllduff and Neil McLennan—both of whom were last week reported dead. The former lies in a critical condition. It is a case of confluent small pox. McLennan, though not out of danger, is doing well.

The houses which are occupied by the patients are completely isolated, and properly ventilated. Disinfectants are freely used, and the comfort of the patients in every way consulted. The Board of Health is to be congratulated on having secured the services of Captain Hubbard as chief nurse. He is an intelligent and experienced man.

It is to be feared that some of the eight persons who were at McDonald's wake may yet show symptoms of the disease. Ten days or a fortnight will prove whether these fears are groundless or otherwise. The names of the parties have been ascertained, and they are under close surveillance.

The members of the Board of Health are fully alive to the situation and are making every effort to stay the ravages of the loathsome disease.

A New and Important Canadian Industry.

Some weeks ago the Hon. Mr. Masson, Minister of Militia, with Sir Selby Smythe, Col. Strange and other gentlemen, interested in military affairs, visited the Engine Works of Messrs. E. E. Gilbert and Son, Montreal, for the purpose of personally inspecting the progress which had been made in an important experiment, the first of its kind that has been attempted in Canada. This was the conversion of a 32-pound smooth bore gun into a 64-pound rifled Palliser.

The iron for the tubes was of a superior quality, being that which is known to manufacturers as "Siemens," having a guaranteed tensile strength of 65,000 lbs. to the square inch. This terrible power will be appreciated when it is stated that it is 23 per cent. greater than that of the "Ridsdale" iron of Great Britain or the "Ulster" of the United States, both largely used for ordinary purposes. Its guaranteed ductility (30 per cent.) is slightly less than that of the "Ridsdale" and slightly more than the "Ulster." Notwithstanding its high tensile strength, it possesses remarkable welding properties. The experience which they have had of this iron induces Messrs. Gilbert and Son to expect that, when its valuable properties become known, it will be widely used in the manufacture of wrought iron ordnance. It was obtained from the "Steel Company of Canada," Londonderry, N. S., and it will, throughout the Dominion, probably soon take the place of English and Swedish iron. Messrs. Gilbert and Son are now prepared to undertake the conversion of any portion of the 400 smooth bore guns now in Canada into tubed-lined rifle guns, on the Palliser system, in a manner quite as satisfactory as that in which the same work could be done in England and at prices much cheaper. They are also ready to take in hand, if required, the manufacture of new guns up to 9-inch bore, entirely of coils, and to guarantee as good work as the best of the kind turned out in England or the United States. The knowledge of this fact ought to be satisfactory to the Government and people of Canada. Not only have we, as appears from what has preceded, a native iron superior to any that we can import, but we have also manufacturers enterprising enough to undertake, and mechanics with sufficient skill to accomplish, its utilization in productions which will compare favorably with those of Woolwich or West Point. As we have already intimated, the Hon. Minister of Militia is deeply interested in the operations to which we have been directing attention, as he is in all matters pertaining to his Department. To him it cannot but give pleasure to be conscious that, while he is doing what duty requires of him in the performance of his official functions, he has also an opportunity of developing a new and important industry in Canada.

Sons of Temperance.

THE Quarterly Session of the Grand Division of P. E. Island was held yesterday afternoon and evening, at Hamilton, and passed off very successfully. The following Grand Officers were present: G. W. P., Donald McLean; G. Scribe, J. B. Cooper; G. Chaplain, Rev. E. Slackford; G. Con., Capt. George McLeod; P. G. W. P., J. J. Chappell.

The Reports of Grand Officers showed the order on the Island to be most satisfactory. Five new Divisions have been added to the roll, making in all twenty-nine Divisions on P. E. Island.

Bro. Isaac Hayden, of No. 83, was elected and installed Grand Sentinel.

The "Canada Temperance Act, 1878," was taken up and discussed; and the Grand Division urged upon the representatives present to press steadily forward and put forth all legitimate efforts for its adoption throughout the entire Island.

The Reports from the different Divisions were full of interest and encouragement.

The public meeting at night was a perfect success, notwithstanding the storm raging at the time. Addresses were delivered by several of the representatives, interspersed with excellent music by the very excellent choir of "Evening Star" Division, under the leadership of Bro. Neil Ramsay. The following is the Grand Worthy Patriarch's Report:—

OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES.—It is with feelings of gratitude to the Great Disposer of Events that I welcome you here to-day in "Evening Star" Division Room; and I trust that our meeting will produce the most pleasing results to the order of the Sons of Temperance.

Three months ago you honored me with the highest and most responsible position in our Society on the Island. I reluctantly accepted the trust, feeling my own inability and also my want of experience in the working of the Society, but relying on the assistance of Divine Providence and the cordial sympathy and support of the members of the Brotherhood to aid me in my undertakings. I have not been disappointed. I have received both sympathy and support from my brethren, and our beloved order has succeeded far beyond my most sanguine hopes. We have not only held our own, but I have succeeded in organizing several new Divisions.

A new Division was organized at Mount Herbert, Lot 48, on the 11th of November, by Bro. W. W. Beer, Provincial Deputy (in company with Bro. J. J. Chappell), having 26 charter members.

On Nov. 27th I organized a new Division at Brooklyn, Lot 25, Prince County, called "Blooming Rose," with 30 charter members. I have visited this Division, and have had the pleasure of seeing it working well and steadily increasing its membership.

Also, on Dec. 7th, I organized at Calvin Grove, Lot 19, another new Division with 30 Charter members called "Morning Star Division," No. 111. I have visited this Division regularly and installed their officers. It now numbers about 50 members.

Dec. 20th, I organized a Division called "Lorne" Division, No. 112, situated at Lower Freetown, with 33 charter members. This Division is still increasing in number.

Dec. 21st I organized another new Division at New Annan, Lot 19, with 31 charter members, to be called "Dominion" Division, No. 113. This Division is rapidly increasing. It now numbers about 50 members in good standing.

Time and circumstances, I am sorry to say, have not permitted me to pay as many visits as I desired to the subordinate organizations. I have visited Prince Edward, Y. M. C. A., Rising Star, Forest Home, Union, Crystal Spring, Granville, Prince William, and Mayflower Divisions. I found them working well and increasing in numbers. So far as I can learn from my deputies the Divisions, with two exceptions, are working well—a fact which should cause all of us to rejoice.

During the past quarter I have had the pleasure of addressing several public meetings in Prince County, in favor of the Canada Temperance Act. We should hail with pleasure the result of the election in that County on the 28th ult., when the Temperance Act was carried by a majority of nearly 1,500. This speaks well for the people of Prince County, and also for the Temperance Societies. It is very gratifying to see men of every rank and creed join hand in hand to drive away the greatest enemy of mankind. I sincerely trust that, when we meet again, I may be able to report that Queen's and King's Counties have followed the noble example set them by Prince County. It is thus we can show to the world at large that the people of Prince Edward Island are awake to the evils of intemperance, and are determined to banish it from their land. For, while we have places licensed by law to sell intoxicating liquors, we will find men ready to engage in the business; and, so long as we allow taverns in our midst, we will have men that will drink and spend their time and money for that which only debases, degrades, and demoralizes everything that is bright, glorious, and God-like in humanity. It is, therefore, our duty to make every exertion to extirpate from our midst this foul stain on our Island's escutcheon. We are invited, brethren, for this purpose. I believe that we have now more need of earnest workers in the temperance cause than ever, that we may keep the ground already won, and press in on the ranks of our enemy.

Friends of Temperance, be not discouraged. We are not labouring in vain. The signs of the times are encouraging. The influence of our principles is working its way slowly, but effectually, into the hearts of the people. It is working upwards in human

society. The higher classes, so called, are less favorable to the temperance cause than are the common people; but some, even of them, are joining our ranks or are materially aiding our cause by giving it their countenance.

Our beloved Queen recently called the attention of the British Parliament to the important subject, and we rejoice to know that the President of the great Republic and his noble wife have set a good example in reference to alcoholic drink.

We are full of hope for our Dominion, for our Island, because Temperance sentiments are more widespread than they have been heretofore. There was a time when temperance men were looked down on. But now they are looked up to by men of all ranks. Still, we need not expect to subdue our great adversary without the aid of the platform, the pulpit and the press. These are essential in all moral reforms. Let us have this, and, with the blessing of God, we will succeed in banishing the last relic of intemperance from our land.

There are many things that I might allude to here in my first quarterly report that are of importance to the prosperity of our order; but owing to circumstances, I am compelled to omit them. For this you must hold me excused. I have, however, tried to do my part—small though it may be—to the best of my judgment and ability.

I hope that in our present deliberations we will be actuated by the three principles characteristic of our Order—Love, Purity and Fidelity—and that our measures will all tend to advance the cause in which we are laboring. I also trust that each representative will go home from this session inspired with new hope and zeal to work in their respective Divisions and our noble cause, so that if we are again privileged to meet we may be able to report each and all of the Divisions working well.

I now conclude, by expressing my sincere thanks to the members of the Grand Division who have assisted me in discharging the various duties of my office. Also, to my deputies and to all the members of the Order with whom I have had the pleasure of meeting, for their uniform kindness and support.

May the Great Patriarch above enable us, when life's sojourn is ended, to reach a haven of peace, is the sincere prayer of
 Yours fraternally,
 DONALD McLEAN.

New Fields for British Commerce.

It is not improbable, says the *Scottish American*, that measures will be taken ere long by the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain to open up Eastern and Central Africa to industrial enterprise. Many of the markets of the world hitherto supplied almost exclusively by textile fabric, the product of the looms of Manchester and Bradford, have been gradually slipping from the hands of the British manufacturers, partly through competition, and partly through the protective policy adopted by them. Under these circumstances British manufacturers and traders find it imperative to open up new markets in the hitherto inaccessible regions of the earth. In this all at home are interested. The capitalist whose means are invested in the plant of manufacturing enterprise, the owners of the fast fleets of merchant men engaged in transporting the manufactured wares abroad, and bringing back the products of distant climes in return, the bankers whose profits depend upon the demand for capital, and the operative whose clear head and hard hands the wealth of his country has been in great measure created, are all concerned. It is not in the nature of things that a people so full of industrial enterprise, possessed of energy and will-power such as the world has never surpassed, and overflowing with a plethora of wealth gathered from every quarter of the globe, should submit to be excluded by protective legislation from the great marts, whose wants they have supplied, without seeking to open up a new field equally resourceful of gain.

The discoveries of Livingstone, Baker, Grant, Speke, and Stanley clearly indicate the quarter to which the British must henceforth look for a market, and the indications are that they are keenly alive to the vast opportunities which it affords. According to these explorers, the population and resources of Africa have both been greatly underestimated. Instead of 110,000,000, the estimated population which figured in the geography of the olden time, that sable continent is now credited with 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 souls. This is the estimate of Henry M. Stanley. As to natural wealth everything of commercial value which exists in other countries is found in Central Africa in the greatest abundance. More than 2,400,000,000 yards of calico are annually sent from Great Britain to India, many of whose inhabitants manufacture largely for themselves. The capacity of the average African to pay in kind is quite as great as that of the average Hindoo. Suppose an equal market for calico in Central Africa. This would increase the demand for British fabrics, and furnish a market for two thousand four hundred million yards of calico alone, furnishing employment for 200,000 spinners, weavers, and other operatives engaged in the cotton manufacture. And this is but one of the trades which would be stimulated into remunerative activity.

Supreme Court.

In the case of Charles Roper vs. James Warren, the Jury returned a verdict of \$2.53 for the plaintiff.

The case of Benjamin Hartz vs. Neil McKay,—action on note-of-hand,—is now before the Court—Messrs. Hodgson, McLeod and F. Peters for plaintiff; and Messrs. Palmer and McLeod for defendant.

THERE was no movement among the couriers at the Capes to-day.

THE "Northern Light" left Picton yesterday morning. Her arrival at Georgetown has not yet been reported.

Great Bargains!

FOR CASH

AT THE

London

House,

UNTIL

STOCK-TAKING,

—IN THE—

Following Goods.

- Cashmeres,
- Merinos,
- Lustres,
- French Twills,
- Persian Cords,
- Fancy Dress Goods,
- Black Crape,
- Silks,
- Cretonnes,
- Damasks,
- Repps,
- Lace Curtains,
- Muslin Curtains,
- Table Linens,
- Table Napkins,
- Towels,
- Towelling,
- Prints,
- Grey Cottons,
- White Cottons,
- White Counterpanes,
- Cold. Counterpanes,
- Sheetings,
- Worsted Coatings,
- Tweeds,
- Broadcloths,
- Doeskins,
- Brussels Carpets,
- Tapestry Carpets,
- Scotch Carpets,
- Hemp Carpets,
- Stair Carpets,
- Wool Goods,
- Kid Gloves,
- Collars & Cuffs,
- Fancy Wool Work.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.
 Charlottetown, Feb. 18, 1878.

APPLES.

BY AUCTION To-morrow, Thursday, February 20th, at 2 o'clock,

50 Barrels Apples,

In Baldwins, Greenings, etc. All in prime order, and must be sold to close a consignment.

A. MCNEILL, Auctioneer.

No. 11 Queen st., Feb. 19—1m

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in Charlottetown, on **Tuesday, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock**, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before them.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier at least on day previous to the meeting.

J. R. BRECKEN, Cashier.

Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1879—a rg p till meeting

FLOUR,
Cornmeal & Tea,
CHEAP FOR CASH,

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 18, 1879.

AUCTION.

STEAMER 'ALPHA.'

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, where she now lies, near the Railway Wharf, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, **On Saturday, the First day of March Next, (1879), at the hour of 12 o'clock**, noon, under and by virtue of a certain mortgage dated the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1877, made between John Ramsay, of Summerside, in Prince Edward Island, shipbuilder, of the one part, and William Richards, of Bideford, in said Island, shipowner, of the other part, the **Screw Steamer "Alpha,"** of Charlottetown aforesaid, 149 tons per register, or thereabouts, built in the year 1874, together with all boats, anchors, chains, sails, rigging, tackle and appurtenances to said Steamer belonging.

For further particulars, apply at the office of Messrs. Longworth & Hazard, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated at Charlottetown this eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1879.

WM. RICHARDS,
 Mortgagee.

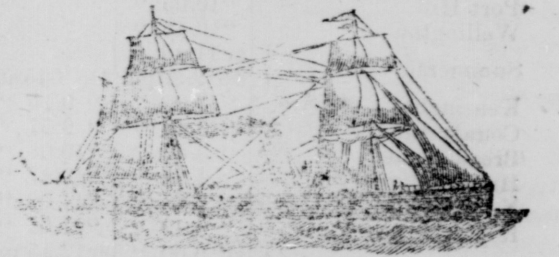
Tax Notice.

ALL PERSONS owing City Taxes are respectfully requested to pay the same forthwith, or payment will be enforced by law. By order of the City Council.

W. SHEPHERD,
 City Collector.

Ch'town, Feb. 18, 1879.—10in

NOTICE.



Ocean Steamship Company of Prince Edward Island.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Ocean Steamship Company of Prince Edward Island will be held in the office of Peake Bros. & Co., on **WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1879, at 7 o'clock p.m.**

GEO. PEAKE, Sec'y.

Ch'town, Feb. 8, 1879.—4w 2i a w

NORTHERN LIGHT.

IN the present state of the Straits, no particular days of crossing can be given. The *Northern Light* will cross whenever there is a fair chance of success. Intending passengers had better be at Georgetown, in order to avail themselves of the first opportunity.

WILLIAM MITCHELL,
 Agent of Department.

Feb. 17, 1879—tf

LECTURE

BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

—BY THE—

REV. W. S. PASCOE,

On **Wednesday, the 19th inst.**

SUBJECT: "The Soldier Priest, Why he Fought and How he Fell."

Doors open at half-past Seven. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission 15 cents. Proceeds in aid of Sunday School.

This will probably be the last lecture Mr. Pascoe will deliver in Charlottetown. February 15, 1879—2in

ST. JAMES' HALL.

THE LADIES OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH have made arrangement to hold a **Social** in the above Hall, on **Wednesday Evening, the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock.**

Admission 10 cents. A Refreshment table will be placed in one of the class-rooms, to which the audience may retire at intervals marked out in the programme. The public are cordially invited.

MRS. STIRLING,
 MRS. A. L. BROWN, } Cor.

Charlottetown, Feb. 15, 1879—3i