

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 5.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1879.

NO. 101.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

Is Published every Evening.
OFFICE:
NGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months, \$2 50
Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50
One Week, 0 12

Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly advertisements, on application.

W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager. Office Sup't

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.

TEA PARTY

PIC-NIC SUPPLIES!

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.

TAKE NOTICE.

MALPINE, our Directory Publisher
tends publishing, about the begin
of 1880.

A BUSINESS DIRECTORY

of the Maritime Provinces—Pocket Edition—
to contain all persons in business throughout
the Provinces, even the remotest parts or the
smallest business in Professional, Mercantile,
Mechanical, Milling, Manufactories of every
description, etc.

About 500 pages for the year 1880-81; price
only 75c. or \$1. to continue for two years be-
fore publishing next edition. The circulation
will be SOME THOUSANDS, and the price
being so small, will make it

A MOST VALUABLE MEDIUM FOR AD- VERTISING.

If sufficient support is given, will add New-
foundland, St. Pierre, Magdalen Islands.

The publisher also intends canvassing Onta-
rio and Quebec; also Boston, New York,
Portland, Philadelphia, and manufacturing
districts of United States for subscriptions to
the work.

Any parties wishing to advertise will please
send instructions to

D. McALPINE,
St. John, N. B.
Sept. 3, 1879—1m

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 SATUR-
DAY, 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.

To Inventors and Mechanics.

PATENTS and how to obtain them. Pamph-
let of 60 pages free upon receipt of stamps
for postage. Address

GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,
Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D.C.

New Fall Goods.

For NEW DRESS GOODS, very Cheap,

go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For NEW MANTLES go to

J. B. MacDONALD'S

For NEW WINEYS and CLOTHS

go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For NEW HATS and BONNETS

go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For NEW FLOWERS and FEATHERS

go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For MENS' and BOYS' CLOTHING

go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For MENS' and BOYS' UNDERCLOTHING

go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For GREY and WHITE COTTONS,

CHEAPEST YET,

GO TO

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, Sept. 15, 1879.

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.

No. 35 Water St., Cash! Cash!

Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Branch

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital, \$9,733,332.00

Paid up Capital, 1,216,666.00

CHIEF OFFICES—Edinburgh, 64 Princess
Street; London, 61 Threadneedle Street.

Nine-Tenths of the Profits of the Life Assur-
ance 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 liber-
ality.

G. W. DEBLOIS,
General Agent.

Dec. 14.

QUEEN INSURANCE COY.

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Build-
ings, 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—

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1879.

Our Resources

We have received the report of the
Select Standing Committee of Parliament
on Immigration and Colonization. It con-
tains much valuable information, and re-
flects much credit upon Mr. W. W. Stum-
bles jr., Secretary of the Committee, who
drew it up. We quote some paragraphs
interesting to the people of this Province:—

The Hon. J. C. Pope, who owns a large
herd of cattle in Prince Edward Island,
appeared before the committee and stated
the result of his experience in stock grow-
ing. Mr. Pope stated that the crossing of
pure breeds with the native cattle gave fine
stock for beef. Successful results have been
reached by crossing Durhams with ordinary
cattle. In some cases bullocks have reach-
ed from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds weight at
three years old. The attention of farmers
has been devoted to raising of superior
stock within the last few years, and their
efforts have been amply repaid by securing
a better class of cattle both for dairy pur-
poses and for beef. Prince Edward Island
farmers have also paid attention to the
breeding of horses, and their stock are
somewhat celebrated in the Eastern Pro-
vinces, and some parts of the United States
for endurance and size. These horses are
peculiarly suited for lumbering purposes.
Mr. Pope also stated that the fertility of
Prince Edward Island enabled the farmers
to grow all kinds of roots and cereals raised
in Northern climates. The annual exporta-
tion of oats averages 2,000,000 bushels, and
some years when the demand is good the
same number of bushel of potatoes are ship-
ped to other countries.

From the statements of the Hon. J. C.
Pope and Colonel Laurie, it is evident that
the Eastern or Maritime Provinces, from
their very excellent and abundant pasturage,
their moist climate, abundant supply of
water, and large root crops, are adapted
specially for the raising of cattle, sheep,
horses and swine. In addition to this, their
location upon the Atlantic coast gives facili-
ties for shipment to the markets of the Old
World.

Mr. Bunster, M. P., afforded the Com-
mittee an account of British Columbia and
its wonderful resources. Extensive deposits
of bituminous and anthracite coal have
been found, the depth being 17½ feet, and
running along the coast for miles. This
coal is in the immediate vicinity of shipping
places, and the output is estimated at 500
tons daily. From 1,000 to 1,200 men are
employed in the mines. Lumbering is
carried on in summer as well as in winter,
and the quantity which can be obtained
from an acre of ground is four or five times
greater than in the Provinces of Quebec
and Ontario. Fish are abundant around
the coast of British Columbia. The evi-
dence of Mr. McInnes, M. P., will be found
interesting on the point of the fisheries.
The export of canned fish from 10 canneries
for the last year amounted to \$1,000,000.
Other kinds of fish, such as halibut, herring
and sturgeon are abundant. Mr. Bunster
states that the gold mines of British Co-
lumbia have yielded of late very largely.
Iron ore deposits lie about 15 or 20 miles
from the coast. The rich deposits of copper
and silver are now attracting attention.

Mr. George Dobson gave information on
the resources of Cape Breton and parts of
Nova Scotia. The area of the Island of
Cape Breton is 3,000 square miles, and rich
deposits of bituminous coal, of a superior
quality, are found in almost every section
of it. The facilities for mining in Cape
Breton are good and the operations are car-
ried on with every convenience. The coal
lies near the seaboard and is shipped di-
rectly on board of vessels. The entire
number of mines in Nova Scotia at work
during the last year was 25, and the quan-
tity of coal shipped from them amounted to
700,000 tons. In the year 1873 33 mines
were in operation, and the sales of coal
were 1,000,000 tons. The supply of coal
is estimated at 800,000,000 tons. The iron
deposits of Nova Scotia are very extensive
and underlie the whole of the Province.
One valuable and important feature in the
working of iron mines in Nova Scotia is
their close proximity to coal beds. Marble
quarries and gypsum deposits are worked to
some extent, and the marble of Cape
Breton is considered superior to United
States marble.

The trade in cattle and natural products
between Canada and Great Britain has
materially increased of late, and its a pleas-
ing fact to Canadians residing in the old
country to see that almost everything re-
ceived from here has the word "Canada"
printed or stamped upon it. In canned
salmon, lobsters and that class of goods, for
which a few years ago the Americans got all
the credit, Canada has secured her share of
credit, and salmon, lobsters, &c., are sold
as the production of Nova Scotia, Prince
Edward Island and British Columbia.
Canadian cattle have got a character of
their own, entirely better and stronger than
that of American cattle. From a statement
made to Mr. Kingsmill by the largest ex-
porter of cattle in this country, it appears
that the Canadian bullock sells much better
than the American.

The increase of emigrants over that of
1877 was 2,731. The total cost to the
Dominion Government for Immigration
during the year 1878, including all Agencies,

Passenger Warrants, Commissions and Pub-
lications reached the sum of \$177,044.53.
The value of settlers' goods entered at Cus-
tom Houses was \$434,563. Amount of
money brought, \$763,000, making a total
of \$1,197,563.

The policy of the Government being re-
trenchment, it was found necessary to re-
duce the expenses of the Department of
Immigration, and this has been effected by
recalling nine Special Agents. Four of
these agents have been operating in Eng-
land, one each in Ireland, Scotland, France,
Germany and Switzerland. In addition to
this the expenses have been curtailed by
stopping all bonuses and commissions to
steamship agents. Special bonuses to
colonists have ceased, and the sum payable
by the Mennonites under the agreement of
1872 raised from thirty to forty dollars.

No mechanics, artisans or professional
men, who have simply their labor to offer,
are invited to come to Canada, unless, it
may be, for special situations requiring
skill in certain branches of manufactures.
Tenant farmers from the old countries with
sufficient means to purchase lands, which
are sold for a less sum per acre than the
rentals of lands they now occupy, are
principally invited. Their immigration
into Canada will very materially improve
their circumstances and add to the wealth
of the country. A limited number of female
servants will easily find employment and
receive much larger compensation for their
labor than is offered in European countries.

Correspondence.

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

CIVIC.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—A few days since on taking up your
paper and on hearing some remarks by citi-
zens as to whether a non-resident of the
city was eligible for election as Mayor, and
being of opinion myself that he was not, in
as much as it appeared by the whole
spirit of Act incorporating the city, that the
intention of the Act was that the residents
of the city should have the sole con-
trol of their own affairs, I penned a letter
intended for your paper, but as it was too
late for your issue of that day, I handed it
to the *New Era*, and in that paper this
evening, I see a letter signed "Observer"
in which he asks the question, "is there
anything in the Incorporation Act against
the non residence of the Mayor?" I answer
there is not, but I again say that the spirit
of the Incorporation Act is to enable resi-
dent citizens to manage the affairs of the
city, and the amendment of 1866 points
out what part non-resident owners of prop-
erty shall be allowed to have a voice
therein. He also asks, Why did not I find
out that a late Mayor violated the law by
residing out of the city? I am not aware
of any gentleman having been elected to
the office, a non-resident, until the present
It is true that the late respected occupant
of the Mayor's chair—the Hon. Mr. Havi-
land—during one of his years of office,
moved out of the city into the Royalty,
and I heard that he had strong doubts as
to whether he had not forfeited his office,
and did not take his seat until after obtain-
ing the opinion of the then Recorder—the
late John Lawson, Esq., Queen Counsel,
&c.—which was that, being in office, he
was Mayor for the year, but that he doubted
if he could be elected for the next year if non-
resident. "Observer" states that "On-Look-
er's" nerves seem to be disturbed; that the
Stipendiary also resides outside the
city. Not at all, Mr. "Observer." But
nevertheless, to discharge his
duties as in charge of the peace of the
city, I must confess that I am of opinion he
ought to reside in the city and not have to
be sent for as at the time of the Orange dis-
turbance. He then asks "On-Looker" to
point out a single instance where the chief
magistrate neglected his duty, being non-
resident. I say, I do not know of any; and
being an old Councillor and a good one I
have no doubt on being elected to the
Mayor's chair, that he discharges his duty
fearlessly and with ability. He then, I
think, rather in a state of mind which shows
that his nerves are disturbed (if mine were
not) states I have seen the Stipendiary
Magistrate sitting for hours beyond official
hours on protracted cases (but I imagine he
adjourned for a lunch). But was it not more
for his own convenience and that he might
have the next day more to himself, but
besides he is a paid official, and therefore,
Mr. Editor, I cannot help for once agreeing
with "Observer" that comparisons are
odious, but, as before stated, "Observer" is
not very clear. His nerves are no doubt
disturbed. I imagined the chief magistrate
of the city was the Mayor, not the Stipen-
diary Magistrate. Yours, &c.,
A LOOKER-ON.

Ch'town, Sept. 13, 1879.

MR. DONALD MACKENZIE, who arrived in
Bristol on the 10th ult., from Cape Juby,
North-west Africa, was the bearer of a let-
ter from Sheikh Mohammed Bairout, the
ruler of that part of the country, to Lord
Salisbury, offering to open friendly and
commercial relations with England. Mr.
Mackenzie has left a staff of 18 men at Cape
Juby, the harbor of which he has named
Port-Victoria. The wooden house which
he took out from England has been erected
on the shore, and the settlement is now
established.

CHILDREN'S LEATHER BOOTS from forty cent
up, at John Kelly & Co.'s. [s12 3i