

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 7.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1880.

NO. 128

**JUST ARRIVED!**

**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.  
Ch'town, 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 ROSE & Co., Bankers, or in New York.

Risks taken and rates fixed without being referred to Head Office.

**FENTON T. NEWBURY,**  
Agent for P. E. Island.  
May 11, 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

To the Stockholders of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company:

NOTICE is hereby given that a further Call of two and one-half per cent. on the unpaid Shares of the said Company was made by the Directors of the Company on the twenty-first day of September, instant, payable before the twenty-fifth day of October next.

By order of the Board of Directors.  
Dated at Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick, the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1880.

E. B. CHANDLER,  
Treasurer of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co.  
Shareholders in P. E. Island may pay the Call to the Bank of Prince Edward Island to the credit of the Company.  
E. B. CHANDLER.

[se 27 till date]

**For Sale or to Let.**

THAT Freehold Property, with a front of eighty feet on Pownal Street and eighty-four feet on Sydney Street, the House containing 16 large rooms and two Kitchens. Can be turned into one Dwelling by unlocking a door. Apply on the premises to  
MRS. BOSWALL.

April 26, 1880—tf

**Flour and Meal.**

ORDERS will be received for the following Brands of Flour and Meal—  
"Buda" (Patent), "Alabaster," "Golden Age," "Extra Family," "Warcup's Superior," "White Rose," "Florence," "Beaver," "Pastry" and "Amber," and choice K. D. Corn Meal—"Golden Star."  
Quotations for the above Brands of Flour and Meal f. o. b. at Mills, or delivered at Charlottetown or Summerside.

J. R. FOSTER  
Millers and Shippers' Agent,  
May 6, 80. Moncton, N. B.

**THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.**—Per sons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

**THE**

QUALITY OF MY CRACKERS AND BISCUITS IS UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST IN THE MARKET,

INASMUCH AS THEY ARE ALWAYS FRESH, RECEIVING THE GREATEST CARE AND ATTENTION in the MAKING of THEM, and WARRANTED to KEEP FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

**TRY THE FOLLOWING KINDS:**

BOSTON CRACKER, QUEEN DROPS,  
ITALIAN FINGERS, COCOANUT JUMBLES,  
SULTANIA LEMON, CARRAWAY TOPS,  
CRACKNELLS, ICED ARROWROOT,  
UNION MIXED, SUGAR JUMBLES,  
ITALIAN RATIFIES, VICTORIA SNAPS,  
TEA BISCUITS, GINGER SNAPS.

**JOHN QUIRK,**  
City Steam Bakery, Prince Street.

Charlottetown, Oct. 7, 1880.

**OCTOBER.**

**J. B. MACDONALD'S, QUEEN STREET.**

For Readymade Clothing,  
For Custom-made Clothing,  
For Shirts and Drawers,  
For White and Colored Shirts,  
For Hats and Caps,  
For Worsted Coatings,  
For Tweed Suitings,  
For Scarfs, Ties and Collars,  
For Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,  
For New, Stylish and Cheap Goods,

GO TO

**J. B. MACDONALD'S,**  
Queen Street.

Oct. 11, 1880.

**K O K**  
**THE NEW CANADIAN BEVERAGE!**  
**KAOKA,**

The Only Satisfactory Substitute for Tea and Coffee. Highly Recommended for Regular Use at Ordinary Meals.

THE VERY BEST ARTICLE FOR DIETARY USE EVER DISCOVERED.

THE injurious effects which the continuous use of tea and coffee have on the human system are well known. The most eminent physicians advise their patients to abstain from using either. Owing to the taste for these beverages which has been universally acquired, it has been found necessary to find a substitute. Various substitutes have been tried, but KAOKA is the only one ever discovered which has been found to perfectly answer the purpose. Unlike Tea and Coffee, it contains neither Theine nor Caffeine, nor any other poisonous principle whatever which can even by long use, prove hurtful to the weakest constitutions. It is especially recommended for sick persons and children. Families using white bread habitually should adopt KAOKA as their regular drink at meals. They will then have supplied to them the elements which, when taken into the system, go to form bones, nails, teeth, sinews and brains, and which have been separated from the fine flour of which the white bread is made. Thousands of persons who have been afflicted with Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, &c., have been restored to perfect health by eschewing tea and coffee altogether, and drinking with their meals nothing but KAOKA. It contains no "chemicals." The elements from which it is made are wheat and sugar, nothing more.

For sale in pound and half-pound packets at the "Crown Grocery," South Side Queen Square.

**ROBERTSON & CAMERON.**

Charlottetown, October 1, 1880—30 ins eod

**K O K**  
**ESTABLISHED 1825.**

**CANADA CORDAGE FACTORY.**

**JOHN A. CONVERSE, MONTREAL.**

MANUFACTURER OF CORDAGE of Every Description, including all sizes Manil Rope, Tarred Manilla Hawasers, Lobster Marlin, Tarred Hemp Rope, Houseline, Hambroline, &c., &c., equal in quality to the best American. Prices on application.  
Jan. 7, 1880.

**THE DAILY EXAMINER.**

OCTOBER 21, 1880.

MR BLAKE, at least, is not of opinion that the "three R's" are sufficient in Common Schools. He says he quite agrees with certain grumblers that those "who want a higher education should pay for it; and upon that principle the present system should be continued, as all want it, and all therefore should pay for it. If a man does not actually want the education himself, he wants the results of it. Ministers, lawyers, teachers, doctors, are all necessary, and as it is necessary that they should be trained, it was necessary there should be a system of higher education under which the youth of the country could be prepared for the university."

WILLIAM MCGILL Esq., has directed our attention to the following paragraph, from a Scotch paper, and has suggested that the plan described in it might (with modifications perhaps) be adopted here. We submit it for the consideration of those engaged in the potato trade:

"In Mid-Annandale this season potato merchants from Glasgow and the West of Scotland have been raising potatoes according to a system which has long been prevalent in the district of West Kilbride and along the Ayrshire coast generally. We have not heard the precise terms on which the plan has been pursued in this locality, but the ordinary agreement in the West of Scotland is to the following effect:—The farmer lets his land to the merchant for the season for a growth of a crop of potatoes, the rate paid by the latter to the former varying from £12 to £15 per Scotch acre. The farmer provides all the horse work in connection with the cultivation and the raising and delivery at the nearest railway station of the tubers. In addition he applies a fair allowance of farm-yard manure or wreck where the latter can be procured. The merchant applies all the manual labour in planting the potatoes, in weeding and uplifting them, and he also provides the tubers for seed. Further the merchant is bound in the agreement to apply a stipulated quantity of artificial manure, the ordinary allowance per acre being 6 cwt., one half of which is guano and the other half special potato manure. Our readers will be able to judge for themselves of the advantages and disadvantages of the system, but as it seems to be spreading we have thought it might interest them to be made acquainted with the terms on which it is commonly conducted."

**The Agricultural Delegates in New Brunswick.**

THEIR IMPRESSIONS OF THAT PROVINCE.

PROFESSOR SHELDON and Mr. Sparrow received great attention while in New Brunswick. While in Fredericton they made Government House their home, were dined by the Lieutenant Governor, and entertained by the members of the Government. The Sun and Telegraph detailed special correspondents to accompany them; and the following is the Telegraph's report of their impressions of New Brunswick. It was written at Fredericton:—

"The delegates were immensely pleased with their trip up river, and express themselves as being highly delighted with the beauty of the scenery, which was grand at the commencement of the trip and beautiful throughout, and also with the fertile appearance of the country. The day was quite cold, but the party spent considerable time on deck, from which the different points of interest along the route were pointed out by their fellow travellers."

"At Sheffield, Capt Weston detained the steamer so that Professor Sheldon and Mr. Sparrow were enabled to cross to Gilbert's Island and make a minute and critical examination of the soil and the grasses. They pronounced the Island to be of superior quality for cattle raising purposes to anything they had met with since leaving England, as it was ahead of anything seen by them either in Ontario or Manitoba, and compared favorably even with the fine sward of Prince Edward Island. Mr. Sparrow, previous to visiting New Brunswick, had made up his mind to advise certain of his friends in the old country to come out to Ontario, but now he thinks the peculiar advantages of each of the Provinces should be examined before a location is decided upon, and he finds many considerations in favor of the Maritime Provinces in general, and of New Brunswick in particular. He will certainly advise a visit to the St. John river, Sussex, Westmorland and the Gulf Counties of New Brunswick."

Professor Sheldon, this evening, told our correspondent that he considered that the scenery on the St. John was finer than that on the Ottawa, as it certainly is, and Mr. Sparrow said he had never stood on finer soil than Gilbert's Island. They thought that this was a poor, miserable Province, scarcely worth visiting, but were amazed and delighted at the St. John, with its unsurpassed intervals lands and island prop-

erties, which they had a great curiosity to see. They state that they have seen no part of the Dominion that has better facilities for stock raising than the valley of St. John. There are some parts of the dyke lands of Cornwallis that are, perhaps, more fertile, but on the St. John river there is "all rented lands," while in certain other parts of Canada the land suitable for stock raising is in small places here and there. In stock raising they think New Brunswick can beat Ontario out and out and as it is nearer the sea than the latter province there should be easier and cheaper means of exporting our stock. They, however, express surprise that there is no direct steamship communication with the Old Country, and say that we must make our country important as a cattle raising one, and that when the stock in New Brunswick comes to be known, the people will seek after it.

"Mr. Sparrow said he particularly admired the mutton that he saw offered for sale in the market in St. John at five cents a pound, and added that such mutton would bring, at least, a shilling a pound, or nearly five times as much in England; while the cost of exporting it would not be very great."

It is the opinion of the delegates that the people of this Province ought to improve their stock; they have got a good foundation to work upon in their present breeds of cattle, and the introduction of Shorthorns to cross with them would have a very good effect. Shorthorns, they consider, are the best class of cattle for this country, and they are useful animals, and come to maturity more quickly than other breeds.

Professor Sheldon says that our farmers have got to learn that proper organization will assist greatly in their progress. He remarked that such exhibitions as that lately held will do the farmers much good. They are beginning to get the right ideas about agriculture, but must learn to carry them out. The Professor expressed the opinion that our geographical position gives us a great advantage over the other Provinces, being nearer the sea than Ontario and not affected by the cold sea breezes and late springs, like Prince Edward Island. Neither of the delegates could understand why the people in this Province are dissatisfied with their lot, and why so many have disposed of their farms and gone further west.

Russian journalists appear, says the London Telegraph, to be just now painfully exercised by the announcement that two American steamers, laden with grain, have entered the port of Revel for the purpose of discharging their cargoes, a circumstance hitherto without precedent in the annals of Russian commerce. That Russia would never need to import cereals from foreign countries, has heretofore been a firmly established article of popular faith throughout the Czar's dominions. So rapid, however, has of late years been the falling off in productiveness exhibited in the agricultural districts of the empire, that the seemingly impossible has at length come to pass, and Northern Russia is importing wheat from the United States.

Fifty years ago the whole world produced about 320,000,000 pounds weight of wool; now it produces 1,600,000,000 pounds. Out of the 320,000,000, Europe then produced 280,000,000; Europe now produces 740,000,000. The United States produce has increased from 10,000,000 to 208,000,000, and the Australian from 6,000,000 to 350,000,000, and if sheep continue to increase in Australia at the same rate as in the past year, viz., 5,000,000, we may look forward to a large addition to the supply of wool from that source alone.

Montreal papers state that arrangements have just been completed by which the Allan line of steamers now running to Baltimore and Portland, are to be withdrawn from these parts and run to Boston, in connection with the Central Vermont line. Sir Hugh Allan has gone to England to perfect the arrangements. It is intended to run the steamers from Boston to go both to Glasgow and Liverpool. The first steamer is expected to sail from Liverpool about the 1st November.

EDWIN BOOTH IN RHEUMATISM.—Edwin Booth suffers terribly sometimes from rheumatism, and if he were not one of the most amiable of mortals, would, doubtless, indulge in vigorous Anglo-Saxon expletives. He takes refuge, however, in a well-smoked corn-cob pipe when the attack is on him, using no other medical treatment than a preparation originally tested by his brother-in-law, J. H. Magonigle. This affords him almost instant relief and in place of indulging in profanity when the rheumatism nips him, he calls for Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia, which he buys by the gallon. Giles Pills cure Erysipelas. Send for pamphlet to Dr. Giles, 120 West Broadway, N. Y. Sold by W. R. Watson. Trial size 25 cents.

An English girl has been poisoned by American corned beef, and the New York Herald says this sort of thing may be good for coffin makers, but unfortunately there is no demand abroad for American coffins, while the accident may unfavorably affect a branch of our export trade that should be profitable.

If you want your stoves, and stove pipe fitted up, leave your orders, with C. F. Harris at City Tin Store, upper Queen st., and they will be promptly attended to. (Sept 22, 1880)