

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 7.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1880.

NO. 131

## PERKINS & STERNS

ARE NOW SHOWING A SUPERIOR STOCK OF

### New Millinery and Millinery Materials!

DIRECT FROM BEST LONDON HOUSES.

PLUSH, FREIZE, VELVET, FUR AND STRAW HATS,  
IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.

Silks and Satins, in Pompadour, Brocade and Plain Colors.

Velvets and Velveteens, in Plain Colors, Pompadour and Embossed.

New Laces, Ribbons, &c.,

Flowers and Feathers,

Hat and Bonnet Ornaments.

A FULL STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

UNSURPASSED IN VALUE AND VARIETY.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, October 4, 1880.

### 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.,

-OF-

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. NEWBERRY,

Agent for P. E. Island.

May 11, 1880.

### QUEEN INSURANCE COY. 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.

Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),

Agent for Prince Edward Island

June, 1877-

### TRY IT. TRY IT

GIVE ALBION MINE NUT COAL. A fair trial and you will not be disappointed in the result; it is COAL, not fire clay and slate. For orders apply to

G. W. DEBLOIS,

Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

Office—No. 35 Water Street.

Charlottetown, July 8, 1880—pat tf

### 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 beverage 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

### 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.

### FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE and conveniently situated Dwelling House with large yard, good stable and coach house attached. Also to Let, near King Square, a Dwelling House with outbuildings in good repair, suitable for a small family. Rent low. For particulars apply to

LONGWORTH & HASZARD,  
Sept. 28, '80—1m

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS,

### BARRELS BAIT AND SALT, QUEEN'S WHARF.

500 BAGS SALT,  
200 Barrels Herring and Mackerel BAIT,  
300 MACKEREL BARRELS.  
100 barrels FAT HERRING.  
50 half-barrels  
100 Quintals CODFISH and HAKE.  
Just Landed—a choice lot New Labrador Herring.  
ang17

D. SMALL.

### Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR.—I wish to call the attention of the Trustees who have charge of the Southport Episcopal church and churchyard. Some time ago I went over to look at the place, and was horror-struck at the condition of it—the place of burial of the dead, which, as a rule, is looked upon with more reverence in the Episcopal Church than any other Protestant denomination, after the ground has been consecrated. It seems to me that the Trustees and clergymen in charge, delight in seeing cattle of various descriptions grazing in the yard and rubbing themselves against the railing of various graves and trampling over others.

I think it is a disgrace to the name of any church to have such things existing. The least they can do is to have a decent fence around the place to keep the cattle out. If nothing is done they certainly shall hear more about it in the future.

Yours truly,

AN EPISCOPALIAN.

Oct. 23rd, 1880.

### Clippings From Late Papers.

A locomotive engineers convention is now being held in Montreal. About one hundred and fifty engineers are in attendance from all parts of the continent.

It is estimated that two million logs will be got out on the Upper Ottawa this winter, and about three times the quantity of square timber than there was last season.

MONROE Sugar Refinery is approaching completion. Men are working at it night and day, and it is likely that operations will be begun before many weeks.

GOLD.—Mr. Walton exhibited at Shubenacadie one day last week a wedge of gold worth \$2000, the product of 11 tons of quartz taken out of Moose River mines, Musquodoboit. The Mount Uniacke gold mines are now yielding fair returns.—*Truro Guardian*. Another remarkable gold formation has been discovered at Montague Mines, N. S., on Prof. Hind's claim.

THE *Manchester Guardian* in its financial article of October 19, says: "There is little prospect of any extensive demand for gold from Europe for shipment to America, as it is understood that there is an increased business in English manufactured goods on American account. Germany, however, on account of the failure of her rye crop, will require a large amount of maize, and the Continental nations seem anxious to augment their reserves of wheat."

A REFLECTION.—Leap year is drawing to its end, but with its closing we note the effects of the fall campaign. Our columns each day have been supplied with the record of hyemical fatalities in all parts of the province until it is patent that the ranks of bachelorhood have been scattered and rent asunder—destroyed and demolished as completely as were the pale regions of Sennacherib's fated host, the chief distinction being that those who have fallen in this late strife have thereby become entitled to the disposal of their victors—a fact which shows that history not only repeats but reverts itself in this progressive age.—*St. John News*.

IN Moncton, within a few days past, the family cat presented her mistress with three kittens, a black, a grey and a yellow one, with the Siamese peculiarity of being fastened together. After two or three days the lady who owned them had them destroyed, superstitiously believing that they were a "fore runner" of something. She was mistaken, as they were a palpable three runner. And the mistake proved as bad as a \$50 loss, an American speculator having called to offer that amount for the living specimens, only to find that they were dead and consequently worthless.—*St. John Telegraph*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Sackville Post*, visited the Penitentiary at Dorchester a few days ago, and writes: "One of the prisoners from P. E. Island presents a most sad evidence of man's inhumanity to man. I found in the yard sunning himself on a box—a dark-haired, dark-whiskered man, of blanched complexion, talking idiotically to himself. The troubles of Job were running through his mind and he gave the Deputy Foster and your correspondent an incoherent dissertation on this subject. His name is Young. He was sentenced to death many years ago for arson, but his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. When Deputy Foster presented himself at the Island prison last week to take charge of the convicts, he found Young in chains. He was informed that Young had actually been in chains for 22 years, and for twelve years had never seen the outside of his cage! Imagine the horror of this living death! Chained in his tomb—shut out from light and air and companionship and all that makes life endurable—the hours passing into days with the slowness of ages—summer bringing no change or hope, and winter no release—not even death, no wonder a mind tortured with its own activity finally gave way. \* \* \*"

### Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple pure remedies, Hop Bitters that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

### European News Notes.

The *Epoca*, of Madrid, says that, in view of the remonstrances from France, England, Italy, Germany, Sweden and the United States, a reform in the tariff of Spain is imperative; and declares that "If the Government refuse to recognize this fact they do so at the risk of losing all their foreign commerce."

Mr. Healy, Mr. Parnell's secretary, speaking at a land meeting at Bantry, County Cork, declared that there were as many evidences of cruelty and injustice on the estate of Mr. Hutchins as on that of the greatest tyrant in Ireland. Mr. Hutchins, it will be remembered, was recently shot at near Skibbereen and his driver was killed. The *Gazette* publishes a proclamation declaring that the County Kerry is in a state of disturbance, requiring additional police. It also offers a reward of \$5,000 for the capture of the murderer of Mr. Hutchins' driver. Seven hundred extra police and some military have been sent to the county Galway.

A despatch to the *Times* from Paris says: "It is said that the government contemplates a compromise of the religious question which would terminate the conflict. One of the chief things which deferred the male orders from applying for recognition is a stipulation in the decrees requiring Parliamentary sanction to such recognition. The government will, therefore, submit the religious statutes to the Council of State, whose report will be considered by the Cabinet, which will then ask the Chamber to grant recognition. It is thought, in such circumstances that the Chamber of Deputies could not refuse and that the orders, if the Tribunal of Conflicts decides against them, will be thus induced to submit. The Italian Barnabites in Paris, in a letter to President Grevy against their expulsion, remind him that they came here twenty-three years ago to evangelize and succor 30,000 poor Italians, that they studiously avoided politics and that during the siege of Paris their house was a hospital and several of their members military chaplains."

Referring to the Roumanian question, a despatch to the *New York Herald* says:—"Though the probabilities are strongly in favor of Prince Charles, the regulation of the disputed succession is likely to be deferred until the status of Roumania has been definitely decided. The idea of transforming that country into a kingdom has again become a topic of public discussion at Bucharest. When the question came up several months since, it was proposed that the Powers, and especially the neighboring Powers, should be consulted and propitiated before any kingly proclamation was promulgated, but at present the Roumanian press advocates complete independence of action, and asserts that this country has the right to proclaim itself a kingdom without consulting any foreign State. It says that Her Majesty was made Empress of India, King William of Prussia Emperor of Germany, and France a republic, without asking permission of any one, and as Roumania is now as independent as any of the above-named countries, she has the same right to change the style of her domestic organization. The Hungarian press has assumed a bitter and domineering tone towards this principality, and some journals go so far as to assert that Austria will never recognize the kingly crown of Roumania unless the latter country adopts the well known Magyar sentiments toward Russia. The Servian press, on the contrary, encourages this country to proclaim itself a kingdom, with the intention, no doubt, of following suit at Belgrade."

Mr. Thomas Robertson, of Narraghmore, Athy, writes to the *Times* as a representative Irish tenant farmer to put the case of the tenant with respect to the land question. He explains that the English and Irish landlords occupy very different social positions, inasmuch as the former has large capital invested in buildings and other permanent improvements on his farms, while the latter, has never, as a rule, expended a shilling for the benefit of his estate. All the buildings, fences, farm roads, surface improvements and the drainage connected with the Irish landed property are the investments of the tenants. Even where the landlord borrows money for drainage purposes from the Board of Works the tenant is made to pay in the shape of increased rent, and is therefore the person who has made the expenditure in the end. In addition to owning the above, the tenants own all the highways, the bridges, the jails the court houses and other like contributions to the civilization and to the preservation of the peace and order of the community—that is, if the purchasing and paying for the sites of these, and the constructing and the maintenance of them is sufficient to constitute property. Everything counted, therefore, the Irish tenant has as much capital invested in the land as has the landlord. Hitherto the landlord has arbitrarily claimed both as his, sold both for his sole benefit, and rented both for his sole benefit, and rented both for his advantage, actually making the tenant pay, not only for the land contributed by the landlord, but also upon the capital which he the tenant had contributed to the partnership. The tenant thinks this should now cease, and that the time has come when the Legislature and the Crown should interfere to render the property of landlord and tenant alike sacred to its owner, whether in equity or in law.