

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 5.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1879.

NO. 124

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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

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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

No. 35 Water St.,
Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Branch

—OF THE—
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 Assurance
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 liberality.

G. W. DEBLOIS,
General Agent.

Dec. 14.

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.

MACLEAN & MARTIN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A. A. McLEAN. D. C. MARTIN.

June 18, 1879.—ex2aw

FURTHER REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

Albion Mines (Pictou, N. S.)

SLACK COAL.

SLACK and ROUND COAL can now be
obtained at the above mentioned Mines.
Slack Coal, only \$1.30 per ton; Round
Coal, \$2.00.

For orders, apply to

G. W. DEBLOIS,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

OFFICE: No. 35 Water street.

Ch'town, June 23, 1879—patsj kea h sp2m.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

TO ARRIVE in a few days, 150 tons
of the best Lehigh, Chestnut and
Egg Coal. Parties wanting to be supplied
will please send in their orders at once, as the
first in will be first supplied. There will be
no two prices. Orders left at the Post Office
or at the subscriber's will be attended to.

THOMAS CASELEY.

Oct. 1, 1879—wstf

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th Sep-
tember, I intend adopting the strictly

CASH SYSTEM

in my business.

ALBERT SIMPSON,

Sept. 25, 1879—1m

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

As W. & A. BROWN are about making a change in their
Firm, they are now selling their Large Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

At prices that defy competition.

New Mantles,
New Fritlings,
New Ulsters,
New Cottons,
New Flannels,

New Cloths,
New Tweeds,
New Dress Goods,
New Clouds,
New Velveteens,

And a large line of Woollen Goods, of every description, all
of which they intend to close out within the next five months
This is a bona fide sale. Come one, come all, and see for your
selves.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, October 8, 1879.

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 WINCEYS 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.

Fire. Life. Marine.

HORACE HASZARD,
General Insurance Agent.

REPRESENTING:
Commercial Union Fire Assurance
Company, of London, England, Capital,
£2,500,000 stg.

British-American Fire Assurance
Company, of Toronto, Ont., Capital
(paid up in full), \$500,000 00.

Sun Mutual Life and Accident In-
surance Company, of Montreal.

MARINE INSURANCE ALSO EFFECTED.

Office, south side Queen Square.
Sept. 16—1m eod

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 13th and 27th
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, }
Oct. 8th, 1879. }

TEA PARTY

—AND—
PIC-NIC SUPPLIES!

—AT—
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.

Icing Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Pastry Flour,
Essence of Coffee, Confectionery, Nuts,
Oranges, Potted Ham, Drivelled
Ham, Potted Tongue, &c

BEER & GOFF

June 23, 1879.

TO LET.

THAT well-known store at present occupied
by Robert Young, Esq., South Side
Queen Square. The situation is one of the
best in the city. Possession given 1st of Oct.,
next. Apply to

HASZARD BROS,
Agents.

Ch'town, Sept. 12, 79.—pat ft.

TO LET.

CELLAR AND WAREHOUSE to let
suitable for storing Potatoes and Oats.

Apply to
W. W. CLARKE,
Hd. Lord's Wharf,

Ch'town, Oct. 8, 1879.—6i

Queen's County Exhibition.

The *Patriot* has the following on the ex-
hibition of fine arts—a department which
our reporter inadvertently overlooked:—

"In this department there was a better
exhibit than was ever seen before in Char-
lottetown. Miss Lockhead, of Mount
Stewart, contributed towards it two paint-
ings in oil entitled 'A German Harvest
Scene,' and 'A Scene on the Rhine.' In
the treatment of both these subjects no
small degree of artistic feeling was display-
ed. Miss Lockhead also exhibited three
crayon drawings of 'French conscripts
under the First Empire,' 'Their wives bid-
ding them adieu,' and 'Their Children lam-
enting,' and excellent portraits of Rev. W.
R. Frame and Mrs. Frame, which reflected
much credit on the fair artist. Dr. P. W.
G. Canning showed a collection of crayon,
water color, and sepia sketches, all of which
were very well executed and attracted much
attention. A very creditable display of
photographs was made by Messrs. Lewis,
Mugford, and Cook

Is there to be a New English
Revolution?

An English journal of no less respecta-
bility than the London "Times" recently
delivered itself of the following:—

"There are political and moral considera-
tions involved in this (the English land)
question as well as the purely commercial.
It is a political consideration of very great
moment that, while the aggregate popula-
tion and general prosperity of these islands
have been for many years steadily on the
increase, the agricultural villages are less
populous than they were a few years ago.

It is a moral consideration of
possibly more gravity than in the event of
the soil, property and power of this coun-
try ever being monopolized by fewer and
still fewer hands, even by processes
quite spontaneous and unexceptionable,
there may arise a fearful reaction. Revo-
lutions do not proceed by rule and logic.
They are not even reasonable, and the mere
they are examined the less they can be
justified. They may have received some
impulse from philosophers and theorists,
but they are generally rude deliverances
from great facts, often the quiet growth of
ages, that have acquired tyrannic force and
overweening magnitude. There certainly
would arise danger to the State and Con-
stitution of this country if the number of
landowners and tenant farmers should be
very much diminished, the aggregate popu-
lation becoming meanwhile much greater,
and retaining its present taste for rural
scenes and occupations."

Mr. Robert Young, who has so long and
successfully carried on the dry goods, mil-
linery, and sewing machine business on the
South Side of Queen Square, has found it
necessary, owing to his rapidly increasing
business, to remove to a larger and more
commodious premises; and has taken the
well-known and centrally situated shop on
Queen Street, opposite the Market House,
lately occupied by Messrs. J. D. Mason &
Co. We visited Mr. Young's new premises
this morning, and from what we saw there
we are convinced that his reputation for
keeping a first-class establishment will not
suffer in the least for the change, but will,
if possible, be increased. The front shop
which is large and commodious, has been
completely renovated and handsomely
painted. In it are to be found a large and
varied assortment of silks, satins, velvets,
ribbons, laces, dress stuffs, millinery, and
a thousand and one articles dear to the
feminine mind. Here also are shown speci-
mens of the various kinds of sewing ma-
chines kept in stock by Mr. Young. In
the rear of the shop is a spacious and well
lighted show-room, in which the ladies can
have an opportunity of inspecting the mil-
linery exhibited there without the trouble
of ascending a flight of stairs. This is a
convenience which, we are sure, Mr. Young's
customers will appreciate. On the second
flat are two rooms. In the first of these
are stored on shelves large quantities of
goods from which to replenish the stock in
the shop below. The other room in the
front of the building is a large, comfort-
able, and airy work-room, where a number
of young women are employed in making
up and trimming hats, bonnets, &c. The
whole of the third flat is used as a wareroom
for sewing machines. Here are to be found
these useful labor-savers in great variety,
from the sixteen dollar hand machine, up
to the large and handsomely-finished ones
worth \$150. Some of these are set up and
ready for use, while others are in pieces
and packed away in cases. On the whole,
we may safely say that Mr. Young's estab-
lishment is one that would be a credit to
any town in the Dominion.—*Patriot*.

Boschees German Syrup

can now be purchased right at home, it is the
most successful preparation ever introduced
to our people. It works like a charm in all
cases of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemor-
rhages, Asthma, severe Coughs, Croup and
all other Throat and Lung Diseases. No person
has ever used this medicine without getting
immediate relief, yet there are a great many
poor, suffering, skeptical persons going about
our streets with a suspicious cough, and the
voice of consumption coming from their lungs,
that will not try it. If you die, it is your own
fault, as you can go to your druggist and
get a sample bottle and try it; three doses will
relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cts.

Commercial News.

THE REVIVAL OF TRADE.

Under the above heading the Montreal
"Herald" of Tuesday moralises on the com-
mercial situation, and tells us that the revival
of trade in the Dominion has come upon us
very suddenly at last. It thus appears that,
be the cause National Policy or whatever else
it may, an improvement in trade is a fact;
and that instead of an aggravation of the long
line of calamity which accompanied the Grit
commercial policy being the result of that by
which it has been superseded—as the "Her-
ald" and its friends declared must certainly be
the case—it has been followed by a revival of
prosperity, a fact which proves them to have
been very bad prophets.

RECIPROCITY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The colonies (Mr. MacIver, M. P. for
Birkenhead, says) are still our best
customers; but if the protective system
inaugurated by Canada extends, we shall lose
our colonial as well as our foreign markets.
Under these circumstances the question ought
certainly to receive more consideration than
it has done, whether it is not possible to ad-
just our fiscal system so that, instead of fight-
ing, the Mother Country and the colonies
might mutually aid each other in the competi-
tion with the foreigner. The reciprocity
wave is gathering strength, and it will assume
considerable importance before the general
election.

IMPORTATION OF TEA.

The Belleville "Intelligencer," the organ of
the Minister of Customs, says that the direct
importation of teas into the Dominion in 1879
is much in excess of that of 1878, and it quotes
from Adamson, Bell & Co.'s Yokohama Tea
Circular in support of the statement. In this
circular the shipments of Japan tea for Canada
from the opening of the season to 21st August,
1879, are put down at 2,312,232 lbs., against
200,856 lbs. in 1878, or an increase of over ten
hundred per cent. The "Intelligencer" claims
that the change is due to the new policy.

BUSINESS AT POINT DUCHENE.

The Point DuChene correspondent of the St.
John "Sun" writes:—"Business is reviving
here and the outlook for the fall trade is good.
The Island steamers are doing a fair business,
although not as heavy as last year, the Gulf
Ports steamers taking a considerable portion of
the western freight to P. E. Island. Last
Saturday the steamer "St. Lawrence" took
1,000 bbls. of flour and a large quantity of
miscellaneous freight, bringing over 600 sheep
for England, two car loads of oysters and a
quantity of eggs, flax-seed, &c. The "Princess
of Wales" yesterday brought over some 400
sheep for St. John, 100 bbls. dried codfish for
Boston, and 200 bbls. of oysters for Montreal
and Quebec, with the usual quantity of
eggs, &c."

FREIGHTS.

Freights to Liverpool are quoted at 61s 3d.,
but no transactions at that figure have taken
place. The tonnage offering is slight, there
being but one ship of 1006 tons in the market.
Coastwise: Boston, \$2.00; New York, \$2.75;
Philadelphia, \$2.75 for lumber. Our Shediac
correspondent, writing yesterday, says:—"A
gentleman received a telegram here to-day of-
fering \$1.80 freight from Pictou to Montreal,
and grain from Montreal to Liverpool for
orders at 8s. This is the best grain freight for
years."

SUGAR.

The Boston "Journal of Commerce" reports
that 19,000,000 pounds of granulated and cube
sugars have been shipped from the port of
Boston to all parts of the world—principally
Great Britain. The total foreign shipments
last year to all points amounted to 13,834
barrels—equal to about 4,000,000 pounds. Our
contemporary claims that the cutting off of
the shipments to Canada, on account of the
increased tariff, has been much more than
compensated by the opening up of the English
markets; and it considers the running of the
refineries to their full capacity without stop-
page an indication of the improved times. A
fact in connection with the sugar trade be-
tween the West Indies and Boston, regarded as
noticeable, is the employment this year of a
larger class of vessels than formerly. Some
of them have had cargoes of 3,000 hogsheads,
and others have taken as high as 4,000 hogs-
heads.

RECIPROCITY.

English newspapers are beginning to talk
as follows, this selection being from a journal
called "The Machinery Market":—"Under
the present system we have to buy from £70,
000,000 to £80,000,000 worth of food per an-
num from the United States of America, what
do they do with this money? Simply keep it
to themselves. They buy very little from us,
and are determined that what they do buy
shall be as little as they can help. By means
of a high protective tariff the Americans en-
sure that this money obtained from us shall be
spent amongst their own manufacturers, in-
stead of with us. The consequence is that
American manufacturers are flourishing on the
money paid for the food we buy from them,
whilst English manufacturers are starving."

"WEDDED YET NO WIFE."—A Halifax de-
spatch of the 10th says:—"On Wednesday
night a female sought protection at the police-
station. She said she was to be married the
following night to a Corporal of the Marines.
Last night she turned up at church, but in-
stead of a Corporal, a Private of Marines ap-
peared to fill the post of bridegroom. He had
the license, and she either didn't notice the
change for the moment, or didn't care, and
the ceremony was performed. It turned out
that the Corporal was drinking at a saloon to
nerve him for the expected task, while the
private, who had previously arranged to cut
him out, was being married. All three subse-
quently met in a bar-room. The bride was
wild with grief, throwing her arms around the
neck of the man to whom she should have
been married. She said she would never have
them. The successful and unsuccessful suitors
then indulged in a long and hard fistic combat.
The bride refused to live with her husband,
and he left her."