

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having advise the Public, may speak free."—EMERSON.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

VOL. 9.—NO. 118.

**THE DAILY EXAMINER**  
IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,  
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
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AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.  
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One Month, 0 50  
Advertising at most moderate rates.  
Contracts may be made for monthly,  
quarterly, half yearly or yearly advertise-  
ments, on application.

## ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER 1881.

**MOON'S CHANGES.**  
Full Moon 7th day, 9h. 47m. a. m., N. W.  
(below horizon.)  
Last Quarter 14th day, 10h. 14m., p. m., N. E.  
(below horizon.)  
New Moon 21st day, 10h. 19m., p. m., N.  
(below horizon.)  
First Quarter, 29th day, 12h. 35m. midnight,  
W. (below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Moon sets	High water	Days len'h.
1 Saturday	6 45 35	2 3 52	11 31	24
2 Sunday	5 32 2 39	5 18	25	23
3 Monday	7 31 3 11	6 43	21	22
4 Tuesday	8 29 3 39	7 54	21	21
5 Wednesday	9 27 4 7	8 48	18	20
6 Thursday	10 25 4 35	9 24	15	19
7 Friday	12 24 5 10	10 15	2	18
8 Saturday	13 22 5 36	10 54	9	17
9 Sunday	15 20 6 14	11 33	5	16
10 Monday	16 18 6 58	12 12	12	15
11 Tuesday	17 16 7 43	1 0	10 59	14
12 Wednesday	19 14 8 43	1 39	55	13
13 Thursday	20 12 9 41	2 21	52	12
14 Friday	21 10 10 43	3 13	49	11
15 Saturday	23 9 11 44	4 14	46	10
16 Sunday	24 7 12 45	5 24	43	9
17 Monday	26 5 1 45	6 39	39	8
18 Tuesday	27 3 1 47	7 30	36	7
19 Wednesday	28 1 2 50	8 18	33	6
20 Thursday	30 0 3 52	9 59	30	5
21 Friday	31 4 58	4 56	10 37	27
22 Saturday	33 56	6 31	10 15	23
23 Sunday	34 55	7 19	10 50	21
24 Monday	35 53	8 19	11 36	18
25 Tuesday	37 52	9 23	12 15	15
26 Wednesday	38 50	10 23	1 0	12
27 Thursday	40 48	11 17	0 52	8
28 Friday	41 46	12 1 40	2	6
29 Saturday	43 45	0 49	2 32	5
30 Sunday	44 44	1 13	3 36	9 59
31 Monday	6 46	2 1 41	4 50	9 56

**Credit Foncier**  
**FRANCO-CANADIEN.**

Capital, \$5,000,000

President—Hon. E. Ducloux, Senator, Paris.  
Vice-Pres.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Montreal.

The Company will make long term loans  
with sinking fund, and short term loans with  
out sinking fund.

For particulars, apply at the office of Messrs.  
Sullivan & Morson, Solicitors, Charlottetown,  
W. W. SULLIVAN.

Aug. 24, 1881.

**L. ARTHUR & CO.,**  
GENERAL  
Commission Merchants,  
108 SOUTH MARKET STREET,  
BOSTON, MASS.

May 16, 1881.

**Queen Insurance Co'y**  
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.  
All Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),  
Agent for Prince Edward Island

**EDWARD T. RUSSELL, & CO.**  
GENERAL  
Commission Merchants,  
No. 213 State Street,  
BOSTON.

May 14, 1881.

**W. C. BISHOP,**  
SHIPPING  
FORWARDING AGENT,  
MARINE INSURANCE BROKER,

General Commission Agent  
80 BEDFORD ROW,  
P. O. BOX 1 - HALIFAX, N. S.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the  
Shipment of Lobsters and other Canned  
Goods, and collection of Custom Drawbacks  
thereon.

Hulls, Cargoes and Freights insured in first-  
class offices at most favorable rates.

Consignments of Produce solicited, and  
prompt returns guaranteed.

Correspondence solicited and answered  
promptly. [ap 7 gm]

**THE FIRE**  
**Insurance Association**  
(LIMITED);  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
Head Office, - - - - - Corner Leadenhall Street, London.  
Capital - - - - - \$5,000,000  
Reserve Fund - - - - - 250,000  
Deposited with Dominion Govt. 100,000  
Policies issued and losses settled promptly  
without reference to Head Office.  
J. R. BRECKEN,  
Bank of P. E. I., Agent for P. E. I.  
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
Sub-Agent.  
Sept. 13, '81—3m 2aw, pat 3m

**Marine Insurance Company**  
—OF—  
**Prince Edward Island.**  
ROBT. LEWISWORTH, Esq., President.  
Directors:  
HOW L. C. OWEN, D. R. M. HOOPER, Esq.,  
T. HANDBARAN, Esq., R. ROOKES, Esq.,  
G. R. BARR, Esq., SAMUEL MITCHELL, Esq.  
Risks taken daily on Vessels, Cargoes and  
Freights, at their Office, Corner of Great  
George and Lower Water Streets.  
FRED. W. HALES,  
Ch'town, April 25, 1881. Secretary

**ALFRED A. BOWN,**  
**AUCTIONEER**

**General Commission Merchant**  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.  
Solicits consignments of all kinds of Produce  
Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, etc., etc.  
Prompt returns guaranteed. Good refer-  
ences on application. [ju 17 gm oaw]

**NEW**  
**Paper Bag Factory!**  
KENT STREET,  
Between Queen and Pownall,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

EVERY quality and size of Paper Bags for  
Grocers, Dry Goods men, Confectioners,  
Hatters, Druggists, and Pastry Bakers' use, in  
stock or made to order at short notice, and  
sold at Montreal prices, with usual trade dis-  
counts.  
Parties having quantities of paper in stock  
can have it made into Bags without loss of  
time and at much less cost than they can  
import them.  
Orders respectfully solicited.  
E. H. BABBITT,  
July 27—3m

**NO. 61 QUEEN STREET.**  
**BIG MEN!**

Who Want Good Winter Woollens!  
HAD BETTER CALL AT  
**C. I. Morrison's,**  
AND SEE HIS STOCK OF  
Extra Out-size Scotch Lamb Wool  
Shirts and Drawers!  
Just Received per Prince Edward. [so 16]

**W & A. BROWN & CO.**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

**AUTUMN GOODS,**  
AMONG WHICH ARE  
New Black and Cream Silk Laces, Black Silk  
Fringes (in variety), Black Satins, Man-  
tle Ornaments, Ladies' Ulsters, Dol-  
mans, Mantles, Fur Cloaks, &c.

Black Straw Hats, Printed Cottons, Oxford  
Shirtings, Winceys, Scotch Tweeds,  
Worsted Coatings, &c.

The above Goods were selected by Mr.  
A. L. Brown, who is now in the English  
markets buying for the firm.

We have also received a lot of  
**Canadian Grey Flannels, Grey  
Cottons, Tweeds, &c.,**  
All of which will be disposed of at our  
usual low prices.

**W. & A. BROWN & CO.,**  
Aug. 31, '81. British Warehouse

**At Work Again!**  
**ALBION MINES!**  
PICTOU, N. S.

Orders for ROUND COAL can now be ob-  
tained on application to

G. W. DeBLOIS,  
Sole Agent for P. E. Island,  
No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.

Terms as usual. [Sept. 3, '81.] wly 1m, sj pat eod 1m

**BUY YOUR DRY GOODS**  
—AND—  
**CLOTHING**

**J. B. Macdonald's Queen Street.**  
—O—  
**FALL GOODS NOW OPEN.**  
—O—

**For Variety, Styles, Quality and Low Prices**  
**CANNOT BE EXCELLED IN THE PROVINCE.**

My NEW TEA is EXCELLENT. JUST TRY!  
**J. B. MACDONALD.**  
68 Queen Street, Charlottetown, Sept. 23, '81—wly, pat pres

**THE EXAMINER**  
**JOB PRINTING OFFICE**

HAS LATELY BEEN REPLENISHED WITH  
**A Large Supply of Printing Types and Material**  
**OF THE LATEST INVENTION AND BEST DESCRIPTION,**  
AND WE ARE NOW PREPARED,

Under the Careful and Skilful Supervision of Mr. J. W. Mitchell,  
TO PRINT  
**BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,**  
**BLANK CHEQUES, RECEIPTS,**  
**NOTES OF HAND, POSTERS,**  
**HAND BILLS, DODGERS, &c., &c.,**

On Short Notice, in Good Style, at Cheap Prices,  
**FOR CASH CUSTOMERS.**  
Charlottetown, Sept. 1, 1881.

**FIRE! MARINE! LIFE!**

**HORACE HASZARD,**  
**General Insurance Agent,**

—REPRESENTING—  
**Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, of London, Eng.,**  
CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STG.

**Western Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.,**  
CAPITAL, \$800,000.00.

**British America Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.,**  
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

**Sun Mutual Life & Accident Insurance Company, of Montreal,**  
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

**MARINE INSURANCE ALSO EFFECTED.**  
Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at LOWEST RATES.

Office—Corner of Queen and Lower Water Streets.  
Charlottetown, April 4, 1881—tf

**HARD COAL.**  
TO ARRIVE about 25th of SEPTEMBER  
**100 TONS BEST**  
Lehigh Red Ash Anthracite Coal,  
which will be sold from vessel at low-  
est price while landing.  
Orders left at  
CAPT. J. HUGHES,  
Sept. 17—2w 3aw Water Street.

**TO RENT!**  
THE HOUSE lately occupied by LEVY  
BOURTON, containing 13 rooms, large gar-  
den, yard and coach house. Pump in yard.  
Apply to owner,  
J. B. GATES,  
July 15—tf Queen Square, Charlottetown

**White Oats Wanted.**  
5,000 BUSHELS Heavy White Oats.  
ALSO,  
5,000 Bushels good Black Oats.  
HORACE HASZARD,  
Queen's Wharf,  
Charlottetown, Sept. 27th, '81.—1m eod pat

British Columbia.  
SIR CHARLES INTERVIEWED—A CHARMING,  
BOOMING COUNTRY.

Interviewed, on his return, by a Mail  
reporter, Sir Charles said,—

"I was charmed with the climate and  
with the resources of our western provin-  
ce. It is not oppressively hot in sum-  
mer, and of what we call winter there  
is comparatively little. All the rivers  
abound with salmon and other fish. As  
to the land, the soil is very fertile, and  
is inferior to none. It produces crops of  
all kinds in abundance, and the timber  
upon it is of vast extent, and very valu-  
able. The plains sustain great numbers  
of cattle and sheep. These animals are  
supported by the natural herbage, and  
their beef and mutton is of the finest  
quality—indeed as fine as can be found  
anywhere. While the lower lands are  
good and productive, the lands as you  
proceed into the mountain districts  
are also distinguished for their ferti-  
lity and for the ease with which irriga-  
tion can be obtained through the  
medium of the mountain streams. In  
the Kamloops district there is a very  
large wheat-growing area. All the  
country has to be filled up, and under the  
stimulating influence of railway facilities  
and comparative ease of communication  
with other sections of the country it will  
rapidly develop, and in developing will  
support an immense population. Then  
there is the mineral wealth of the Provin-  
ce. There is much gold and silver,  
and there is every reason to believe that  
when machinery is introduced and the  
facilities for getting into the country are  
improved much greater discoveries than  
any that have yet been made will take  
place, and mining will be carried on  
under circumstances that will render it a  
profitable industry. I am satisfied that  
the moment the country is opened up  
and made easy of access, its fine climate  
and its great natural resources will have  
the effect of inducing a large population  
to go there."

"I found great prosperity," Sir Char-  
les said, in reply to a question on the  
subject—"I found great prosperity all  
through the Province of British Columbia,  
both on the island and on the mainland.  
In the cities business is flourishing—par-  
ticularly in the vicinity of

THE RAILWAY WORKS,  
where there has been a large influx of  
population; and through the country, the  
weather having been very favorable, the  
crops are good."

"What is the position of the railroad,  
and what progress is it making?"

"I found the railway work progress-  
ing very favorably, and have every  
reason to believe that it will be completed  
within the time stated in the contract.  
Great anxiety is evinced for the early  
construction of the road, and satisfaction  
is expressed regarding what has been  
already done. With the efforts the Govern-  
ment is making to establish commu-  
nication between British Columbia  
and this end of the Dominion  
the people are evidently  
well pleased. I received from  
them a most enthusiastic welcome in  
every part of the country I visited, both  
on the island and on the mainland.  
Nothing could have been more agreeable  
to me than my visit was in every respect.  
The question of labor has been a very  
serious one, both in British Columbia  
and on the works between Thunder  
bay and the Red river; but I am never-  
theless sanguine that the works in British  
Columbia will be completed within  
the time specified in the contract, and that  
the track between Thunder Bay and Red  
River will be laid during the month of  
July next."

"As to the link between the termination  
of the British Columbia sections now under  
construction and the road the Pacific Rail-  
way Company is building, when will it be  
built?"

"There is every reason to believe that  
the road across the prairie will reach the  
foot of the Rocky Mountains by 1883.  
When that is completed, and when the  
Kamloops district is reached, as it will be  
at Savona Ferry, by the completion of the  
present work under construction in British  
Columbia, the intervening section between  
Kamloops and the foot of the Rocky  
Mountains can be attacked from both sides  
and completed in a few years."

The California wheat yield is consid-  
erably reduced this year. In 1877 it was  
26,000,000 bushels; in 1878, 37,500,000  
bushels; in 1879, 37,300,000 bushels; in  
1880, 47,000,000 bushels; and in 1881 (esti-  
mated), 25,300,000 bushels. During this  
period the acreage of wheat has been large-  
ly increased, principally by irrigation and  
by reclamation of tide or low lands.  
Therefore, the invariableness of the yield  
is more notable. The amount of wheat in  
California for export, counting old stock  
and surplus stock of 1881, is estimated at  
60,000,000 bushels.

BRIGHT SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH.—Thous-  
ands cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma  
and Lung diseases by Dr. M. Souvielle's spi-  
rometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal  
properties direct to the parts affected. Full  
directions for treatment sent by letter, and  
instruments expressed to any address. Write  
for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide-  
Surgeon to the French Army, 13 Philip-  
Square, Montreal. All letters must contain  
stamps for reply. [22th sat wky 2i]

Cattle or Sheep.

An esteemed correspondent desires us  
to give our views upon the question of  
cattle or sheep raising, for the farmer,  
and we may as well state in the outset  
that so many side questions are involved  
in the main one, it is not so very easy to  
give a concise answer. The location  
and character of the farm, the facilities  
for marketing, the amount of capital  
which one invests in the business, and  
many other conditions and circum-  
stances are german to the question.  
There is no doubt that, other things  
being equal, a flock of sheep, repre-  
senting a certain amount of money,  
upon the consumption of a similar cash  
value of food, will yield a greater profit  
than cattle representing the same amount  
of capital; therefore if a farmer has a  
limited amount of capital to invest in  
stock-raising, and has a farm adapted to  
sheep husbandry, there would seem to be  
no question about which he should  
choose. The general farmer, one who  
feels obliged to raise all that his family  
consumes from the farm, is unusually a  
person of rather moderate means, and  
with him an early cash return of profit  
with the least possible outlay, is a  
matter of great importance. Sheep  
being much smaller and each costing less  
money, may be more easily gathered in a  
herd than cattle, by installments, and as  
opportunity may offer.

Sheep also begin to multiply much  
earlier and continue to do so with much  
more regularity, rapidly, and with much  
less outlay than cattle. The duties of the  
general farmer are generally many,  
and with his multiplicity of cares he  
finds it difficult to devote that time to  
cattle raising which the business re-  
quires to make it profitable.

Sheep-husbandry, it is well known,  
draws less heavily upon a man's care  
and time than cattle raising. Indeed,  
sheep may be managed in a general way  
and successfully and also in quite large  
numbers, with an amount of care and  
attention which would be entirely inade-  
quate to manage a herd of cattle repre-  
senting the same capital. Sheep are very  
helpful to the farmer in one im-  
portant respect. With the average  
general farmer, foul weeds are ever  
present as a standing army, feeding upon  
his resources and robbing him of the  
fruits of his labor. As scavengers and  
weed destroyers, sheep are far in advance  
of cattle. They act as a guard, both  
offensive and defensive, and so persistent  
are they in the destruction of this enemy  
of the farmer's peace and pocket, that no  
ordinary farm weed can possibly stand  
their attack, and in this way they are a  
great helpmate to man in his business  
of subduing the earth. They not only  
destroy weeds, but they make returns to  
the soil in the form of concentrated  
manure, the elements of which it has  
been robbed. Sheep are also so consti-  
tuted that seasons of great drought and  
scarcity of food and water do not so  
seriously affect them as they do cattle.  
They will ascend the highest hills, and  
go up the sides of mountains, cropping  
the herbage from between the rocks  
where it is entirely inaccessible to cattle.

If the general farmer is the one to  
which our correspondent refers, we are  
most decidedly in favour of sheep-hus-  
bandry, provided the farm is adapted to  
his industry. The natural habitation of  
the sheep is upon the hills, where it can  
get the cooling breezes, and a hill farm,  
or one that has a hilly pasture, is much  
better adapted to sheep raising than one  
upon a level plain, and because the hill  
is their home they are generally health-  
ier and more thrifty when pastured here  
and summered elsewhere. A farmer of  
very small means, for the reason we  
have here mentioned, will also find it for  
his advantage to keep sheep instead of  
cattle. The sheep is a very prompt and  
reliable paymaster, much more so than  
any other domestic animal. The wool  
comes off at a season when the farmer  
wants money more, perhaps, than  
at any other time; then the sale of  
the lambs gives a second harvest in the  
same year. Sheep also require less outlay  
for shelter in winter. They are quiet and  
peaceable, and will thrive in an open shed.  
But if a man has a farm adapted to cattle  
raising, abundance of means to put into  
the raising, abundance of means to put  
into the business, with a reserve sufficient  
so that he can wait for his profits, the  
breeding and raising of cattle may be  
made a profitable business, as has been  
shown in various instances to which we  
could refer in our own State. Of course  
every farmer must keep cattle; he must  
have oxen for work, and cows for the  
family supply of milk, butter and cheese;  
but for the average Maine farmer, when it  
comes to the question of keeping cattle or  
sheep as a means of raising money to meet  
his cash bills, we think the preference is  
most decidedly in favor of the latter.—  
Maine Farmer.

DRESS and Coat Buttons—just received four  
cases, about eight hundred gross, above bal-  
ance of a manufacturer's stock bought at bank-  
rupt prices—a wonderful bargain for new and  
fashionable goods. Country dealers should not  
buy till they see these.—W. A. WEEKS & Co.  
[22th sat wky 2i]

GRAPEVINE APPLES, Bartlett Pears, De'e  
wax Grapes, Water Melons, Lemons and  
Cocoanuts, received to-day by W. P. Carter.