

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 28, 1891.

Notes and Comments.

It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things that the two chief witnesses against the Government in the Tarte-McGreavy case are now outcasts from society and fugitives from justice.

The Montreal Gazette says that: "In view of the talk of rebellion in the Baies Chaleurs investigation is not stopped being indulged in by the Count Mercier's chief newspaper organ at Quebec, it might be well for the banks in that city to put on an extra night watchman. Judging from the past, the predatory instincts of the gang, in case they start rioting, will lead them first to attack places where money is most plentiful."

Mr. James Henderson, a prominent produce dealer of Ottawa, in an interview with a reporter regarding the egg trade during the past year and the effects of the McKimley Act upon it, said "he shipped mostly to England and local Canadian points. He found no difficulty in obtaining a market. He sold about 60,000 eggs during the year, whereas in the year previous he only disposed of about 25,000. To one English buyer alone this year he had sold 25,000. The prices were about the same during the past two years, the average being 15 cents per dozen."

A thoroughly good-natured humorist told the Ecumenical Council, during one of the closing days of its recent session at Washington, an experience which discovered a vein of waggingness among the brethren. They were discussing the subject of amusements, and the balance of the argument was decidedly in favor of the promotion of innocent ways and places of recreation in opposition to the theatres, till Mr. J. E. Bolmer, of Manchester, Eng., arose. He submitted that, the need for amusement being undeniable, people would go to the theatres in spite of all that preachers might say to the contrary. "Why," he said, "I strolled into the Lyceum theatre on my way through London out here, and I found so many preachers there that I thought it was the Ecumenical Council." The shaft struck the mark, and thenceforth the speakers inclined to the opinion that it would be more sensible in elevating the theatres than destroying them.

Funeral of the Late Sheriff McDonald.

On Tuesday the body of the late James McDonald, Esq., High Sheriff of King's County, was brought by train to Cardigan from Souris, whither they had been taken by train the previous evening from Charlottetown. Notwithstanding the very wet weather, many carriages were in waiting to convey those who were anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased, to the cemetery. The funeral ceremonies were performed with all solemnity at the graveyard, at Brudenell, by the brethren of the "Mystic Tie," from Souris, Montague and Georgetown Masonic Lodges; Mr. Matthew of Souris, acting as Grand Master, Mr. John McLean, M. P., as Grand Warden, and Rev. Mr. Cameron as Chaplain.

The deceased was one of the most genial true-hearted sons of New Perth, and his remains lie in the beautiful cemetery at Brudenell, surrounded on every side by nature in its purity; and where lie the remains of those hardy pioneers of Three Rivers, of whom the late sheriff was a worthy descendant.

The son of the late Donald McDonald, Esq., of New Perth, James McDonald was formerly a resident of that flourishing settlement. Having sold his farm he moved to Montague Bridge, and was for time engaged in mercantile pursuits. When the railway was commenced in this island, Mr. McDonald was appointed one of the Railway Commissioners, and continued in office until the formation of the Lord-Haythorne government in 1872, made him a victim of the "spoils system" then in force. After his dismissal from office, M. McDonald took extensive contracts in constructing the road bed of the railway, and was well and popularly known among his employees.

Some years ago he went to Newfoundland, where he also had large railway contracts; but his health beginning to fail him, he returned to his native province. Shortly afterwards he was appointed High Sheriff of King's County, in which office he continued up to the time of his death. In all the various positions of trust which the late Mr. McDonald held, he gave unvarying satisfaction, and was known all over the county for his sterling honesty of character and hatred of anything small or mean. The office of Sheriff is one extremely difficult to fill without causing hardship and dissatisfaction; but the late Mr. McDonald performed his duties so quietly and courteously that hardly any knew that such things as writs and seizures and ejections existed within the County.

We trust the Government and judges of the Supreme Court will be fortunate enough to make such a selection for the successor of the late High Sheriff that the like state of affairs may continue in the future.—Com

Items from King's County.

"Very wet weather and very bad roads," is the usual greeting between people this fall. The shipment of produce has only commenced at the outports, and very little has been hauled. The farmers are seriously handicapped by wet weather, and many of them have not finished digging their potatoes. The crop now turns out to be about sixty per cent of an average, and the low prices paid will be a serious loss to the farmers who depend on paying their store bills in this way. The oat crop is good and likely to command fair prices. We heard of 34 cents being offered and refused for a schooner load ready for sea.

The shipping at Cardigan includes the brig Corsican and the schooner Amelia, owned by James E. McDonald, Esq., and five schooners for Nova Scotia and Cape Breton ports. The Cameo is loading with general cargo for St. Pierre, and will likely get away this week.

At Montague some twelve or thirteen vessels are taking in produce, and at nearly all the outports more or less schooners are being loaded. Prices are as follows:—Potatoes 18 to 20 cents per bushel; Oats 32 cents; Turnips 17 cents.

British Columbia Mining Fields.

(Special correspondence of The Examiner.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 26, 1891.

If the average Canadian were asked what he knows about Leadville, he would be able at least to say that it is a well-known mining camp in the United States; but ask him where and what is Kootenay, and there is not one chance in ten that he will know that it is a new mining field in British Columbia, often now referred to by Americans as a second Leadville. Frequent references in the Canadian press, however, during the last few months, have drawn more or less attention to this great and promising mining region, and now the question is being asked—"What about the Kootenay?"

British Columbia has long been known as an immense and promising mineral country; but its chief mineral production, so far, has been gold. Discoveries of the last three or four years have brought into prominence another precious metal—silver. The field of these important new discoveries is "The Kootenay."

Kootenay Lake is a body of water situated in the southern part of British Columbia, a few miles north of the State of Idaho. The lake is an expansion of the Kootenay River, which river takes its rise in British Columbia, near the source of the better-known Columbia River, thence flows southward into Northern Montana and Idaho, then back into British Columbia and into the said lake. The outlet of the lake is an arm about forty miles long, through which the waters of the lake empty into the Columbia River. Thus it is that the waters of the two rivers, having their source but a dozen miles apart, flow several hundred miles, one south and one north, and then join each other, for better or for worse, in a long, long flow to the Pacific Ocean.

Should one visit the Geological Museum at Ottawa, he might be shown specimens of ore from this region, brought in by our own Dr. Dawson. They are mostly in the form of silver and lead, or rather silver in lead, and called by miners "galena." A little enquiry would elicit the fact that Dr. Dawson was thoroughly acquainted with the locality which produces these ores, and that he has given us a very exhaustive report of his investigations, which has been published by the Geological Survey, and which, as was to have been expected, is as readable as it is reliable and instructive.

Two years only have elapsed since the visit of Dr. Dawson to this region, and yet it has changed from a mere "prospecting" ground known only to a few adventurous miners, mostly Americans, to an actual mining field, beginning to attract so much attention that a recent telegram to a United States' newspaper referred to it as the "New Eldorado," with the prediction that the "coming spring would see one of the greatest stampedes since the early Leadville days."

It is only a just tribute to the ability of Dr. Dawson to assert that great as have been the changes brought about, and remarkable as have been late discoveries, they have been no greater or remarkable than a careful, intelligent reading of Dawson's Reports might have led one to expect. Since the writing of those reports, mining men by discovery and purchase, have acquired mining properties which as "prospects" are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and which, as developed mines, will undoubtedly yield many millions within a few years. In this short time railroads have pushed in, steamboats been built, saw mills erected, live towms have sprung up, many "prospects" have been developed into mines, and within a month of present writing, the building of a large smelter and refining works, (for the treatment of ores on the spot), has been begun. In a word, the theoretical and prospecting stage has given place to the realization of actualities.

In 1889 there were two mining "camps" only—known as the Nelson and Hot Springs. Last year was discovered "Trail Creek"; and the excitement due to the late discovery of two new promising camps has hardly subsided yet.

The best known and most developed camps are those of Nelson and Hot Springs. Nelson is distinguished by having the already famous "Silver King" mine, a mine characterized by the immense size of its ore deposits, and the ore high-grade withal. Near Nelson also, there are some very promising gold properties, quartz, one of which has been fairly well developed already.

Hot Springs is noted, not for any one big showing, but for the extraordinary character of its surface showings as a whole, and for its many well defined leads, or veins of ore, much of it high-grade—often in fact running into the thousands. A Colorado mining man who recently visited the field stated to a reporter of a U. S. paper that "the surface showings were the most marvellous he had ever set eyes on." This was the impression of a man who is principal owner of a mine which has paid a dividend of \$600,000 the last year. (J. H. Rolles of the "Mollis Gibson," Aspen, Colorado.)

This verdict is really but a repetition of that given by a score of prominent mining men and experts during the past few years. A mining expert from Australia, who visited the camp in 1890, stated that "without exception it was the most promising camp he had ever seen as to surface showings." Indeed the general reiteration of this opinion by new comers has become agreeably monotonous in the camp. There are several distinct veins which can be traced for from two to four miles. Their width is from two to four, eight and even twelve feet.

It was almost inconceivable that so great and exceptional a surface showing should be merely surface veins. The presumption of depth in such a case was infinitely more reasonable than if there had been only a few isolated croppings. The more reasonable presumption was that the whole mountain was, to use the words of Dr. Campbell "perfectly saturated with mineral." Dr. Campbell has since shown his faith by his works, and has his reward in the successful development of several of the most valuable properties in camp (the "No. 1" and "Gunter," &c.)

But in the advanced mining of to-day, it is only the ore "in sight" that is counted upon, however promising the indications may be, and so it was that the ultimate value of these veins and the future of the camp were considered dependent upon the question of the depth of ore veins, which could be determined only by actual development—by digging. Thus the development of the prospective mines, become a

matter of importance to the miners of Kootenay, second only to original discovery.

Some little development work had been done up to the close of last year, but it was only during the last season that enough had been accomplished to satisfy conservative miners of the character of the deposits below the surface. Various claims have been exploited now to a depth of from fifty, one hundred and two hundred feet and upwards. The latest reported development work was that of the Skyline at 203 feet. This being one of the most important mines of the camp, its working was looked upon somewhat as a test case, and the result was awaited with an anxiety almost feverish.

What the general result has been is best expressed by the fact of the building of the smelter referred to.

The vein of the Skyline not only was found, but it was well defined, and twelve feet of rich ore.

Indeed it is somewhat remarkable that there has been no disappointment, so far, in the showings of the claims after development. In view of the fact that this wonderful wealth, which is now practically in sight, was forecast by Dr. Dawson's report, available to every Canadian, are we not to suppose that it was taken advantage of, and that hundreds of Canadians, in different provinces have taken a hand in this profitable mine development, and are to be the medium through which the immense wealth stored in our mountains will reach and benefit our Canadian interests and enterprises? Unfortunately, no.

To one reader of Dr. Dawson's report who by it has been led to put in a dollar of capital, or a day's work, a hundred practical everyday miners who never read, and probably never heard of any official report, have gone into the field in the last two or three years, and are now revelling in brightest prospects of wealth. And doubtless, nine out of ten of these are not Canadians, but Americans. American prospectors and capitalists opened up the district and the region and its wealth are better known and believed in today in centres south of the "line" than in British Columbia itself!

The visits of many prominent Canadians during the present season, and their almost uniformly enthusiastic reports, however, may have the effect to change all this, as to future operations.

And it were well it should; for if indeed these mountains be full of golden treasure, that is on the eve of being dug therefrom, it means great wealth, not only to individuals, but to the little world about them. Whether that wealth stays in Canada where nature produced it, or goes to the neighboring Republic, already highly-favored by its own natural resources, depends upon the nationality of the men who discover or buy, or mine the rich deposits, for where men make their home, there they are most likely to expend their money. W. H. L.

News Notes.

The Russian famine has extended to Siberia.

The Yakui Indian are revolting in Mexico.

Every liquor dealer at Bar Harbor, Me., has been indicted for violation of the liquor law.

A revolution against President Gonzales, of Paraguay, was attempted a few days ago but was quickly suppressed.

Plentiful rains have fallen in southern Russia, making the crop prospects for next year much more favorable.

Snow fell to the depth of half an inch over the eastern part of Long Island on Sunday, and the mercury fell to 27.

The Czar has pardoned his cousin, the Grand Duke Michael, for his marriage to the daughter of the Duke of Nassau.

Russia is withdrawing her troops from Bessarabia on account of the wretched accommodation there and an epidemic of typhus.

Influenza is raging in Galicia, the infection having been brought from Russia. Four thousand cases are reported from Lemberg.

Thousands of cattle have been drowned, the crops almost entirely destroyed and many lives have been lost by floods in the state of Tobacco, Mexico.

Eugene F. Garcia, paying teller of the Louisiana State Bank, is stated to be a defaulter to the amount of \$10,000. His alleged peculations have been going on for 15 years.

Personal.

Benj. Rogers, Esq., has returned from his trip to Boston.

G. R. Montgomery, Esq., Alberton, is at the Hotel Davies.

Cyrus Shaw, M. P. P., New Perth, is in the city.

W. M. D. Postman, of Halifax, the well known baking powder man, is a guest at the Queen Hotel.

E. Hackett, Esq., Inspector of Fisheries, was registered at the Hotel Davies last evening.

Hon. McKenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs and Acting Minister of Railways, accompanied by Collingwood Schrieber, Esq., Chief Engineer of Government Railways, will arrive here this evening by the Pictou boat.

L'Evangeline of Weymouth, N. S., says that the oldest Acadian priest in the Maritime Provinces is the Abbe William Morin Leblanc. As Mr. Leblanc was born on Oct. 5, 1836, it will be seen that he is yet a mere youth. He has been a priest twenty-five years.

Mr. P. J. Foran has arrived from New Glasgow, N. S. to take charge of the tailoring establishment opened up by James Paton & Co., in this city. Previous to leaving New Glasgow, the employes of Geo. A. Dixon & Co's. tailoring establishment, in which Mr. Foran has been chief cutter for some time past, presented him with an address and a gold-headed cane, suitably engraved.

FROM BOSTON.—The steamer State of Indiana, Captain Doane, arrived from Boston yesterday evening with a general cargo and the following passengers: Benj. Rogers, Edith Binns, Maggie Merry, L. Bulpitt, Mary Casey, Mrs. Fowler, Annie Smith, J. Leverson, Wm. Payne, D. Martin, Jas. Holland, Mrs. Sinclair, Miss E. W. Sampson, Mrs. F. L. Cummings, Mr. McIntyre, Mrs. F. Huestis and Mr. McEachern.

THE FASTNET.—The steamer Fastnet, from Halifax, arrived here this forenoon, at 11 o'clock, and will sail on return to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at four o'clock.

FANCY SALE.—The ladies of St. Peter's congregation intend to hold a fancy sale in the Market Hall, on Thursday, Nov. 26. The advertisement will appear later.

Local Notices.

Boys' reefers from \$1.50 at Jas. Paton & Co's.

Beer & Goff sell only the best American Kerosene Oil, so that you can depend upon getting it good from them every time. c28 3i

100 cases Claymore whiskey received to-day by Connolly & Co. Oct 28, 1w eod

Notice is hereby given that everyone in the need of clothing should call at D. A. Bruce's, the bi-thplace for honest bargains. fri&sat

Cut glass decanters, bitter bottles, and claret jugs received to day at Connolly & Co's. Oct 28, 1w eod

Women's strong boots for fall, 75c; misses', 65c; splendid value at Dominion Boot and Shoe Store. c27 d&w 6i

Champagne glasses, claret glasses, Port and sherry glasses of the finest quality, received to-day at Connolly & Co. Oct 28, 1w eod

Buy your kerosene oil at Beer & Goff's, where you can depend on getting it good and cheap every time. c28 3i

Banquet lamps for \$2.50, at Connolly & Co's. Oct 28, 1w eod

1000 doz bar glasses received to-day by Connolly & Co. Oct 28, 1w eod

IMPORTANT!

JAS. PATON & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING

The Latest Novelties

—IN—

ALL DEPARTMENTS

—FOR—

Autumn and Winter.

IN OUR DRESS DEPARTMENT

we are showing the newest designs and colorings in Scotch Tweeds and French materials. A special lot All-Work Dress Goods, only 18c. per yard; 1,600 yards Cheviots, at 12c. per yard, in Greys and Browns; Double Width Dress Goods, only 25c. per yard; 1200 yards Foulis, only 18c. per yard.

DRESSMAKING.

This Department is now opened under the management of MISS ROOD. Every effort will be made to make this Department a success.

Mantle and Uster Cloths.

Astonishing value in Cloths. Five Hundred yards Short Lengths, at 50 per cent. less than regular prices.

Attractive Styles in Millinery.

In TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS we show the very latest styles, and for cheapness the goods tell their own tale.

FOR GENUINE BARGAINS

in CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS, with the largest and best assortment in the Province, we take the lead. We are bound to please everyone. Our prices are such as will suit the keenest buyer.

High-Class Furs.

We have resolved to dispose of our valuable stock of Furs at the very lowest prices. The value is the very best offered in this city, and no Lady should buy before seeing our Astracan Jackets, Persian Lamb, Astracan and Beaver Capes, Muffs, Bags and Collars in great variety.

Mantles, Ulsters, Dolmans and Jackets.

Our Choice Stock of WINTER GARMENTS are offered at prices which make us beyond question.

WE KEEP THE BEST!

REMEMBER, that for finest qualities and greatest qualities in UNDERCLOTHING we are at the top.

Grey Flannels, Fleecy Cottons, Table Linens and all kinds of Household Furnishings at lowest prices.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

BROWN'S BLOCK, Market Square.

Ch'town, Oct. 13, 1891—dy & wky

IN OLDEN TIMES

IT WAS A COMMON REMARK that the Ladies of P. E. Island had not an opportunity of buying the Latest Novelties. For years it has been our aim to change all that, and we now claim that

TO-DAY

no city in Canada is more thoroughly in touch with the fashions than our own. We buy in Paris, London, Berlin and New York—the Centres of Fashion—and no Firm in Canada can undersell us.

TWO YEARS AGO

we gave up all kinds of Men's Furnishings, and since then our business has rapidly increased. Our MANTLE DEPARTMENT is second to none, and we are giving Astonishing Bargains in JACKETS, LONG CLOAKS, etc. Indeed, we think we are justified in saying that never before were such High-Class Goods shown here, and never before were such marvellously low prices given.

The Reason of the Change

is simply that we now give our whole time and attention to LADIES' GOODS. As a result, we buy to better advantage, we sell at lower prices, we secure the latest novelties, and we invite everyone to call and secure some of our FALL ATTRACTIONS in

DRESS GOODS, MANTLES, MILLINERY, FURS.

BEER BROS.

NEW GOODS NOW OPENING

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE.

(x)

Blankets, Dress Goods, Flannels, Mantles, Cloths, Jackets, Velveteens, Underclothing.

(x)

HARRIS & STEWART.

Charlottetown, Sept. 12, 1891—dy & wky

Postponed Sale! 135 Barrels Apples.

BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, October 29th, at half-past 10 o'clock:— 135 barrels Gravensteins and other Choice Assorted Apples. 20 barrels Prime Onions. With positive orders to close out the lot. E. H. NORTON & CO., Auctioneers. oct27—2i

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

FOR SALE.—The Terrace Hotel, a three-story Brick Building, a first-class Restaurant and Store attached (brick), central locality. TO LEASE.—One of the best and most central Mercantile Establishments (three-story brick building) in the city. Also—Private Residences and 25 Building Lots. An excellent Farm near Souris of 240 acres. Intending purchasers of Town or Country Property please apply to A. McNEILL, Charlottetown. oct19—tf

Pugwash and P. E. Island STEAMBOAT COMPLY.

STEAMER "MAYFLOWER"

J. W. Welling, Commander, LEAVES Charlottetown every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Morning, at 10 o'clock, connecting with Train at Oxford Junction. She will lay over at Charlottetown every Sunday.

Returning, leaves Pugwash every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, on the arrival of Express Train at Oxford Junction, arriving in Charlottetown about 3 p. m. This is the shortest, most direct and cheapest than any other route to or from Prince Edward Island. Through Freight and Passage solicited to any point. W. W. CLARKE, Agent. Ch'town, Oct. 14, 1891—dy if pat

Land For Sale.

FIVE ACRES OF LAND, situated in Western Royalty, a few yards beyond City limits, fronting on two roads, in excellent condition for cultivation, and suitable for building or pasturage, will be sold in one piece or in smaller lots. Address applications to Post Office Box 676, Charlottetown. oct16—dy tf

Our Stoves

—ARE THE— BEST STOVES MADE!

GARNET POTATOES.

2,000 Bushels wanted this week. Apply to HORACE HASZARD.

WHITE OATS.

5,000 Bushels wanted. HORACE HASZARD.

BLACK OATS.

10,000 Bushels wanted. HORACE HASZARD. Ch'town, Oct. 26, 1891—3i eod