

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 7.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1880.

NO. 82

St. Dunstan's College, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

THIS College will be re opened under the charge of the

Fathers of the Society of Jesus,

Wednesday, September 15th.

Intending students should make immediate application.

For prospectus and further particulars address

REV. GEORGE B. KENNY, S. J.,
Ch'town, Aug. 6, '80—till sep President.

Great Summer Resort

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LORNE HOTEL.

THIS New and Commodious House, situate at North Shore, offers great attraction for Tourists who are wanting recreation, sea bathing, fishing, etc.

It is within easy access of the City, being only thirteen (13) miles by rail or carriage. Charges moderate. For further particulars apply to the Manager, or address

LORNE HOTEL COMPANY,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
June 12, 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.

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 Messrs Rose & Co., Bankers, or in New York.

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

FENTON T. NEWBERY,
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
Terms as usual. G. W. DEBLOIS,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.
Office, No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.
June 17, 1880—pat her sj kca tf

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., Of Edinburgh and London, ESTABLISHED IN 1809

Subscribed Capital, \$9,733,332.00
Paid up Capital, - 1,216,666.00

Transacts every description of Fire, Life and Annuity Business on the most favorable terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—Insurances may be effected at the lowest current rates.
Insurances upon Public and Private Buildings effected on especially favorable terms.
Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

LIFE DEPARTMENT—New and Reduced premiums for Dominion of Canada.

G. W. DEBLOIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island,
Office, No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.
April 14, '80—pat her ne sj kca tf eod

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and most Newsy Paper published in the Provinces.

THE GUARDIAN

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

HEAD OFFICE:

11 Lombard Street, London, E. C.

Total Assets, - - - - - \$14,500,000.00
Annual Income, - - - - - \$2,375,000.00

Risks at lowest current rates by

Carvell Brothers,

Charlottetown, July 21, 1880—2aw 2m, pat law 2m

Agents.

Encourage Home Manufactories.

For all kinds of Crackers, Biscuits, Navy Bread, &c.,

"THE CITY STEAM BAKERY," PRINCE STREET.

MIXED CRACKERS,
10, 15, 20 and 30-lb. Boxes of
suitable for Housekeepers; put up and delivered in any part of the City. No charge made for boxes or cartage.

REMEMBER!
All Crackers, &c., manufactured by me must be Fresh, as they are made daily, which is a great advantage over the imported article, which is often otherwise.

I HAVE NOW IN STOCK
the following kinds of Ship's Bread:
200 Barrels No. 1 Pilot,
180 Barrels Navy Bread,
50 Barrels Captain's Pilot,
which shall be sold cheaper than ever

GOOD FAMILY FLOUR
Constantly on hand, and Cheap for Cash

A Liberal Discount to Wholesale Buyers. Special prices offered to Committees of Church Parties, Picnics, &c. Catalogue and Price List mailed free to any address.

JOHN QUIRK,

June 14, 1880.

PROPRIETOR

SEASIDE HOTEL!

RUSTICO BEACH, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
(UNDER VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE.)

THIS Beautiful Watering Place will be open for the reception of Guests from the 24th June till the 15th September.

The above Hotel is situated in one of the most charming spots on the Island, having beautiful scenery, a bracing atmosphere, a beautiful beach, splendid surf-bathing, sea and river fishing, etc., etc. Good Tables. Moderate charges. Special arrangements made for Picnic and Dinner Parties, etc. Also the spacious Pavilion will be let for Picnic Parties, etc., at moderate charges.

Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday evening, calling for Guests; returning every Thursday and Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Also, arrangements have been made with Mr. Bagnall to meet trains from all points at Hunter River, for passage to Seaside—7 miles.

ADDRESS,

JOHN NEWSON & CO., Proprietors,

June 21, 1880.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CANADA CORDAGE FACTORY.

JOHN A. CONVERSE, MONTREAL.

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

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,
Moncton, N. B.
May 6, 80.

Mackerel Barrels.

2000 ASH HOOP MACKEREL BARRELS, for sale by
HORACE HASZARD.
Ch'town, Aug. 21, '80—1w

MUSIC AND SINGING.

ON and after AUGUST 1st, MRS. JAMES BROWN will give instruction in Music and Singing at her residence, King Square. Terms on application.
Ch'town, July 29, 1880—3m 3taw tu th s

Correspondence.

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

GUNNISON, COL., Aug. 11, 1880.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR.—By accident I became possessed of a copy of the EXAMINER, date July 30th, 1880. In looking it over my attention was attracted by the different pen pictures of the "Gunnison Country," given by "J. H. F." and by "N. P. McNeill." To say that they differ materially is simply to say that truth and falsehood are not the same. "J. H. F." states facts, and every one who comes here may verify them for himself by actual observation. Of course, the country is not a paradise; it calls for energy, industry and untiring application, as every new country does. We do not claim for this portion of the country, or for the Gunnison Country in general, that it is a farming country, in the sense in which the term is generally used in the East, but we do venture to assert that it is an excellent grazing country, and that portions of it are good farming land. However, we desire more particularly in this to answer and expose the falsehoods of N. P. McNeill's ("No Prudence McNeill," is the full name we presume) statements. In the first place we notice that his letter was first published in the Argus of July 27th. We presume, therefore, it was written nearly, or quite two weeks before, or about July 12th. The gentleman is no doubt a "tenderfoot." But however that may be his statement in the EXAMINER proves that his is no tender conscience. In the first place he says there has been a great deal said in favor of the Gunnison Country for being a good farming country. Now all I have got to say about that is, that he must have had "green goggles" on when he visited that country, and have taken the rocks for grass, for I was pretty much all through it, * * * * I am certain that it does not show above ground." Now your readers may not know that the Gunnison Country contains nearly 12,000 square miles. Such is the fact. This section is mountainous, new, and has not any good roads, and these only extending to and from the various "camps" (mining towns). You will readily perceive that to go "pretty much all over" 12,000 square miles of mountains under such circumstances would require much time. Now, owing to the unusually heavy quantity of snow in the mountains this year, travel through them could not be conducted by any but experienced mountaineers and prospectors much before June 10th, certainly not before June 1st by any. Now, as I have attempted to show, the statement or letter was written at least by July 12th, giving the gentleman (!) six weeks to go pretty much all over 12,000 square miles. Let us see how he did it. He started from Leadville, probably, driving another Jack before him, laden with camp outfit, s. b., bacon, etc. He had a little paradise in his eye, and he was going picnicing to find it. He probably travelled two or three days and found himself compelled to walk, cut wood, build camp fires and cook his own grub. The paradise didn't appear. Perhaps in his "happier" moments, he mistook the braying of his "companion du voyage" for the music of the angelic choir. If he did, he was nearer the truth than his letter. He failed to find a true fissure vein filled with coined silver, dollars, and of course he became disgusted. The country did not appreciate him. He was tired, footsore, hadn't pluck, energy and determination enough for the task and he abandoned it. His jack, in the absence of other greenness (grass), turned upon him to devour him, so he "went to grass." Poor fellow! he did not see three camps in the Gunnison country; he never crossed the snowy range, or else he ought to have Baron Munchausen's belt. For nearly three weeks, hay made from grass, cut in from two to five miles of town, has been hauled to our lively stable keepers here. Almost every prospecting party has from one to five jacks, or burrows, or pack mules, or horses. Two men here, one in town, and one just below town, keep cows and sell the milk from them to the citizens. Nightly there is driven from here a "night herd" of from thirty to fifty head of horses and mules. All these animals live on grass, growing in the Gunnison country. It may be well to state, for the benefit of those who are coming to this country, that it is not necessary to provide each animal with a pick and shovel to dig grass with, as the grass grows above ground and not below the surface, as "N. P. McNeill" thinks it does. Then he goes on to say: "And even if it was good for farming, the stuff raised would have to be consumed there, for there is no possible means of transportation to market." There are now four good roads over the range into this country. One railroad is now engaged in tunnelling the range, or perhaps it might be more correct to say, the summit of the range, as the tunnel is but one-third of a mile long—and will then be into the very heart of the Gunnison Country. Another railroad is projected. We are no less accessible now than Leadville was at first, and she has railroad communication to-day. We will have one in one more year. Then the letter says: "In my opinion there never will be enough people in the Gunnison Country to consume what could be raised on a ten acre farm." The census returns showed between seven and eight thousand people in the Gunnison Country, not counting Indians. The census did not include nearly

all the people in the Gunnison Country, as many prospectors in the mountains were inaccessible. If each and all of them could use as little food as McNeill does with in writing the product of a ten acre farm might support them. Then he says that "all Colorado is good for its mineral deposits, and when that fails everything else fails." Prof. Hayden, in his geological and geographical surveys of Colorado and adjacent territories, fixes the area of irrigable land in Colorado at 6,026 square miles—45,000 acres in round numbers. This land irrigated is capable of producing large crops. The very lowest estimate put upon the wheat crop of 1879, so far as I know, is 1,151,850 bushels. I have before me an estimate of the cost of cultivating wheat, which shows that profits of from \$8.67 to \$18.02 can readily be realized per acre. The estimate allows interest at ten per cent. on cost of land and water rights; allows for ploughing, harrowing, sowing, and, in fact, for all labor, including irrigating, harvesting, threshing and marketing at liberal rates, and estimates only twenty bushels per acre from old land and thirty from new. Very modest estimates, indeed. On a crop farm, forty acres raised, near Greeley, in this State, an exact account was kept of every cent spent or realized from it, showed a clear profit of \$2,388.36. The account allowed interest at 12 p. c. on the investment, and good fair sums (actual cost) for all labor and expenses incurred in raising and marketing. On a hundred acre crop of corn, a like account showed a net profit of \$1,420. I might speak of our stock raising industry—cattle and horses—of our wool growing business, together of much more importance and greater sources of wealth at present than our purely agricultural industries. Of our mineral resources, I can simply say they are immense. We have here the greatest mineral region in the United States. Immense bodies of ore in contact, and fissure veins, carrying from fifty to twelve thousand ozs. in silver per ton, are found all through our country. Here enterprising capital and labor, judiciously directed, are sure of remunerative investment and employment. But our country wants, ahewd, active, enterprising men; none others need apply, and none but such remain long at any rate. It is for the worker that wealth is hidden in these massive mountains. Mahomet must go to the mountain; it never comes to him. In conclusion, let me say it is the man who has failed who curses the country. He comes to this land of wonderful opportunities with dreams of the sudden acquisition of fabulous wealth, and does not seek to grow in wealth in any reasonable way. He fails, and then curses the country, because he lacked brains, enterprise, energy, industry, shrewdness, or whatnot to succeed. But I have already prolonged this tilt at a windmill. My excuse for it is that many may be influenced by statements like Mr. McNeill's to stay away from here, who might, if they had correct information, come and do well.

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE H. BARNES.

Repeal of the Malt Tax.

It is not true that increased duties invariably mean increased prices to the consumer. Neither is it true that lowering or taking off the duty entirely, always confers a boon upon the taxpayer. At the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, held the other day at Greenwich, Earl Spencer said:—"I now wish to take a little credit to Her Majesty's Government for having, almost immediately on their coming into office, shown their appreciation of Free Trade by introducing an important measure on that subject in the House of Commons. I mean, of course, the measure introduced for the repeal of the Malt Tax." Now, what does the repeal of this Malt Tax mean? It means simply this: The Government takes off entirely the duty on malt and charges the home brewers a licence of six shillings (sterling) a year. The malt duty amounted to two shillings and ten pence a bushel. It takes nearly two bushels of malt to make a 36-gallon barrel of beer. The duty on these two bushels would be, therefore, five shillings and eight pence. In beer-drinking England, very temperate families will drink 36 gallons a year, which is not quite a pint a day. The majority will go above, rather than below, this. Among the working classes, home-brewed beer is the rule, not the exception. Under the new law, families who wish to brew at home their own beer, must pay a licence of six shillings, whereas the duty on their pint a day only amounted to five and eight pence per annum. The question naturally arises—"Is Mr. Gladstone or is he not guilty of robbing the poor man of his beer?"

One of Mr. Gladstone's main charges against the Beaconsfield Government in connection with the Eastern Question was that it did not maintain the concord of the great powers, and secure the coercion of the Porte by its means. But Mr. Gladstone is learning that the maintenance of such concord for warlike purposes is no easy matter.

Nobody can feel sure as to how the Presidential contest over the border will end. But the defections from the Republican ranks are evidently numerous. Among other deserters must now be counted no less a chieftain than Ben Butler. He, this week, is to give at a public meeting, a formal adhesion to the Hancock ticket. Benjamin is wise in his day and generation.