

Australasian Progress.

The rapid growth of "The Great Republic" is often proudly contrasted with the slow pace at which the British Colonies are declared to move. This assumption of superiority is, we think, utterly unjustifiable even in regard to "This Canada of Ours;" but to prove this would require space, time, labor and patience. In reference to the Australasian Colonies, however, its incorrectness can be demonstrated almost at a glance. They are essentially pastoral countries; and the immense amount of pastoral wealth which they have now acquired may be judged from the facts that the United Kingdom received, in the first four months of this year, Australasian sheep and lambs' wool to the extent of 189,384,952 lbs., as compared with 166,226,764 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1878, and 166,807,884 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1877. The value of these imports was £11,402,560, £10,042,462, and £10,347,516 respectively, so that we thus arrive at the remarkable fact that English payments made this year for wool to the colonists of Australasia and New Zealand have averaged £2,600,000 per month. But although Australia is chiefly pastoral, its agricultural resources are being rapidly developed. This is evident from the fact that in the crop-year 1877-8 the seven British colonies in Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand produced between them 26,000,000 bushels of wheat, 2,900,000 bushels of oats, 1,300,000 bushels of barley, 4,800,000 bushels of maize, 294,000 tons of potatoes, 737,000 tons of hay and 1,592,000 gallons of wine. And latest advices from Adelaide, dated April 19, state that according to official accounts the exportable surplus from the last crop in South Australia was 160,736 tons, the average being 1,305,851, and the gross yield 9,336,834 bushels. The shipments up to April 19 equalled 87,633 tons, of which 209,272 quarters wheat and 166 tons flour were for Great Britain and 18,136 quarters wheat and 8,366 tons of flour for South Africa. This, we should say, is pretty good for a colony only forty years old. The means of communication between the different settlements have been brought to a high point of efficiency for countries so thinly peopled as they, in common with all pastoral countries, must be. At the close of 1877 the seven members of the Australasian settlements had no less than 4,699 miles of railway and 36,965 miles of electric telegraph, either open or in course of construction. Of the open or partially completed railways of Australasia, New Zealand possessed in the year in question 1,173 miles; Victoria, 1,143 miles; New South Wales, 860 miles; South Australia, 732 miles; Queensland, 525 miles; and Western Australia 93 miles. As regards telegraphs, New South Wales held the foremost place, possessing at the date of the return 9,763 miles of open or partially completed line, New Zealand ranking second with 7,530 miles, and Victoria third with 5,200 miles. A practical proof of the high position which our sister colonies are held by parties both able and careful in forming judgments, is furnished by the fact that New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia have now a good mass of 4 per cent. bonds in circulation. They have not yet worked their way in a position in which they can raise capital at 4 per cent. at par; but the last loan attempted by Victoria, that of £3,000,000 at 4 1/2 per cent. was readily placed on the London market at 297 1/2 s. 8d per cent., after making every allowance for accrued interest, being almost as good a bargain as the Great Republic itself could make.

The Ottawa "Herald," an independent paper, says:—"If we examine the situation calmly, putting away from our minds all thoughts of partizanship, we will find that, while the National Policy has not immediately created a revolution in the times, it has undoubtedly restored much of the confidence in the recuperative power of the country which has been lost by the refusal of the late Ministry to make any legislative effort for the amelioration of commerce. Its effect has been, on the whole, salutary, and the only thing that is now required to increase its beneficial influence is conviction of its stability. This can only be established in time, and, as the will of the majority of the people has been expressed in its favour, they will be slow to condemn their own judgment without the most ample assurance that they were mistaken."

The Peruvian-Chilian naval battles have led to a vigorous discussion in England as to the merits of ironclads of enormous tonnage and power such as are now being built for the British fleet. Hobart Pasha, Admiral of the Turkish fleet, but without an English officer, argues in favour of small, heavily-armed, fast vessels, that can out-maneuvre an ironclad, meanwhile hitting it at every vulnerable point. Of course a small vessel will be sunk occasionally; but it is held that for general service they will prove most effect. Naval authorities have abandoned the idea of war vessels bombarding masked batteries. Considerable attention is being given by the Admiralty authorities to the question of preparing a general scheme under which the Government would, in case of war, be enabled promptly to secure all suitable ocean steamers and fit them as armed cruisers.

A storekeeper gets a local notice from the St. Johns, Que., News, thus: "Remember—buys and sells for cash. He neither pays interest nor does he incur bad debts. His expenses are light his profits small and his sales extraordinarily large." On which the Monetary Times remarks:—"There is a whole sermon to retail merchants in this small paragraph: Cash purchases, cash sales, light expenses, no carrying interest all good points. If his sales merchant and turn over frequent, this program has an almost perfect business program and is on the road to prosperity."

1879. 1879. LONDON HOUSE
SUMMER TRADE.

GO TO Perkins AND Sterns' STANDARD DRY GOODS STORE

to replenish your Stock of
Table Linens,
Napkins,
Towels,
Towelings,
Counterpanes,
Bed Tickings,
Sheetings,
—AND—
COTTON GOODS
OF EVERY DIScription.

Special attention is solicited to our Stock of
DRESS GOODS!
BEAUTIFUL FABRICS IN
Elegant Designs & Low Prices.

BARGAINS IN
Black Silks & Cashmeres.
TRIMMINGS,
OF ALL KINDS.
Fringes, Buttons, Velvets.

ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF
LACES, FRILLINGS, TIES, &c.
We are head-quarters for
Gloves & Hosiery,
and have some very choice
Goods in addition to
the most popular
makes & prices.

ENGLISH,
American, & Canadian Corsets
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Carpets & Oil Cloths,
RUGS & MATS.
New Goods by every Steamer.

GIVE US A CALL.
Perkins & Sterns.
Ch'town, June 24, 1879.

LONDON HOUSE
JUNE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

A Lot of Boys' Linen Suits,
AT \$1.00.

A Lot of Boys' Tweed Suits,
AT \$2.00.

Both the above lots are very much UNDER VALUE.

A FRESH LOT OF
Mens' Colored Shirts,
WITH COLLARS, at very low prices.

Cheap Lines of Hosiery,
Ladies' Men's and Children's.

SPLENDID VALUE
—IN—
BLACK & COLORED

LUSTRES
BLACK & COLORED

CASHMERES
Persians,
Berges,
Grenadines!

Cheap Striped, Checked and Plain
DRESS LINENS.

A Large Stock and Good Variety of
Patterns of
CARPETS,
FLOOR-CLOTHS,
CURTAINS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

TERMS CASH
Geo. Davies & Co.
Charlottetown, June 6, 1879.

J. B. MacDonald

HAS JUST RECEIVED
3 Cases Gents' American Felt Hats,
1 CASE GENTS' STRAW & CHIP HATS,
30 Dozen Gents' White & Coloured Shirts,
50 DOZ. GENTS' LINEN COLLARS (New Styles)
2 Cases Gents' Paper Collars,
25 DOZ. GENTS' MERINO & COTTON HOSE,
2 CASES NEW PRINTS.
2 CASES NEW WHITE COTTONS,
50 Dozen Women's & Children's Cotton & Merino Hose,
WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
J. B. MACDONALD.
Queen Street, Charlottetown, June 26, 1879—her

PIC-NICS
—SUPPLIED AT THE—
"CITY STEAM BAKERY"
—WITH ALL KINDS OF—
Crackers,
Biscuits,
Confectionery, &c.
Committees would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
J. QUIRK.
Prince St.
June 21—3w ne

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.

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, \$1.40 per ton; Round, \$2.
For orders, apply to
G. W. DEBLOIS,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.
OFFICE: No. 35 Water street.
Ch'town, June 23, 1879—pat h sp sj kea 2m

MAGLEAN & MARTIN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
A. A. McLEAN. B. C. MARTIN.
June 18, 1879.—ex 2aw

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.
LOST—Yesterday, a PURSE containing a bunch of Keys and a Knife, of value to the owner. The finder will oblige by leaving it at the EXAMINER OFFICE.

TO BE LET—For a term of years, and possession given immediately, that well-known DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP and PREMISES at present occupied by Mrs. BURRIS, on Great George street. Apply on the premises. [je30 mon wed & sat]

FOR SALE—Valuable Residence, centrally located; 17 rooms, besides pantries, etc., with water tank, etc., and large Coach House, Stable, and large Yard room. Apply at this office. je24-codttf

MONEY WANTED—Provided rate of interest low. Good security guaranteed. Apply at this office. je24-codttf

WANTED—A man with a good outfit to Peddle TINWARE. Apply to G. E. MILLNER, Upper Queen Street. [may 22]

Shop to Let—One of the best Business Stands in the city, in Newson's Building, opposite Post Office; lately in the occupation of Robert Brown. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN NEWSON. 12 tf

NOTICE.
I BEG to inform the TRADE of Charlottetown, and Prince Edward Island generally, that Messrs. ROBERTSON, LINTON & Co., Montreal, have appointed me their Agent for the Island for the sale of **Canadian Cottons, Tweeds and Woollens, and Imported Dry Goods.** Samples of these manufactures will be on hand in good time for Fall orders, and will be in charge of Mr. Ben. Davies, jr., who will, after 16th June, be associated with me in business. Any orders entrusted to Mr. Davies will receive the most careful attention.
I hope to be on the Island early in July with full lines of samples from the various houses whom I represent.
JOHN H. CATHRAE.
—AGENT FOR—
Messrs. Reinach's, Nephew & Co., London.
" Robertson, Linton & Co., Montreal.
" L. Guedinger, Son & Co., " "
The North American Rubber Co., Quebec.
June 16, 1879—3taw

TENDERS.
SEPARATE TENDERS will be received by this Department, at Ottawa, up to **17th July next,** for the Construction and Erection of a **FRONT RANGE LIGHTHOUSE TOWER** AT NEW LONDON, AND OF **Two Masts for Range Lights** at Covehead, both in Queen's County, P. E. I.
Plans and Specifications can be seen, and Forms of Tender procured by intending Contractors at this Department, here, and at the Agency of the Department of Marine, Charlottetown. Those for the New London Tower can also be seen at the Office of the Collector of Customs, New London; and for Covehead at the Post Office, Covehead.
Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and to be marked on the outside, "Tender for New London Range Light," or "for Covehead Lights," as the case may be.
WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine.
Department of Marine,
Ottawa, 13th June, 1879. } june25 2aw

Tenders for Steel Rails.
TENDERS addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals will be received at the Canadian Emigration Office, 31 Queen Victoria Street, E. C. London, England, until **JULY 15th, next,** for Steel Rails and Fastenings, to be delivered at MONTREAL, as follows:—
5,000 tons by October 1st, 1879.
5,000 tons by June 1st, 1880.
5,000 tons by October 1st, 1880.
Specifications, Conditions, Forms of Tender, and all other information will be furnished on application at this office, or at the Canadian Emigration Office, 31 Queen Victoria Street, E. C., London, England.
By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa 13th June, 1879. } je 23
June 19, 1879.—3i

PACIFIC RAILWAY TENDERS.
TENDERS for the construction of about one hundred miles of Railway, West of Red River, in the Province of Manitoba, will be received by the undersigned until noon on **FRIDAY, 1st August next.**
The Railway will commence at Winnipeg, and run North westerly to connect with the main line in the neighborhood of the 4th base line, and thence Westerly between Prairie la Portage and Lake Manitoba.
Tenders must be on the printed form, which, with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Offices, in Ottawa and Winnipeg.
F. BRAUN,
Secretary,
Department of Railways and Canals, } je 23
OTTAWA, 16th June, 1879. } 2aw