

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 8. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1880. NO. 1

## SIGN OF THE STOVE.

ISLAND CROWN,  
ALDERMAN RANGE,  
FARMERS' COOK,  
MAGICIAN COOK.



STANDARD FRANKLIN,  
WOODBINE PARLOR,  
ADVANCE PARLOR,  
WAVERLY PARLOR.

WESTMINSTER BASE BURNER.

(Call and Examine.)

Steel Pipe (Riveted) SIX Cents per lb. Russia Iron Pipe. TWENTY Cents per lb. Cook and Parlor Stoves, for Wood. Shop Stoves, for Coal. Extra Boilers, Pots, Kettles and Spiders.

STOVES FITTED UP BY COMPETENT WORKMEN. CHARGES MODERATE.

SIMON W. CRABBE,

Sign of the Stove, Walker's Corner

Charlottetown, Oct. 21, 1880—12 in eod

## PERKINS & STERNS

ARE NOW SHOWING A SUPERIOR STOCK OF

### New Millinery and Millinery Materials!

DIRECT FROM BEST LONDON HOUSES.

PLUSH, FREIZE, VELVET, FUR AND STRAW HATS,

IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.

Silks and Satins, in Pompadour, Brocade and Plain Colors.

Velvets and Velveteens, in Plain Colors, Pompadour and Embossed.

New Laces, Ribbons, &c.,

Flowers and Feathers,

Hat and Bonnet Ornaments.

A FULL STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

UNSURPASSED IN VALUE AND VARIETY.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, October 4, 1880.

### EYE, EAR AND THROAT.

DR. J. R. McLEAN,

Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, formerly Assistant Surgeon to the 8th and Locust Street Eye and Ear Infirmary, Philadelphia, confines his practice exclusively to diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

Office at St. Lawrence Hotel, Pictou, N. S. Oct. 14, 1880.

### MRS. W. W. IRVING

IS now forming her AUTUMN and WINTER CLASSES in DRAWING and PAINTING, in all their different branches, from Model, Life, &c.

Intending pupils will kindly send in their names as soon as convenient.

Terms, &c., made known on application at her Studio, City Hotel, opposite R. C. Cathedral.

Ch'town, Sept. 11, '80—2aw tf

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.  
BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

### 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—

### THE NEW CANADIAN BEVERAGE!

KAOKA,

The Only Satisfactory Substitute for Tea and Coffee. Highly Recommended for Regular Use at Ordinary Meals.

THE VERY BEST ARTICLE FOR DIETARY USE EVER DISCOVERED.

THE injurious effects which the continuous use of tea and coffee have on the human system are well known. The most eminent physicians advise the patients to abstain from using either. Owing to the taste for these beverage which has been universally acquired, it has been found necessary to find a substitute. Various substitutes have been tried, but KAOKA is the only one ever discovered which has been found to perfectly answer the purpose. Unlike Tea and Coffee, it contains neither Theine nor Caffeine, nor any other poisonous principle whatever which can even by long use, prove hurtful to the weakest constitutions. It is especially recommended for sick persons and children. Families using white bread habitually should adopt KAOKA as their regular drink at meals. They will then have supplied to them the elements which, when taken into the system, go to form bones, nails, teeth, sinews and brains, and which have been separated from the fine flour of which the white bread is made. Thousands of persons who have been afflicted with Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, &c., have been restored to perfect health by eschewing tea and coffee altogether, and drinking with their meals nothing but KAOKA. It contains no "chemicals." The elements from which it is made are wheat and sugar, nothing more.

For sale in pound and half-pound packets at the "Crown Grocery," South Side Queen Square.

ROBERTSON & CAMERON.

Charlottetown, October 1, 1880—30 ins eod

### Flour & Herring. Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

JUST RECEIVED per Schooners, a choice lot of large fat Herring, in barrels and half-barrels; and daily expected, a choice lot of Labrador Herring.

—ALSO—

A large supply of Superior Extra Flour, direct from the mills—Galt, Ont. All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

HORNE, PIERCE & CO.

No. 155, Upper Queen St.

Nov. 13, '80—2w 2aw

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS

THE Partnership heretofore existing between FRANCIS S. LONGWORTH and ROBERT SHAW, doing business in Charlottetown under the style and firm of

LONGWORTH & SHAW,

as Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated this 30th day of October, A. D. 1880.

F. S. LONGWORTH, ROBERT SHAW.

Ch'town, Nov. 1, '80—tf

BUY the DAILY EXAMINER for the latest news—local and telegraphic.

### The Canada Pacific Railway.

MR. BRIDGES ENDORSES IMPORTANT POINTS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

At a banquet in honor of Sir Charles Tupper at Portage La Prairie, Mr. Bridges, lately Manager of the Government Railways, said:—

"In regard to the question of the route of the Canada Pacific Railway, having given the matter considerable attention he had no doubt whatever that the change of the line to the south of Lake Manitoba was undoubtedly the correct policy to adopt, and the Government had acted correctly in coming to that decision. He had never doubted that the true principle in locating the railway was to run it through that portion of the country which was the most fit for settlement, and where the largest population could be profitably maintained. He believed that the change to the south of Lake Manitoba had fulfilled this principle. He considered on the same general principle that the change of the line so as to pass through Portage la Prairie was correct, and that the Government and the Minister of Railways had acted wisely and in the public interests in making this change. He was of opinion that it was most important that the through trans-continental line should at the same time be a line which would draw to it the largest amount of local traffic, which would prove the foundation of its ultimate success. Looking to the nature of the soil of this country, and the impossibility of making wagon roads, such as existed in the older provinces, he believed that the main line should be considered as an arterial line, acting as the backbone of the railway system, and that from it should radiate a species of gridiron lines, cheaply constructed, to draw the traffic of as large areas of country as possible to the main artery. No attempt should be made to make these lines costly—they should be constructed as cheaply as possible, on the same principle as the Americans had built their railways to open up their western territories, and they could be afterwards strengthened and improved as the necessities of the traffic might demand. He believed, as had been very properly said by the Minister of Railways, that the main railway should be brought into connexion wherever possible with the navigable rivers of the country, so that the latter might be brought into use to aid in the settlement of and development of the North West, and he would take this opportunity of pointing out to the Minister the importance of improving the navigation of some of the great rivers such as the Assiniboine and two branches of the great Saskatchewan. He believed that very great improvements could be made in the carrying capacity of those rivers, and that the expense of doing so would not be very large. He did not think after the important statements which had been made by the Minister of Railways that any long speech by anyone else should be inflicted on this assembly, but he should like to make one further observation which he thought was of the gravest possible importance. He referred to the question of the rates of freight to be charged for the carriage of the productions of the country. It must not be forgotten that the wheat fields of our North-West were further from the sea board and the markets of the world than the other producing portions of this continent, and that it would be impossible to carry successfully on the competition which existed between us and our neighbors to the south, if rates of transportation were not put at reasonable and moderate figures. He felt sure that this very important question had not been lost sight of by the Minister of the Government, but he could not too strongly press it upon their attention as one of the most vital importance."

### Terrible Disaster.

THIRTY PERSONS DROWNED IN A SCHOONER.

A despatch received in Baltimore on the 18th inst., states that the schooner "Abraham Lincoln," from Monrovia to Cape Palmas, Africa, capsized and only four out of 34 lives were saved. They floated several days in an open canoe and were then picked up by a steamer and landed at Cape Palmas. Among the passengers were: James B. McGill and Hon. Geo. S. Wood, ex-Representative for the County of Maryland, Liberia, and other prominent Liberians. The vessels was loaded with provisions and carried \$5,000 in money belonging to the Liberian Government.

GENERAL SHERMAN, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, recommends that the effective strength of the standing army of the United States be increased to twenty-five thousand men. That is now the nominal strength, but deducting the number detailed as clerks, detached services, sick, &c., the actual working number does not exceed twenty thousand men. There are eleven general officers, five hundred and fifty-five officers and twelve hundred and eighty-six men of the staff, and the combatant force is composed of ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery and twenty-five of infantry. General Sherman says that "under the proviso 'limit' 25,000 enlisted men, the companies are too small for proper discipline or economical service, and I am convinced that the proposed increase of enlisted men will double the efficiency of the army, and hardly be felt in the annual expenditures." Twenty-five thousand men is certainly not a large standing army for a country of the extent and population of the United States, especially with Indian troubles almost constantly cropping up, but it is abundantly strong for a nation devoted to the arts of peace, and whose relations with other powers cannot easily be disturbed.

### European News.

Violent shocks of earthquake continue to visit Hungary.

A despatch from Cendahar says all is peace and order at Cabul.

Mr. Parnell is going to the south of France for the benefit of his health.

The French beet crop is said to be one of the worst known as regards quality.

Gales and floods are reported in the Midland counties and on the west coast of England.

It is rumored that Lord Derby is shortly to be offered a position in Mr. Gladstone's Administration.

Reports on the French beet crop class it among the worst as regards quality. Advices from Germany and a part of Austria are better.

The election of members of the new Great Council in Switzerland has resulted in a triumph for the anti-Catholics and extreme radicals.

Two more violent shocks of earthquake occurred at Agram, in Austria, at midnight on Monday, causing a panic, and the flight of the inhabitants is thus renewed.

The Standard's correspondent at Berlin says:—"In the Prussian Parliament yesterday Herr Richter violently attacked the Budget on account of the increase of taxation it proposes."

A despatch to the Standard from Teheran says Sheikh Abdullah is surrounded near Urumiah. The Persians have captured the town of So-Uj-Bolak, the Kurds losing 200 killed and 180 prisoners.

The Standard's correspondent at Madrid reports that the police have seized the presses and arrested the printers of a revolutionary paper there. General Ripoll, a revolutionary officer, has also been arrested.

A despatch from Sutormann says that Dervisch Pacha has ordered the Albanian chiefs to surrender Dulcigno, threatening to use force if they fail to obey. The Albanian Popular Assembly have asked Dervisch Pacha to grant them a month's time in which to reply.

A despatch from Berlin to the Times says:—"A meeting of citizens of Bremen rejected a motion for the formation by a committee of the conditions under which they would consent to the incorporation of Bremen in the Zollverein and resolved that it was inopportune at present to surrender their free harbor privileges. The correspondent says this will not avert their inevitable fate."

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says:—"The meeting of the Austro-German constitutionalists here on Sunday last was an imposing demonstration. Nothing can shake the fact that the liberal German party in the Reichsrath has quite nine-tenths of the well-to-do, educated Germans of Austria behind it in any struggle against federalist attempts."

A despatch from Agram, dated the 12th inst., says:—"The earthquake continued last night, and there were fresh shocks this morning, afternoon and evening. There has been further devastation. Half the town has been destroyed, and half of the inhabitants are rendered homeless. Many people have left the town, while the poorer classes are encamped in sheds. Panic prevails, but the authorities work unceasingly to relieve the distress. The government has sent military engineers and workmen to assist in the measures of relief. Two mud volcanoes have formed near Agram and are in full eruption. Several hot springs have risen."

A Madrid correspondent has telegraphed that the Co-operation Trade Association held a meeting yesterday in the Opera House in favor of reform in the tariff system, not only in Spain, but in her colonies, to promote the development of her trade with England and South America, and to preserve her West Indian colonies by the only policy that can develop the prosperity of Cuba and free her from the condition of a monopoly market for Spanish imports to which she has been reduced. Four thousand persons were present at the meeting, and several democratic and liberal deputies made speeches. Other meetings will be held this winter. Reform in the tariff will be advocated in the Cortes next session by the Spanish opposition.

The old project of a ship canal between the St. Lawrence Lakes and the Mississippi River is about to be revived and, if possible, pushed to completion at a probable cost of \$15,000,000.

A DESPATCH to the St. John Telegraph says:—"It is not probable that there will be any opposition to Mr. Caron or Mr. Mousseau. In North Oxford it is likely that several Liberals will run as the majority of the electors are overwhelmingly of that creed."

Agitation is going on in Spain for a reform of the tariff system.

FROM HARRY HILL, THE CHAMPION WRESTLER, No. 26 EAST HOUSTON STREET, N. Y.—I know of no remedy that will so quickly remove the discolorations of the skin resulting from injuries, soreness and pains of the joints, muscles and bones, the result of violent and continued exercise, as Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. I have used it myself and have seen it used by other, and recommend its use to all athletes. Giles' Pills cure Biliousness. Sold by W. R. Watson. Send for pamphlet. Dr. GILES, 120 West Broadway, N. Y. Trial size 25 cents.