

THE EXAMINER.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER

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OFFICE:
KINGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager, Office Sup't

Great Summer Resort

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
LORNE HOTEL.

THIS New and Commodious House, situated 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.

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Insurance effected on CARGOES and FREIGHTS, covering \$15,000 and upwards on first-class risks.

Certificates issued payable in London at the office of MORTON ROSE & Co., Bankers, or in New York.

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FENTON T. NEWBERY,
Agent for P. E. Island.
May 11, 1880.

A Fact Worth Knowing!

HOW OFTEN do we hear men say, "I never can get clothes to fit." The reason is obvious. Few Tailors understand how to cut the garment to afford the evolutions of the body. Come to the right place and get suited. Mothers, bring your boys; wives, send your husbands.

Cutting promptly executed. Good fits guaranteed.

Equalled by few, excelled by none.
Charges Moderate. Terms Cash.

THOMAS SMITH,
Upper St. George Street,
Ch'town, June 1, 1880.

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. Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island
June, 1877—

Emigrants, Attention.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR
Manitoba, Colorado, and
the West,

IS VIA THE
In colonial and Grand Trunk Railway.

QUICKER TIME, SHORTER DISTANCE
and FARES always LOWER from Prince
Edward Island than by any other route.

For TICKETS and all information about
Luggage, Freight, &c., apply to

F. W. HALES,
Agent Grand Trunk Railway,
Charlottetown, April 17, 1880—3m wky

For Sale or to Let.

THAT Freehold Property, with a front of eighty feet on Pownall Street and eighty-four feet on Sydney Street, the House containing 16 large rooms and two Kitchens. Can be turned into one Dwelling by unlocking a door. Apply on the premises to

MRS. BOSWALL.
April 26, 1880—tf

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,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
June 21, 1880.

Encourage Home Manufactories.

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

GO TO
"THE CITY STEAM BAKERY,"
PRINCE STREET.

MIXED CRACKERS,
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,
PROPRIETOR

June 14, 1880.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

THIS Large New House, beautifully situated on the highest land, adjacent to the City, is now open for the reception of guests. This House has the advantages of freedom from dust and heat of a country residence, and is only 20 minutes walk from the Post Office. A neat Cab will run in connection with this House, connecting with Cars and Steamers. Guests will be driven to and from the House free of charge. Cab will run at regular intervals each day. TERMS MODERATE.

HENRY COOMBS,
PROPRIETOR
Charlottetown, May 22, 1880—pat tf

NEW OILCLOTHS!

W. A. WEEKS & CO'S.

BEAUTIFUL NEW PATTERNS.
3 FEET WIDE,
4 1/2 " " "
6 " " "
9 " " "
12 " " "

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
Queen Street
Charlottetown, May 18, 1880—tu th sat

CANADA CORDAGE FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
JOHN A. CONVERSE, MONTREAL.
MANUFACTURER OF CORDAGE of Every Description, including all sizes Manila Rope, Tanned Manila Hawers, Lobster Marlin, Tanned Hemp Rope, Houseline, Hambroline, &c., &c., equal in quality to the best American. Prices on application.
Jan. 7, 1880.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

By An Observer.

ENGLAND AND EUROPE.

A POINT which the Conservatives are trying to make against the Gladstone Administration is scarcely a fair one. It is said that this Administration, after clamouring loudly against every act of their predecessors, are now in all places—in Afghanistan, in South Africa, in Europe—running on the same lines. But it will be a fatal day when every in-coming Government, instead of taking up affairs where they were left and making the best of them, will think it necessary to reverse all that its opponents have done. When a party leader fails to prevent a certain act, he by no means pledges himself to reverse it on the first opportunity. He may say, with perfect consistency: "I would have prevented this if I could; but now that it has been done, I must make the best of a bad bargain." Even in the matter of the recall of Sir Bartle Frere, something may be said for the position the Government take. True, they tacitly confess that they must have talked a great deal of nonsense, and of violent nonsense, during the campaign. But the hustings is not the place from which to hear the words of sober wisdom; and better there should be some inconsistencies between pre-election speeches and post-election acts, than that the honorable tradition of British Statesmanship should be violated, which stands by a public servant as long as possible, and shields him from all that vindictive partizanship would do.

The Conference at Berlin of the signatories to the Treaty, which met on the 16th of the month, may result in the settlement of the Greek Frontier, and possibly put an end to the embroglio between the Albanians and Montenegrins. But these are matters of infinitely small importance, compared with the reforms promised in the Turkish Government generally, and in Asia Minor in particular; and that these reforms are simply impossible is an opinion more and more prevailing. The Sultan has received M. Goschen very affably, and has not failed to make most profuse promises of amendment, even going so far as to dismiss some of his ministers and appoint new ones. Indeed, Lord Granville's instructions were so plain spoken, and conveyed so unmistakably a diplomatic threat that, no doubt, something had to be done. Had they been issued by Lord Salisbury to Sir H. H. Layard, we should have had them paraded in all the Liberal papers as Jingoism of the worst type. But it is marvellous how our opinions vary about the same act done by a friend or an opponent.

It does not say much for the common sense, tact and (notwithstanding the large number of Liberals) liberality of the British Parliament, that it has allowed Mr. Bradlaugh to succeed in getting himself made a martyr. At first the member elect for Northampton professed conscientious scruples against taking an oath; but finding that this would cause himself some inconvenience, he announced himself ready to pocket his scruples and to swear in the name of a God in whom he did not believe, to be faithful to a Queen to whom he did not profess himself loyal. However, that was a matter for himself to decide. Had he been allowed to make this exhibition of himself and his principles, he would have done more to discredit those principles and bring himself into contempt than his most violent opponent can do for him. But he has the game now pretty much in his own hands. The oftener he is committed to prison, the stronger he will become. That he will win in the long run there is little doubt. But it is also pretty certain that his election has proved a God-send to the Opposition—he has already done a good deal to discredit the Government majority. It is never safe to draw conclusions from the brief and imperfect notices the telegraph sends. Fuller accounts often give quite a different appearance to matters. But the fact seems certain that the Leader of the Opposition has guided the whole House in its action in the Bradlaugh matter, right in the teeth of the Ministry. On the last occasion Mr. Gladstone refused to do anything, as he "had not consulted his colleagues," and it was left to Sir Stafford Northcote to move for Bradlaugh's release. Some of the papers speak of Gladstone having seconded Northcote's motion for the committal shortly before. If this were the case, there has

been a most extraordinary reversal of the usual positions of the Leaders of the Government and Opposition.

Finance has always been Mr. Gladstone's strong point; and even his little supplementary budget was not without its surprise in the abolition of the malt tax. This tax is one of those things that an outsider can't well understand. Somehow or the other the "Malt Tax" is supposed to embody one of the deep constitutional principles separating the two parties. As it is now abolished, it is to be hoped we shall hear nothing more about it, and be spared the humiliation of constantly reading about one of those things which, "of course, everyone understands," while one is secretly, though painfully, conscious that he does not and cannot understand it.

Sir Wilfred Lawson has succeeded in getting his local option bill through the Commons, and it is thought that there is a fair chance of its passing the Lords. The bill is of the same kind as the Canada Temperance Act. That this should pass the British House of Commons shows a wonderful growth of temperance principles.

UNITED STATES.

One not well up in the mysteries of Conventions, Delegations, etc., might be excused if he supposed that a few days ago Garfield had been elected President of the United States. He would, however, be embarrassed at finding Hancock also elected a few days afterwards. The preliminary choice of candidates is as much a trial of strength of parties within the party as the final election is between the parties themselves. Surely this is party government run mad. The nominations made are, most probably, favorable to the Democrats. Grant and Tilden were the two men either of whom would, if nominated, have split his party. All anti-third term Republicans would have gone against Grant. Tammany would have opposed Tilden. Between Grant and Tilden there would probably have been a close run, though either of them would most likely have been beaten by any other candidate from the opposite side. Grant having failed, it became necessary for Tilden to be withdrawn. With his usual astuteness "Uncle Sammy," as his friends affectionately call him, saw not only this, but saw also that the best way would be to make the withdrawal his own act, and, in a most able and clever letter, which must prove a strong campaign document, declined the nomination. The advantage the Democrats have gained by this strategy is that they have been able to put in the field one of their strong men, without causing the soreness of defeating a strong body of delegates. The Republicans have had to put up a "dark" man, as their strong men would not yield. Hancock is a soldier whose record is a good one. If the South will accept him, and it is said that the old Confederate soldiers are in his favor, his success is very probable. Garfield is evidently taken as being the "least dividing man." He is scarcely as prominent a man as was Hayes, who, by the way, has proved himself not much more than an irreproachable and amiable nonentity. So probably there will not be much enthusiasm for another man of that stamp. But the party in power has a tremendous and increasing advantage. Tilden reckons that unless the opposition, at the beginning of the campaign, have a two-thirds majority they will never carry an election; and a very practical proof of this is given by the long term that a party, once in, is able to hold. The Republicans have been in power for over twenty years. The Democrats had a long innings before them. It is ominous that at the last change there was a rebellion; and when four years ago, there was very nearly a change, there was as nearly another rebellion. How bitter the feeling between the North and South still is may be judged from the following remark made at the Republican Convention by a delegate who was opposing a motion in favor of Civil Service Reform. Mr. Cessna said "that he was not in favor of any civil service reform which would prevent turning out of the Departments at Washington, the rebel brigadiers who are entrenched there like rats in their holes, and thus make place for one-legged and one-armed Union soldiers who are entitled to them." This was said in June 1880.

The Republican platform has eight planks. 1st. Preservation of the Union and maintenance of the public credit unimpaired. 2nd. The National Government superior to the various States. 3rd. Trims between state rights and national