

THE EXAMINER.

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1880.
BRITISH
WAREHOUSE,
QUEEN SQUARE.

THE Subscribers have received by S. S. Prince Edward, Caspian, Hotel Blanche, and other vessels,
The Largest Stock of
DRY GOODS
—AND—
GROCERIES
Ever Offered by them to the Public.

MILLINERY, trimmed and untrimmed, with the newest materials for trimming Ladies' Sacques, Dolmans and Eiders.
Dress Goods of every description, with Pompadour and other trimming to match.
Black and Colored Silks, Silk Velvets and Velvetines, in every shade.
Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Ties, Laces and Frillings, Fur Muffs, Boas, Woolen Squares and Clouds, Ladies' Underclothing, &c., &c.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
TWEEDS AND CLOTHS.
A choice lot of TEA, in chests and half-chests. All of which will be disposed of at the very lowest cash prices.
W. & A. BROWN & CO.
Nov. 5, 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—

INCORPORATED A. D. 1864.
CITIZENS'
Insurance Company,
OF CANADA.
CAPITAL, . . . \$2,000,000.
\$112,000 deposited with Dominion Government.
President—SIR HUGH ALLAN.
Vice-President—HENRY LYMAN.
GERALD E. HART, General Manager.
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, GUARANTEE.
RISKS taken at Moderate Rates, and Losses paid promptly.
HEAD OFFICE—179 St. James Street Montreal.
M. A. CAMERON.
sept4—3m 2aw General Agent for P. E.

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 ken tf ood

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

OWEN CONNOLLY & CO.
ARE NOW SHOWING A
Complete Stock of Seasonable
DRY GOODS!
GREAT BARGAINS IN
Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Wincies, Grey and White Cottons, &c., &c.
Tweeds, Pilot, Beaver, Diagonal, President and Ulster Cloths,
VERY CHEAP!
READYMADE CLOTHING!
In Ulsters, Overcoats, Reefers, Pants, Vests, &c., at Very Low Prices.
It will pay Cash Buyers to call and examine our Goods and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ROBERT ORR'S OLD STAND.
Charlottetown, Nov. 16, 1880.

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS!
Sheetings, Table Linens, Towels, Tickings, Oilcloths, Carpets, Flannels, Blankets, &c.
WOOLEN GOODS!
Overcoats, Storm Coats, Jackets, Ladies' Ulsters, Mantles, Shawls, &c.
Cash Buyers will find our Goods Cheap. Call and see them.
W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
Nov. 5, 1880—tu th sat
Sign of the Lion.

72 QUEEN STREET.
Fall and Winter Opening
READYMADE CLOTHING
GRAND DISPLAY.
We are now selling out our immense Stock at prices that must suit all.
MEN'S WOOL PANTS.....\$1 85 up.
MEN'S WOOL PANTS AND VESTS..... 3 00 up.
MEN'S D. B. REEFERS..... 4 25 up.
MEN'S D. B. OVERCOATS..... 4 75 up.
A SPLENDID VARIETY OF ULSTERS
Also, a varied assortment of Gents' Underclothing, Cardigan Jackets, Mufflers, and all kinds of Wool Goods kept in a Gents' first-class Furnishing Establishment.
Our stock of Wool and Fur Felt Hats, White and Fancy Shirts are taking the lead.
A fine show of Linen and Paper Collars, Cuffs, Silk Scarfs, Ties, Braces, Kid and Cloth Gloves, Buckskin, and all other kinds to suit.
OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION.
Please remember the place, and give us a call.
BRUCE & MCKENZIE,
Nov. 2, '80—tu th sat
Next door to Geo. E. Full's, 72 Queen Street.

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
BARRELS BAIT AND SALT,
QUEEN'S WHARF.
500 BAGS SALT,
200 Barrels Herring and Mackerel BAIT.
300 MACKEREL BARRELS.
100 barrels FAT HERRING.
50 half-barrels
100 Quintals CODFISH and HAKE.
Just Landed—a choice lot New Labrador Herring.
aug17
D. SMALL.

FARMERS ATTENTION!
Wool, Wool Skins, Hides and Calf Skins.
FARMERS having HIDES of any description, Wool or Wool Skins to dispose of, will find
A READY MARKET
AT THE
Spring Park Wool and Hide Depot.
CYRUS F. STACKPOLE.
Oct. 30, 1880—tf

WAGSTAFF'S HOTEL, Pownall Street, continues to receive transient and permanent Boarders.
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Word-Hunting—III.
THE SAXON AND NORMAN STRUGGLE.
In this paper it may be of interest to trace rapidly the struggle between our Saxon and the Norman French language. In the memorable year 1066, the clanging of Norman trumpets was heard by the Saxons. The out-witted Saxons, quitting their entrenchments, fight with fury, and end by being slaughtered. Norman adroitness proved stronger than Saxon hard-headedness, and the people are lead under the yoke. Nor is it the people only; thenceforth Norman French is to be the court language, and if possible the Saxon tongue must be exterminated. Our Saxon man was an obstinate, hard-headed fellow, in language obscure and brief; the Norman could not restrain the volubility of his own tongue. Here then was difference enough, but the silent man proved the stronger in the end, showing as much power in his tacit obstinacy as in his raging warriorship. The court of the king, the fortresses of the nobles, the palaces of the bishops, the houses of the wealthy, were French Saxon, within a century after the Conquest, is heard no more except in the mouths of the degraded franklins, peasants, the PEOPLE. But a century of oppression has been sufficient discipline for this people; the reign of the third Henry finds the burghesses taking their seats in Parliament with the nobles, and also Saxon words settling down side by side with the Norman. Again, the laborious courageous body, which supply a nation's energy, had found that the clergy and the church, were not as they ought to be; writings on this subject formed naturally a great power in fixing the Saxon language on the nation. Men complained in their own language, that the best livings were given, by the Pope to non-resident Italians; that during Henry III's reign nearly a hundred murders had been committed by priests then alive; that about half the soil was in the hands of the clergy, that the taxes paid to the Church, were five times greater than the taxes paid to the Crown; Abbots travelled about in regal splendour, and we learn from the works of the age, that the ecclesiastical wealth served to keep the higher clergy in idleness and luxury. The ballad "Robin Hood" orders the folk to spare yeoman labourers, etc., but never to let the abbots or bishops escape. In "Piers Ploughman" we read;
And now is Religion a rider—a roamer about
A leader of love-day—and a land beggar
A prickler on a palfrey—from manor to manor.
Then the voice of Wycliffe is heard saying in the Saxon tongue 'Cristen men and wynnmen olde and younge, shuldun studie fast in the New Testament,' and by translating it into the people's tongue, he gave the opportunity to read it. From that time French received its death blow. Chaucer springs up and lo! Saxon has once again become in real earnest, the people's tongue.
The French element was never popular, and consequently, soon died out. Perhaps your readers will pardon me for bringing to their notice the parley between "Wamba" and "Gurth" on this point:—
"And swine is good Saxon, said the Jester; but how call you the sow when she is flayed, and drawn, and quartered, and hung up by the heels like a traitor?"
"Pork," answered the swine herd.
"I am glad every fool knows that too," said Wamba, "and pork, I think, is good Norman French; and so when the brute, lives, and is in charge of a Saxon slave, she goes by the Saxon name; but becomes a Norman, and is called pork, when she is carried to the castle hall to feast among the nobles. What doest you think of this, friend Gurth, ha?"
"It is but too true doctrine, friend Wamba, however it got into thy fool's pate."
In this strain they proceed, but I stop, for I presume your readers are well acquainted with the conversation, which occurs in Scott's "Ivanhoe."
MAIL SELRAHC.

THE SECRETS OF THE PRINTING OFFICE.—The *Singleton Argus*, N. S. W., prints the following as reply to an inquiry as to the author of an article in that paper: "A properly conducted printing office is as much a secret as a Masonic lodge. The printers are not under oath of secrecy, but always feel themselves as truly in honor bound to keep office secrets as though triple-oathed. Any employee in a printing office who willingly disregarded this rule in relation to printing-office secrets would not only be scorned by his brethren of the craft, but would lose his position at once. We make this statement because it sometimes happens that a communication appears in a newspaper under an assumed signature which excites comment, and various parties try to find out who is the author. Let all be saved the trouble of questioning the employees of the printing office. They are 'know-nothings' on such points as these. On such matters they have eyes and ears, but no mouth; and if any fail to observe this rule, let them be put down as dishonorable members of the craft. It is the same in job printing. If anything is to be printed and kept secret, let proper notice be given of the desire for secrecy, and you might as well question the Sphinx as one of the printers."

Clippings From Late Papers.
Cornelius J. Vanderbilt's new house at Hartford, Conn., will be finished in a few weeks. It will cost \$100,000.
The Vatican having come to an understanding with Russia, will proceed to fill the vacant bishoprics in Poland.
In breaking the ground for a Methodist church in St. Louis, one hundred women took part in the ceremony, each tossing some earth into a cart with a polished brass shovel.
The Boston Journal thinks that Mr. Edison is changing from an inventor into a scientific investigator, and that the discipline of the last three years is making him a rational human being.
The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending November 13th were \$230,245, as against \$220,128 the corresponding period last year, an increase in 1880 of \$10,117. The aggregate increase for forty-two weeks is \$1,553,047.
Mr. Archibald Forbes told an Ottawa reporter the other day, that there was one thing which he had noticed during his stay in this country, and that was, all the hotel clocks are either a quarter of an hour too slow, or a quarter of an hour too fast.
It is proposed to convert the Spanish national debt, amounting to over two thousand million dollars, into 3 per cent stock. The stability of the Ministry in a measure depends on the scheme being carried out, as the annual saving of \$15,000,000 in the budget which would be thereby effected, is necessary to avoid increased taxation.
The Quebec poet, Grechette, lately laureated by the French Academy, was banquetted last week in the ancient city by his admirers. The demonstration in honor of the bard was a highly respectable one, though the post prandial gush on the occasion was rather frothy, as perhaps was to be expected.
The Signor Blitz whose death was reported by telegraph recently, was not the great Blitz whose trained canaries, fantastic tricks, ventriloquism and kindness of heart, made him so popular wherever he went, and who was personally so highly esteemed at his home in Philadelphia. The genuine and original Blitz died some years ago.
Buffalo are reported as plentiful in Canadian territories thirty miles east of Fort Walsh, and numerous herds have been observed mowing in a north-westerly direction from Deer River to the South Saskatchewan. This augurs well for the successful solution of the Indian question for another year like this, and the entire Indian population would be thrown on the charity of the Government to prevent their starving.
The capital of the Panama Canal Company will be three hundred million francs, divided into 600,000 shares. The total cost is expected to be six hundred million francs. Dr. Lesseps states that the contractors estimate that the construction of the canal will not cost five hundred million francs. A special American Company will represent the interests of the Company in the United States.
A London paper, in giving an account of the new dress invented for gamekeepers, rural constabulary, &c., says that it will shortly be exhibited and tested at the Horse Guards barracks by Captain Lord Arthur Somerset, and should it stand (as expected) a rifle shot, the Irish landlords will naturally take great interest in the experiment. The apparatus by which the keepers will be able to beat off and recognize their assailants will also be shown.
Immigration to the United States during the last ten years amounted to 2,812,177 persons. Of these 2,036,979 were landed at Northern ports on the Atlantic, 145,819 at Pacific Coast ports, 485,025 at ports on the lakes, and 144,354 at Southern ports. If to these numbers were added land immigrants by way of the Dominion of Canada, it would be found that the immigration for the past ten years has reached at least 3,000,000 persons—a total, it is said, never exceeded in any decennial period.
The engagement of the venerable Bishop of Maryland, Rt. Rev. William Pinckney, to Miss Lucy Hunter, of Washington, formerly of Virginia, is announced. The romance of this prelate's marriage is remarkable. His first wife was a lady twenty years his senior, who made his christening robe when a babe. Her death occurred several years ago. The prospective bride is twenty years his junior. Miss Hunter, the story goes, a few years ago received an offer of marriage from W. W. Corcoran, the wealthy banker, giving as a reason for her refusal that if she accepted him the world would say she married him only for his money.
Mr. Spurgeon, it is related, was on one occasion much annoyed by three young men persisting in wearing their hats in church. He appeared for the time not to notice them, but proceeded to tell his audience of a visit he had paid to a Jewish synagogue. "When I entered," he said, "I took off my hat, but was informed that the great mark of respect was to keep it on. I did so, though I can assure you I felt very strange wearing my hat in a place of worship. And now, as I paid this mark of respect to the synagogue, may I ask those three Jews in the gallery to conform equally to our rules, and kindly uncover their heads?" The young men obeyed.