

THE EXAMINER.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER

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DAVID BETHUNE,
Rochford Square.
Dec. 15, 1879—tf pat

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—

No. 35 Water St.,
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Prince Edward Island Branch
—OF THE—

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.

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

CHIEF OFFICES—Edinburgh, 64 Princess Street; London, 61 Threadneedle Street.
Nine-Tenths of the Profits of the Life Assurance Business are divided every Five Years. The Tables of Rates are moderate.

Fire Insurances effected on nearly every description of Property, at the LOWEST RATES of Premium, corresponding to the nature of the risk.
Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

G. W. DEBLOIS,
General Agent.
Dec. 14.

BRITISH AMERICA
Assurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Capital & Assets, \$1,176,491.45.

INCORPORATED 1833.

Head Office, - Toronto, Ont.

Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at lowest rates.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

HORACE HASZARD, Agent.

Office, South Side Queen Square.
July 10, 1879.

Hewson, McDougall & Seaman

BEG leave to acknowledge thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage extended to them since commencing business, and intimate that they have on hand a large and select stock of material for the manufacture of Sleighs, etc. They have recently received photos of all the latest prize sleighs of the Ottawa Exhibition. Parties requiring new sleighs would do well to call at their factory and examine before ordering elsewhere.

They keep on hand and make to order Top Buggies, Phaetons, the famous Dexter Spring Wagons, and carriages of every description. Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and despatch, and warranted to give satisfaction to those who favor them with a call, at prices to suit the times.

N. B.—Parties having their Sleighs repaired and painted would do well to leave them at once in order to have them in time for the first snow.

Wagons stored at moderate charges. Parties having their wagons repaired and painted in the spring will have them stored free of charge for the winter.
Ch'town, Oct 27th, 1879.

W. W. WELLNER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

81 NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, - - P. E. ISLAND,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD & SILVER

WALTHAM & GENEVA WATCHES,

AMERICAN AND FRENCH

EIGHT & ONE DAY CLOCKS,

GOLD, SILVER,

GOLD-PLATED AND JET JEWELRY,

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,

Fancy Vases, Lustres, and Flower Stands.

The above Stock of Goods only requires inspection to be pronounced the Largest and Best in the City.

Dec. 2, 1879.—d4i w3i

\$30,000.

J. B. Macdonald,
Queen Street,

Has in stock Thirty Thousand Dollars worth of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Clothing,
Boots & Shoes, &c.,

The whole of which must be sold during the Fall and Winter Season.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE

STOCK OF MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

In Ulsters, Overcoats, Jackets, Pants & Vests, Worsted Suits, Liners and Drawers, Cloth and Fur Caps, &c.

Everyone can be suited in Prices, Styles and Quality. Don't fail to visit this Store when purchasing your requirements.
TERMS CASH.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, Nov. 18, 1879.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

As W. & A. BROWN are about making a change in their 'Firm they are now selling their Large Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

At prices that defy competition.

New Mantles,
New Frillings,
New Ulsters,
New Cottons,
New Flannels,

New Cloths,
New Tweeds,
New Dress Goods,
New Clouds,
New Velveteens,

And a large line of Woollen Goods, of every description, all of which they intend to close out within the next five months. This is a bona fide sale. Come one, come all, and see for yourselves.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, October 8, 1879.

MINCE MEAT. COAL COAL.

ALL READY PREPARED, for 20c. per pound, very choice, at

BEER & GOFF'S:
Dec. 17, '79.

ROUND COAL for sale by

F. S. HANFORD.
Ch'town, Dec. 15, 1879—6i

SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 29, 1879.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba has passed the Spanish Senate

The Queen has contributed £500 to the Duchess of Marlborough's Irish relief fund.

The report that a revolution has broken out in Maquegua, Peru, is denied by the Peruvian Minister at London.

On Tuesday afternoon a respectfully-dressed gentleman jumped from the new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls into the river below.

The London "Standard's" correspondent at Lahore reports that a suspicious movement is noticed proceeding from the Afghan-istan frontier. Afghans in small parties are travelling to different parts of India, every train for the interior taking from 20 to 30 Afghans. The authorities are on the alert and will watch the travellers.

Those who are supposed to know, say that Hon. John Beverly Robinson, M.P. for West Toronto, will be the new Governor of Ontario. Mr. MacDonald's term expires in May next. Mr. Robinson, as the representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Ontario, and as a gentleman who has himself won honorable distinction in public life, will be a most acceptable vice-regal representative, while in Mrs. Robinson, Government House will possess a hostess of great amiability of character and varied accomplishments.

COLD WEATHER AND STORMS.—Despatches state that the severest weather reported for years prevailed on Tuesday throughout the State of Michigan. At St. Vincent, near the Canadian line, a spirit thermometer indicated 58 degrees below zero! A heavy rain was general on Tuesday and Wednesday along both sides of the Ohio River and a flood is feared, the river having risen nine feet in 24 hours, while a tributary rose ten feet in 12 hours. Much loss has been entailed by lumber and logs being caught by the sudden rise and floated down-river. In Kentucky, the rain on Wednesday was said to be the heaviest in twenty years.

A Delphos special to the Cincinnati, Ohio, "Enquirer," says: Bernard Pickers, an old German resident, was called to his door at two yesterday morning and confronted by three men, who demanded money. He refused, and in the scuffle was shot and instantly killed. His wife came to Pickers' assistance, when she was seized and threatened with death if she did not disclose where the money was. She began to scream, when the men gagged and bound her with a rope and placed the soles of her feet to the fire, until, unable to endure the torture longer, she told where the money was. This was taken, and the criminals left without leaving any clue.

It is not often that a subject ventures to challenge his sovereign; but this was recently done by the Swedish poet Bjornson. King Oscar, who has a considerable reputation as an author, takes a strong interest in contemporary Swedish literature, and is sometimes rather free in his criticisms of well-known writers. He lately passed an unfavorable judgment on a new work by Bjornson, expressing at the same contempt for the general character of the work. The indignant poet at once wrote to His Majesty, demanding that he should either apologize for the insult or grant the only satisfaction that would be accepted by a man of honor. The King was prosaic enough to hand the letter to the police authorities of Stockholm, who forthwith instituted proceedings against the writer. Bjornson suddenly discovered that a change of air would suit him, and has now ample leisure to consider whether a king should have the right to express a literary opinion only at the risk of his life.

Canadian Christmas Stuff.

We are pleased to observe that in addition to grain, potatoes and cattle, Canada is shipping to England large quantities of what is generally called Christmas stuff. Last year a considerable quantity of poultry—especially turkeys—was shipped from this country to Liverpool and other English ports and met with success. Preparations have been made for sending largely increased shipments of these articles. At this moment several thousand turkeys, fowls, geese and other poultry, both alive and in ice, are on their way hence or have arrived at Liverpool. It is understood that one lot of 10,000 turkeys is intended for the Parisian markets. Little did those innocent bipeds imagine, while they were attaining their full growth and breathing the free air on Canadian farms that they were destined to tickle the palates of Englishmen, Frenchmen or Germans thousands of miles from the peaceful country sides where they were brought up.

Nothing is so early or so cheaply "raised" in this country as poultry, and we trust that the business will so grow, that hundreds in the old countries who never would have tasted our continental bird, will have an opportunity to do so at a reasonable rate, at the same time paying a handsome profit to our raisers and those who ship them. There is and there will be money in the poultry market.—Hx. Reporter.

A Picture of Life in Russia.

SUMMARY OF THE ARTICLES FOR PRINTING WHICH THE "GOLDS" WAS SUSPENDED.

(St. Petersburg Correspondence of the London Times.)

The diarist devotes his first entry to an outburst of complaint regarding the enormous rise in the prices of all the necessaries of life. He especially refers to the enhanced price of grain in the south of Russia and to the dearth also of wood. The masses have now to consume straw in their stoves, and even this fuel has risen in price from 30 kopeks to 1 rouble and 20 kopeks per pound. The north fares no better than the south, for there, too, the cost of bread has risen in less than two years 75 per cent. and salt 50 per cent. The Russian moujik eats no more meat than he did formerly; the cattle plague is no new thing in Russia; meats can be transported at much cheaper rates than before, and yet this article of consumption continues to rise in value. Life has become dearer, and still deople do not value the lives any more. Nothing but suicides by drowning, shooting or the knife are reported from every side. Even the tallow candle has become dearer. On Tuesday agriculture is the butt of the diarist's sarcasm. More than a year ago new statutes were established for the lower agricultural schools, but, as usual, they never emerged from the region of project and theory. Materials enough were amassed by the commission to convince a blind man of the necessity of educating the agricultural classes of Russia. But this necessity was no novel idea. The commission also believes that it is possible to teach agriculture in our national schools, but a teacher of a St. Petersburg school, who once took it into his head to instruct his scholars in natural history, brought down upon his head the wrath of the press and the Territorial Assembly. It is also proposed to teach trades in national schools. A population, for example, is engaged in the iron industry, and carpentering is made compulsory in the schools, although there is probably not a tree nor a bush within miles of the settlement. "It is easy to talk about the introduction of scientific agriculture among the Russian rural population and of technical knowledge in the national schools, but by whom is it to be done? By the Zemstrow? These institutions a year ago spent vast sums of money for the purpose without any result. Of course it cannot be done all at once. By degrees we shall succeed in teaching in our schools those trades and industries by which the local inhabitants exist; in the course of another ten years we may begin on agricultural education and then not all at once. For the sake of conformity, we can commence educating the population in agriculture in those districts where there is not an acre of ground to plough." The *Golos* next refers to the dishonesty practised in the pecuniary concerns of the commune authorities. The press almost entirely ignores the malpractice and embezzlements which are so common in the rural commune. If all the deficits disclosed by the occasional revision of communal funds were reckoned up, they would amount to millions. Threats of torture have been used in certain districts as arguments for the conversion of Stundists to orthodoxy. Refractory members were flogged. One woman, named Pruskowia Shimenko, was flogged to within a short pace of her life, as testified by medical evidence. No feeling was stirred in the breast of any of the one thousand witnesses of this barbarous scene, not even when the poor woman cried out in pain, "Lord, forgive them, for they know not what they do." This castigation was evidently premeditated, for many of the spectators were persons who had purposely come from long distances. Nineteen years will soon have passed since the emancipation of the serfs, and during all this time the whip and stick have not disappeared from the self-administration of the peasant. Such barbarism does not harmonize with the respect due to the individual man. What do we see? The flagellation of Stundists, the burning of witches, the murder of a dumb man suspecting of spreading rinderpest, the drowning of a drunkard who in his cups threatened to burn down a village. This is the way in which the commune exercises its authority over the individual. An elder directed the *auto da fe* of the witch, and an elder ordered the cruel treatment of the Stundists. Who hold the whip more tenaciously in their hands than the elders or the village communes? The first step in peasant reform is to destroy this arbitrary power over individuals.

Read and Learn for Yourself.

Many valuable discoveries and much useful knowledge is kept from the world, because of the immense expense in making them known to the people. This is not the case with Boschees German Syrup, although but a few years introduced into this country, its sale now reaches in every town and village in the U. S. Its wonderful success in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Pneumonia, Asthma, and all other diseases of the throat and lungs, was first made known by distributing every year, for three years, over 400,000 bottles to the afflicted, free of charge, by Druggists. No such a test of merit was ever given before to any other preparation. Could you ask more? Go to your druggist and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.