

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1885.

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ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 5th day, 8h. 13m., a. m.  
New Moon 12th day, 1h. 3m., a. m.  
First Quarter, 18th day, 8h. 7m., p. m.  
Full Moon, 25th day, 10h. 10m., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days	
	ris	sets	water	lan	
1 Wednesday	4 18 7	49 10	2 0 52	15 31	
2 Thursday	19 49	10 39	1 29	30	
3 Friday	19 48	10 58	2 8	29	
4 Saturday	21 48	11 26	2 52	28	
5 Sunday	22 47	11 57	3 49	27	
6 Monday	22 47	12 26	4 59	26	
7 Tuesday	22 47	1 0 28	6 20	25	
8 Wednesday	23 47	1 6 7	7 35	24	
9 Thursday	23 46	1 52	8 38	23	
10 Friday	24 46	2 46	9 28	22	
11 Saturday	25 45	3 50	10 22	20	
12 Sunday	26 44	5 11	11 7	18	
13 Monday	27 43	6 16	11 53	16	
14 Tuesday	28 43	7 32	morn	15	
15 Wednesday	29 43	8 46	0 34	14	
16 Thursday	30 42	9 57	1 16	12	
17 Friday	31 41	11 5	2 0	10	
18 Saturday	32 40	11 5	2 46	8	
19 Sunday	33 39	1 14	3 43	6	
20 Monday	34 38	2 15	4 50	4	
21 Tuesday	35 37	3 13	6 7	2	
22 Wednesday	36 36	4 7	7 15	0	
23 Thursday	37 35	4 58	8 11	14 58	
24 Friday	38 34	5 44	8 57	56	
25 Saturday	39 32	6 20	9 38	53	
26 Sunday	40 31	7 20	10 17	51	
27 Monday	42 30	7 37	10 49	48	
28 Tuesday	44 28	8 7	11 24	45	
29 Wednesday	44 27	8 34	11 57	43	
30 Thursday	45 26	9 34	12 29	41	
31 Friday	4 46	7 26	9 30	1 31	40

NOTES.

Dog days begin on the 3rd of this month.  
Independence Day, U. S. A., on the 4th.  
The poet Robert Burns died (1796) on July 21st.  
There is no real night till after the 20th of this month.  
In this month the mornings decrease 35 minutes, and the afternoons 30 minutes.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For the convenience of the travelling public, we have carefully arranged the following table of arrival and departure of trains on the P. E. Island Railway, according to local time:—

Going West.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 02
Royalton Junction	7 02	9 47	4 22
North Wiltshire	7 37	10 39	5 00
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 22
Bradabano	8 12	11 32	5 57
County Line	8 19	11 43	6 07
Freetown	8 29	11 59	6 22
Kensington, P. M.			
depart	8 42	12 22	6 42
arrive	9 07	12 57	7 12
Summerside, P. M.			
depart	9 27	2 37	
Misouche	9 42	3 00	
Wellington	10 01	3 29	
Port Hill	10 29	4 20	
O'Leary	11 22	5 42	
Alberton	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	
From West, P. M. A. M.			
Tignish	2 07	6 47	
Alberton	2 45	7 57	
O'Leary	3 29	9 02	
Port Hill	4 20	10 29	
Wellington	4 49	11 16	
Misouche	5 07	11 44	
arrive	5 22	12 07	
Kensington, A. M.			
depart	5 42	1 12	6 57
Freetown	6 07	1 49	7 29
County Line	6 22	2 12	7 49
Bradabano	6 32	2 27	8 03
Hunter River	6 33	2 37	8 12
North Wiltshire	7 02	3 15	8 47
Royalton Junction	7 12	3 32	9 01
Charlottetown	7 47	4 32	9 47
Going East, A. M. P. M.			
Charlottetown	7 07	4 17	
York	7 43	4 44	
Bedford	8 04	4 57	
Mount Stewart	8 37	5 22	
Morell	8 57	5 37	
St. Peter's	9 42	5 56	
Bear River	10 15	6 17	
Souris	11 07	6 52	
Mount Stewart	11 57	7 22	
Cardigan	9 02	5 32	
Georgetown	10 15	6 25	
Charlottetown	10 37	6 42	
From East, A. M. P. M.			
Souris	6 47	2 12	
Bear River	7 17	3 02	
St. Peter's	7 52	3 54	
Morell	8 14	4 27	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17	
Bedford	8 47	5 37	
York	9 12	6 14	
Charlottetown	9 26	6 35	
Georgetown	9 52	7 12	
Cardigan	7 32	3 37	
Charlottetown	7 49	4 00	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

WARBURTON & CONROY,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
Notaries Public, &c.

Office in Cameron's Block, up stairs; entrance next door to Taylor's Jewelry Store.  
March 23, 1885—why8m

## MORE NEW GOODS!

### Perkins & Sterns

HAVE JUST OPENED:

New Black Nun's Veiling, New Cream Laces,  
New Black Satins, New White Laces,  
New Colored Silk Velvets, New Bustles and Panniers,  
New Millinery Materials, New Corsets.

### NEW WINDOW HOLLANDS.

Stock of Summer Goods well assorted and everything very low in price. Muslins, Prints, Parasols, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Ties, in great variety. Men's and Boys' Straw Hats selling very Cheap.

### PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, July 10, 1885.

### G. H. HASZARD'S

FOR ALL KINDS OF

### Blank Books,

—IN—

Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, &c.,  
SELLING VERY CHEAP.

### ENVELOPES,

of all the leading sizes, by the 100, 1/2 or 1/4 thousand boxes.

### FOOLSCAP, LETTER & NOTE PAPER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

### Stafford's Jet Black Writing Inks, Stafford's Copying Inks,

(In all size bottles.)

This is now acknowledged to be the best Ink for office and private use.

ALSO IN STORE:

### Carter's, Stephens & Toiary's Writing & Copying Inks,

To be Sold at Great Discounts.

### G. H. HASZARD, BROWN'S BLOCK, Queen Square.

### On Consignment:

100 dozen of Stone Ginger Beer Bottles.  
PEAKE BROS. & CO.  
June 30, 1885—ood

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### Extraordinary Unanimity.

Sir,—For the last six months the "assembled wisdom" at Ottawa have been discussing resolutions and amendments, making laws and unmaking them, besides doing sundry other things which were warmly applauded by some, and sharply criticized by others. All through the long session till almost its very close, everything which the Government side of the House attempted to do was opposed by the Opposition in speeches loud and long. At one time party spirit ran mad, and it looked as though the closure would have to be resorted to. Mr. Blake philosophized, Mr. Mills talked precedent and English history, Mr. Cassephized, Mr. Davies frothed and foamed, while the Government supporters—many of them at least—lay back in their seats, languidly resigning themselves to their fate. This state of affairs became at last extremely monotonous. Cricket matches were started to while away the hours, and then it seemed as though the war spirit in the House, would be considerably mollified by the friendly contests that were to take place on the grounds in front of the Parliament building. But instead of this the wordy onslaught continued inside, while a pugilistic feeling occasionally showed itself on the grounds outside. And so matters went on from day to day, and from month to month. The Grits kept on opposing, and the Conservatives had to submit to listen to them. But the longest night has a day, and so also with the longest session. Just as the session was closing we find a wonderful unanimity takes possession of the whole House—both Grit and Conservative. Increased indemnity to members was brought under consideration. The matter was not suddenly sprung upon the House, for it was known by members of both sides of the House, while the obstruction was going on, that each member would receive an additional allowance. With \$500 for each orator in the distance, little wonder Grit orators talked and talked. It is easy seen now why the obstructionists howled over the Franchise Bill. Next session we may expect the House to sit all the year through. If members are to be paid according to the length of time they spend at Ottawa, there is no use in fixing any particular sum as a sessional allowance, for the session is likely to last from one year's end to the other. The Senators too, we understand, are to receive extra pay. And why not? If members are to be paid, not in accordance with their usefulness to their constituents, but because they manage to fool away their time at Ottawa, Senators will expect extra pay of course—even though they do voice every time in support of the liquor interests of the country. It does seem somewhat strange that Grit orators should talk themselves hoarse on other subjects and not have a single word to say against this waste of the people's money. The members of the English Parliament serve without pay. Not so with our law-makers on this side of the Atlantic. And no one begrudges our members their \$1,000 and travelling expenses of 20 cents a mile, but when the amount is increased beyond that figure, every one but the members themselves has good reason to protest. The writer claims to be a staunch Liberal-Conservative, but he is not so stupidly partisan as to believe that his party can commit no mistakes. He is of opinion—and in this he voices the opinions of thousands throughout the country—that those who accepted the salary grab have not heard the last of it.

You, Mr. Editor, in protesting against it, have simply done your duty as a public journalist, and you may rest assured that your remarks are approved of by the taxpayers of this Province, from one end of it to the other.

Yours truly,  
ONE OF THE PEOPLE.  
July 20, 1885.

#### The Fishery Question.

Sir,—The agreement which has lately been made, throwing our waters open to American fishermen, for another season, may, it is hoped, lead to a mutually satisfactory settlement of the Fishery Question. But so great a concession on the part of Canada, though it is attended with most beneficial results, must necessarily be greatly to the disadvantage of that important portion of the population of the Maritime Provinces. Being an intelligent as well as an industrious people, they are well aware, that while the American market is closed to Canadian fish, fishermen from the United States have no right to take hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of fish from our waters without adequate compensation. They do not, however, complain so much of the quantity of fish taken as of the cruel and destructive mode of taking them. Saining, the only method now common to the American mackerel fishermen, is a system which, if it is continued here, will not only ruin the shore or boat fishing, but result in the complete destruction of our most valuable fish. Last year, about the beginning of the fishing season, immense schools of mackerel made their appearance here, coming in at one place quite near the shore. Old and experienced fishermen say that they never saw them in greater numbers or more willing to take the hook. Every boat that could get to the place returned with a full cargo. The fishermen along the shores, thinking that as usual, the schools would pass along the coast, patiently awaited their turn. They were, however, sadly disappointed, for the fishing fleet soon put in an appearance. Not being able to throw their seines effectively in the shallow water, they partly surrounded the schools with their boats and, by shouting and splashing, succeeded in driving them off. Turned in their course, they struck out towards deeper water or other shores. Now, it is the prevailing opinion among the fishermen here, that this action on the part of the American

fleet, together with the continual chasing and consequent breaking up of the schools during the entire season, was the cause of the almost complete failure of the shore fishing at this place.

In view of such facts as these, it is no wonder that the fishing season of 1885 was looked forward to with a degree of pleasure, inasmuch as it was expected that our fishery laws would be strictly enforced, and that no foreign poacher would be allowed to fish within the three-mile limit. Such protection given to our fishermen would, it is generally believed, be far more advantageous to them than the freedom of the American market, for it is quite possible that the average annual catch by shore fishermen would be doubled, or even trebled, were the schools left unmolested by seiners. But what is the situation this year? While a duty of \$2 is placed on every barrel of mackerel exported to the United States, American fishermen are allowed all the privileges of previous years.

Now, although it is the opinion of the best authorities that the Canadian Government has acted wisely in not enforcing our fishery laws this year, it should be remembered that if amicable relations with the Americans could be maintained only at the expense of our fishermen, these hard-working and industrious people should in some way be remunerated.

Hoping that you will not be backward in giving this matter a share of attention,

I remain,

Yours truly,

RESIDENT.

East Point, July 15, 1885.

#### Candid People.

If there is any human being whom it is perfectly proper to loathe and abhor it is the demon who is constantly saying that he is candid and always insists what he thinks. As a general thing he does not know how to think, but he imagines he does, and proceeds at once to hold the water-pot of his insane vapourings over your head and sprinkle you until you feel like a patch of noxious weeds.

It is a curious fact that the wild animal known as the candid man is never able to see your good qualities, but he snaps at your bad ones like a hungry trout at a fly. He looks you all over with his critical microscope, and if there is something good in your life does he take it gently in his hands, hold it up to the sunshine, turn it round to get a better view, and put it back in its place with the remark, "That's worth having, and I'm glad you have it; try and get some more of the same kind!" Never. We say it very emphatically, Never! He is not candid in that way. But let him catch a glimpse of a fib, and he will chase it as a weasel does a rat, and when he has caught it, he will hold it up with an air of triumph, as though he had no other business in life than to hunt for such things, and then deliver a five-minute discourse on the ultimate destination of people who tell fibs—it is called school in the revised version—and end by saying with an air of deprecation, I'm candid and always say what I think.

In nine cases out of ten candor is only another name for unspeakable meanness and smallness of soul, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it ought to be rigorously suppressed.

#### She Heeded Not the Warning.

Her mother told her not to marry until she thought she was able to support her husband. But she heeded not her gentle mother's warning. She went and got civilly contracted to a man who was a fine, long-winded talker, who could sit around and keep a stove warmer better than any one she had ever seen in her life. And then how proficient he was lying in bed snoring on a December morning, while she got up and made the fire, fed the horses, split the wood, swept the floor, boiled the coffee, blackened his boots, mended that hole in his coat, sewed on that button, laid a pipe full of tobacco and some matches alongside of his pillow, and how loving she must have felt toward him when he got up at last, about 10 o'clock, cursed her for making a noise, and wanted to know why there was no beefsteak and eggs on the table, and why she had not pawned her watch (it was her dying mother's gift) in order to give him whiskey money. And when, after three years of this, she left him and went to work as a sewing girl people spoke of the depravity of a woman who left her husband.—Texas Sittings.

#### An Eye-Witness.

Not long ago one of Barnum's elephants was found to be in danger of losing his sense of sight. A surgeon who had been called to examine the huge animal declared that if the elephant could be induced to an operation the eye could be saved. Accordingly the poor animal was tied down, and some caustic fluid was dropped into one of his eyes. He roared with pain, for the treatment was severe. On the following day the eye that had been treated was much better, but the surgeon thought he was going to have a terrible time in operating on the other eye. Fancy his surprise to find that as soon as the great beast heard his voice he stretched himself on the ground and peacefully submitted to the painful ordeal. The elephant had simply recognized the skill and friendly purpose of his benefactor.—Hartford Post.

A recent author states that the literal meaning of the word "Mahdi" is not, as the newspapers generally assert, "he who leads"—a meaning more in consonance with European ideas—but "he who is led." The fundamental idea of Islamism is the incapability of man to guide himself, to find the truth, the right path; and that to ignorant man God sends now and again His prophets, men whom He has inspired with knowledge, and to whom He has revealed what ought to be done.

### English and Canadian Fire Insurance Companies.

### The Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, Eng.

CAPITAL, \$12,500,000.

### The British America Assurance Co., of Toronto, Canada,

(INCORPORATED IN 1833.)

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.

### The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1864.)

CAPITAL, \$1,188,000.

I am prepared to accept Insurances in the above well-known Companies at Lowest Current Rates.

### A. S. URQUHART,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

Brown's Block, Queen Square.

Charlottetown P. E. I., June 20—ood

## USE DIAMOND POTASH.

## OUR GRAND DISPLAY

—OF—

## SPRING CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

IS VERY TEMPTING

### The Custom Tailoring Department is full of Neat, Nobby and Reliable Goods.

The Men's Department is loaded with an immense display of New Spring Suits. The Hat Department—well, everybody understands that our Hat Department has advantages over the smaller establishments that place it at the head, and secures for it the bulk of the trade. We are displaying the largest variety of Spring Styles of Hats ever shown, and include all the popular shapes. The Boys' Department is unquestionably the best and most attractive in the city. The Furnishing Goods Department is not only well stocked with all that is solid and staple, but contains much that is choice and novel.

No doubt about it. Ours is the largest and best selected stock ever seen in this city.—not only largest in quantity, but largest in variety of shapes.—largest in variety of material.—largest in correct styles.—largest in every way. What more could we say, unless it be that OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.—RELIABLE, HONEST.

### ROBERTSON'S ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE, No. 50 Queen Street.

Charlottetown, May 21, 1885.