

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1883.

VOL 13.—NO. 54.

THE DAILY EXAMINER
IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months, \$2 50
Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50
Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 4th day, 11h, 51m., a. m.
First Quarter, 12th day, 3h, 36m., a. m.
Full Moon, 19th day, 11h, 18m., p. m.
Last quarter 26th day, 5h, 0m., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Days
M	rise	sets	rise	water	len'th.
1 Sunday	4 15	7 49	1 47	8 25	
2 Monday	19	49	2 27	9 19	
3 Tuesday	19	49	3 23	10 7	
4 Wednesday	20	49	4 25	10 48	
5 Thursday	21	48	5 30	11 29	
6 Friday	21	48	6 37	morn	
7 Saturday	22	47	7 43	0 7	15 31
8 Sunday	23	47	8 38	0 42	
9 Monday	24	46	9 49	1 11	
10 Tuesday	24	46	10 50	1 54	
11 Wednesday	25	45	11 50	2 38	
12 Thursday	26	45	af 50	3 21	
13 Friday	27	44	1 50	4 22	
14 Saturday	28	43	2 49	5 30	15 25
15 Sunday	29	42	3 47	6 40	
16 Monday	30	42	4 43	7 46	
17 Tuesday	31	41	5 26	8 48	
18 Wednesday	32	40	6 24	9 25	
19 Thursday	33	39	7 10	8	
20 Friday	34	38	7 45	10 48	
21 Saturday	35	37	8 19	11 27	15 15
22 Sunday	36	36	8 51	af 4	
23 Monday	37	35	9 21	0 43	
24 Tuesday	38	34	9 51	1 30	
25 Wednesday	39	33	10 23	2 10	
26 Thursday	40	32	10 57	3 1	
27 Friday	42	31	11 37	4 13	
28 Saturday	43	30	morn	5 38	15 02
29 Sunday	44	29	0 23	7 4	
30 Monday	45	27	1 15	8 12	
31 Tuesday	46	26	2 13	9 6	

EDWARD T. RUSSEL & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 284 STATE STREET,
BOSTON.

Particular attention given to the sale of
Fish and Produce of all kinds.
June 22, 1883.—6m

McLEOD & MORSON
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,
SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.
OFFICES: Reform Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post
Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Sum-
merside, P. E. Island.
MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at
moderate interest.
NEIL McLEOD. W. A. O. MORSON.
Nov. 24, '82.—pres her

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES: O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL.
Jan. 16, '83.

INSURANCE OFFICE.
Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Lancashire Insurance Company
CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
Insurance effected on all kinds of property
at current rates. Losses settled promptly
and equitably.
DESBRISAY & ANGUS,
General Agents.
Office—South Side Queen Square.
Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1882.

JOHN MACEAGHERN,
(Late of Italian Warehouse)
AGENT FOR
Royal Fire Insurance Company, of
England,
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance
Company, of England,
City of London Fire Insurance Co.,
of England,
HAS REMOVED
His Office to his New Building,
Cor. Queen and King Sts.—Up Stairs.
Ch'town, Dec. 7, '82.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
(ROSS MARKET)
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
April 26, 1883.—wky tf

RICHMOND INN
—AND—
Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to
his friends and the public generally, that
he has removed to the premises on Richmond
Street, formerly occupied by the late Peter
Boyle, next door to Fowle & Darrach's,
where he has ample accommodation for per-
manent and transient boarders. Good
stabling.
He will keep on hand a full line of Gro-
ceries, which he will sell at the lowest cash
rates. The patronage of the public respect-
fully solicited.
JOHN BOLGER.
Ch'town, June 22, 1883.

BOSTON STEAMERS.
EVERY
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AT 5 P. M.
PASSENGERS will find this the Cheapest
and most pleasant trip to Boston. Accom-
modations on both steamers are splendid.
CARVELL BROS.,
AGENTS,
Ch'town, May 17, 1883.—pat her sj

**P. E. ISLAND
Steam Navigation Co'y.**
STEAMERS ST. LAWRENCE AND
PRINCESS OF WALES.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing Wednesday, 16th May, 1883.
NOVA SCOTIA.
Leave Charlottetown for Pictou Landing
every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and
Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock, connecting
there with the Train for Halifax. Returning
to Charlottetown on Monday, Wednesday Friday
and Saturday, about 2 p. m., on arrival of
Train from Halifax.
Leave Pictou Landing for Georgetown on
Thursday, on arrival of train at 2 p. m.
Leave Georgetown for Pictou Landing
every Friday morning, at 5 a. m.

**NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA AND THE
UNITED STATES.**
Leave Summerside every day (Sunday
excepted) on arrival of Train from Char-
lottetown, connecting at Shediac with
Trains for each of the above named places;
and at St. John, with steamers of the Interna-
tional Company and Railway for Portland and
Boston. Also leave Charlottetown for Sum-
merside every Monday morning at 1 o'clock.
Returning, leave Shediac every day (Sundays
excepted) on arrival of train from St. John,
for Summerside, connecting there with
Train for Charlottetown. Also leave Sum-
merside for Charlottetown every Saturday
evening, about 5 o'clock.
By order,
F. W. HALES,
Charlottetown, May 15, 1883. Secretary

MOORE'S FARINA
SUPERIOR to Corn Starch or any prepar-
ation of a similar kind. Sold
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
AT THE
LONDON HOUSE.
Ch'town, May 7th, 1883.—tf

JOB PRINTING of every description
executed with Neatness and Despatch at
the EXAMINER JOB PRINTING
ROOMS, cor. Water and Great George Street.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any per-
son who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound
health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no
equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for
eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-
ternal Use). CURES
Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough,
Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the
Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist,
now traveling in this country, says that most
of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here
are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's
Condition Powders are absolutely pure and
immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoon-
ful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 5 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Boots, Shoes, Slippers.
GENTS' BOOTS, Ladies' Boots, Boys' Boots, Girls' Boots, and Boots for
all the little ones!

W. R. BOREHAM,
Has now on hand a large assortment of Boots and Shoes. All can now be
suited.
Particular attention directed to my large Stock of Ladies' and Gents
Fine Goods.
Call in the morning; call in the afternoon; call at night; at the
SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT,
Grafton Street, North Side Queen Square.
N. B.—No trouble to show Goods.
Ch'town, June 21, 1883.—tu th sa 1m wky

ALWAYS ON HAND
—AT—
D. A. Bruce's,
—A LARGE—
SUPPLY OF CLOTHS
Which you can purchase by the yard, or have made to order
At the Lowest Prices consistent with Good Workmanship.

—ALSO—
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
Hats and Shirts a Specialty.
Ch'town, June 23, 1883.—3m eod wky

P. E. I. FURNITURE WAREROOMS.
HAVING purchased the business of the late M. Butcher, Esq., we are prepared to supply
all kinds of
FURNITURE,
AT EXTRA LOW PRICES.
Carpenters and Cabinet Buildings will find our prices, for all kinds of Machine Jobbing,
wer than ever before offered.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
Repairing of every description attended to.

UNDERTAKING.
Burial Cases, Caskets and Coffins, always in Stock. Hearses (the best in the city).
Our prices in this department are lower than ever offered.
MARK WRIGHT & CO.
Ch'town, June 12, 1883.—2aw wky

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
AT COST.
Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.
BEDSTEADS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room
Bedroom Suite, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and
Picture Mouldings.
JOHN NEWSON.
Ch'town, Jan. 2, 1883.—ly

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

On Prizes Awarded in our Common
Schools.

SIR,—I was much pleased to meet with
my own sentiments on the giving of prizes
in our Common Schools, in your Saturday's
paper. It is now time that something
radical should take place in urging or com-
pelling children to make the right progress
in attaining knowledge in the schools.
Our very competent teachers no doubt
are the ones to find a way in which the
parents and public shall be made aware of
the proficiency that each has made in one
year, or say three.
I would suggest that there be an Honor
Roll in each room, let each be able to see
his or her name on the roll, and at the end
of three grades, a certificate be made out
for the highest standing scholar.
I would just say here, let the parents
and citizens come to the schools oftener,
especially to the examinations. It encourages
teachers and children having their counten-
ance. To refer to the Honor Roll, I would
explain that it be after the pattern of the
"Great Book" which our Father keeps.
Now, Sir, hoping that you will excuse this
trespass upon your time, I pray that they
may all try for the prize—the great prize
which is in Christ Jesus.
LIBERTARIUS.

Beans and Onions.

MR. EDITOR,—Mr. Burke made a good
move for himself and a good move for his
neighbor when he transferred his market-
garden operations from the other to this
side Jordan—to a little out of town, on the
Malpeque Road. He is setting his new
neighbor's example of making advan-
tageous use of a few acres and particu-
larly in corn and onion production, and
his new neighbors are profiting by the
example. Mr. B. finds he cannot raise
corn enough nor onions enough to meet the
demand. Sir, I predict great results from
this practical lesson. Some of Mr. B.'s
neighbors already are following suit. Nine
hundred bushels of onions to the acre has
(not have—quantity is implied) been pro-
duced elsewhere. Count on two hundred
bushels. Reckon them at fifty cents—
dealers here commonly have to pay \$3.00
a barrel for them—allow half of the \$100
proceeds for cost of production and market-
ing—for rent of land, seed, manure, team
and hand labor, and you have \$50.00 (fifty
dollars) left clear sheet profit on the acre.
How many dollars are made to the acre on
oats at the best? Note my prophecy.
Eight years ago now P. E. Island will
import no onions save as now a few
Bernardian ones, before others shall have
come in season; twenty years hence P. E.
Island will export as great a quantity of
onions as of turnips now. Onions are not
very perishable. They are not hard to
raise, the experience of many to the
contrary notwithstanding. The demand
is very considerable and very constant, the
year round. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick
and Newfoundland would take several
thousand barrels from here could they be
had. Neither of those Provinces could
compete successfully with this Island in
onion or other horticultural production.
Their soil is too heavy and too stoney for
the most part, for much profitable work in
that line. Be it known the great secret in
onion-raising is, you must give the onion a
hard bed. Roll the land they are to grow
upon as hard as you can. Why? To keep
them out of it, all but their fibrous roots.
This is done in the States and presumably
elsewhere, wherever onion-raising is a busi-
ness. A man residing at Travellers Rest,
this side of Summerside, an Englishman,
who learnt gardening at home, tells me he
raises the common red onions as big as
saucers in the one season. He says he
tramps the onion bed—he has only a garden
plot—as hard as his feet can tramp it, after,
of course, manuring and pulverizing the
soil. I know not whether Mr. Burke
makes a hard floor for his onions to squat
and grow upon; if not, let me advise him
to do so in future. The flatter the onion
grows, top and bottom, the better—the
better keep it is. Onion rows certainly
do not need to be so far apart for growth as
potato drills, but where land is relatively
cheaper than labor, it may be better to so
grow them, so that the horse may be
worked between the rows in weeding and
cultivating. For the tillage of this and
other horticultural crops a narrow-gauge
pony would suit admirably. Ponies are to
be had in Cape Breton for the money,
reasonably low, sometimes very low. I
knew one to be brought from
there to the mainland—a three year
old filly—which was got in swap
for a cow—the cow was worth, at the
time, \$12 or \$15—and that filly was
spunky enough and crabbit enough, in
all conscience. A pair of such makes a
useful, spry little team, of wonderful
draught and travelling ability. They are
tough as leather.
Then, as to bean raising—the commercial
white bean. Surely this Island can supply
herself with them. Surely she need not
export her money to obtain them. Surely
the great-little demand can be met by
home production. Frost may, one year in
a dozen, injure or destroy the crop; but
what enterprise, what industry, has not
its perils, its drawbacks? If beans cannot
be cultivated by the machine, they can be
hand. Peas are easily enough threshed;
beans can be. Why not produce for the
other Lower Provinces as well?

I hope that some of the Charlottetown
Royalty folk will act upon those ideas next
seed time. I hope and trust that a few of
them will ambitiously undertake to find out
and make known how much gold a few well-
employed acres may be made to pan out of
a season. A community so favorably sit-
uate as they in respect of market, manure
and manual labor, ought to flourish. The
Royalty ought to be a right royal fruit and
root district. Flowers are certainly very
refining and very beautiful, but don't you

think, Mr. Editor, our Royalty friends dote
too much on white daisies?

Yours, pro bono publico,
Ch'town, July 18, 1883.

Peers of the Realm.

SOME OF THE CUSTOMS OF THE NOBILITY OF
ENGLAND.

Intermarriage between the leading
families of England is so common that it
sometimes seems as if the Peers of the
realm were all cousins to each other, more
or less removed. This fact becomes patent
when some death takes place among them,
especially if the death is sudden and tragic,
like that of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish,
who was murdered in the Phoenix
Park, and, therefore, attracting a good deal
of newspaper and society attention. I was
wandering about rural England when this
young nobleman was murdered, and I re-
ceived the impression from the tone
of the talk in the country, where
the nobility and gentry are so
strongly entrenched, that Cavendish was
more or less remotely connected with about
all the leading families—that his sudden
and tragic end carried sorrow into an
immense number of the households of the
nobility who were related to him. There
are, of course, instances where the sons of
peers step out of the lines of their order
and marry the daughters of rich com-
moners, but these instances are far less
frequent than is generally supposed. As a
class, the nobility of England have ex-
ceptionally good physiques. In childhood
and youth they have, of course, the best
the world affords in the way of physical
and mental training. At a very early
age both sexes are taught to ride
and to drive, and are made familiar with a
great variety of healthful and pleasur-
able out-of-doors exercises and recrea-
tions. All these matters are attended to
under the tuition of expert teachers. I
often had the pleasure of seeing the sweet
little boys and girls of the baronial halls of
England, as at a very tender age they were
being "coached" in the various uses of
their Welsh and Shetland ponies on the
fine roads that wound their way under the
shadows of the old trees on their great
home parks, and I count these little
glimpses of the happy and healthy home
life of these children among my pleasant
English reminiscences. When these little
boys are older they will go to Eton,
Oxford, or Cambridge, and, alongside
of the finest mental culture, they will
be cared for in the matter of physical
education in a way not surpassed in any
land. And then they will have travel and
all the advantages that come from culture
and wealth. Heredity has given them good
blood; education will do all that can be
done for them. No wonder that I found
among the nobility and gentry of England
fine specimens of the English race. The
young men are quite apt to be tall. One
incidentally gets at this fact from an
editorial in *The Pall Mall Gazette*, which
treats of the question of "What shall
we do with our tall young men?" re-
ferring to a class of young English-
men of the best families, by birth and
education qualified for a social position
which they have not wealth to maintain.
They find the professions crowded, they
have little taste or ability for what they
deem the lowering pursuits of trade and
commerce, yet they have no money, and as
something must be done, they often emi-
grate, and upon the frontiers, upon sheep
ranches and stock farms, take on an entirely
new way of life, often with marked success.
—Cor. Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Sporting Notes.

Fred. Cameron, of St. Louis, expresses a
willingness to run a match-race of a quarter-
mile with any man in America.

In shooting off the ties for the St. Leger
prize, Hitman, of the American team,
made the highest score, and was awarded
the prize.

Louisville sporting men have a dog which
they will fight at thirty-three or thirty-four
pounds, for \$500 a side, against any dog in
America.

On Dominion day, Charles Gaudaur went
to Barrie for the purpose of taking part in
a boat race. He saw Levi Carley, who
stated the race would not come off, as he
was not feeling well, and would not row
within a week. Carley promised to let
Gaudaur know when the race was to come
off, in time for him to attend it. On receiv-
ing this promise, Gaudaur returned home,
and the race came off about an hour after
he left Barrie, Carley winning first money.

The following challenge has been made
on behalf of Harry McDonald, the oarsman,
and sent to the *Free Press*:—"Harry Mc-
Donald, of Ottawa, will row any sculler in
Eastern Ontario, a three-mile race, in best
and best boats, for \$100 a side and the
championship of Eastern Ontario, and to
this the citizens of Pembroke are willing to
add \$100 to the stakes to have the race
rowed at Pembroke on Friday, August 3rd,
1883; the winner to take the \$200, and
each man to pay his own expenses."

Mace and Slade and party arrived in New
York, on Sunday last, by the "Alaska."
The party comprised Mace's wife and son;
his old friend and agent, Harry Montague,
who is also accompanied by his wife; Slade,
Nixey, a clever light-weight of Liverpool;
Jack Davis, of Birmingham (Mace's dark
one), and Jack Brighton, ex-champion of
England, Slade's trainer. Davis is twenty-
three years of age, standing five feet ten
inches, and weighs 170 pounds. Montague,
Mace's manager, when asked about Jack
Barke and Greenfield, spoke highly of the
former. A man, he said, who has fought
a drawn battle of one hour and forty min-
utes duration with Mitchell certainly would
have a good chance with Sullivan.
Burke was well built, active, and thor-
oughly scientific. Greenfield was a much
lighter man, and not at all to be compared
with Burke.