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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1885.

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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter 5th day, 8h. 12m., a. m.
New Moon 12th day, 1h. 3m., a. m.
First Quarter, 18th day, 8h. 7m., p. m.
Full Moon, 26th day, 10h. 10m., p. m.

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

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 29
North Wiltshire	7 37	10 39	5 09
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 22
Bradabane	8 12	11 32	5 57
County Line	8 19	11 43	6 07
Freetown	8 29	11 59	6 22
Kensington	8 42	12 22	6 42
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 12
Misouche	9 27	2 37	
Wellington	9 42	3 09	
Port Hill	10 01	3 29	
O'Leary	10 23	3 42	
Alberton	11 22	5 42	
Tignish	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	
Summerside	5 22	12 07	
Kensington	5 42	1 12	6 57
Freetown	6 07	1 49	7 29
County Line	6 22	2 12	7 49
Bradabane	6 32	2 27	8 03
Hunter River	6 38	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	6 17	
Bear River	10 15	6 17	
Souris	11 07	7 22	
Mount Stewart	9 02	5 32	
Cardigan	10 15	6 25	
Georgetown	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	
Mount Stewart	7 49	4 00	
Charlottetown	8 42	5 12	

GLASGOW AND LONDON Insurance Company OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
GENERAL AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND.
June 20—2m cod

MARK WRIGHT & CO., P. E. I. FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.

WE have pleasure in announcing the removal of our stock of FURNITURE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS to our New Warerooms, opposite our present Factory.

And we desire to express our thanks to our Friends and Patrons for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us for the past two years, and which is so rapidly INCREASING as to induce us to spare no effort to supply them and the public generally with FURNITURE OF THE BEST QUALITY and Correct Designs, believing as in the past that the public will amply reward us for such efforts.

We are satisfied that OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT, as our Sales have been steadily increasing, and this season they have been UNPRECEDENTED—far exceeding our expectations.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.
Ch'town, June 23—3aw wklv

New and Original Departure in Coal Cooking Stoves COMBINING DURABILITY, HEAT AND ECONOMY.



This Cut represents my Patent Fire King Cooking Stove, with the oven end and lining partially drawn out, as it appears while being cleaned, or when a new lining is being replaced.

THE above Stove I invented and patented in 1876, and at the present time HUNDREDS ARE IN USE, giving perfect satisfaction. A large number have been in constant use for eight years, and the repairs have been very trifling, in many instances none have been required. This valuable experience should be sufficient evidence of their none have been required. This valuable experience should be sufficient evidence of their none have been required. This valuable experience should be sufficient evidence of their none have been required.

I am adding several new and handsome Patterns this season, which, with my former large variety of One Hundred Different Patterns and Sizes of Cooking, Parlor, Office and Hall Stoves, also Farmers Boilers, Hollowware, Ploughs, Stove Pipes and Tinware, comprise the most complete assortment offered by any manufacturer in the Lower Provinces. Terms and prices will be found as favorable as can be obtained elsewhere.

CHARLES FAWCETT,
SACKVILLE FOUNDRY,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
June 19th, 1885—cod wklv

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BROWN'S BLOCK,
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Ch'town, May 18, '85.—wky

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the
Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND's farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND's direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

MR. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND's permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND's extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

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A SHIP MASTER'S STORY.

When I was about forty years I took command of the ship Petersham. She was an old craft, and had seen full as much service as she was capable of seeing with safety. But her owners were willing to trust a valuable cargo in her, so I would not refuse to trust myself. We were bound to Liverpool, and nothing unusual happened until about the eighth day out, when we ran foul of a small iceberg. It was early in the morning, before sunrise, and not above six or eight feet of ice was above water, it having nearly all been melted in the warm waters of the Gulf Stream. I did not think we had sustained much injury, for the shock was light; but I was very angry, and gave the lookout a severe punishment, without stopping to inquire whether he could have seen the iceberg in time to escape it.

My cabin boy was named Jack Withers. He was fourteen years of age, and this was his first voyage. I had taken him from his widowed mother, and promised her that I would see him well treated—that is if he behaved himself. He was a bright, quick, intelligent lad. I soon made myself believe he had an awful disposition. I fancied that he was the most stubborn piece of humanity I had ever come across. I had made up my mind he had never been properly governed, and had resolved to break him in. I told him I'd curb his temper before I'd done with him. In reply he told me I might kill him if I liked; and I flogged him with the end of the mizzon top-gallant balliards till he could hardly stand. I asked him if he'd get enough, and he told me I might flog him more if I wished to. I felt a strong inclination to throw the boy overboard, but at that moment he staggered back against the mizzon-mast from absolute weakness, and I left him to himself. When I reasoned calmly about the boy's disposition, I was forced to acknowledge that he was one of the smartest and most intelligent and faithful lads I had ever seen. When I asked him to do anything he would be off like a rocket; but when I roughly ordered him to do it, then came the disposition with which I found.

One day, when it was very near noon, I spoke to him to bring up my quadrant. He was looking over the quarter-rail and I knew he did not hear me. The next time I spoke I ripped out an oath, and intimated that if he did not move I'd help him.

'I didn't hear ye,' he said, with an independent tone.

'No words,' said I.

'I suppose I can speak,' he retorted, moving slowly toward the companion way.

His looks, words, and the slow, careless manner in which he moved, fired me in a moment, and I grasped him by the collar.

'Speak to me again like that, and I'll flog you within an inch of your life,' said I.

'You can flog away,' he replied, as firm as a rock.

And I did flog him. I caught up the end of a rope and beat him till my arm fairly ached, but he never winced.

'How's that?' said I.

'There's a little more life in me—you'd better flog it out,' was the reply.

And I beat him again. I beat him till he sank from my hand against the rail; and I sent one of my other men for my quadrant. When it came and I had adjusted it for observation, I found that the sun had already passed the meridian, and that I was too late. This added fuel to the fire of my madness, and quickly seizing the lad by the collar, I led him to the main hatchway and had the hatch taken off. I then thrust him down and swore I would keep him there till his stubbornness was broken. The hatch was then put on, and I went into the cabin. I suffered a good deal that afternoon, not with any compunction of conscience for what I had done, but with my own temper and bitterness. It made me mad to think I could not conquer that boy—that I could not break down his cool, stern opposition.

'But I will do it,' I said to myself, 'by the heavens above me; I will starve him into it, or he shall die under the operation.'

After supper I went to the hatchway and called out to him, but he returned me no answer. So I closed the hatch and went away. At ten o'clock I went again, and again got no answer. I might have thought that the flogging had taken away his senses, had not some of the men assured me that they had heard him, not an hour before, talking to himself. I did not trouble him again until morning. After breakfast I went to the hatchway and called to him once more. I heard nothing from him, nor could I see him. I had not seen him since I put him down there. I called out several times, but he would make no reply—yet the very same men told me they had heard him talking that very morning. He seemed to be calling on them for help, but he would not ask for me. I meant to break him into it.

'He'll beg before he'll starve,' I thought, and so determined to let him stay there. I supposed he had crawled forward to the fore-castle bulkhead, in order to make the sailors hear him. Some of the men asked to go down and look for him, but I refused, and threatened to punish the first man that dared to go down.

At noon I went again, and as he did not answer me this time, I resolved that he should come to the hatchway and ask for me ere I went any more. The day passed away, and when evening came I began to be startled. I thought of the many good qualities the boy had, and of his widowed mother. He had been in the hold thirty-six hours, and all of forty hours without food or drink. He must be too weak to cry out now. It was hard for me to give up, but if he died there from actual starvation, it might go harder with me still. So at length I made up my mind to go and see him. It was not quite sundown when I had the hatch taken off and I jumped down upon the boxes alone.

(Concluded in our next.)

Marshfield, July 9, 1885.

Police Espionage of the Czar.

A case peculiarly illustrating the system of police espionage in Russia has just been decided in Warsaw. It appears that in 1882, Dr. Hering, in Warsaw, was advised by his friend Dr. Sommer that he (Dr. Hering) was under police surveillance on suspicion of being a Socialist. Dr. Hering, who was perfectly innocent of any Socialist connection, was induced through fear to meet the secret police agent, Sikorski, at the house of his friend Dr. Sommer. At this interview Sikorski demanded the sum of three hundred roubles, for the consideration of which he would remove the surveillance of himself and his subordinates. Dr. Hering indignantly refused to pay this blackmail. On the following day and for a considerable subsequent period Dr. Hering's movements were dogged by four policemen. This espionage becoming intolerable to the doctor, he arranged a meeting with Dr. Sommer, the police agent, and his brother-in-law, Dr. Konitz, at the house of the latter. At this interview Dr. Hering was induced to pay one hundred roubles to the police agent, and promised another two hundred roubles for the spy's threatened denunciation of his connexion with foreign agitators. Dr. Hering, it must be explained, had no connexion whatever with any political society. Recently this scoundrel of a police agent attempted to obtain the two hundred roubles blackmail from Dr. Hering, who went directly to the governor and explained the whole matter. The result of the trial just concluded is that the secret police agent Sikorski is condemned to the loss of all rights, and banished to Tobolsk for the term of his natural life.—London Daily News.

Men who go West with industrious habits rapidly grow rich. One man who started in Nebraska twenty years ago with nothing but a wife and a stand of bees now has a house with a splendid mortgage on it, a gate with two hinges, and two daughters who swing on the gate and are called honey. His wife, who is an industrious creature, has secured a divorce. This is but one of many instances.

The minutes of the secret session of the Diet, which decided the question of succession to the throne of Brunswick, have been published. They show that the legal committee urged adoption of the motion made by the Prussian members to exclude the Duke of Cumberland from succession, and that the Diet agreed to this motion with only three dissenting votes.

M. Teyllrandier, who was connected with the Bosphore-Egyptian affair, has been made a Knight of the Legion of Honor.