

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, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1884.

VOL. 15.--NO. 34.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

is issued every evening, by

The Examiner Publishing Co.

From their office, corner of Water and Great George Streets, Charlottetown, Prince Edward 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 advertisements, on application.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 27
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 47
P. M.			
Kensington	8 42	12 22	7 05
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 37
Port Hill	9 27	2 32	
Albion	12 05	4 15	
Tignish	12 42	4 47	
FROM WEST.			
Tignish	2 02	6 47	
Albion	2 40	7 57	
Port Hill	4 15	10 25	
Summerside	5 17	12 07	
Kensington	5 42	1 22	6 57
Hunter River	6 07	2 09	7 30
Charlottetown	7 02	3 25	8 47
GOING EAST.			
Charlottetown	4 17	7 02	
Mount Stewart	5 22	8 37	
St. Peter's	5 27	9 02	
Souris	7 22	12 02	
Mount Stewart	5 32	9 07	
Cardigan	6 29	10 22	
Georgetown	6 47	10 47	
FROM EAST.			
Souris	6 47	9 17	
St. Peter's	7 52	10 00	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17	
Charlottetown	8 47	5 42	
Georgetown	9 52	7 27	
Cardigan	7 27	3 32	
Mount Stewart	7 45	3 57	
Charlottetown	8 42	5 12	

SURETYSHIP.

The Guarantee Co. OF NORTH AMERICA.

Capital - - One Million Dollars.

The Bonds of this Company are accepted by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and by nearly all PUBLIC CORPORATIONS in Canada in lieu of PRIVATE SURETYSHIP.

Agent for Prince Edward Island:

R. R. FITZGERALD.

June 12—eod 1m

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie, BARRISTERS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank, (UP STAIRS).

Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

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.

N. J. CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Campbell & Rayden)

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

SHIP BROKER,

AND INSURANCE AGENT,

COR. OF QUEEN AND WATER STS.,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Importer and Jobber of Choice Groceries and Spices

General Agent for P. E. Island of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, of London, England.

Special attention given to Auction Sales of Lumber, Coal, Fish, Apples and other Fruit, Real Estate, Household Furniture, Bankrupt and other Stocks, and all kinds of Merchandise.

Correspondence and Consignments solicited. Returns promptly made.

March 28, 1884.

LOBSTERS

LUD. WURZBURG.

P. O. BOX 543, HALIFAX, N. S.

(OFFICE—PICKFORD & BLACK'S WHARF)

Exporter of Lobsters

Samples and quotations solicited.

Cash advanced on consignments.

June 23—tl aug 21 pd

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber represents the following

wealthy Companies:—

Royal Insurance Company, of England.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company, of England.

City of London Insurance Company, of England.

Phoenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York.

Lowest rates, and just and prompt settlement of losses guaranteed.

JOHN MACEACHERN, Agent.

May 21, 1884—4w mo sa

W. WHEATLEY,

(OF WHEATLEY & SONS, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND)

Commission Merchant,

269 BARRINGTON STREET,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Special attention given to the sale of P. E. Island produce.

April 24, 1884.

Prince Edward Island Hospital.

MEDICAL BOARD:

Dr. Hobkirk, Consulting Physician.

Dr. Johnson, Dr. Taylor.

Dr. Beer, Dr. Dawson.

Dr. Warburton, Dr. MacKay.

Matron—Mrs. Hannah Robinson.

Applications for admission may be made to the Visiting Physician or Matron, at the Hospital, daily (Sundays excepted), between ten and eleven, a. m., or by correspondence with any member of the medical Board, or the Matron.

The friends of patients will be admitted from two to four, p. m. every day (except Sunday).

The general visiting day for persons wishing to see the institution is Thursday of each week, from two to four o'clock, p. m.

D. R. MACLENNAN, Secretary of Trustees.

April 24—eod wkly

MONCTON

Sash and Door Factory.

MR. P. LEA, in returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to him while in business in Charlottetown, begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he, in company with Mr. William Rogers, has appointed

Messrs. B. Williams & Co.

Lumber and Coal Dealers, Pownal Wharf, Charlottetown, our agents, who will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Mouldings, Window Sashes, Doors, etc., at

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

All orders entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

LEA & ROGERS,

Moncton, N. B.

Sept. 5, 1883.—2aw wkly

STANDARD

LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

AT the 57th Annual General Meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company, held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 24th of April, 1883, the following results for the year ended 15th November, 1883, were reported:—

3,038 new proposals for life assurance were received the year for \$ 9,754,085 38

2,361 proposals were accepted, assuring 7,239,048 13

The total existing assurances in force at 15th November, 1882, amounted to \$6,935,302 91

(Of which \$7,753,031.15 was reassured with other offices)

The claims by death which arose during the year amounted, including bonus additions, to 2,462,226 59

The annual revenue amounted at 15th November, 1882, to 4,267,546 00

The invested funds at same date amounted to 29,503,416 00

Being an increase during the year of 1,062,648 35

JOHN LONGWORTH, Agent for Charlottetown.

THOMAS KERR, Inspector of Agencies.

Ch'town, August 3, 1883.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT

THE SEASIDE HOTEL,

Rustico Beach, P. E. I.

This well-known WATERING PLACE will open for the season on July 1st.

The Proprietors will spare no pains to make this the most desirable summer resort in the Provinces. The House is too well known to need any commendation.

TERMS—\$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; \$10.50 per week; \$8.50 per week for months.

Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Sunday evening, calling for guests; returning every Thursday and Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a. m., Charlottetown time.

Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6 a. m., 8 25 a. m., and 3 40 p. m.

" " Hunter River for Charlottetown 8 a. m., 2 38 p. m., and 6 15 p. m.

" " Hunter River for Summerside 7 a. m., 10 08 a. m., and 5 p. m.

" " Summerside for Hunter River 6 10 a. m., 12 35 p. m., and 4 55 p. m.

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, which is 47 minutes and 20 seconds slower than Charlottetown time.

Mr. Bagnall will meet Trains from all points at Hunter River, to convey passengers to Seaside.

Ch'town, June 18, 1884.—2m

TURNIP SEED!

CHOICE VARIETIES

—AT—

Beer & Goff's

Carter's Imperial,

Champion,

Skirving's,

King of Swede,

Sutton's Norfolk,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, June 14—2aw

SHIPMENTS OF NEW GOODS!

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

HAVE just opened a further large shipment of Fashionable Summer Goods, which will be sold out with the other stock at very low prices.

Do not fail to inspect these Goods if you want to save money.

A lot of BALES and CASES daily expected from London

Remember the place:

DesBrisay's Building, Next Door to Beer & Goff's, Opposite the Market House.

(MRS. YOUNG'S MILLINERY ROOMS UP STAIRS.)

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Ch'town, June 17, 1884.—dy wkly

Attention Ye Who Are In Doubt.

Let Experience be Judge,—Comparison and Purse the Jury.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.,

Because of the excellent facilities they possess, have been able to reduce the price of all goods manufactured by them, and by buying their raw material in the best markets, for cash, are prepared to give the purchasing public

THE BEST VALUE IN THE PROVINCE.

They are selling from thirty to fifty per cent. below prices asked some time ago in the same establishment.

Factory, Office and Showroom—King Square, Kent Street.

Charlottetown, May 27, 1884.—2aw wkly

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letter From Moncton.

SIR—Point du Chene is nothing and it will be nothing. Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine in vicinity of their respective wharves will be ditto. Shediac, two and a-half miles from Point du Chene and seventeen from Moncton, must get itself on flat cars and move to the Point and go fishing, or to Moncton and get absorbed. To stop where it is to dry up and blow away. Moncton is a baby giant, alive and kicking, and a lively kicker it is. Sleep, at night, in Moncton, a new-comer cannot;—well! chloroform him and put him down cellar and he may. Moncton had 7,000 population last census; she must have 8 to 9,000 now. Fifty houses are here going up, and in course of construction. "To Let," the writer has seen in but one Moncton window, as yet. Moncton's industries are multitudinous, and they are big. They are big at their birth; they are big for their age; they are big and they are growing. Moncton is the capital, that is to be, of the United Eastern Canada of the future. Trade will do it; location and enterprise will bring it about. Petty provincial government must and will be snuffed out. Let your Government House rot; let your Colonial Building go out of repair or be kept for a museum or an art gallery. Its 7x9 legislative halls will be let. Kick as you may against the union within the union, it will come and the sooner you Islanders see and realize the situation the better—the better for yourselves and the better for your fellow colonists. And not P. E. Islanders alone; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as well. Let the word in every one's mouth be, "No pent up Utica contracts our powers." Moncton may be said to get and spend \$500,000 (five hundred thousand dollars) a year—outsiders' money. Her intercolonial machine shops employ 400 men. They earn \$600 a day. Her sugar refinery 150 men, \$165. Her cotton factory 50, \$50. Her sash factories 20, \$30. Her foundry—one, since closing of the Peter's Combination Lock Co.'s works—24, \$36. Her agricultural machine works 16, \$24. Her steam flour mills 6, \$7.50. Her gas and Waterworks (combined), 40, \$50; her Universal Knitting Company Machine Shop, 45 (men and women), \$45; her "grave marks" (Iron Castings), 10, \$17.50; her 20 truckmen (with their horses, &c.), \$45; her 30 stevedores (during shipping season irregularly employed), \$100; her 300 ordinary day laborers, \$375; her 35 shoemakers (there is no Moncton shoe factory; Shediac has one), \$52.50; her 16 carriage makers, \$24; her 100 tailors, male and female, \$115; her 100 milliners and dress-makers, \$100; her plumbers and their helpers, 25 in all, \$43.75; her 50 plasterers (for 4 months a year) when employed \$100; her 100 bricklayers (average number employed continuously 5 months of the year), \$300; her stonecutters, do. do., her carpenters many, dollars many. Then there are about 6 harness makers, 6 marble workers (St. John supplies Moncton with the bulk of the tombstones required), and undertakers' employees and those of like small concerns. And there are perhaps 300 clerks and book-keepers in shops and offices getting \$450 a day, and last but not least, salaried officers in government and other employments, earning and spending goodness knows how much more. Now the writer is not unmindful that the individual Monctonian's earnings are not to be confounded with Moncton's income from outside sources, for the outsider's money goes from Tom to Dick and from Dick to Harry, but if Moncton's assumed 8,000 have individually \$100 ahead of income, aggregating \$800,000, they may well rejoice and be thankful. They likely have more than that.

The Moncton Cotton Factory cost, somebody told the writer, \$200,000 when ready for occupation and work. The Sugar Refinery is likewise an immense erection of brick and stone, costing immensely. The main building is seven stories. The Cotton Factory was twenty months in construction. During 1881-2-3, 100 stone masons got six months' employment a year; now there are but about 50 at work. The bricklayers, it appears, worked continuously at the two till their part was done, irrespective of season and temperature, and as many of them were employed thereat as there was elbow room for; then of course a host of hod-carriers were meanwhile indispensable. A Post Office and Customs building is about to go up. It is to be great and grand. The stone-masons will soon give place to the brick-layers in its construction. It is not likely to be ready for occupation before September next. Then a market house to be of brick and stone also is to be built and completed within a year from now. One of the fifty buildings in course of erection and completion is a carriage factory. It is of wood. It occupies an entire square! In a word the Moncton laborer need not be without bread now, or the next twelve months if able to work.

Moncton fire bell is put immediately above one of the streets, half way across. It is perched on top of an angle the sides of which bestride the street, Colossus of Rhodes fashion, and the bell-rope is within easy reach of an adult passer by. Moncton has waterworks. Before Charlottetown she had better know the sort of water the pipes will bring her. Moncton water is not red and rotten. It is red or yellow and bad. It is not agreeable to the palate. It produces the dysentery so a druggist's clerk tells me. Your Spring Park water is incomparably better, contaminated though it may be. Rotting vegetable matter is presumably the corrupting element here as elsewhere. The fact is, it is impracticable to rid the source of supply here or there of submerged wood. The trees may be chopped down but the stumps and roots remain together with much other vegetable matter. Damning the stream does the mischief, and ordinarily the water must be raised, and more wood

and more organic matter is submerged, to the corrupting of the pent-up water as in that of a mill-pond.

Messrs. B. Toombs & Co., and Messrs. Pollard and Wadman, all the writer believes formerly of Charlottetown, appear to be doing a thriving trade here in their respective establishments.

Yours very truly,

H.

Moncton, N. B., June 26, 1884.

P. S.—The common opinion here seems to be that the Government will have to arrange anew in respect of the construction and working of the Cape Tormentine Branch R. R., that the Company is unable to carry out their undertaking—that the President of the Company, Josiah Wood, Esq., of Sackville, could, if he liked, shoulder the burthen himself, but is most unlikely to do so.

CURRENT NOTES.

There seems to be an impression among Quebec lawyers that it will not be possible to obtain Eno's extradition.

It is estimated, says a London despatch, that 34,000 persons have been converted since last fall through the efforts of Moody, the great revivalist.

In 1881 the value of the exports and imports of London was £198,000,000; in 1882—£201,000,000. Liverpool, in 1881, £195,000,000; in 1882, £203,000,000.

A Montreal despatch says the Bank of Montreal, by the failure of Kershaw & Co., grain dealers of Chicago, expects to lose nearly half a million dollars. Other Canadian banks are said to be involved.

They were sitting in the front parlor and she asked him if he would like to hear her sing "When the Robins Nest Again," and he said he would if she would only take lessons in the meantime; and now when he rings the door bell the servant informs him that she is not at home.

The Spirit of the Times of the 23rd, will publish an interview with Vanderbilt in relation to Mr. Case's offer to match Jay-Eye-See, against Maud S. or any other trotter for \$10,000 a side. Vanderbilt is saying he keeps Maud S. merely for his own pleasure and will not allow her to be trotted in a race or match.

Margaret Elizabeth, only daughter of Wm. Rae, of Quebec, was united in marriage, on the 21st inst., to Hugh Allen, son of the late Sir Hugh. The ceremony was performed in the Anglican church in the presence of a large assemblage. The presents were numerous. The father of the bride presented her with a cheque for \$250,000.

A Washington despatch says it is expected the balance sheet of the Government will show a total reduction of the debt for the fiscal year of \$100,000,000 and a decrease in revenue of forty millions. The commercial balance in favor of the United States for the current year will be sixty millions, against ninety millions in the preceding year.

There is one sin which, it seems to me, is everywhere and by everybody underestimated, tolerated with undue tolerance, and quite too much overlooked in our valuation of character. It is the sin of fretting. He who frets is never the one who mends. And when the fretter is one who is beloved, whose nearness of relation to us makes his fretting at the weather seem almost like a personal reproach to us, then the misery of it becomes indeed insupportable. Most men call fretting a minor fault—a foible, and not a vice. There is hardly any vice, except drunkenness, which can so utterly destroy the peace, the happiness of a home.

Lord John Manners writes to the London Times, anent the current franchise discussion in England, that from his own personal knowledge he can say that from the time when the question first became one of public interest to his death Lord Beaconsfield never entertained any doubt as to the justice or wisdom of admitting women to the franchise; and another correspondent quotes a letter written by Mr. Disraeli in 1873 in which he said: "I was much honored by receiving the memorial signed by 11,000 women of England thanking me for my services in attempting to abolish the anomaly that the Parliamentary franchise attached to a household or property qualification when possessed by a woman, should not be exercised, though in all matters of local government, when similarly qualified, she exercises this right. As I believe this anomaly to be injurious to the best interests of the country, I trust to see it removed by the wisdom of Parliament."

When dynamiters in the United States are endeavoring to embroil that country in war with England, the more sober-minded of United States citizens are pondering over such commercial facts as the following:—

During the fiscal year more than 60 per cent of the value of (U. S.) cotton, 62 per cent of the exports of wheat flour, over 70 per cent of the exports of corn and cornmeal, 64 per cent of the exports of provisions, and nearly 78 per cent of the exports of live animals from the United States to foreign countries were to Great Britain and Ireland.

Says another United States authority:—"It is clear that much the more important factor in maintaining the commercial prosperity of the United States is its agricultural industry. It is further clear that if the commercial prosperity of the country is to be maintained in the future it must continue to find abroad a market for its surplus agricultural products." The double proposition, then, is this. The prosperity of the United States largely depends upon its finding a foreign market for its surplus agricultural products; England is the United States' principal customer. Is it likely, then, that the people of the United States will allow a band of assassins to continue to disturb the relations of the two countries, with a possibility of ultimately making amicable commercial relations an impossibility?