

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1884.

VOL 15.--NO. 101.

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Advertising at most moderate rates.  
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quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertisements,  
on application.

**ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1884.**

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Full Moon, 5th day, 6a. 43m. a. m.  
Last Quarter 12th day, 4a. 40m. a. m.  
New Moon 19th day, 5a. 24m. a. m.  
First Quarter, 27th day, 6a. 34m. a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	SUN	MOON	HIGH	LOW	WATER	LEN	H.
1 Monday	5 25	6 34	4 15	7 33	13	9	9
2 Tuesday	27	32	4 52	8 27	5	5	5
3 Wednesday	28	30	5 26	9 12	2	2	2
4 Thursday	29	28	5 58	9 54	12	59	59
5 Friday	30	26	6 25	10 31	56	56	56
6 Saturday	32	24	6 59	11 7	52	52	52
7 Sunday	33	22	7 31	11 45	49	49	49
8 Monday	34	20	8 5	12 23	46	46	46
9 Tuesday	35	18	8 43	1 3	42	42	42
10 Wednesday	37	17	9 29	1 49	40	40	40
11 Thursday	38	15	10 18	2 42	37	37	37
12 Friday	39	13	11 15	3 52	34	34	34
13 Saturday	41	11	12 18	5 18	30	30	30
14 Sunday	42	9	0 17	6 46	24	24	24
15 Monday	43	7	1 23	7 57	27	27	27
16 Tuesday	44	5	2 31	8 49	21	21	21
17 Wednesday	45	3	3 39	9 34	17	17	17
18 Thursday	47	1	4 40	10 13	14	14	14
19 Friday	48	50	5 52	10 48	11	11	11
20 Saturday	50	57	6 57	11 22	7	7	7
21 Sunday	51	55	7 59	11 55	4	4	4
22 Monday	52	53	9 1	12 27	0	0	0
23 Tuesday	53	51	10 0	0 30	11	57	57
24 Wednesday	54	49	10 57	1 5	55	55	55
25 Thursday	55	47	11 52	1 44	52	52	52
26 Friday	56	45	12 41	2 27	49	49	49
27 Saturday	58	43	1 27	3 11	45	45	45
28 Sunday	6 0	41	2 5	4 22	42	42	42
29 Monday	6 1	39	2 48	5 37	39	39	39
30 Tuesday	2	38	3 22	6 51	36	36	36

**THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.**

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 27	6 47
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 27	7 47
Kensington	8 42	12 22	7 05	8 42
Summerside, arrive	9 07	12 57	7 37	9 07
Port Hill, depart	9 27	2 32	7 57	9 27
Port Hill, arrive	10 30	4 15	8 17	10 30
Alberton, depart	12 05	6 57	8 47	12 05
Tignish, arrive	12 42	7 47	9 07	12 42
FROM WEST. <th>P. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Tignish	2 02	6 47	9 07	2 02
Alberton	2 40	7 57	9 57	2 40
Port Hill	4 15	10 25	11 17	4 15
Summerside, arrive	5 17	12 07	12 07	5 17
Summerside, depart	5 42	1 22	6 57	5 42
Kensington	6 07	2 09	7 30	6 07
Hunter River	7 02	3 25	8 47	7 02
Charlottetown	8 02	5 07	10 07	8 02
GOING EAST. <th>P. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	4 17	7 02	9 07	4 17
Mount Stewart, arrive	5 22	8 57	10 07	5 22
Mount Stewart, depart	5 27	9 02	10 17	5 27
St. Peter's	6 17	10 02	11 17	6 17
Souris	7 22	12 02	12 02	7 22
Mount Stewart	5 32	9 07	10 07	5 32
Cardigan	6 29	10 22	11 17	6 29
Georgetown	6 47	10 47	11 42	6 47
FROM EAST. <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th>	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Souris	6 47	2 17	4 00	6 47
St. Peter's	7 52	4 00	5 17	7 52
Mount Stewart, arrive	8 47	5 17	6 42	8 47
Mount Stewart, depart	8 52	5 42	7 17	8 52
Charlottetown	9 52	6 42	8 17	9 52
Georgetown	7 27	3 32	5 17	7 27
Cardigan	7 45	3 57	5 42	7 45
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	6 42	8 42

**L. ARTHUR & CO.,**  
GENERAL  
Commission Merchants,  
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,  
(ROSS MARKET)  
BOSTON, MASS.  
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.  
May 15, 1884 wklly tf

**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 Com-  
pany, 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 25, 1884.

**CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.**  
**R. O'DWYER,**  
Commission and General Merchant  
FOR SALE OF P. E. I. PRODUCE.  
289 WATER STREET,  
St. John's Newfoundland.

In connection with the above is Captain  
English, who is well known in P. E. Island,  
who will take special charge of all consign-  
ments, and will also attend to the chartering  
of vessels for the carrying trade of P. E. I.  
The firm is one of the oldest and most reliable  
in Newfoundland. Returns guaranteed to  
be prompt and satisfactory. Parties wishing  
to procure Labrador Herring should send  
their orders in time.  
Sept. 6, 1884.—till 31st Dec. '84.

**W. WHEATLEY,**  
(OF WHEATLEY & SONS, CHARLOTTETOWN,  
P. E. ISLAND)  
Commission Merchant,  
209 BARRINGTON STREET,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

Special attention given to the sale of  
P. E. Island produce.  
April 24, 1884.

**SULLIVAN & MACBELL,**  
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. | CHRISTIE B. MACBELL  
Jan. 16, '83.

**WEST & RENDELL,**  
Commission Merchants,  
St. John's, Newfoundland.  
Consignments solicited. Liberal advances  
made.  
July 25, 1884.—2aw 4m

**McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,**  
BARRISTERS  
—AND—  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.  
Office in Old Bank.  
(UP STAIRS).  
Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

**APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.**  
**CHARLES DONALD & CO.,**  
79 Queen St., London, E. C.  
Will be glad to correspond with Apple Grow-  
ers, Merchants and Shippers, with a  
view to Autumn and Spring  
business.  
They will also give the usual facilities to  
customers requiring advances. aug1

**CAIRNS' MARBLE WORKS.**  
MR. CHARLES CAIRNS, in returning  
thanks to the public for the liberal  
patronage extended to him, begs leave to in-  
form his old customers and the public gener-  
ally, that he has taken into partnership Mr.  
Malcolm McLean, and that hereafter the  
business will be carried on under the title of

**CAIRNS & CO.,**  
Marble & Stone Cutters.  
They have on hand a fine stock of Monu-  
ments, Tablets and Headstones, in Italian and  
American Marble. They are of the latest des-  
igns, and at prices to suit all.  
C. CAIRNS,  
M. McLEAN.  
Ch'town, June 30, 1884—pres n e pat s j w p

**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 wish-  
ing to see the institution is Thursday of  
each week, from two to four o'clock, p. m.

D. B. MACLENNAN,  
Secretary of Trustees.  
April 24—god wklly

**NEW FALL GOODS!**  
—O—  
**FIRST INSTALMENTS**  
**NOW OPENING,**  
—AT—  
**J. B. MACDONALD'S,**  
**QUEEN STREET.**  
Ch'town, Sept. 1, 1884.—2aw wklly.

**AUGUST!**  
—O—  
**L. E. PROWSE**  
IS SELLING THE FOLLOWING LINES OF  
**GOODS, VERY CHEAP:**

Table Linen, Towelling,  
Towels, Sheetings,  
Grey and White Cottons,  
Tickings, Dress Goods,  
Black Cashmeres,  
Hats, Ready-made Clothing,  
Teas, etc.

All those who want the best value for their money should call.  
**L. E. PROWSE,**  
Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.  
Ch'town, Aug 6, 1884.—god wklly

**TEA. TEA.**  
—O—  
Extra, Prime, Cheap, Strong, Nice, Al, Splendid  
**Beer & Goff's for Extra Tea,**  
WHOLESALE.  
**BEER & GOFF'S FOR PRIME TEA,**  
RETAIL.  
**BEER & GOFF'S FOR CHEAP TEA,**  
WARRANTED.  
**BEER & GOFF'S FOR NICE TEA,**  
5 POUND TINS.  
**BEER & GOFF'S FOR AI TEA,**  
HALF-CHESTS.  
**BEER & GOFF'S FOR SPLENDID TEA,**  
ANY QUANTITY.  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.  
Ch'town, July 9, 1884—2aw

**Attention Ye Who Are In Doubt.**  
—O—  
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 wklly

Union with Jamaica, Etc.

Propos of the scheme for admitting the  
West Indians into our pale confederacy,  
the London Canadian Gazette remarks:—  
The proposal that Jamaica, the Leeward  
Islands and other of the West India  
colonies should enter the Dominion of  
Canada has been further discussed with  
some energy in the public press. The  
letter of Mr. Henry Berkeley to the Times  
putting the case of the Leeward Islands  
has been met by a rejoinder from the  
Chairman of the British Sugar Refinery  
Committee, Mr. James Duncan, and others.  
Mr. Duncan thought the proposal could not  
lead to any efficacious result unless Canada  
were to give some exceptional fiscal advan-  
tage to the West India Islands such as the  
United States give to the Sandwich Islands.  
Mr. Berkeley rejoins that he considered it  
generally understood that the entrance of  
the West India Colonies, as an integral  
portion of the Canadian Dominion, would  
ipso facto insure for those Colonies the  
admission of West India sugars into  
Canadian markets duty free. Another  
writer objects that this old "cut-and-dried  
remedy" is impossible for all the West  
India Colonies. This statement he bases  
upon the calculation that as the Dominion  
contains only five million inhabitants, and  
they consume about 70,000 tons of sugar  
in the year, 30,000 of which come from the  
West Indies, and as the total production  
of the West Indies is 400,000 tons, to  
adopt this remedy would be to shrink the  
West Indian sugar industry to one-tenth  
its present proportion. To this Mr.  
Berkeley fairly replies that "Vendex" for-  
gets the rapidly with which the popula-  
tion of Canada is increasing, and that he  
over-estimates the output of the West  
India colonies, which is about 150,000, not  
400,000 tons. Then again, Mr. Berkeley  
argues, it does not at all follow that a  
diminution of the West Indian sugar in-  
dustry to one-tenth would be a necessary  
sequel to the entry into the Dominion, for  
the markets of the world would still be  
open, as they are now, and to these mark-  
ets any surplus output would go until the  
Canadian demand equalled the supply  
which at the present rate of increase would  
not be long deferred. Mr. Berkeley might  
have gone further, and pointed out that, as  
a portion of the Dominion of Canada, the  
West India Islands would be in a far more  
favorable position to contract fiscal arrange-  
ments with other countries for their surplus  
supplies than they now are as an isolated  
and independent colony.

There can be no doubt from the forego-  
ing that the Solicitor-General of the Le-  
eward Islands has effectually disposed of the  
objections as yet raised to the suggested  
remedy for the West Indian sugar trade de-  
pression, and that, so far as this phase of  
the question is concerned, the West Indian  
representatives have fairly made out their  
case. While, however, the advantages to  
be derived by the West India Colonies  
from an entry into the Canadian confeder-  
ation may be undoubted, the bearings  
of the other side of the account may  
not be so apparent. To the general  
observer there will at once arise difficulties  
of a somewhat peculiar and embarrassing  
nature. In British North America the  
colonies confederated as the Dominion of  
Canada are of a corresponding nature from  
Atlantic to Pacific. Their climate, their  
ways, their characteristics, their trade con-  
nections are practically the same, and they  
together form a heterogeneous whole. But  
in Jamaica and the other West Indian pos-  
sessions of the British Crown, the con-  
ditions of life are entirely differ-  
ent. In the place of the northern air of  
Canada, we find a tropical climate, a  
mixed white and negro population,  
different trade connections, and charac-  
teristics entirely at variance with those  
of Canada. Then, again, Canada is as it  
were a compact whole joined together by  
a system of railway; Jamaica is so situated  
as to render almost impossible the intimate  
connection and constant communication  
essential to the true federation of any  
countries. These difficulties may or may  
not be insurmountable; time alone can  
show. It may be that in coming to the  
determination to which we are assured the  
West Indian colonists have arrived—  
viz., that the entrance into the  
Dominion of Canada is highly desirable  
from their standpoint—they have also fully  
considered the practicability of the pro-  
posal and the possibilities of its complete  
success. The whole question is now, we  
understand, about to be submitted by the  
representatives of the Jamaica Privy Coun-  
cil, as well as of the other West Indian  
local authorities, to the Canadian Govern-  
ment. And we may be quite certain that  
when it is thus submitted, a matter of so  
great possible importance to Canada as well  
as to the West Indies will receive the care-  
ful consideration of the Canadian Govern-  
ment.

Grit Manoeuvring.

The following from the Toronto Mail,  
reveals an eminently characteristic little  
piece of Grit manoeuvring: "Mr Mowat  
is said to have sailed from England on  
August 28th. He should therefore be in  
Toronto by the 8th or 9th of this month.  
But his friends have arranged that he shall  
not put in an appearance until a week later,  
when the exhibition will be in full swing.  
The object of this arrangement is to convey  
the false impression that the people visiting  
Toronto and attending the fair, are here for  
the purpose of worshipping the brazen  
image which the chairman of the  
Mowat Demonstration Committee is setting  
up. Mr Mowat will lay over at Suspen-  
sion Bridge, until the exhibition has drawn  
a crowd, and then he will step in and pro-  
claim that the people have assembled to  
welcome him."

CURRENT NOTES.

Three persons have been killed in a Min-  
nesota cyclone.  
A heavy failure is announced in the New  
York sugar trade.  
Nihilist proclamations are being thickly  
scattered in Warsaw.  
The Pennsylvania coal regions are suffer-  
ing for want of water.  
A Mississippi farmer has 160 acres  
planted in peppermint.  
Extensive floods are reported in sections  
of Michigan and Wisconsin.  
There is much destitution among the  
Pittsburg iron and glass workers.  
A mad bull is a convivial creature; he  
offers a horn to every one he meets.  
Harvesting is usually a season of rejoic-  
ing, but the onion crop is gathered in tears.  
There was a fall of an inch of rain in  
Michigan, in eight minutes, a few days ago.  
The British have records of 225 earth-  
quakes in the last 556 years, and the Isles  
are still there.  
It is proposed to present the King of  
Italy with a medal, in commemoration of  
his visit to Naples.  
Twenty-five sudden deaths in New York  
and four in Brooklyn, a few mornings ago,  
were attributed to the intense heat.  
The powers have been informed that the  
Alexandria indemnities will be the  
first object of Lord Northbrook's mission  
in Egypt.  
The four young men drowned in the  
Welland Canal on Wednesday night were  
students of the St. Catherines collegiate  
institute.  
"Suppose I should work myself up to the  
interrogation point?" said a beau to his  
sweetheart. "I should respond with an  
exclamation," was the reply.  
The salmon packers on the Pacific coast  
are very despondent over the slow demand  
for their goods and the low prices obtained  
for them. It is stated that the latter are  
much below the cost of production.  
The experiment of silk culture is to be  
made in North Carolina. A colony of  
Franciscans has been established in that  
State who will proceed at once to give their  
whole attention to this industry. Whether  
this attempt will prove successful or not  
remains to be seen.  
The Massachusetts bureau of statistics  
states that the chance of a railway pas-  
senger being killed by accident had diminished  
from 1 in 5,026,281 in 1868 to 1 in 20,927,  
034 in 1883. The danger of being killed by  
lightning in the Bay State is now greater  
than by railway accident.  
The magnitude of the money order busi-  
ness between this country and England,  
exclusive of the remainder of Europe, is  
shown by the fact that the Postmaster-  
General is required to transmit weekly to  
England a sum of money averaging \$75,000  
in payment of the balance against the  
United States. This sum represents the  
excess of money orders sold in this country  
payable in England, over the sales in that  
country of money orders payable in the  
United States.  
A young Englishman, named Talbot,  
who claims to be a son of a noble family in  
the mother country, has been for some six  
weeks past boarding in a Chaudiere, Ot-  
tawa, hotel and doing the grand on credit,  
on the strength of certain remittances  
which he is expecting every mail. On  
Monday he showed the proprietor an  
alleged cablegram stating that £300 stg.  
had been forwarded to him. This put the  
boniface entirely at his ease, and the next  
day the young man was missing and has not  
since been seen in Ottawa.  
The London daily journals have been  
shamefully hoaxed by some wicked wag.  
They published a long account of the  
splendid sport which had been obtained in  
Leicester. The bag amounted to 696 brace  
of grouse! The sportsmen, "who sallied  
forth to the moors before sunrise," were  
Lord Overstone, the Hon. and Rev. Sir  
William Bellamy, Sir William Best, and  
Major George Knox. There is no Lord  
Overstone in existence, and the ordinary  
books of reference do not give any informa-  
tion as to the other guests. Besides, no  
one ever heard of either moors or grouse in  
Leicestershire!  
The relations of the railway system of  
the United Kingdom to the labor market  
are shown by a parliamentary return  
recently issued. According to the statistics  
which it contains, there were at the end of  
March 367,793 persons in the service of the  
railway companies in various capacities.  
Of this number 312,047 were set down to  
England and Wales, 38,408 to Scotland,  
and 17,338 to Ireland. With their families,  
these officials represent more than a million  
probably of the population of the country.  
Nor do the figures quoted represent the maxi-  
mum, as for some time before the report was  
made the companies had been economizing,  
and it is thought that in prosperous times  
the number is considerably larger.  
Among the exiles in Eastern Siberia the  
following custom prevails: If a man wishes  
to get married he applies to the Governor,  
who forthwith selects one of the female  
prisoners, with whom the candidate for  
holy matrimony is expected to "keep com-  
pany" for two or three days. At the con-  
clusion of this term, the male party  
declares to the Governor that the lady  
selected is not to his mind, he receives  
twenty-five blows with a stick, and another  
bride is chosen for him—and so on. The  
same course is adopted with the female  
prisoners who are in search for husbands.  
These matches are termed "official mar-  
riages," or the "Governor's marriages,"  
and are not followed by any religious cere-  
mony.