

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1881.

VOL 9.—NO. 95.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

IN 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:  
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Advertising at most moderate rates.  
 Contracts may be made for monthly,  
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### ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER 1881.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 1st day, 9h. 55m. a. m., N. E. (below horizon.)  
 Full Moon 7th day, 12m. 27m., midnight, S. E.  
 Last Quarter 16th day, 3h. 45m., a. m., S. E.  
 New Moon 23rd day, 7h. 42m., a. m., W. (below horizon.)  
 First Quarter, 30th day, 5h. 39m. p. m. S.

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

## Marine Insurance Company

Prince Edward Island.  
 ROBT. L. AGWORTH, Esq., President.  
 Directors:  
 Hon. J. C. OWEN, D. R. M. HOOPER, Esq.,  
 T. HANDEMAN, Esq., D. ROBERTS, Esq.,  
 G. E. BISH, Esq., SAMUEL MITCHELL, Esq.

Risks taken daily on Vessels, Cargoes and  
 Freights, at their Office, Corner of Great  
 George and Lower Water Streets.

FRED. W. HALES,  
 Ch'town, April 25, 1881. Secretary

## NEW COAL DEPOT

Beer's Wharf (Late Duncan's.)  
 THE subscriber wishes to intimate to his  
 friends, and the public generally, that he  
 has opened a Coal Depot at the above named  
 place, where he is prepared to receive orders  
 for all the leading kinds of Coal, and fill  
 them at lowest possible rates.

R. McMILLAN,  
 Ch'town, Aug. 18—cod, w'ly 1m pd

## NEW Paper Bag Factory

KENT STREET,  
 Between Queen and Pownal,  
 Charlottetown, P. E. I.

EVERY quality and size of Paper Bags for  
 Grocers, Dry Goods men, Confectioners,  
 Hatters, Druggists, and Bakers' use, in  
 stock or made to order at short notice, and  
 sold at Montreal prices, with usual trade dis-  
 counts.

Parties having quantities of paper in stock  
 can have it made into Bags without loss of  
 time and at much less cost than they can  
 import them.

Orders respectfully solicited.  
 E. H. BABBITT,  
 July 27—3m

## ALFRED A. BOWN,

AUCTIONEER  
 General Commission Merchant  
 ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.  
 Solicits consignments of all kinds of Produce  
 Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, etc., etc.  
 Prompt returns guaranteed. Good refer-  
 ences on application. [w 17 6m oaw

The Largest Amount of Life Insurance  
 at the Smallest Outlay!

## THE DOMINION SAFETY FUND

LIFE ASSOCIATION,  
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

## A HOME COMPANY.

PROVINCIAL DIRECTORS:  
 Jas. de Wolfe Spurr, Jas. T. Steeves, M. D.,  
 Wm. Henry Thorne, Thos. Temple,  
 Foster McFarlane, M. D., Chas. F. Clinch,  
 Hon. C. N. Skinner, Q. C.,  
 Jas. de Wolfe Spurr, Thos. A. Chipman,  
 President Secretary

## The Safety Fund System!

is fast becoming the popular plan of af-  
 fording the protection of  
**LIFE INSURANCE!**  
 Members only pay actual current cost.  
 No large accumulation of the people's  
 money in the hands of the Association.  
 Members vote for Directors.  
 Expenses of management limited.  
 Send for circulars. Examine our plan.  
 James McLean, M. D. Physician, Ch'town.  
 E. H. BABBITT,  
 June 25, '81, Special Agent for P. E. I.

## CONFEDERATION

## LIFE ASSOCIATION!

PRESIDENT:  
 Hon. Sir W. P. HOWLAND, C. B., K. C. M. G.  
 VICE-PRESIDENTS:  
 Hon. Wm. McMASTERS and Wm. ELLIOT, Esq.

Attention is Directed to the SPECIAL  
 ADVANTAGES afforded by this Associa-  
 tion as compared with the uniform  
 Bonus of Two and a Half  
 Per Cent. plan.

## ORDINARY LIFE PLAN.

CASH.	BONUS.
C. L. A. Policy No. 1 \$10.-	
003. Profits for 1880.	
Ten year.....	\$121 90 \$312 00
Results under 2 1/2 per cent.	
Bonus plan.....	87 75 250 00

Difference - \$34.15 \$32.00

This difference in favor of the C. L. A. policy holders INCREASES with each additional premium paid.  
 Policies in this Association are NON-FORFEITABLE after TWO YEARS, and are Indisputable After Three Years.

J. K. MACDONALD,  
 Managing Director,  
 June 28.

## FIRE! MARINE! LIFE!

HORACE HAZARD,  
 General Insurance Agent,  
 REPRESENTING—

Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, of London, Eng.,  
 CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STG.

Western Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.,  
 CAPITAL, \$800,000.00.

British America Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.,  
 CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

Sun Mutual Life & Accident Insurance Company, of Montreal,  
 CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

## MARINE INSURANCE ALSO EFFECTED.

Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at LOWEST RATES.

Office—Corner of Queen and Lower Water Streets.  
 Charlottetown, April 4, 1881—4f

## NOW OPENING

## CHEAPSIDE.

## FOR HAYMAKERS!

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF  
 HAY FORKS,  
 HAY RAKES,  
 SCYTHES,  
 SCYTHE SNATHES,  
 SCYTHE STONES,  
 &c., &c., &c

## FOR BUTTER MAKERS!

Milk Dishes, Churns, Cream Crocks, Butter Crocks, Butter Salt, Butter Prints, Butter Firkins, &c., &c.

## For Fruit Preservers!

Preserving Sugar, Preserve Pans, Preserve Jars and Crocks, etc., etc., which, together with our large stock of General Groceries, Flour, Meal, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils, &c., &c., ever offered, at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

## HENRY BEER.

## TO LEASE.

## THE CITY HOTEL,

SITUATED on Great George Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the late occupant—Mr. A. A. Mackenzie—having skeddaddled.

This House is now in a good state of repair, is centrally situated, has recently been resingled and otherwise repaired: lots of cellar room; has about 30 rooms. The situation is about the best in the city, being centrally situated and on high land, where the drainage runs off to the river. Rent moderate. Apply to

GEORGE DAVIES & CO.,  
 Queen Square  
 Aug. 22, '81.

## Ahead of all Competition.

## JET BLACK

## STOVE POLISH!

NEAT, QUICK, BRILLIANT AND LASTING!

Six Million Packages Sold in 1880.

## HALF TON JUST RECEIVED,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
 Our Agent, C. J. THOMAS, will sell at the Market, and through the country. Also, Everlasting Axle Grease.

B. BALDERSTON,  
 Agent for P. E. I.  
 Queen Street, July 30—6w 2aw, w'ly ex

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

BY BOSTON STEAMERS.  
 NO FREIGHT will be received after three o'clock on days of sailing. Bills of Lading must be presented for signature by four o'clock.

CARVELL BROS.  
 June 1, '81—law wed

## THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1881.

### Mr. Blake and His Admirers.

SOME men, we are told, are demned by faint praise; others arraigned by fulsome flattery. Mr. Blake has managed to impress a certain class of sycophants with the idea that he is something more than human, that he is a statesman of the highest calibre, and an orator of surpassing genius. But while the claqueurs applaud, the populace grins. And why? Because his performances are unequal to his pretensions. His mission to the "benighted heathen of the Lower Provinces" ended as it began. An amateur philosopher like Mr. Blake may not understand the reason, but men of common sense are equal to the emergency.

Mr. Blake, we admit, is made of no common clay, and cast in no common mould. He possesses, to an inordinate degree, an assurance of presumptions, vanity, and airs his personal qualities, his lofty idealism, and his peculiar whims. He is a petted, a spoiled child. His friends are extremely reticent in defending his policy or his consistency. They describe his appearance, his style, the tones of his voice, and the manner of his attitude. We are even told that by a contemptuous curl of his lip he can annihilate his most sturdy opponent, and a dispute is now raging among his admirers, as to whether the curve of that proboscis is a parabola or an hyperbola.

If Mr. Blake's friends would be content to discuss political questions on their merits we should be quite content. There is no necessity to sing the praises of Sir John, Sir Charles, Sir Leonard, and their colleagues. They are willing to be judged by their deeds, and by such the public will know them. Their characters are just as high, and his personal reputations are quite as untarnished as is that of Mr. Blake. None of them, at least, has ever sacrificed their leader on the altar of individual ambition. But Mr. Blake's respectability does duty for his whole party. The capital, however, is limited; the expenditure is extravagant and the supply will soon be exhausted. Even now we can imagine the ghost of the defunct Brown reproaching the living Blake, and the withering words of scorn with which it would address the man who supplanted his leader, and proved recreant to the trust of his acknowledged chief.

### Wool Growing in Canada.

The growth and development of the woollen manufacturing industry in Canada is shown by the increased quantity of wool brought into the Dominion from abroad.

The value of free wool imported into Canada during the fiscal year 1878-9, was \$841,173. In the year 1879-80 it was \$1,684,161 for free wool and \$8,056 for about 25,000 lbs. Lustre wools, which pay a duty of three cents per lb. The total quantities imported in the two years were 4,976,758 lbs., in 1879 as against \$7,870,118 lbs. in 1880. For the last fiscal year, ended 30th June, 1881, the imports were 5,994,050 lbs., valued at \$1,192,388, all free wool, no lustre, while the exports were but 1,482,927 lbs., of the value of \$427,937—less than half those of either of the previous years. The following advance figures out of the Trade Returns for the fiscal year 1881 show:

### IMPORTS OF WOOL.

	1879-80	1880-81
	Lbs.	Value.
Ontario,	3,671,909	\$835,909
Quebec,	4,165,059	\$43,221
Nova Scotia,	20,952	4,739
New Brunswick,	.....	.....
Manitoba,	4,059	.....
British Columbia,	8,139	693
P. E. Island,	.....	.....
Total,	7,878,118	1,684,761

### EXPORTS OF WOOL.

	1879-80	1880-81
	Lbs.	Value.
Ontario,	3,717,670	\$797,155
Quebec,	425,550	42,438
Nova Scotia,	14,961	3,764
New Brunswick,	33,204	10,661
Manitoba,	.....	.....
British Columbia,	127,296	17,464
Total,	3,551,906	\$911,271

### For Sale or to Let.

THAT Freehold Property, with a front of 180 feet on Sydney Street, and eighty-four feet on Sydney Street, the House containing 13 large rooms and two Kitchens. Can be turned into one Dwelling by unlocking a door. Apply on the premises to MRS. BOSWALL.  
 March 12, 1881—4f

### Hides, Hides, Hides

WANTED by C. F. STACKPOOL, at the Spring Park Wool Shop.  
 June 27, '81.

## The Composition of Cows' Milk.

A valuable paper has been published by Professor C. A. Cameron, in a recent number of the Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society, on the composition of the milk of cows. During the winter quarter of 1880, analysis was made of the milk of forty-two cows which were kept at the Government agricultural institution known as the Albert Farm, at Glasnevin, in the county of Dublin. The morning's and the evening's milk of each cow were each analysed once, and an examination of the mixed milk of the forty-two cows was also made on the 11th of December, 1880. The cows were, as might be expected, good animals, having from one to three crosses of the Shorthorn breed. They were in the house during the period of the experiments; their food consisted of a daily allowance of about nine stone of pulped mangolds and turnips with exhausted brewery grains, together with about one stone of hay. Their ages ranged from four to nine years inclusive. Dividing them into two groups—those aged four and five years, and those aged eight and nine years—a marked difference in favor of the milk of the latter, both in quantity and quality, was noticed. This, however, might easily be accounted for by the process of artificial selection, for while it is only good milk cows that would be in the dairy for several years, the younger ones, proved not to be good milkers, would be put into the fattening stalls. The belief that milk becomes deteriorated in quality towards the end of lactation was not supported by these experiments. The quantity naturally became scanty, but the quality improved. The average yield of milk was for each cow 14 1/2 quarts. In every instance the quantity of milk yielded in the morning exceeded the proportion furnished in the evening, eight hours intervening between the milkings. Thirty out of the forty-two cows gave richer milk in the evening than in the morning; eleven gave richer milk in the morning; than in the evening, while the remaining cows' milk was equally good at both milkings. The increase in the amount of solid matters in the evening's milk was chiefly due to the larger amount of fats contained in the latter. The result of these analyses showed that the milk of well-fed cows in houses in the last quarter of the year contains, when poorest, 13-90 per cent. of solid matter, including 4-20 per cent. of fats. The society of Public Analysts for Great Britain and Ireland have adopted as a standard for the poorest pure milk 9 per cent. of solids, minus fats, and 2-5 per cent. of fats—a total of 11-5 per cent. of solids. While there is little doubt that milk containing less than this percentage of solids is watered or skimmed, still these analyses show that so far as Ireland is concerned, the solids minus fat may be in pure milk less than 9 per cent. A more exact average would be 1-5 per cent.

It has been said that the hardest problem a retail merchant has to solve is whether he shall give credit, and to whom, and how much. It is much more difficult for him to determine as to credits than for the wholesale merchant. In the latter case there is a perfect system of finding out the standing of merchants, but when it comes to individuals the matter is different. One must use his own judgment or depend upon his acquaintance with the circumstances of his customer. A long residence in a place gives this knowledge very accurately, but it also sometimes involves such social relations as make it very difficult to discriminate in credits when good business habits would dictate it should be done. It is not hazarding too much to say that a large majority of all the failures among retail merchants is due to the credit system, and that credit system extended, in the goodness of heart of the retailer, to parties not entitled to it. In fact, it may be seriously questioned whether any one is entitled to credit. It should be regarded entirely as a matter of courtesy, and the less of it the better. It is hard to refuse to send a neighbor goods when he sends for them, and when one knows he is good, but after all, isn't it harder to have to fail to meet your own bills when they become due, and when you know your credit will be hurt by not doing it? Our advice is to restrict credit as much as possible, buy for cash as closely as you can, and sell the same way. If you do not uske much, you will have the satisfaction of having either your goods or your money.

### Giving Credit at Retail.

This is how a National Policy works. The United States used to import all the gloves wanted. They began to think it was worth while trying their own hands at the manufacture. One result is a town in New York State, Gloversville, with 121 glove factories six glove-making establishments nine dealers in glove materials, three glove-toe manufacturers, thirty-four leather dressers, nine box factories six knitting-mills five sewing-machine agencies, four silk and thread agencies—making 197 business firms connected with the glove trade; while the number of business concerns of every kind in the village foots up about 500. Yet Mr. Blake's theory of public economy is based upon the idea that it would be better to send the money to France and buy the gloves needed for the States, simply because, without protection, the United States could not start such a village as Gloversville.—Toronto Mail.