

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1883.

VOL. 13.—NO. 60.

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 moderate rates. Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1883.

Table with columns for Day of Week, Sun, Moon, High, Days, and Low. Includes moon's changes and tide information.

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CARD. DR. T. W. POMEROY HAS ARRIVED ON THE ISLAND, and can be consulted at the OSBORNE HOUSE FOR A FEW WEEKS.

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STEAMER "HEATHER BELLE." Summer Arrangement, 1883. ON and after Tuesday, July 24th, the new steamer "Heather Belle," Hugh McLean, master, will run as follows:—

Every Tuesday morning at four o'clock, will leave Charlottetown for Orwell Brush Wharf, leaving Orwell Brush Wharf, at seven a. m., for Charlottetown, calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves, where she will remain over night. Wednesday, will leave Brush Wharf for Charlottetown, at seven a. m., calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves, leaving Charlottetown at three p. m., to return, remaining at Brush Wharf over night.

JOHN HUGHES, Agent. Ch'town, July 25, 1883. (Law wklly 3m pres her pat era)

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STEAMER ST. LAWRENCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, Commencing Wednesday, 16th May, 1883.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. Leave Charlottetown for Pictou Landing every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock, connecting there with the Train for Halifax.

Liverpool to Charlottetown



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Onions and Onions.

DEAR SIR,—In a late number of THE EXAMINER I noticed an article over the signature "H," wherein the writer discourses, in an off handed way on the growing of Onions, Corn, etc., and in which he introduces my name, and offers me advice, particularly in the culture of onions. Having raised onions for the last fifteen years, more or less, I think I may claim to have grown more than any one person in this Island; my crop some years being thirty to forty barrels; and I think my experience in regard to onion growing would count fully as much as "H's" theory of the subject. It is quite evident that "H" is not a practical man; he has never got down upon his knees and straddled the onion rows in a patch of an acre in extent, and that too in the hot sun of July, and day after day, and week after week, pick and pull, and scratch to get out the weeds, until his fingers are sore, and his back aches, and his patience is exhausted, and he has no sooner finished his job than he has to begin again the same operation. I think if "H" had one season's experience of that sort, he would not place the expense of growing an acre of onions at fifty dollars. The estimate which "H" makes of the product of an acre of onions may be within the mark, but he will have to put the price very much above fifty cents a bushel, or his venture will be a losing one. He had better place the rate at one dollar and a quarter, which has been about the average price per bushel here for several years past. This will give him two hundred and fifty dollars as gross receipts for an acre. Now I shall give him the expense of growing an acre of onions, based on an experience of many years. I shall take an acre of land of ordinary fertility, and to begin, it will require at least 100 loads of good well-rotted manure, which will cost, at 40 cents per load, \$40. This should be ploughed in lightly, and then he must put on a ton of bone dust, or its equivalent, which will cost about \$35, that would be \$75 for manure. He will want 5 lbs. seed, the price of which varies from \$2 to \$5 and even to \$8 per lb., this year good seed was \$3 per lb., this makes for seed \$15. Then as to the labor of cultivation, an acre of onions will require an average of one person from 1st May to the end of September—five months; and a man who has pluck and patience enough to weed onions all summer can not be had for less than one dollar a day and board himself; this makes about \$130 for cultivation and harvesting, and does not include hire of horses in drawing the manure, and marketing the onions, rent of land, barrels to hold the bulbs, and other items of expense, which would amount to quite a sum. I shall leave the intelligent reader who may purpose going into onion growing, to take these figures, and judge of the matter for himself. The climate of Prince Edward Island is not very good for the growing of onions as a staple crop; the springs are too late, onions should be sown in April and harvested by the first of September, in order to get them thoroughly ripe and dry, and if they are not well saved they will surely rot. I know of a case in which a young man, who had seen onions growing on a large scale in the States, came down and went into the business. He bought a seed drill and other tools, seed, etc., and sowed about two acres with onions. They grew well, and his prospects for a crop were bright. But the summer passed and the autumn came, and still his onions kept growing as vigorously as ever, and the snows of winter came down and settled upon a field of onions as green as cabbage. I need not say that he was completely disgusted with his venture, and that he went out of that business. And then again there is another difficulty in onion growing; the crop is liable to be destroyed by insects. In the year 1872 I had a half acre of onions totally destroyed by the onion maggot, and did not lose one cent from it; and again in 1881 I lost one-third of an acre from the same cause. This happened on that other side of "Jordan," which "H" alludes to. I venture to say that onion growing on a large scale will never be a success in P. E. Island, the "prophecy" of "H" to the contrary, notwithstanding. A small patch of a few rods in extent may be profitably grown, but a large area cannot. But "H" may ask why do I grow onions if they are not a paying crop. My answer is that, as a market gardener, I find onions a necessary crop to raise, but they are nearly all sold in a green state, for use during summer and fall, and when so retained, they are a paying crop if not damaged by insects. I have written thus somewhat lengthily on onion growing, as it is a crop with the peculiar cultivation of which very few persons here are acquainted, and some might be induced from the glowing account which "H" gives, to go into the business on a large scale. I would caution all such to be careful in the matter, to grow crops that will be sure to give them fair returns, and not venture on an experiment in onion growing, which could only prove a failure. In the communication of "H," I think I can detect the genius of "Parson Brown," in his speculative essay on Adam and Eve, and I would not be surprised if he should yet discover that Adam went into onion growing on a large scale while in the garden of Eden, and that weeds so overpowered his crop that he gave it up entirely, and took his flight into the outer world. Thanking "H" for the advice he so freely gives me, I now in return advise him to endeavor to fully understand his subject before he attempts to teach others concerning it, and that when the prophetic spirit again comes upon him, to be sure that it is not away on that "other side of Jordan," he sees those bright visions of the future, and not in the low grounds on this side, where weeds abound, and thieves, in the shape of onion maggots eat all your onions up. Fearing to

trespass further on your patience, Mr. Editor, I remain yours, R. BURKE.

Royalty, July 30, 1883.

Death of King Cetewayo. THE ZULU MONARCH'S ADVENTUROUS CAREER —HIS DEFEAT AND RESTORATION.

Cetewayo was the son of Panda, and the nephew of Chaka, who organized the Zulu nation, and was known in South Africa as the Zulu Napoleon. He succeeded in his scheme of organizing a powerful army and subjecting all South Africa to his rule, and when he was murdered, in 1828, he left to his brother Panda sixty nations as his subjects. Upon the death of Panda, in 1872, Cetewayo ascended the throne. He was described at that time as a negro whose color was almost jet black. His eyes were unusually large and brilliant, his forehead, though broad for that of a Kafir, was very receding, and the lower part of his face denoted a determined and brutal nature. He was cruel to his wives and overbearing to his subjects, but his father had left his power so well guarded that Cetewayo held his people well in hand, and when the war with England began he suffered very little from desertion from his ranks. The Zulu war of 1879 was caused by the determination of England to have the boundary line between the Transvaal and Zululand as defined by Sir Bartle Frere respected and maintained. Hordes of Zulus were constantly pushed over the line and making assaults on the natives of the Transvaal, and finally Lord Chelmsford sent to Cetewayo the ultimatum of his Government. This demanded that the Zulu army should be disbanded and only called together in time of actual war; that persons accused of crime in Cetewayo's kingdom should be accorded a fair trial before being executed, and that women should be allowed to marry without waiting for the King's consent. Cetewayo declined to accept these terms and prepared for war. The first great battle was fought on January 21, 1879, when the King fell upon a large detachment of Lord Chelmsford's army and utterly routed them, killing a great number and taking many prisoners, who were ruthlessly slaughtered. A savage warfare followed, in which the British were decoyed into ambushes and killed, and finally Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent from England to take command of the army. Before he reached the field, however, Lord Chelmsford gained a great victory over the Zulus at Ulundi, on July 5. Gen. Wolseley made short work of the war, and in August Cetewayo, with 23 followers, was a fugitive in the wilds of Zululand. One of the saddest events of the war was the killing of Prince Louis Napoleon, who had gone to the front to take his first lessons in war, and was killed in a reconnaissance. The capture of the Zulu King was secured by a stratagem. Lord Gifford's party, who were searching for the fugitive, found his sleeping mat at a kraal where he had slept the night before. Two boys were found in the vicinity, but they denied all knowledge of Cetewayo's whereabouts. They were both blind-folded and a volley was shot in the air, when one of them, exclaiming, "My brother is shot!" promised to lead the party to the King's hiding place if his life was spared. They pushed through the woods by night, and on the morning of September 1, Cetewayo was captured. He was haughty and dignified and only asked to be shot. This boon was denied him, and he was taken to Cape Town and confined in an old mill-house, about four miles from the town. Here he was allowed the liberty of two farms, embracing about 1,700 acres, from sunrise to sunset. He was strictly guarded by British soldiers, but was permitted to enjoy the society of four of his wives and the services of two attendants. He was kept a prisoner in this place for nearly three years, until August, 1882, when he was taken to London, and here he was made quite a lion of, being visited by lords and ladies and treated with distinguished consideration. His board bill was no small item of expense to the Government, for he developed a great fondness for English roast beef, and it was reported that he consumed 800 pounds of solid meat on the voyage from Cape Town to Southampton. It was finally decided to restore Cetewayo to his throne, but he was forbidden to raise or maintain an army, and the conditions made in the ultimatum before the Zulu war were vigorously imposed, with the additional condition that he should be subject to a limited British direction in his management of internal affairs. He accepted the terms gratefully, and on September 1st last he sailed for Cape Town. He was reinstated as King of Zululand on Jan. 31, with great ceremony, but many of the leading chiefs expressed their dissatisfaction of the British terms, and it was foreseen that trouble would soon come upon the restored King. Personal—Gossip. The Irish Times says Carey the informer has arrived at one of the British colonies. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany will spend their autumn in London. Sir Henry Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, is now in Canada. Lord Coleridge is expected to arrive in Toronto about the 12th of September, where he will be the guest of Mr. Goldwin Smith. More than \$72,000 was found lately in the room of a man in Paris who had for 25 years lived miserly, and who died in a charity hospital. Lord Penzance has sentenced Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, of London, the well-known ritualist, to deprivation of ecclesiastical preferment with costs.