

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1885.

VOL. 17.—NO. 94

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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter 2nd day, 1h. 2m., a. m.
New Moon 5th day, 4h. 31m., p. m.
First Quarter, 10th day, 2h. 2m., a. m.
Full Moon, 24th day, 3h. 42m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days len ^h
1 Tuesday	5 25	6 36	10 29	2 52	13 9
2 Wednesday	6 27	7 32	11 20	4 1	5
3 Thursday	7 28	8 30	12 0	5 26	2
4 Friday	8 29	9 28	0 21	6 58	12 59
5 Saturday	9 30	10 26	1 29	8 10	56
6 Sunday	10 31	11 24	2 40	9 5	52
7 Monday	11 32	12 22	3 55	9 57	49
8 Tuesday	12 33	1 20	5 10	10 35	46
9 Wednesday	1 34	2 18	6 29	11 13	42
10 Thursday	2 35	3 17	7 53	11 51	40
11 Friday	3 36	4 15	9 20	12 30	37
12 Saturday	4 37	5 13	10 52	1 0	34
13 Sunday	5 38	6 11	12 28	1 39	30
14 Monday	6 39	7 09	1 59	2 17	27
15 Tuesday	7 40	8 07	3 24	3 0	24
16 Wednesday	8 41	9 05	4 56	3 43	21
17 Thursday	9 42	10 03	6 33	4 26	17
18 Friday	10 43	11 01	8 15	5 09	14
19 Saturday	11 44	11 59	10 02	5 52	11
20 Sunday	12 45	12 57	11 54	6 35	8
21 Monday	1 46	1 55	1 50	7 18	5
22 Tuesday	2 47	2 56	3 42	8 01	2
23 Wednesday	3 48	3 57	5 39	8 44	0
24 Thursday	4 49	4 58	7 40	9 27	11 59
25 Friday	5 50	6 00	9 45	10 10	55
26 Saturday	6 51	7 02	11 54	10 53	52
27 Sunday	7 52	8 04	1 47	11 36	49
28 Monday	8 53	9 06	3 44	12 19	45
29 Tuesday	9 54	10 08	5 46	1 0	41
30 Wednesday	10 55	11 10	7 52	1 43	38

NOTES.
The great fire of London (1666) on 2nd.
George Whitefield died (1770) on 30th.
In this month the mornings decrease 47
minutes; the afternoons 1 hour and 6 min-
utes.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For the convenience of the travelling
public, we have carefully arranged the fol-
lowing table of arrival and departure of
trains on the P. E. Island Railway, accord-
ing 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 27
North Wiltshire	7 37	10 39	5 09
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 22
Bradshaw	8 12	11 32	5 57
County Line	8 19	11 43	6 07
Fredericton	8 29	11 59	6 22
Kennington	8 42	12 22	6 42
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 12
Summerside	depart	9 27	2 37
Moscouche	9 42	3 00	
Wellington	10 01	3 29	
Fort Hill	10 29	4 20	
O'Leary	11 22	5 42	
Alberton	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	
Fort Hill	4 20	10 29	
Wellington	4 49	11 16	
Moscouche	5 07	11 44	
Summerside	5 22	12 07	
Kennington	6 07	1 49	7 29
Fredericton	6 22	2 12	7 49
County Line	6 32	2 27	8 03
Bradshaw	6 38	2 37	8 12
Hunter River	7 02	3 15	8 47
North Wiltshire	7 12	3 32	9 01
Royalton Junction	7 47	4 32	9 47
Charlottetown	8 02	4 52	10 07
Going East.	A. M.	P. M.	
Charlottetown	7 07	4 17	
York	7 43	4 44	
Bedford	8 04	5 57	
Mount Stewart	8 37	5 22	
St. Peter's	8 57	5 27	
Beaver River	9 42	6 16	
Souris	10 15	6 52	
Mount Stewart	11 07	7 22	
Charlottetown	11 57	7 52	
Carleton Place	12 02	8 32	
Georgetown	10 15	6 25	
Georgetown	10 37	6 42	
From East.	A. M.	P. M.	
Souris	6 47	2 12	
Beaver River	7 17	3 02	
St. Peter's	7 52	3 54	
Mount Stewart	8 14	4 27	
Charlottetown	8 42	5 17	
Bedford	8 47	5 37	
York	9 12	6 14	
Charlottetown	9 26	6 35	
Georgetown	9 52	7 12	
Carleton Place	7 32	3 37	
Georgetown	7 49	4 00	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

LORNE HOTEL,

Grand Tracadie Beach.
This Favorite Watering Place will
Re-open on Dominion Day, 1st July,
under experienced Managers from the
United States.
Visitors will find this place agreeable during
the warm weather.

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NOTE PAPER,
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BROWN'S BLOCK,
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Charlottetown, May 18, '85.—wky

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GERMAN
BAKING
POWDER

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IT HAS GIVEN
Very Great Satisfaction.

CAN
HIGHLY RECOMMEND IT
TO ALL.

GEORGE McSWEENEY,
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Commission Merchants,
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BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—dly wky

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can always be found therein.

ESDALE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,



THE best equipped establishment of the kind on the Island, where the miller can be
supplied with Water Wheels, French Burr Stones, Eureka Smutters, Bolting
Cloth, Proof Staffs, Silver Steel Picks, Mill Spindles, Shafting, Gear Wheels, Pulleys,
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THE FARMER can get Threshing Mills, Fanmills or the Castings for the same,
Ploughs, Cultivators, Shares, Land Sides, Root Cutters, Boilers, POTATO DIGGERS
—75 ON HAND FOR THIS FALL'S TRADE, all sorts of Castings for Stove
repairs, &c.

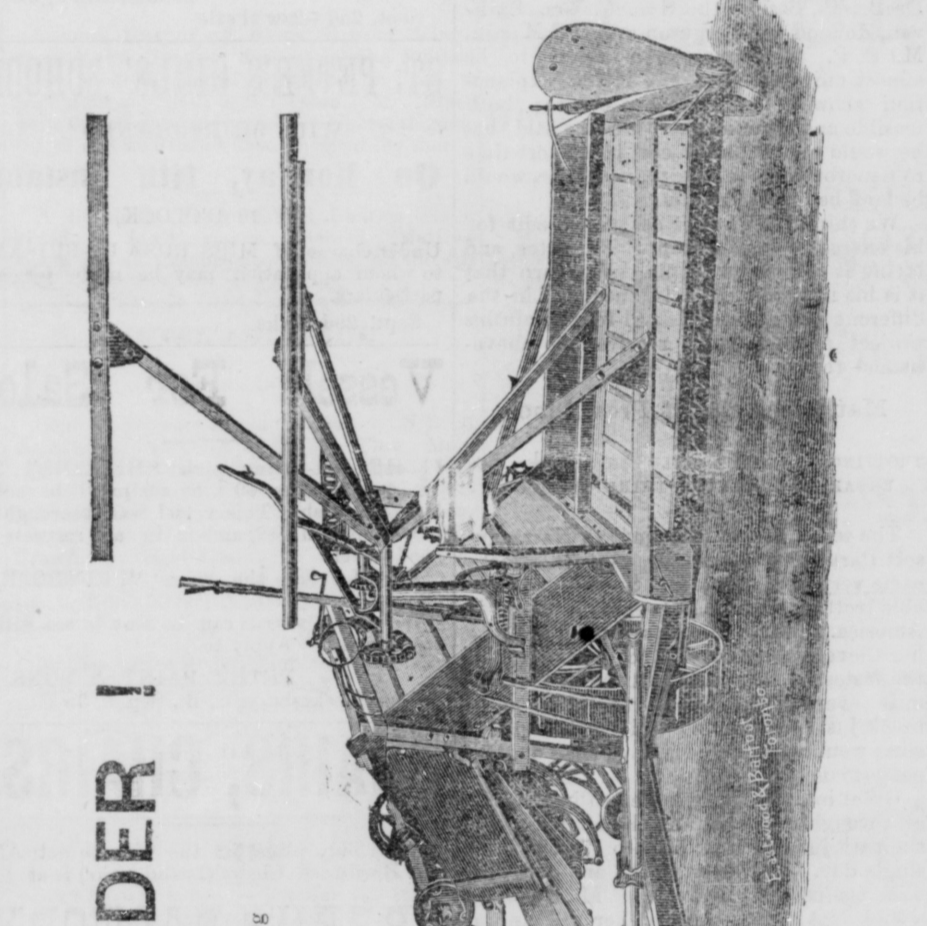
We also build STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, and are at all times prepared
to send Boilermakers and Machinists to make repairs in any part of the Island. We
keep a full stock of Steam Pipe and Fittings, such as Steam Gages, Water Gages, Gage
Cocks, Globe Valves, Check Valves, Stop Cocks, KORTING INJECTORS AND HAN-
COCK INSPIRATORS, Water Glasses, Bushing, Elbows, Tees, Unions, Nipples,
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As the system of heating dwellings by means of hot water is likely to supersede all
other systems, being the most healthful as well as the most economical and cleanly, we
have prepared ourselves to do that work by the addition of new machinery, and work-
men thoroughly acquainted with the work, and are prepared to furnish estimates for
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ADDRESS:
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August 15, 1885—oaw wky



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And is
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More Toronto Binders now in use on the Island
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For full information apply to E. Kinman, Summerside, Gen-
eral Travelling Agent for P. E. Island; Stewart & Fauchardson,
Managers of our Branch Warehouse, Charlottetown; J. T.
Milligan, Conway, or any of our Local Agents.

TIPPET, BURDITT & CO.,

St. John, N. B., July 31, 1885.

Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.
NEW BOOTS! New Lasts! Latest Styles! We are making our FALL BOOTS on the
Latest and Most Improved Styles of Lasts.
We call especial attention to our new BRASS-NAILED BOOTS, as being extra durable,
the soles being fastened on with Brass Nails, smoothly clinched on the inside.
Be sure and get a pair of our make of Long Boots. They cannot be beaten in price,
quality and fit.
SOLE LEATHER, by the Side and Roll.

Ch'town, Sept. 2nd, 1885. **DORSEY, GOFF & CO.**

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Davies and Laird at the Recent Meeting.

SIR.—It is a matter of surprise to many
why Mr. Davies and his friends are kicking
up such a fuss about political questions at
present, when there is no prospect of an
election at hand. They are becoming desper-
ate and act like ravenous wolves.
Hunger for political pelf must be gnawing
the vitals of Messrs. Davies and Laird.
Having once received such a gorge of
public money, being out in the cold is not
at all congenial to this brace of worthies.
We are not unfamiliar with their tactics;
but it is rather unfortunate for them that
the only record they have as Dominion
politicians to recommend them to the elec-
tors of this Province is the record of the
administration of Mr. McKenzie. It
was observed, previous to McKenzie gain-
ing power, that he was extremely dissatis-
fied with the management of the Govern-
ment. There was not a department of the
public service but was ruinously managed.
It was well known that previous to gain-
ing power, Mr. McKenzie and his followers
were opposed to the principle of superan-
nuation, and on every hustings where
they met they denounced it as Mr. Davies
is now attempting, yet the figures on record
show how they managed that business, and
gave the lie to their professions.

In 1872-3. Superannuation.	\$
In 1873-4, do	53,000
In 1874-5, do	64,400
In 1875-6, do	77,300
In 1876-7, do	101,600
In 1877-8, do	104,800

During their term of office they swelled
the superannuation fund from \$53,000 to
\$104,800. The Conservative party never
condemned the principle of superannuation.
They believed a worthy public official
spending his time in the service, when dis-
abled, should be superannuated. Whereas,
the consistency of the Grit party who de-
nounced the principle want back
on their professions and shows that no re-
liance or dependence can be placed in them.
These men shamelessly talk about con-
rollable public expenditure in the face of the
increased requirements of the country, now
extending from ocean to ocean. A country
that does not increase its expenditures is a
country that is finished and stands still, or
rather retrogrades in every respect. How
did the Grits manage controllable expendi-
ture when they were in power? When
in opposition, as now, we were led to
believe there would be the most important
reductions in the public expenditure in all
departments. Taking, however, the last
complete year of Sir John A. McDonald's
Government, we find civil government,
immigration, customs salaries, excise sal-
aries, justice, superannuation and public
works, &c., cost the country \$3,677,
500; and the last year of McKenzie's
Government the same cost \$4,998,200, or
an increase of \$1,320,000 over the expendi-
ture which Mr. McKenzie was in the habit of
calling excessive when in opposition. In the
matter of controllable expenditure, is the re-
cord of Louis H. Davies any better? Take the
management of the Local Government for
an answer of his career. Mr. Davies talks
flippantly about the public debt as some-
thing which he could obviate if he were in
power. He does not make any allowance
for the great public works, and increased
development of the country. Oh! no, the
innocent is so very economical that Grit
rule would be bliss in this Dominion. Dur-
ing the time their Government was in
power, the increase in debt has been very
marked. Mr. Cartwright had been three
years in England for loans during the term
of his office, and the following is the result
in the public debt:—

1877-3	\$129,743,400
1873-4	141,163,500
1874-5	151,663,400
1875-6	161,205,000
1876-7	174,675,900

Increase in debt between 1872-3
and 1876-7..... \$44,932,400

The increase in the interest on the debt
has been as follows:

Interest in 1872-3	\$5,549,400
do 1873-4	6,122,800
do 1874-5	6,340,000
do 1876-7	7,132,400

Total increase in the interest on the debt
during the term the Grits were in power,
\$1,583,000.

Taking Mr. Cartwright's debt table, it
can be shown that the net debt of the Do-
minion increased during the first six years
of Confederation under the Conservatives
\$24,000,000, and during the four years of
Mr. Mackenzie's reign it increased
\$33,000,000. One would suppose, to hear
them talk now, that they increased the debt
none. We must take their past record as
an evidence of what they would do were
they in power. They cannot obliterate it—
they would if they could.

Mr. Laird should be the last man in this
country to talk about the Franchise Bill.
His career and action will live after he is
dead and gone, and he cannot obliterate it
either. It only shows that his pretensions
now are hollow in the extreme. With re-
gard to the Franchise Bill any elector who
will take the pains of reading it carefully
can very soon decide that Messrs. Davies
and Laird do not explain the principles of
that bill honestly and fairly, but will see
they are both guilty of the crime called
supplicatio veri.

These men also talk of contracts. Have
they forgot the Fort Francis lock where a
quarter of a million was squandered? Every
elector should read the record of this
stupendous folly given in sessional
paper 88, 1877, and the report of evidence
before the Senate Committee, and he will
stand amazed at the reckless blundering
of the Government of which David Laird was
Minister of the Interior. Shortly after
that lock was commenced, Mr. McKenzie
changed the line of railway to run about
ninety or one hundred miles north of Fort

Francis, which renders the utilization

of the water stretches prac-
tically impossible (see evidence of
Captain Dick and others). In 1876 an-
other contract with Norris, member for
Lincoln, under which he and his partners
drew \$89,060 of public funds. That was
the way the Grits maintained the indepen-
dence of Parliament! The Kaminitiquia
job is not surely forgotten. According to
Davies and Laird they are anxious to ex-
hibit Cartwright's "brazen shield"—silver
side for British capitalists, brazen side for
Canadian electors (*Globe*, Oct. 23, 1877).
This part of his speech is carefully sup-
pressed in the volume of Picnic Speeches.
I dare say Mr. Davies' speeches in Parlia-
ment are very different from his picnic
speeches at Clifton and Mount Stewart.
Cartwright showed how morality was
elevated, "When we in England and at
home two different stories tell." Mr.
Davies is following in his footsteps, and
justly deserves the sobriquet of the great
political false prophet of Prince Edward
Island. We look to the leaders of
Mr. Davies for a formulated policy.
We expect Mr. Davies to reiterate it in
the press of this Province. We don't want
to be fighting straw men without fixed
principles or a policy. It is a noteworthy
fact that they have no definite policy or
principle to commend them to the electors.
Some of their followers talk of readjust-
ment of the tariff. If that be the case we
should know what reduction they propose
to make. Mr. Davies, at Rustico, during a
past election campaign, declared it was
their intention to return to the revenue
tariff of Mr. McKenzie. He has not, how-
ever, published it in the press; consequent-
ly we must presume he was not sincere, and
the general run of his statements are
equally insincere, without a definite habi-
tation.

Yours truly,
LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE,
New London, Sept. 7th, 1885.

Dynamite Rumors in London.

Various uncomfortable rumors have been
floating about lately to the effect that there
is soon to be a revival of the dynamite
outrages in public buildings of London similar
to those perpetrated last January. These
reports have been especially rife since the
publication in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of
August 22, of O'Donovan Rossa's letters to
his pals in Havre and Antwerp, in which he
complained that they had plenty of 'out-
meat' and wouldn't use it, and commanded
them to arrange for several simultaneous
explosions in England forthwith. The
police pool pool these rumors as usual, but
this time they seem more confident than on
some previous occasions, and they claim to
have certain information which convinces
them that no dynamite outrages will be at-
tempted until after the elections are decid-
ed. If the Tories win the police believe
that the dynamiters will pause long
enough to let Lord Salisbury show his
hand in regard to his Irish policy. If the
Liberals are returned to power the police
think some attempt may be made, but an
inspector remarked to your correspondent
on the 1st inst., "we are ready for them
now, and every man that comes monkeying
with dynamite around public buildings will
get the fate of Cunningham and Burton, or
worse."

Clearing out the Chinamen.

The following has been received from
Rock Springs, Wyoming: The Central
Pacific road recently imported a large number
of Chinese to take the places of white
men. On the 3rd inst., the entire force of
white miners, 1150 strong, organized and
armed with shot guns and marched to
Charlottetown. After firing a volley into the
air, the men reloaded and ordered the
Chinamen to leave. The order was obeyed
at once, the Chinamen fleeing to the hills
like a drove of sheep, closely pursued by the
miners, who fired several volleys at the
fugitives with fatal effect. The Chinese
quarters were then set on fire and 39
houses owned by the company destroyed
with their contents. The miners visited
the various mining camps, unsearched all
the Chinamen at work and told them to flee
for their lives. Of 4000 Chinamen there on
the morning of the 3rd inst., not one re-
mains; all are in the adjacent hills heading
for Green River. Seven were killed out-
right by shots fired by the miners and
many wounded. The miners quietly dis-
persed after making sure of the departure
of the celestials and all is quiet now.

A New Ironclad.

Venice, formerly a great commercial em-
porium, is regaining her supremacy. An
Italian ironclad was recently launched from
the shipyards, and the *Pall Mall Gazette*
says once again the old arsenal is thronged
with workmen, and Venice, as queen of
the sea, asserts herself more proudly than
when her fleet was limited to gondolas and
barcas. For dreamy beauty the capital of
the old republic still holds the palm. But
the stir of business and the wealth that
comes with the state of employment will
be welcome in a city where the picturesque
had sunk into mere bankruptcy and de-
spair.

The Sugar Beet.

California is coming forward with rapid
 strides as a successful cultivator of the
sugar beet, and the manufacture of beet
root sugar on the sunny slopes of the Pacific
coast is looming up as a prolific and
profitable industry. One factory at Alvaro
made 1,250 tons of refined beet root
sugar this season, which is said to be four
times greater than the total sorghum sugar
in the United States. This factory has
only been in operation six years, and its
profits are stated to be \$104,000 on an
investment of \$125,000.