

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1885.

VOL. 17.--NO. 69.

## The Daily Examiner

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

ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 3rd day, 5h. 43m., p. m.  
New Moon 10th day, 10h. 2m., a. m.  
First Quarter, 17th day, 9h. 34m., a. m.  
Full Moon, 25th day, 1h. 13m., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days lenh.
1 Saturday	4 47	7 25	9 59	1 40	14 38
2 Sunday	4 58	7 36	10 29	2 23	35
3 Monday	4 49	7 27	11 51	3 14	33
4 Tuesday	5 1	7 49	12 45	4 23	30
5 Wednesday	5 2	8 19	1 54	5 47	27
6 Thursday	5 3	8 54	3 14	7 14	25
7 Friday	5 4	9 31	4 23	8 23	22
8 Saturday	5 5	10 12	5 27	9 20	19
9 Sunday	5 7	10 57	6 27	10 14	17
10 Monday	5 8	11 45	7 23	11 53	14
11 Tuesday	5 9	12 36	8 16	13 29	11
12 Wednesday	5 0	1 30	9 7	15 11	9
13 Thursday	5 0	2 27	9 47	16 46	6
14 Friday	5 1	3 27	10 52	18 14	3
15 Saturday	5 2	4 29	11 53	19 36	0
16 Sunday	5 2	5 34	12 50	20 53	13 57
17 Monday	5 3	6 41	1 43	22 10	54
18 Tuesday	5 4	7 49	2 32	23 27	52
19 Wednesday	5 5	8 58	3 19	24 44	47
20 Thursday	5 6	10 06	4 03	26 01	40
21 Friday	5 7	11 14	4 48	27 18	33
22 Saturday	5 8	12 21	5 29	28 35	26
23 Sunday	5 9	1 27	6 06	29 52	19
24 Monday	5 10	2 32	6 39	31 09	12
25 Tuesday	5 11	3 37	7 08	32 26	5
26 Wednesday	5 12	4 41	7 33	33 43	27
27 Thursday	5 13	5 45	8 00	34 60	24
28 Friday	5 14	6 48	8 29	35 17	21
29 Saturday	5 15	7 50	9 00	36 34	18
30 Sunday	5 16	8 51	9 31	37 51	15
31 Monday	5 17	9 51	10 00	39 08	12

### NOTES.

Duke of Edinburgh's birthday on the 6th.  
Dog days end on the 11th.  
Landing of Julius Caesar (B.C. 55) on 27th.  
In this month the mornings decrease 47  
minutes; the afternoons 59 minutes.

### 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.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12
Royalton Junction	7 02	9 47
North Wiltshire	7 37	10 39
Hunter River	7 47	10 55
Bradshaw	8 12	11 32
County Line	8 19	11 43
Freestown	8 29	11 59
Kensington	8 42	12 22
Summerside	9 07	12 57
Miscouche	9 27	2 37
Wollington	9 42	3 00
Port Hill	10 01	3 29
O'Leary	10 29	4 20
Alberton	11 22	5 42
Tignish	12 05	6 57
From West.	P. M.	A. M.
Tignish	2 07	6 47
Alberton	2 45	7 57
O'Leary	3 29	9 02
Port Hill	4 20	10 29
Wollington	4 49	11 16
Miscouche	5 07	11 44
Summerside	5 22	12 07
Kensington	5 42	1 12
Freestown	6 07	1 49
County Line	6 22	2 12
Bradshaw	6 32	2 27
Hunter River	6 38	2 37
North Wiltshire	7 02	3 15
Royalton Junction	7 12	3 32
Charlottetown	7 47	4 32
Charlottetown	8 02	4 52
Going East.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	7 07	4 17
York	7 43	4 57
Bedford	8 04	5 22
Mount Stewart	8 37	5 57
Morell	8 42	5 56
St. Peter's	9 15	6 17
Bear River	11 07	6 52
Souris	11 57	7 22
Mount Stewart	9 02	5 32
Cardigan	10 15	6 25
Georgetown	10 37	6 42
From East.	A. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 47	2 12
Bear River	7 17	3 02
St. Peter's	7 52	3 54
Morell	8 14	4 27
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17
Bedford	9 12	6 14
York	9 26	6 35
Charlottetown	9 52	7 12
Georgetown	7 32	3 37
Cardigan	7 49	4 00
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12

On Consignment:  
100 dozen of Stone Ginger  
Beer Bottles.  
PEAKE BROS. & CO.  
June 30, 1885—cod

SUBSCRIBE for THE WEEKLY EXAMINER the best paper on the Island.

## PERSUADED BY A DRUMMER

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Buy Ladies' Wear, &c. for a Gents'  
Furnishing Store.

WILL sell off as rapidly as possible, even  
if at a loss, and settle down on one  
line of goods  
Best American perfect-fitting Corsets 55cts.  
Dent's four-clasp Kid Gloves (every pair  
warranted) 85cts, worth \$1.40.  
Dent's four-button Kid Gloves (every pair  
perfect) 65cts, worth \$1.  
Misses' Knit Underclothing 65, 75cts, and  
\$1 each.  
Ladies' Linen Collars 7, 10, 12, and 14cts,  
each.  
Ladies' Hoop Skirts 22, 25 and 28cts, with  
Bustles 85cts up.  
Ladies' Bustles 22, 25, 45, and up to \$1.25.  
Ladies' Rubber Circulars only \$1 25 each.  
Prints marked 14cts, now for 10cts.  
Prints marked 10cts, now for 7 1/2 cts.  
American washing Prints for 6cts, worth  
8cts.  
Ticking marked 28cts, now 19cts.  
Gray Cotton, 36 inches wide, for 5cts.

Also—A large stock of Boys' and Chil-  
dren's Suits \$1.85 up.  
Men's Navy Blue Suits in stock and to  
arrive, only \$5.  
Men's Black Worsted Suits \$1, worth \$1.4.  
Working Shirts, in Gingham, &c.,  
30cts, up.  
Men's heavy, all-wool Pants \$1.50,  
worth \$2.40.  
Men's Heavy Tweed Suits \$7.50, \$8, \$3.50  
to \$14.  
A large stock of Tryon Tweeds at Mill  
prices. A very large stock of Scotch and  
Canadian Tweeds, 55cts. up. Braces, Pocket-  
handkerchiefs and small wares in variety. A  
large stock of Shirts 75cts up.  
Our Tailoring Department is giving perfect  
satisfaction in good-fitting garments, and  
saving from \$1 to \$1 on each suit.

REID BROS.,  
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July 10, 1885.

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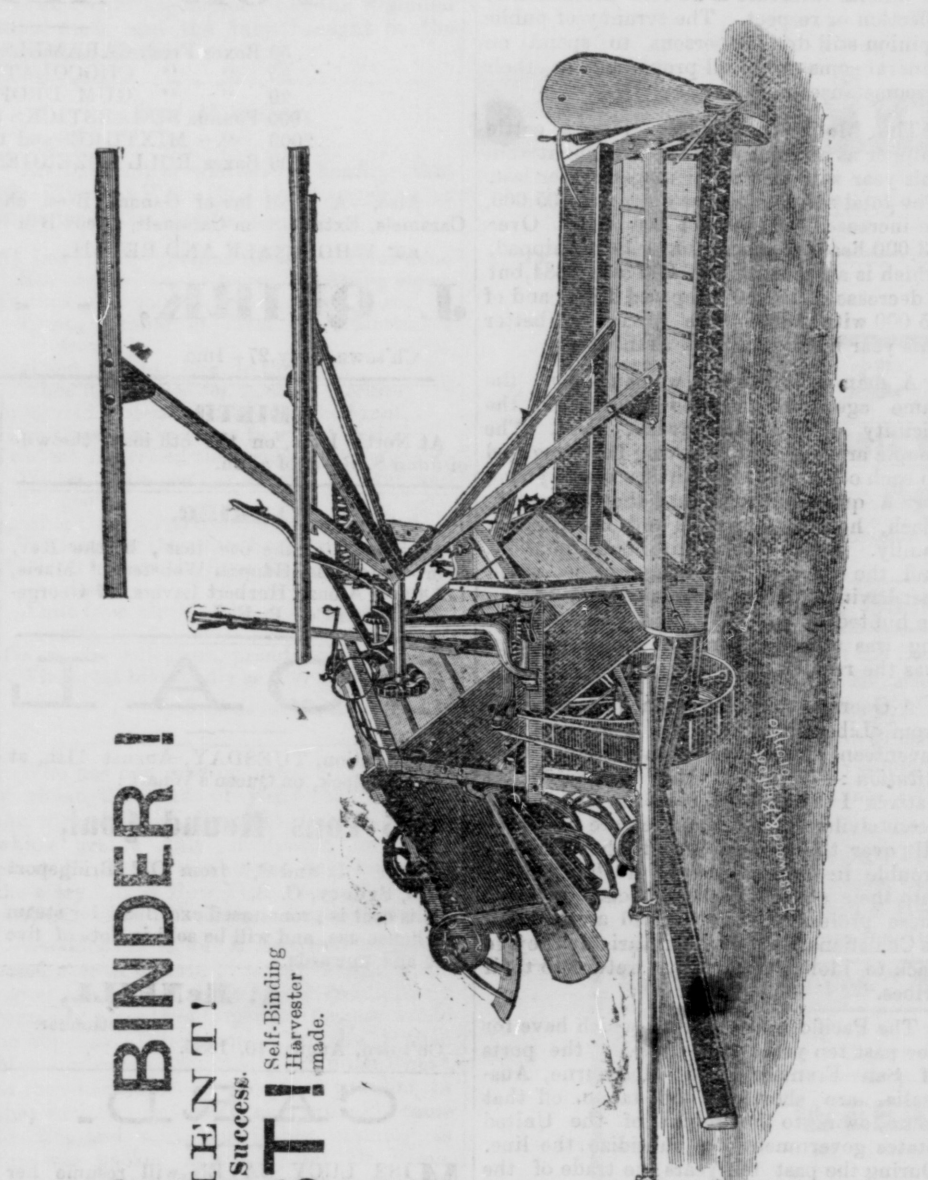
G. H. HASZARD,  
BROWN'S BLOCK,  
Queen Square,  
Ch town, May 18, '85.—wky

SUBSCRIBE for THE WEEKLY EXAMINER the best paper on the Island.

## MAGNET SOAP, (WARRANTED PURE.)

THIS SOAP is made from the BEST MATERIALS, and is  
Superior to any similar article manufactured. For general  
household and family use it SURPASSES all others.

It will be to Your Interest to Try it.  
FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY  
FENTON T. NEWBERY.  
July 22nd, 1885—6mos



TORONTO LIGHT BINDER!  
NO EXPERIMENT!  
But a Well-Tried Practical Success.  
Self-Binding  
Harvester  
made.  
THE BEST!  
And is  
Acknowledged  
Proved  
Cuts Closer,  
Draws Lighter,  
Elevates Easier,  
Knots Better.  
More Toronto Binders now in use on the Island  
than all other kinds put together.  
For full information apply to E. Kineman, Summerside, Geo-  
ral Travelling Agent for P. E. Island; Stewart & Farquharson,  
Managers of our Branch Warehouse, Charlottetown; J. T.  
Milligan, Conway, or any of our Local Agents.

## USE DIAMOND POTASH.

## BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT OPEN JULY 1st.

### THE SEASIDE HOTEL, - - - RUSTICO BEACH.

THIS BEAUTIFUL WATERING PLACE will be open for the accommodation of  
Visitors and Guests from July 1st till September 5th  
The Proprietors will spare no pains! More attractive than ever! Every department  
is being improved so as to even surpass its former reputation.  
TERMS:—\$1.75 to \$2.50 per day; \$10.50 per week; \$8.50 per week per month.  
Coaches leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday, calling for guests; Return-  
ing every Thursday and Monday morning, about 9 a. m.  
Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6 a. m., 8 25 a. m., and 3 15 p. m.  
" " Hunter River for Charlottetown at 8 15 a. m., 2 28 and 6 15 p. m.  
" " Summerside for Hunter River at 6 10 a. m., 12 25 p. m., and 4 55 p. m.  
" " Hunter River for Summerside at 7 a. m., 10 08 a. m., and 4 35 p. m.  
Address—JOHN NEWSON, Charlottetown.

JOHN NEWSON & CO.  
Ch town, June 15, 1885.

## The Bank Fishery.

REVIVAL OF THE INDUSTRY AND CHEERING  
SUCCESS HAD.—WHAT THE BOUNTY SYSTEM  
DID.

The Newfoundland correspondent of the  
Montreal Gazette, writing on the 28th of  
July, says: Up to this date the bank  
fishery carried on by Newfoundland vessels  
has been a marked success. Nearly every  
vessel engaged in it has done well; some  
have realized very handsome fares. The  
fish on the part of the Grand Bank to  
which our fishermen go, are reported to be  
unusually plentiful, and the quality is ex-  
cellent. The number of vessels engaged in  
prosecuting this fishery, from these shores,  
is nearly double that of last year, and there  
can be little doubt that the success of the  
present season will lead to a further ex-  
tension of this branch of our fisheries. Up  
till a few years ago the Bank fishery was  
utterly neglected, the shore and Labrador  
fisheries occupying almost exclusively the  
attention of our fishermen. Some ten years  
ago, when the regular fisheries were  
found insufficient for the support of our  
population, the Government was induced to  
offer a moderate bounty to vessels that  
should engage in the Bank fishery. This  
encouraged a few to venture on the experi-  
ment, and at first but a moderate degree of  
success followed. The vessels were un-  
suitable and the men unaccustomed to fish-  
ing on the banks. The fishing gear too was de-  
fective, and capital was required to provide  
it. Soon, however, taught by experience,  
the owners of the bankers overcome those  
difficulties, and suitable vessels were built  
and properly equipped. At the end of five  
years,

THE BOUNTY HAD DONE ITS WORK,  
the bank fishery was found to be so re-  
munerative that the bounty was no longer  
needed. Every year since has witnessed  
an increase in the number of vessels and  
men, and now it promises to become, ere  
long, one of the most important branches  
of our fisheries. When French and Ameri-  
cans can come many hundreds of miles and  
carry on a remunerative bank fishery, it  
seems strange that those who reside  
within twenty-four to thirty-six hours' sail  
of these prolific fishing grounds should  
not be able to compete with them suc-  
cessfully. Our advantages over our rivals  
are immense. Our bankers can run out  
from the various ports with the best of  
fresh bait, and in a fortnight or three  
weeks return with 500 to 1,000 quintals,  
which they land and hand over to the curers  
on shore, and having obtained a fresh sup-  
ply of bait they resume their voyage.  
They can prosecute this fishery from the  
end of April till the middle of October.  
The bank fish bring the highest price in the  
market. Seventy years ago the bank fish-  
ery was the main industry.

FOUR HUNDRED VESSELS,  
fitted out and manned in England, carried  
it on, and two-thirds of all the cod exported  
were taken on the banks. After 1815 the  
French and Americans were enabled to re-  
sume their operations on the banks, and  
both established a system of high bounties  
for the encouragement of this industry.  
The English fishermen could not, un-  
sustained by bounties, compete with them,  
especially as the price of codfish fell to a  
low figure. The English cod fishery on the  
Banks declined rapidly, and in 1840 was to-  
tally extinct. Meantime, Newfoundlanders  
were increasing in numbers, and living close  
to their fishing grounds were able to com-  
pete with the French and Americans.  
They confined their operations at first to  
the fishing grounds around the shore of the  
Island, and gradually extended them to  
Labrador; but till recently they took no  
part in the bank fishery. Now they have  
discovered their mistake, and a marked  
revival of the bank fishery has set in.  
During the last ten years, 36,000 have  
been added to our population, and fresh  
openings for the industrial energies of the  
people are urgently needed.

### The British Empire.

One of the most remarkable criticisms on  
the British Empire which has been con-  
tributed by a foreign pen for some time past,  
appeared not long since in the Post of  
Berlin. It began by ascribing to the British  
realm (which was too deficient in admini-  
strative unity to be called an empire),  
"a wealth of national treasures, living  
powers and commanding situations such as  
no other nation in the history of mankind  
could ever boast," and to the "central peo-  
ple of this mighty agglomeration"  
a political existence of singular vigor, affording  
ample scope to the development of indi-  
vidual talents, and remarkably free from  
many of the considerations which necessarily  
regulate the conduct of other countries."  
For these reasons England once exercised  
a moral influence proportionate to her  
material power, but hitherto she had not  
had to try conclusions single-handed with  
another civilized power of equal standing.  
Her insular situation and strong fleet had  
made her in this part practically unassail-  
able while her peculiar qualities made her  
alliance much sought after. But now she  
was on the eve of possibly a serious  
change by which either her importance  
would be diminished or to which she  
might be enabled, by vigor and prudence,  
to adapt herself. If the former result  
happen—if there should be any grave  
lessening of England's power, the conse-  
quence would be generally felt—it would be  
like the displacement of continents on the  
physical domain. For this reason publicists  
gave great attention to the question of  
England's destiny, as, compared with any  
disaster to her, such as the dismemberment  
of the empire by the loss of India or other-  
wise, all other contemporary questions  
would be of minor interest.

New York city gives \$20,000 a year to  
the blind who do not beg and are not in-  
mates of homes and asylums. The amount  
paid to each applicant this year was \$38.  
Among the pensioners is one family of four  
—two sisters, a brother and his wife.

## Chief Crowfoot.

John Horn, of the Army Telegraph of  
the Northwest Post, writes to the Montreal  
Gazette: Having just returned from the  
Northwest, where I met this celebrated  
Indian several times, on and off his reserve  
(700 miles west of Winnipeg), the following  
may not uninterestingly to the public:—  
Crowfoot is a well formed, athletic, copper  
colored Indian, about five feet ten inches  
high, with a fine marked aquiline nose—such  
as we usually see in the portraits of Well-  
ington—small clear restless black eye,  
thin lips, a mouth indicating firmness, with  
the corners pointing downwards, fair set of  
teeth, prominent chin, high cheek bones,  
long, thick, brown-black hair falling over  
his shoulders, slightly sprinkled with grey,  
part of which is tied up in a small ball on  
the rear top of his head; small well formed  
hands and feet, and one who would be  
selected as a marked man out of  
hundreds of others. He was born in  
our Northwest, and is fifty-seven years  
of age. He has four wives and ten chil-  
dren, and is head chief of a nation of  
five different tribes, viz, the Blackfoot,  
Sarcee, Bloods, Piegiens and Stonies, num-  
bering nearly 6,000. These people are  
scattered over a radius of about 300 miles.  
He lives principally with the Blackfeet,  
very much like all the others, and is noted  
as being very generous in sharing with the  
humblest of his tribe anything he may  
have. He has acted loyally during the  
recent troubles, and has no doubt been  
very instrumental in keeping his various  
people quiet, and should be well and sub-  
stantially rewarded by the Government.  
He takes great pride in showing his  
large silver treaty medal and a telegram from  
Sir John A. Macdonald, promising he should  
be handsomely treated when the troubles  
were over, which I sincerely hope Sir  
John will now not forget to do. In 1879,  
when the buffalo disappeared, he prevented  
the Sarcees from raiding a store of Powder  
Brothers at a place called Crowfoot Cross-  
ing, though he and his men, as well as the  
discontented were starving. This I learned  
from Major Dowling, of the N. W. M.  
Police, who entertains a very high opinion  
of the chief. One son, whom I met, a tall,  
strapping fellow, I measured and found to  
be six feet one and a half inches high; he  
was some 30 years of age. Crowfoot has  
been quite a warrior in his day, and has  
never been further from his reserve this way  
than Regina. It would be good policy to  
bring him on a trip to the large eastern cities,  
even as far as Ottawa. The various other  
tribes whom I have mentioned above, have  
each a head chief, several of whom I have  
met. Yet, it is a notorious fact, no great  
question among them in council is fully  
decided upon until this man Crowfoot  
is consulted, so much do they value his  
wise, calm, deliberate, and  
conciliatory judgment. Like all Indians  
he smokes; he hardly speaks a word of  
English, but one would be surprised how  
readily they are understood, through signs  
of the hands and face. His dress is plain,  
usually a blanket and leggings; occasionally  
he wears a coat and old red soft felt  
slouched hat. His tepee, or tent, is only a  
little larger than all others. In the summer  
the Indians are eternally on the move. I  
have visited an encampment of a hundred  
tents in the morning on a lovely spot on the  
prairie, near the bank of one of the many  
narrow rivers, and returned in the afternoon  
to find the place completely deserted. The  
grass being pretty well eaten by their  
ponies, together with the usual accumulation  
of old bones, etc., soon causes them to pull  
up stakes and strike a new and fresh  
camping ground. In the winter most of  
them return to the reserve, where many  
have small log houses. For my part, I  
entertain a very favorable opinion of this  
noted chief.

### Lowering the Record.

When Flora Temple trotted a mile in  
2.19 1/2 the achievement astonished the  
world. This was in 1859. The mare was  
looked upon as a wonder. Few then be-  
lieved that a mile would ever be made by  
any trotter in less than 2.15. It took eight  
years to lower the record of 1859, and down  
to 1874 the best time made was 2.17. In  
that year the record was reduced below  
2.15 by Goldsmith Maid, who scored a  
mile in 2.14.

It was then generally thought that the  
limit of a trotter's speed would prove to be  
2.10. But Maud S. had not yet made her  
appearance, nor had Jay-Eye-See. The  
former brought the record down to within a  
quarter of a second of 2.10 in 1881, and  
three years later the latter reduced it to  
2.10. The prophets of the turf next made  
bold to predict a mile in 2.09, and even  
2.08. Maud S. has rapidly lowered the  
record below the former figure, and now  
President Edwards, of the Cleveland Asso-  
ciation, expresses his conviction that the  
wonderful mare can trot in 2.07 under  
favorable circumstances, and Mr. Bonner  
declares that it will not surprise him to see  
the prediction verified.

Well, the matchless animal has already  
done wonders. Her achievement of a mile in  
2.08 1/2 on a "slow track" is marvellous, but  
still more marvellous is the fact that she flew  
over the third quarter at a 2.04 gait. She  
may yet fulfil the predictions of her most  
ardent admirers.  
But what would have been thought twenty  
or even ten years ago of a man prophesying a  
2.07 trotting record? And what is at last to  
be the utmost limit of the trotter's speed?  
Will a mile ever be made in two minutes?  
The turf history of the past few years is  
certainly encouraging to bold predictions.

The Mormen's great organ in Salt Lake  
City has 2,704 pipes and 57 tubes. Some  
of the pipes are 32 feet long and large  
enough to admit the bodies of three men.  
The towers that rise on either side are 48  
feet high. It was done in early days when  
freighting was done by ox teams across the  
plains, and many of the workmen only re-  
ceived provisions for their labor. It has  
been undergoing enlargement and improve-  
ment ever since.