

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURYPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1885.

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quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

1st Quarter 5th day, 8h. 13m., a. m.
New Moon 12th day, 1h. 3m., a. m.
First Quarter, 18th day, 8h. 7m., p. m.
Full Moon, 26th day, 10h. 10m., p. m.

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

NOTES.

Dog days begin on the 3rd of this month.
Independence Day, U. S. A., on the 4th.
The poet Robert Burns died (1796) on July
21st.
There is no real night till after the 20th of
this month.
In this month the mornings decrease 35
minutes, and the afternoons 30 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.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 02
Royalty Junction	7 02	9 47	4 27
North Wiltshire	7 37	10 39	5 09
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 22
Bradabane	8 12	11 32	5 57
County Line	8 19	11 43	6 07
Freestown	8 29	11 59	6 22
Kensington	8 42	12 22	6 42
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 12
Misconche	9 27	2 37	
Wellington	10 01	3 29	
Port 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	
Port Hill	4 20	10 29	
Wellington	4 49	11 16	
Misconche	5 07	11 44	
Summerside	5 22	12 07	
Kensington	5 42	1 12	6 57
Freestown	6 07	1 49	7 29
County Line	6 22	2 12	7 49
Bradabane	6 32	2 27	8 03
Hunter River	6 38	2 37	8 12
North Wiltshire	7 02	3 15	8 47
Royalty Junction	7 12	3 32	9 01
Charlottetown	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	4 57	
Mount Stewart	8 37	5 22	
Morrell	8 57	5 27	
St. Peter's	9 42	5 56	
Dear River	10 15	6 17	
Souris	11 07	6 52	
Mont Stewart	11 57	7 32	
Cardigan	9 02	5 22	
Georgetown	10 15	6 25	
Georgetown	10 37	6 42	
From East.	A. M.	P. M.	
Souris	6 47	2 12	
Dear River	7 17	3 02	
St. Peter's	7 52	3 54	
Morrell	8 14	4 27	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17	
Bedford	8 47	5 37	
York	9 12	6 14	
Charlottetown	9 26	6 35	
Georgetown	9 52	7 12	
Cardigan	7 32	3 37	
Mount Stewart	7 49	4 00	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

WARBURTON & CONROY,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Notaries Public, &c.

Office in Cameron's Block, up stairs; entrance
next door to Taylor's Jewelry Store.
March 29, 1885—wky8m

MORE NEW GOODS!

Perkins & Sterns

HAVE JUST OPENED:

New Black Nun's Veiling,
New Black Satins,
New Colored Silk Velvets,
New Millinery Materials,
New Cream Laces,
New White Laces,
New Bustles and Panniers,
New Corsets.

NEW WINDOW HOLLANDS.

Stock of Summer Goods well assorted and every-
thing very low in price. Muslins, Prints, Parasols,
Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Ties, in great
variety. Men's and Boys' Straw Hats selling very
Cheap.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, July 10, 1885

G. H. HASZARD'S

FOR ALL KINDS OF

Blank
Books,

— IN —

Ledgers,
Day Books,
Journals, &c.,
SELLING VERY CHEAP.

100,000 100,000
ENVELOPES,

of all the leading sizes, by the 100, 4 or
1 thousand boxes.

FOOLSCAP,
LETTER &
NOTE PAPER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Stafford's Jet Black Writing Inks,
Stafford's Copying Inks,

(In all size bottles.)

This is now acknowledged to be the best
Ink for office and private use.

ALSO IN STORE:
Carter's, Stephens & Toiary's

Writing & Copying Inks,
To be Sold at Great Discounts.

G. H. HASZARD,
BROWN'S BLOCK,
Queen Square.

Ch'town, May 18, '85.—wky

The "Noisy Boys."

TO THE TRADE.

THE "Noisy Boys" Cigar; the best Cigar
on the market.

Wholesale Only.

Sole Agent for Prince Edward Island,
JAMES BYRNE.

Ch'town, June 12—80ins

A SHIP MASTER'S STORY.

[CONCLUDED.]

A little way forward I saw a space where
Jack might easily have gone down, and to
that point I crawled on my hands and
knees. I called out there, but could get no
answer. A short distance further was a
wide space which I had entirely forgotten,
but which I now remembered had been
left open on account of a break in the floor-
ing of the hold, which would let anything
that might have been stored there rest
directly on the thin planking of the ship.

To this place I made my way, and looked
down. I heard the splashing of the water,
and thought I could detect a sound like the
incoming of a tiny jet or stream. At first I
could see nothing, but as soon as I be-
came used to the dim light, I could dis-
tinguish the faint outlines of the boy at
some distance below me. He seemed to be
sitting on the broken floor, with his feet
stretched out against a cask. I called out
to him and thought he looked up.

"Jack, are you there?"

And he answered me in a faint, weary
tone:

"Yes, help me! For Heaven's sake help
me! Bring men and bring a lantern—this
ship had sprung a leak!"

I hesitated, and he added, in a more
eager tone:

"Make haste! I will try and hold it till
you come back."

I waited to hear no more, but hurried on
deck as soon as possible, and returned with
a lantern and three men. I leaped down
beside the boy and could scarcely believe
my own senses. Three of the timbers were
completely worm-eaten to the very heart,
and one of the outer planks had been
broken, and would burst in any moment
the boy might leave it, whose feet were
braced against the plank before him. Half
a dozen little jets of water were stream-
ing in about him, and he was wet to the skin.
I saw the plank must burst the moment the
strain was removed from it, so I made the
men brace themselves against it before I
lifted him up. Other men were called
down, with planks, spikes, and adzes, and
with much care and trouble we finally suc-
ceeded in stopping the leak and averting the
danger.

The plank which had been stove in was
six feet long by eight inches wide, and
would let in a stream of water of that cap-
acity. It would have been beyond our
reach long before we could have discovered
it, and would have sunk us in a very short
time. I knew it must be where the iceberg
struck us.

Jack Withers was taken to the cabin and
there he managed to tell his story. Short-
ly after I put him in the hold, he crawled
forward and when he became used to the
dim glimmer that came through the dead-
lights, he looked around for a snug place
in which to lie, for his limbs were very sore.
He went to sleep, and when he awoke he
heard a faint sound, like water streaming
through a small hole. He went to the
open place in the cargo and looked down
and was sure that he saw a small jet of
water springing up through the ship's bot-
tom. He leaped down, and in a few
moments found that the timbers had given
wholly away, and then the stream was in-
creasing in size. He placed his hand upon
the plank and found it broken, and dis-
covered that the pressure of the water
without, was forcing it inward. He had
sense enough to see that if it gained an
inch more, it must all go, and the ship be
lost and perhaps all hands perish. And he
saw, too, that if he could keep the broken
plank in its place he might stop the incom-
ing flood. So he sat himself upon it and
braced his feet against the cask, and then
called for help. But he was too far away—
so low down, with such a mass of cargo
above him, that his voice scarcely reached
other ears than his own. Some of the men
heard him, but thought he was talking to
himself.

And there he sat, with his feet braced,
for four and twenty hours, with the water
spurting all over him, and drenching him to
the very skin. He had several times
thought of going to the hatchway and call-
ing for help; but he knew that the broken
plank would be forced in if he left it, for he
could feel it heave beneath him; his limbs
were racked with pain, but he would not
give up. I asked him if he would not have
given up if I had not come as I did. He
answered that he would not have done so
while there was life in him. He said he
thought not of himself—he was ready to
die—but he would save the rest if he
could; and he saved us, surely—saved us
all—from a watery grave.

The boy lay sick almost unto death; but
I nursed him with my own hands—nursed
him through all his delirium; and when his
reason returned and he could sit up and
talk. I bowed myself before him, and
humbly asked his pardon for all the wrong
I had done him. He threw his arms around
my neck and told me if I would be good to
him he would never give cause of offense;
he added as he sat up again, "I am not a
coward—I could not be a dog."

I never forgot these words; and from
that hour I never struck a blow on my
ship. I make my men feel that they are
men, that I so regard them, and that I
wish to make them as comfortable and
happy as possible; and I have not failed to
gain their respect and confidence. I give
no undue license, but make my crews feel
that they have a friend and a superior in
the same person. For nine years I have
sailed in three different ships with the
same crew. A man could not be hired to
leave me, save for an officer's berth. And
Jack Withers remained with me for
thirteen years. He was my cabin boy;
one of my foremost hands; my second
mate; and the last time he sailed with me
he refused the command of a new bark.

Messrs. MARK WRIGHT & Co., are now
occupying their handsome ware-rooms opposite
their factory. These rooms are well stocked
with staple goods as well as with specimens of
the most elegant Furniture made. Many
new goods never shown in Charlottetown be-
fore are exhibited there.

July 10 85

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Taking Care of Shade Trees.

SIR,—Those of us who have had oppor-
tunities for observing in other cities, but
especially those of our Southern neighbor,
what makes tree planting a success, might,
very profitably to the inhabitants of Char-
lottetown, "rise and explain." Dead
branches are cut away whenever they are
discovered (and the operator has a sharp
knife in hand) so as to give the wound time
to heal itself over. Should a spur be left
on a tree—that is to say, a stub where the
amputation of a branch takes place—it will
be very likely to ruin the tree, because it
will die down in the core to the centre of
the branch it was cut from, sooner or later.

The growth of defective or misplaced
branches only rob the symmetrical parts,
and as they throw the tree permanently out
of shape, by being left, they should be
removed.

An observant tree culturist will, in his
determinations, take special care to leave
the limbs that show a stronger growth.
Often a lateral will take a leading part in
the growth, and should then be adopted,
for after a main stem has surrendered its
increase to an ambitious lateral, it never
recovers its supremacy as a leader. It is
better, therefore, to remove it, and the
lateral will soon straighten itself up into
its place.

But, supposing the selection of the shade
tree has been judicious; its symmetry duly
secured; its planting (both as to tree and
place) successfully accomplished, and the
severest critic among the tree planting
fraternity satisfied; there will yet remain
something to do, of such vital importance
to the growth of it, that to neglect to do it
would be to consign the tree to a struggle
for existence, which if it does overcome is
sure to show its hard usage in its tardy
growth. The shade tree is no whit less
deserving of good and scientific treatment
than the favorites of the orchard, and it is
no less necessary to surround the shade
tree with conditions to grow freely, than
where the product we wish to hurry is
apples and pears. Perhaps of the two the
shade tree would obtain the first award of
merit, for while these fruits can yield its
products but once in the season, the shade
tree blesses and continues to bless the
wayfarer and the stranger, the weary and
the tired, all through the season of hot
weather. Let us feel grateful for its shade
and show our gratitude by taking care of
it, by destroying the weeds, that dry it
up, and cultivating a circle of weedless
soil, enriched with plant food, and arranged
with neatness. Charlottetown has done
well already (for Charlottetown) but it
seems very evident that Charlottetown
must do better before it can offer itself for
competition on the shade tree question to
other more experienced and wide awake
cities.

Out away the sod round the street walk
shade tree; manure with well rotted com-
post, keep it frequently stirred, and don't
let the white-washed and unsightly boxes,
that only pretend to protect, become mere
scraping places for the tender bark when a
high wind makes it impotently bend
before it.

RETSGAR.

The General's Run.

Among the unpublished incidents of the
rebellion was one which at the time, created
perhaps more sensation and amusement
than any other during its course. It hap-
pened on the last morning of the Batouche
fight, and is well-known among the men as
"The General's Run." That morning Gen.
Middleton had, for some reason known only
to himself, wanted to see either a priest or
some one else who was in the priest's
house, which stood between the loyal
and rebel lines, four hundred yards
from the former and only two
hundred from the latter. Accordingly he
started out without a word to anyone,
dressed in civilian's clothes, except that he
wore a helmet. Capt. Young, Brigade-
Major, saw him start out with much ap-
prehension, and was on the point of order-
ing a guard to attend him, but feared that
doing so would be much more likely to
attract the attention of the enemy. The
general reached the house in safety, and
was met at the door by the man with whom
he had to converse. The interview ended,
he started back, but hardly got twenty
yards from the door when pop—pop—pop—
went the rebel rifles, and bullet after
bullet sped by the General's person.

This was the more remarkable, as the
stout, corpulent body of the General offered
a good round target to the enemy. The
Commander-in-Chief thought it was time to
get out of the way, but he was no longer an
athlete, and his fat little legs were hardly
capable of carrying their load at any great
pace. He, however, did his best, and with
a motion more like a waddle than a run, in-
creased his speed. His wind was no longer
good and soon began to give out, and as he
waddled along the puff-puff-puff which
came from his panting frame was audible in
the lines of his men. The rebels still kept
pouring leaden hail after him, but whether
their aim was bad or his waddle discon-
certed them it will perhaps never be known.
At any rate they missed him every time.

Captain Young, as soon as
he saw the predicament of his chief,
called for volunteers to go out and
draw the fire of the rebels away from him,
and accompanied by Major Kirwan, Lieut-
enant Helliwell (who was three hours after-
wards badly wounded) and two others, start-
ed out. They succeeded in their design, and
probably saved the General's life. He kept
on his way, panting, puffing, and blowing
until his face was as red as a beet, and com-
pletely pumped out, he eventually reached
the lines in safety. He must, however, have
acquired much additional respect for his
powers of pedestrianism, for as he fell ex-
hausted on his camp-bed, he was heard to
mutter—"I didn't know I could run so fast
before."

English and Canadian Fire Insurance Companies.

The Commercial Union Assurance
Co., of London, Eng.

CAPITAL, \$12,500,000.

The British America Assurance Co.,
of Toronto, Canada,

(INCORPORATED IN 1833.)

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.

The Citizens Insurance Company
of Canada,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1864.)

CAPITAL, \$1,188,000.

I am prepared to accept Insurances in the above well-
known Companies at Lowest Current Rates.

A. S. URQUHART,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
Brown's Block, Queen Square.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 20—eod