

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1885.

VOL. 17.—NO. 107.

The Daily Examiner

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ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 2nd day, 1h. 2m., a. m.

New Moon 8th day, 4h. 31m., p. m.

First Quarter, 16th day, 2h. 2m., a. m.

Full Moon, 24th day, 3h. 42m., a. m.

| DAY OF WEEK | Sun | Moon | High | Days |
|-------------|-------|------|-------|---------|
| | riser | sets | water | len. h. |
| Tuesday | 5 25 | 6 36 | 10 29 | 2 59 |
| Wednesday | 27 | 32 | 11 20 | 4 1 |
| Thursday | 28 | 30 | 10 29 | 5 26 |
| Friday | 29 | 28 | 0 21 | 6 58 |
| Saturday | 30 | 26 | 1 29 | 8 10 |
| Sunday | 32 | 24 | 2 40 | 9 5 |
| Monday | 33 | 22 | 3 55 | 9 57 |
| Tuesday | 34 | 20 | 5 10 | 25 46 |
| Wednesday | 36 | 18 | 6 19 | 11 13 |
| Thursday | 37 | 17 | 7 33 | 11 51 |
| Friday | 38 | 15 | 8 42 | 10 37 |
| Saturday | 39 | 13 | 9 48 | 0 23 |
| Sunday | 41 | 11 | 10 51 | 1 6 |
| Monday | 42 | 9 | 11 50 | 1 47 |
| Tuesday | 44 | 7 | 12 44 | 3 21 |
| Wednesday | 46 | 5 | 1 20 | 4 32 |
| Thursday | 47 | 4 | 2 0 | 5 45 |
| Friday | 48 | 3 | 2 36 | 6 57 |
| Saturday | 50 | 2 | 3 10 | 7 36 |
| Sunday | 51 | 1 | 4 0 | 8 42 |
| Monday | 52 | 0 | 4 59 | 9 23 |
| Tuesday | 53 | 0 | 5 38 | 10 11 |
| Wednesday | 54 | 0 | 6 10 | 10 55 |
| Thursday | 55 | 0 | 6 35 | 11 9 |
| Friday | 56 | 0 | 7 0 | 11 44 |
| Saturday | 58 | 0 | 7 45 | 12 45 |
| Sunday | 6 0 | 0 | 8 28 | 1 0 |
| Monday | 1 40 | 0 | 9 17 | 1 46 |
| Tuesday | 2 5 | 0 | 10 14 | 2 38 |
| Wednesday | 6 2 | 0 | 11 11 | 3 36 |

NOTES.
The great fire of London (1696) on 2nd. George Whitefield died (1770) on 30th. In this month the mornings decrease 47 minutes; the afternoons 1 hour and 6 minutes.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For the convenience of the travelling public, we have carefully arranged the following table of arrival and departure of trains on the P. E. Island Railway, according to local time:—

| Going West. | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Charlottetown | 6 47 | 9 12 | 4 02 |
| Royalton Junction | 7 02 | 9 27 | 4 27 |
| North Wiltshire | 7 37 | 10 30 | 5 00 |
| Hunter River | 7 42 | 10 55 | 5 22 |
| Bradaire | 8 12 | 11 32 | 5 57 |
| County Line | 8 19 | 11 43 | 6 07 |
| Freetown | 8 29 | 11 59 | 6 22 |
| Kensington | 8 42 | 12 22 | 6 42 |
| Summerside | 9 07 | 12 57 | 7 12 |
| Masonville | 9 42 | 3 00 | |
| Wellington | 10 01 | 3 29 | |
| Port Hill | 10 29 | 4 20 | |
| O'Leary | 11 22 | 5 43 | |
| Alberton | 12 05 | 6 57 | |
| Tignish | 12 42 | 7 47 | |
| From West. | P. M. | A. M. | |
| Tignish | 2 07 | 6 47 | |
| Alberton | 2 46 | 7 57 | |
| O'Leary | 3 29 | 9 02 | |
| Port Hill | 4 20 | 10 29 | |
| Wellington | 4 49 | 11 16 | |
| Masonville | 5 07 | 11 44 | |
| Summerside | 5 22 | 12 07 | |
| Kensington | 5 42 | 1 12 | 6 57 |
| Freetown | 6 07 | 1 49 | 7 29 |
| County Line | 6 32 | 2 27 | 8 03 |
| Bradaire | 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 | |
| Belford | 8 04 | 4 57 | |
| Mount Stewart | 8 37 | 5 22 | |
| Marcell | 8 57 | 5 27 | |
| St. Peter's | 9 42 | 5 56 | |
| Bear River | 10 15 | 6 17 | |
| Souris | 11 07 | 6 52 | |
| Mount Stewart | 11 57 | 7 29 | |
| Cardigan | 12 05 | 8 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 | |
| Marcell | 8 14 | 4 27 | |
| Mount Stewart | 8 42 | 5 17 | |
| Belford | 8 47 | 5 37 | |
| York | 9 12 | 6 14 | |
| Charlottetown | 9 52 | 7 12 | |
| Georgetown | 7 32 | 3 37 | |
| Cardigan | 7 49 | 4 00 | |
| Mount Stewart | 8 42 | 5 12 | |

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—dly wky

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

Perkins & Sterns.

Fresh Instalment of Mr. Sterns' buying just to hand:

New Dress Goods, New Carpets, New Cloths, New Oilcloths, New Winceys, New Sheetings.

A VARIETY OF SMALL WARES.

A Complete Assortment of FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY, &c., to arrive during next ten days.

ALL GOODS VERY CHEAP.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, Sept. 10, 1885



TORONTO LIGHT BINDER!
NO EXPERIMENT!
But a Well-Tried Practical Success.
THE BEST!
Acknowledged
Proved
And is

TIPPET, BURDITT & CO.,
St. John, N. B., July 31, 1885.

More Toronto Binders now in use on the Island than all other kinds put together.
For full information apply to E. Kinman, Summerside, General Travelling Agent for P. E. Island; Stewart & Farquharson, Managers of our Branch Warehouse, Charlottetown; F. Milligan, Conway, or any of our Local Agents.

**Cuts Closer,
Draws Lighter,
Elevates Easier,
Knots Better.**

NEW BOOT! 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.
DORSEY, COFF & CO.
Ch'town, Sept. 2nd, 1885.

COAL, COAL.

PERSONS requiring orders for Cargoes of Coals can obtain them, on the usual terms, from the Subscriber, at his Office, NO. 35 WATER STREET, viz:—

On the Old Sydney Mines, Lingan and Victoria, G. B.

Albion Mines, Pictou.
G. W. DEBLOIS.
Ch'town, June 19, '85—fr.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures seurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the Vigor is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from Kirby, O., July 3, 1882: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the McArthur (Ohio) Engine, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. It also promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGE FAIRBAIN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880: "Ever since my hair began to give every evidence of the change which besetting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. FRESOTT, writing from 15 Elm St., Charlottetown, Mass., April 14, 1882, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the Vigor, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,
BARRISTERS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Brown's Block, Queen Square
(UP STAIRS)
Ch'town, Feb. 12, 1885.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Hodgson Memorial.

SIR,—I was glad to see by "M. S. Y's." letter in your issue of Saturday last, that it was proposed to establish a memorial to the Rev. G. W. Hodgson. I did not, however, quite like what seemed to me to be the spirit of the letter. I can see no reason for jealousy between the Nova Scotians and ourselves in the matter. The relations of the clergy of Nova Scotia to Mr. Hodgson were very different from those which existed between him and the people of his own province. In him they saw a valued friend, a wise counsellor, and an able leader and co-worker. To us he was all this and much more. He was one of our ourselves, bound to us by every tie of interest and sympathy. To them he gave much, to us he has devoted his life. His best and most lasting memorial is the influence his life and teachings exert on us and through us on others, and duly in proportion as our lives are true, loving and unselfish will, the work which he strove to accomplish remains to be a witness to his earnest faithfulness. But while this is true, or rather because it is true, I am sure I am only giving expression to the feelings of many when I say that I hope that here in his native town, here where he did his work and where his body lies at rest, something should be done to show to others that we love and revere his memory. If a committee is appointed and some suitable and feasible scheme formed, I am much disappointed if there are not a great many people of all classes and creeds who will be glad to contribute something to a memorial of one who "was a man, take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again."

ONE OF THE MANY.

SIR,—The following letter, in answer to "The Individual's" criticisms of my St. Peter's Notes, was refused publication by the Patriot.

To the Editor of the Patriot:

SIR,—("The Individual," alias "Bob," is indignant at me for not having stated "that personal and political spirit actuated the Supervisor in suing" him. "Bob" knows well that the Supervisor civilly requested him to remove the nuisance from the roadside, and not only did he ("Bob") refuse to do this, but violently abused the Supervisor and consigned him to a very warm place—of which "Bob" himself must have a conscious abhorrence. After this characteristic reply, no one could blame the Supervisor for having recourse to legal proceedings, and which, as "Bob" informs us, are not yet completed. Perhaps he would have given us the true cause of incompleteness if he had stated that lack of funds to pay the fine forced him to get a respite.

That "Bob" used billingsgate at the trial is undeniable, notwithstanding his "proof" (?) to the contrary. Being unable to palliate or refute the charges of low cunning, deceit and bribery, "The Individual" considers it unnecessary to notice them. Low cunning and deceit are to him what the visionary dagger was to Macbeth—a source of fear and alarm—and well might he exclaim with the latter:

"I am afraid to think what I have done
Look on't again I dare not."

"Bob's" dissimulation is evident when he states that he is "perfectly satisfied with the estimation in which he is held by his neighbors and acquaintances—Catholic and Protestant. One would need to be possessed of a microscopic observation to notice this "estimation."

Catholics are not disposed to have much "estimation" for "The Individual" who travelled twenty miles—in an inclement season—to sign a petition, praying for the incorporation of the Orange Society, and who also vainly tried to have a Catholic discharged from the Starch Factory at this place, giving, as a reason, that Catholics were unfit for any responsible position. I can also inform "Bob" that Protestants do not esteem him for his persistent refusal to pay his church contributions.

His letter—teeming with ignorance, redundancy and inaccuracy—is characteristic of him, and should remind him that "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." "Bob" faults me for criticising the workmanship of the new bridge, but forgets that he performed a similar office before the contractor converted him to friendship and silence, by giving him the railing of the old road.

"Bob's" solicitude in having a "sober teacher placed in charge of the school to which he sends his children," is commendable, as he himself is unable to furnish the much coveted example of sobriety.

At present I will refrain from giving an exposure of "Bob's" character, for like any offensive matter it may be tolerated if left alone, but becomes intolerable if stirred.

MAC.

Aug. 22, 1885.

Tignish Notes.

Messrs. J. H. Myrick & Co., are building a large warehouse at this place.

Mr. S. F. Perry has just completed a fine large store in which he intends opening out his fall stock in a few days.

Mr. Wm. McIntosh, our enterprising Tailor, has sold out his Tailoring Establishment to Messrs. Chaisson & Bernard, Tailors. We understand Mr. Mc. is going into the beef canning business.

The attention of Mr. Coleman, Superintendent of the P. E. I. R. is called to the need for repairs in the Freight House at this place, which is in a very bad condition. A punchion of molasses cannot be rolled through this Freight House without endangering life. It is fully time that repairs should be made.

Longevity and Hygiene.

That longevity is to a large extent a matter of physical inheritance is strikingly illustrated by some facts compiled by Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, Mass., from the records of his own ancestry. Jonathan and Nehemiah Allen, brothers, who came of a long-lived stock, settled in Barre, Mass., in 1750, and reared large families of children. Jonathan lived to be 92 years of age and his wife to be 87; of their seven children, aside from one who died in infancy, the youngest lived to be 67 and the oldest to 88—an average of over 80 for the six. Nehemiah Allen died at 87 and his wife at 66; of their ten children the earliest to die reached the age of 78 and two lived to be 96—an average of over 88 years for the whole number. Scarcely one of either family was ever sick with a constitutional disease, and most of them died of old age. Dr. Allen recalls a majority of them so well that he recalls distinctly their physical characteristics, and his conclusion is that the law of health and longevity "consists in the perfection of structure and harmony of function applied to every organ in the body." It would be a great mistake, however, to conclude from such a family record as this of the Allens, that longevity is solely a matter of heredity. A person may inherit a predisposition to long life, but that will not prevent premature death if the rules of hygiene are violated. Against the Allen record might be cited that of many a New England family which has degenerated from a vigorous stock and even become extinct, while the children of less sturdy parents have, by careful habits, steadily lengthened the family average of life. In fact, the number of valetudinarians who reach old age is such as to surprise anybody who has not investigated the matter. The effects of prolonging the term of human life has been conclusively established by the records of English cities, and there is no question that the period of a generation in civilized countries has been materially lengthened during the present century by more general adherence to the laws of health.

Mr. Gladstone on Home Rule.

The following extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone in the spring of 1882 indicates the chief difficulty to be overcome in the solution of the problem of local government or home rule. "The principle on which they profess to proceed is that purely Irish matters are to be dealt with by a purely Irish authority, Imperial matters to be left to the Imperial authority of a chamber in which Ireland is to be represented. But they have not told us by what authority it is to be determined which matters, taken one by one, are Irish, and which matters are Imperial. Until they lay before the House a plan in which they go to the very bottom of the question, and give us to understand in what manner that division is to be accomplished, the practical consideration of this subject cannot really be arrived at, and I know not how any effective judgment upon it can be pronounced. I am well convinced that neither this Parliament nor any other House of Commons will at any time assent to any measure by which the one paramount centre of authority necessary for holding together in perfect unanimity and compactness this great Empire can possibly be in the slightest degree impaired. We are entitled and bound to ask a clear and explicit explanation as to the mode in which that vital matter is to be determined." It is the separation of local from Imperial questions, so as to impair in no respect the supreme authority of the realm, that constitutes the obstacle which Mr. Gladstone calls upon the Home Rulers to surmount by a well-weighted and definite plan for the distribution of powers. That plan has not, it would seem, been furnished yet.

The Governor-General.

HAS A BUSY DAY VISITING THE PRINCIPAL INSTITUTIONS OF WINNIPEG.

The Governor-General and suite, with His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Aitkens and the members of the Local Government, visited Stony Mountain on the 17th inst., inspecting the penitentiary and viewing the zoological collection there, including the noted herd of buffalo. Warden Ledson afterward sumptuously entertained the distinguished visitors. In the afternoon after the return they visited the Central School, where His Excellency was accorded a hearty welcome. One thousand children sang the national anthem, and Chief Superintendent of Education Somerset made a brief address, to which Lord Lansdowne replied in suitable terms. He concluded by asking the trustees that the children be given a holiday. After three hearty cheers were given the viceregal party took their departure, visiting St. John's and Manitoba colleges, also the General hospital, where a cordial greeting awaited the visitors. Addresses were presented by the authorities of both colleges and interesting replies elicited.

The Peruvian Rebels.

CACERES TRYING TO RAISE THE INDIANS—AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

LIMA, PERU, Sept. 17.—Gen. Caceres recently notified the Montoneros to join him. Only one band did so, and he is now preparing to go to Huan Camelia to incite the Indians against the Government. No danger, however, is anticipated from this source, as, even should he succeed, the season is too far advanced for the Indians to reach the coast, as the mountain passes are already covered with snow. The papers to-day publish communications which were found on the person of one of Caceres' officers, who was recently taken prisoner. They are of considerable importance. This capture is a heavy blow to the rebel party.