

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1884.

VOL. 15.—NO. 22.

THE DAILY EXAMINER
is issued every evening, by
The Examiner Publishing Co.
From their office, corner of Water and
Great George Streets, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months, \$2 50
Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50
Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 8th day, 3h. 56.7m., p. m.
Last Quarter 16th day, 10h. 21.9m., a. m.
New Moon 23rd day, 1h. 20.6m., a. m.
First Quarter, 30th day, 2h. 32.3m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	rise	sets	rise	water	length
1 Sunday	4 18	7 38	0 46	4 19	15 20
2 Monday	17 39	1 43	5 29	22	
3 Tuesday	16 39	2 48	6 37	23	
4 Wednesday	15 40	3 48	7 35	25	
5 Thursday	15 41	4 47	8 25	26	
6 Friday	15 42	5 44	9 7	27	
7 Saturday	15 43	6 39	9 46	28	
8 Sunday	14 43	7 32	10 23	29	
9 Monday	14 44	8 19	10 59	30	
10 Tuesday	14 45	9 11	11 33	31	
11 Wednesday	14 46	9 42	11 59	32	
12 Thursday	14 46	10 17	0 44	33	
13 Friday	14 47	10 49	1 31	33	
14 Saturday	14 47	11 19	2 31	33	
15 Sunday	14 48	11 48	2 48	34	
16 Monday	14 48	12 09	3 46	34	
17 Tuesday	13 48	0 18	4 58	35	
18 Wednesday	13 48	0 50	6 29	35	
19 Thursday	13 48	1 24	7 35	35	
20 Friday	13 49	2 4	8 37	36	
21 Saturday	13 49	2 55	9 35	36	
22 Sunday	14 50	3 46	10 22	36	
23 Monday	14 49	4 49	11 7	35	
24 Tuesday	14 49	5 58	11 50	35	
25 Wednesday	14 49	7 09	12 34	34	
26 Thursday	14 49	8 19	0 32	34	
27 Friday	15 49	9 26	1 14	34	
28 Saturday	15 48	10 33	1 56	34	
29 Sunday	15 48	11 37	2 40	33	
30 Monday	16 48	12 39	3 32	32	

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 27
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 47
P. M.			
Kensington	8 42	12 22	7 05
Summerside, arrive	9 07	12 57	7 37
Port Hill, depart	9 27	2 32	
Alberton	10 30	4 15	
Tignish	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	
FROM WEST.			
Tignish	2 02	6 47	
Alberton	2 40	7 57	
Port Hill	4 15	10 25	
Summerside, arrive	5 17	12 07	
Kensington	6 07	2 09	7 30
Hunter River	7 02	3 25	8 47
Charlottetown	8 02	5 07	10 07
GOING EAST.			
Charlottetown	4 17	7 02	
Mount Stewart, arrive	5 22	8 37	
St. Peter's, depart	5 27	9 02	
St. Peter's	6 17	10 20	
Souris	7 22	12 02	
Mount Stewart	8 32	9 07	
Carleton Place	9 29	10 22	
Georgetown	10 47	10 47	
FROM EAST.			
Souris	6 47	2 17	
St. Peter's	7 52	4 00	
Mount Stewart, arrive	8 42	5 17	
Charlottetown, depart	8 47	5 42	
Georgetown	9 52	7 27	
Carleton Place	10 32	8 32	
Mount Stewart	11 45	9 37	
Charlottetown	12 42	10 52	

SHIP AND HOUSE BUILDERS,

Will find every requisite for the trade at

DUCHESMIN'S STEAM FACTORY, Beer's Wharf.

Always on hand, a complete stock of

Ship's Blocks, Deadeyes, Steering Wheels,

—ALSO—

Mouldings, in great variety, Cornice, Base Panel, Door and Window Finish, Spouting, Conductor and Handrail, Newel Posts, Balusters and every description of Turnings. Fret, Circular and Jig Sawing, Planing and Moulding turned out neatly and with despatch. Satisfaction guaranteed. Don't forget the place, Beer's Wharf near McMillan's Coal Depot.

Albert Duchesmin.

Ch'town, Jan. 2, 1884.—wkly 6i.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and despatch at the EXAMINER JOB PRINTING ROOMS, cor. Water and Great George Streets.

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,
BARRISTERS
—AND—
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office in Old Bank,
(UP STAIRS).
Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL
Jan. 16, '83.

W. WHEATLEY,
(OF WHEATLEY & SONS, CHARLOTTETOWN,
P. E. ISLAND)
Commission Merchant,
269 BARRINGTON STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.
Special attention given to the sale of
P. E. Island produce.
April 24, 1884.

Prince Edward Island Hospital.
MEDICAL BOARD:
Dr. Hobkirk, Consulting Physician.
Dr. Johnson, Dr. Taylor,
Dr. Beer, Dr. Dawson,
Dr. Warburton, Dr. MacKay.
Matron—Mrs. Hannah Robinson.

Applications for admission may be made to the Visiting Physician or Matron, at the Hospital, daily (Sundays excepted), between ten and eleven a. m., or by correspondence with any member of the medical board, or the Matron.

The friends of patients will be admitted from two to four, p. m. every day (except Sunday).

The general visiting day for persons wishing to see the institution is Thursday of each week, from two to four o'clock, p. m.

D. R. MACLENNAN,
Secretary of Trustees.
April 24—eod wkly

N. J. CAMPBELL,
(Successor to Campbell & Rayden)
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
SHIP BROKER,
AND INSURANCE AGENT,
COR. OF QUEEN AND WATER STS.,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

General Agent for P. E. Island of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, of London, England.
Special attention given to Auction Sales of Lumber, Coal, Fish, Apples and other Fruit, Real Estate, Household Furniture, Bankrupt and other Stocks, and all kinds of Merchandise.
Correspondence and Consignments solicited. Returns promptly made.
March 28, 1884.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

At the 57th Annual General Meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company, held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 24th of April, 1883, the following results for the year ended 15th November, 1883, were reported:—

3,038 new proposals for life assurance were received the year for	\$ 9,754,085 38
2,561 proposals were accepted, assuring	7,239,048 13
The total existing assurances in force at 15th November, 1882, amounted to (Of which \$7,753,031.15 was reassured with other offices)	56,936,302 91
The claims by death which arose during the year amounting, including bonus additions, to	2,462,226 59
The annual revenue amounted at 15th November, 1882, to	4,267,546 00
The invested funds at same date amounted to	29,503,416 00
Being an increase during the year of	1,062,648 35

JOHN LONGWORTH,
Agent for Charlottetown.
THOMAS KERR,
Inspector of Agencies.
Ch'town, August 3, 1883.

1,000 LOADS OF CLAY
FOR SALE. Apply to
JOSEPH MAHAR.
Ch'town, May 22—tf

NEW CLOTHING FOR SPRING.

NEW SUITS, JUST OPENED!
NEW SUITS, JUST OPENED!!
SPLENDID VALUE.

New Coats, Pants and Vests! New Coats, Pants and Vests! very cheap. New Furnishing Goods, Linen and Paper Collars, Braces, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, New Ties, Men's Merino and Cotton Hosiery, New Worsted Cloths, New Tweeds.

Clothing made to order at short notice.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
Sign of the Lion.
Ch'town, June 4, 1884

Attention Ye Who Are In Doubt.
Let Experience be Judge,—Comparison and Purse the Jury.
MARK WRIGHT & CO.,

Because of the excellent facilities they possess, have been able to reduce the price of all goods manufactured by them, and by buying their raw material in the best markets, for cash, are prepared to give the purchasing public

THE BEST VALUE IN THE PROVINCE.
They are selling from thirty to fifty per cent. below prices asked some time ago in the same establishment.
Factory, Office and Showroom—King Square, Kent Street.
Charlottetown, May 27, 1884—2aw wkly

W. & A. BROWN & CO.
HAVE NOW OPENED ABOUT
40 CASES AND BALES DRY GOODS
DIRECT FROM THE BRITISH MARKETS.

These new Goods, together with the large Stock saved from the fire, will be sold very cheap during the season.

The following lots are being closed out at specially low prices:
100 pieces Lace Curtains, Scotch Tweeds, Worsteds, Lace Curtain Nets, Fancy Suitings, Carpets, Merino Shirts, Damasks, Merino Drawers, Sheetings, Merino Socks, Pillow Cottons, Print Cottons, Ties and Scarfs, Dress Goods, Colored Socks,

ALSO
500 Colored and White Shirts, at a Big Reduction.
W. & A. BROWN & CO.
Ch'town, May 23, 1884.—dy wkly

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

The SECURITY offered to policy-holders is UNSURPASSED by any Company doing business in the Dominion.
Its PROGRESS HAS BEEN UNEXAMPLED in the history of Insurance in Canada.
Its Policies are INDISPUTABLE after three years and NON-FORFEITABLE after two years.
The CASH PROFIT results paid to policy-holders have not been equalled by any Company in Canada.

The following are examples of ACTUAL REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS by application of profits:—
Robert Taylor, Halifax, insured for \$10,000 in 1872, premium \$317.70; in 1880, \$160.10.
John Willis, Halifax, insured for \$1,000 in 1871, premium \$31.77; in 1882, \$14.20.
John S. McLean, Halifax, insured for \$4,000 in 1872, premium \$137.70; in 1882, \$70.00.
Mayor Jones, St. John, insured for \$5,000 in 1871, premium \$172.20; in 1882, \$77.20.

The fullest information will be given on application.
DESBRISSAY & ANGUS,
General Agents for P. E. Island.
Ch'town, May 7, 1884.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.
FIRE.
CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Montreal.
HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.

Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms.
AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:
F. H. ARNAUD,
Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.
Merchants Bank of Halifax.

A Pithy Review.
THE New York Times thus reviews the commercial situation in the United States:—

"But what can be said of the effect of public feeling on the market, when there is no public in it? Political feeling cannot improve the demand for coal, and save the coal companies from having to resort to such severe restriction of production, in the effort to maintain prices, as has just forced the Reading Company into final bankruptcy. It cannot make Europe buy our wheat, so that the railroad companies will no longer be forced to haul it from Chicago to the seaboard at two cents loss, as is estimated, on every 100 pounds hauled. It cannot reduce the fixed charges of the railroads to the Northwest, after they have expanded to a point much in excess of the development of the territory from which they derive support. It cannot restore to the depleted treasuries of other companies, the millions which have been taken from them and lost in Wallstreet speculation; nor start up the demand for iron, nor prevent the closing up of the cotton or woolen mills, nor reduce the weekly list of bankruptcies. We were in the very top wave of the great commercial and financial boom in July, 1881, when President Garfield was shot; yet the decline which then began was so slow in its operation that in the year 1882 the vast addition of 11,300 miles was made to the railroad mileage of the country, representing the issue of new securities equal to \$339,000,000, and of that 11,300 miles of new road not 10 per cent. of it could possibly return interest on the investment short of two years at the earliest; and in 1883, we built about 7,000 miles more. With this immense inflation of the bulk of securities, we have suffered from deficient crops, and loss of control of the European wheat market, while the depressed condition of the cotton trade is even now causing a serious decline in our cotton exports, cotton being our largest article of export. These are the things which have caused the prices of securities to decline, which have driven the general public from the stock market, impoverished by its losses. The public will come back when it has saved money again—when trade has been profitable and the profits seek investment. It requires time for that."

The Situation in South Africa.

"A Natal Colonist" writes to the *Full Mall Gazette* that, though the public mind is so much occupied at present by the affairs of Egypt, "it is only natural that those whose lot is cast in any of the South African colonies should have a deeper and more personal interest in what is occurring in their own immediate neighborhood." After quoting what he had written three months ago, in which he attributed all the misery of Zululand to neglect on the part of the Government of colonial public opinion, and the advice of its own representatives, he goes on to say:—"The only possible repatriation which can be made for the cruelties of the past is one of two courses: either let the English retire completely from this country and let the best man win—in which case, in the event of continued disturbance, the Transvaal will soon restore peace—or take a plebiscite of the people, and if they desire it, as they do, let the country be annexed at once, not to Natal, but to the Empire; then let European magistrates be placed over them, each supported by twenty native police, all subject to one supreme Resident, and peace will be assured and the country self-supporting, as taxes would be willingly paid for protection and good government." He condemns the settlement made after the war, and still more emphatically blames the restoration of Cetewayo against the unanimous desire of the whole colony of Natal. The provision that no white men should be allowed to settle in Zululand he condemns as especially unwise, and thinks that, altogether, England's policy after Ulundi was marked by the strangest neglect of an opportunity such as rarely occurs of introducing civilization into a savage country. And he concludes by saying that "unless prompt action be taken to assert the English power there is a greater humiliation in store in South Africa than was before accepted by the nation." The letter is signed by "S. Cronder."

Coming Back to Their Senses.

The *Electrical Engineer*, in discussing electric lighting from a commercial point of view, seems to point out that electricians are at last getting back to a proper state of mind, when dealing with their favorite subject—viz., what electricity is to accomplish in the field of artificial lighting. This is about the way the above-named authority now puts it:—"Whatever the future popularity and success of the electric light may be, it appears to be generally conceded that little or no profit can be derived from its production at a price unit of effective light below that of illuminating gas. Perhaps the most serious of the many mistakes which have been made in the establishment of electric lighting as a profitable and permanent business was the premature announcement of many of its enthusiastic promoters that it would be found to be a cheaper illuminant than gas, which, with certain exceptions due to the presence of special conditions, has not proved to be the case. Had the ground originally been taken that the light was of better quality, more healthful and more convenient—in fact that it was a luxury, well worth its increased cost to those who could afford to use it, the public demand for it might perhaps not have been quite so rapidly developed, but there can be no doubt that the business would have been in a far more satisfactory condition to-day than it actually is." The cure is almost as bad as the disease; but it is rather a pity that the cure was not applied before so much money was

beguiled from the pockets of too easily impressionable investors. Still, the heroic course of treatment actually pursued exposed the hollowness of the bubble of electric lighting in much shorter space of time than had the slow and easy style prevailed.

Improved Butter Making.

Making butter by rule of thumb, will not answer nowadays. Professor Sheldon tells us that Continental dairymen study the principles of their art: "they follow out the most approved systems and adopt the most modern utensils." The result is, taking Sweden as an example, that Swedish butter has a first place in the English market, and commands ten or twelve cents per pound more than Canadian dairy.

A strong example of the effect of modern scientific appliances and methods in butter making is given by a Canadian gentleman who visited the Eastern States last June, and was shown through the Moulton Brothers' stock and dairy farm, at Randolph, Vermont, where there are a hundred Jersey cows, some of them the best in the United States. Says the pamphlet: "Here we found the most admirably appointed creamery which any of the strangers had seen. Its construction, ventilation and fitting were, to our eyes, faultless; and the minute care observed to keep its every corner and utensil clean and sweet, free from contact with injurious substance or even odor, would be a revelation to many a farmer."

"Those who, in Canada, are struggling to further her important dairy interests by reforming the butter industry, so that the butter made in the Dominion shall equal its cheese in quality, could scarcely impress *laissez aller* dairymen more strongly than by taking them to an establishment such as this and showing them what stress is laid upon cleanliness and method. The result, measured in dollars and cents, will prove to the farmer's pocket if it does not to his palate, the worth of special care and technical knowledge; for the price obtained for butter from this dairy ranges from sixty-five cents per pound this week, \$1 per pound in the winter season." (Notes of a June Coaching Trip in New England, page 43.) While as we have said, the step indicated above is to be welcomed as a beginning, it can hardly be expected that the needed improvement will be soon brought about by one model creamery. Might there not, with advantage, be several?

The Duke of Argyll's Opinion.

"It is a fact that none of us should ever forget," says the Duke of Argyll, in his article on "The Prophet of San Francisco," "that the moral faculties of man do not as certainly revolt against iniquity as his reasoning faculties do revolt against absurdity. All history is crowded with illustrations of this distinction, and it is the only explanation of a thousand horrors. There has seldom been such a curious example as the immoral teachings of Mr. Henry George. Here we have a man who probably sincerely thinks he is a Christian and who sets up as a philosopher, but who is not the least shocked by consequences which abolish the Decalogue and deny the primary obligations both of public and of private honour. This is a very curious phenomenon, and well deserving of some closer investigation. What are the erroneous data—what are the abstract propositions—which so overpower the moral sense, and coming from the sphere of speculation dictate such flagitious recommendations in the sphere of conduct? To this question I may perhaps return, not with exclusive reference to the writings of one man but with reference to the writings of many others who have tried to reduce to scientific from the laws which govern the social developments of our race, and who in doing so have forgotten—strangely forgotten—some of the most fundamental facts of Nature."

United Germany.

The foundation stone of the new parliament buildings was laid on the 9th of June, by the Emperor, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage. The Emperor's speech was read by Bismarck. It says that, through the successes of the united German arms, the empire has attained a greatness before undreamed of. The confidence existing between the Federal Governments gave strength to protect the constitution and ensure national development and prosperity. May the work which will in future be done in this building be devoted only to order, liberty, justice and equal love for all classes of the people. May peace at home and abroad attend the erection of this edifice, and may it be found a visible sign of the undissoluble bonds which have united the German States and people in great and glorious days.

It is to be hoped that the statement that the police are on the track of the men who caused the recent explosions in London is true, and still more to be hoped that they will be captured. These outrages were of such a flagrant nature, so purposeless and so calculated to destroy innocent victims as to remove the authors of them wholly from human sympathy. Occasionally there are crimes which spring into existence that are of so heinous a character as to arouse feeling of revenge in the public breast, so that exceptional forms of punishment are demanded. Such was the case with the garroter who for some time terrorized the cities of England a quarter of a century ago. The application of the lash to that form of crime put a stop to garroting, and it looks as if some such remedy would have to be applied to the users of dynamite.

An ex-Minister of the French Empire states that Prince Victor's annuity is paid by ten Bonaparte Deputies, who each contribute 4,000 francs.