

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNE-DAY, OCTOBER 8, 1884.

VOL 15,--NO. 120.

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Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1884.

DAY OF WEEK	SUN	MOON	High	Days
	sets	rises	water	length
1 Wednesday	6 35	3 55	7 52	11 23
2 Thursday	5 31	4 26	8 43	10 29
3 Friday	6 32	4 57	9 26	9 26
4 Saturday	7 29	5 29	10 6	8 22
5 Sunday	10 16	6 41	11 27	7 16
6 Monday	12 24	7 24	12 8	6 12
7 Tuesday	13 22	8 14	0 51	5 9
8 Wednesday	14 20	9 10	1 39	6
9 Thursday	16 18	10 11	2 32	2
10 Friday	17 16	11 16	3 38	10 59
11 Saturday	18 14	12 24	4 51	56
12 Sunday	19 12	0 23	6 9	53
13 Monday	21 11	1 29	7 31	50
14 Tuesday	23 9	2 36	8 25	46
15 Wednesday	24 7	3 40	9 48	43
16 Thursday	25 5	4 45	9 48	40
17 Friday	27 4	5 47	10 24	37
18 Saturday	28 2	6 49	10 58	34
19 Sunday	29 0	7 50	11 32	31
20 Monday	31 4	8 48	12 3	27
21 Tuesday	32 5	9 44	0 6	24
22 Wednesday	33 5	10 35	0 40	21
23 Thursday	35 5	11 22	1 16	18
24 Friday	36 5	12 5	1 58	15
25 Saturday	38 4	0 40	2 42	12
26 Sunday	41 4	1 20	3 37	9
27 Monday	42 5	1 52	4 43	6
28 Tuesday	43 4	2 24	5 58	3
29 Wednesday	44 4	2 58	7 9	0
30 Thursday	45 4	3 24	8 9	0
31 Friday	45 4	3 24	8 9	0

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12
Hunter River	7 47	10 55
Summerside	8 42	12 22
Port Hill	9 07	12 57
Alberton	9 27	2 32
Tignish	10 30	4 15
Summerside	12 05	6 57
Charlottetown	12 42	7 47
FROM WEST. <th>P. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th>	P. M.	A. M.
Tignish	2 02	6 47
Alberton	2 40	7 57
Port Hill	4 15	10 25
Summerside	5 17	12 07
Charlottetown	5 42	1 22
Hunter River	6 07	2 09
Charlottetown	7 02	3 25
Charlottetown	8 02	5 07
GOING EAST. <th>P. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th>	P. M.	A. M.
Charlottetown	4 17	7 02
Mount Stewart	5 22	8 37
St. Peter's	5 52	9 07
St. Peter's	6 17	10 02
Souris	7 22	12 02
Mount Stewart	8 22	1 02
Charlottetown	9 22	2 02
Georgetown	10 22	3 02
Georgetown	11 22	4 02
FROM EAST. <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	A. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 47	2 17
St. Peter's	7 52	4 00
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17
Charlottetown	9 42	6 42
Georgetown	10 42	7 27
Georgetown	11 42	8 12
Mount Stewart	12 42	9 07

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

R. O'DWYER,
Commission and General Merchant

FOR SALE OF P. I. PRODUCE.

289 WATER STREET,

St. John's Newfoundland.

In connection with the above is Captain English, who is well known in P. E. Island, who will take special charge of all consignments, and will also attend to the chartering of vessels for the carrying trade of P. E. I. The firm is one of the oldest and most reliable in Newfoundland. Returns guaranteed to be prompt and satisfactory. Parties wishing to procure Labrador Herring should send their orders in time.

Sept. 6, 1884.—till 31st Dec. '84.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

(BOSS MARKET)

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

May 15, 1884—wkly tf

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.

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.

CHARLES DONALD & CO.,

79 Queen St., London, E. C.

Will be glad to correspond with Apple Grow-
ers, Merchants and Shippers, with a
view to Autumn and Spring
business.

They will also give the usual facilities to
customers requiring advances.

McLeod, Morton & 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. | CHRISTOPHER B. MACNEILL
Jan. 16, '83.

CAIRNS' MARBLE WORKS.

MR. CHARLES CAIRNS, in returning
thanks to the public for the liberal
patronage extended to him, begs leave to in-
form his old customers and the public generally,
that he has taken into partnership Mr.
Malcolm McLean, and that hereafter the
business will be carried on under the title of

CAIRNS & CO.,

Marble & Stone Cutters.

They have on hand a fine stock of Monu-
ments, Tablets and Headstones, in Italian and
American Marble. They are of the latest de-
signs, and at prices to suit all.

C. CAIRNS,
M. McLEAN.

Ch'town, June 30, 1884—pres n e pat s j w p

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.

Importer and Jobber of Choice
Groceries and Spices.

General Agent for P. E. Island of the
British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Com-
pany, 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 Merchan-
dise.

Correspondence and Consignments solicited.
Returns promptly made.

—GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878—

JOSEPH GILLOT'S

STEEL PENS

—SOLD BY ALL—

STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

FLOUR. FLOUR.

125 bbls. CHOICE PATENT,
375 bbls. SUPERIOR EXTRA,

for prompt delivery at Charlottetown or
Summerside.

20 bbls. No. 1 PILOT BREAD,
10 bbls. THIN FAMILY,

FOR SALE BY

J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.,

Corner Pownall and Water Streets.

Ch'town, Sep 5.

EXHIBITION WEEK.

It will repay Persons Who May be in Town During Exhibition Week to inspect the
NEW & EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM THE ENGLISH, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN MARKETS,
AT THE LONDON HOUSE.

This Stock consists not only of the Latest Styles, but also of the most attractive and saleable Goods; and in addition to our usual supply of every thing useful for Household purposes at the Lowest Rates, we are offering Special Inducements to Buyers in different departments.

CHOICE TEAS (in Half-Chests and Packages, 5lbs and 10lbs) **WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**
For Exhibition Week ONLY, we shall offer as a Special Attraction for Cash, pieces and odd lengths of TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS and SCOTCH CARPETS, at surprisingly Low Prices:

CARPETS worth \$1.10 for 92 cents.
CARPETS worth 95 for 75 cents.
CARPETS worth 75 for 58 cents.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE,
Charlottetown, Oct. 2, 1884—2w wkly 21

NOTICE.

MORE ROOM. MORE GOODS.

LOWER PRICES!

As my Store has been greatly enlarged, my importations have been greatly increased, thus enabling me to show a very much better assortment of Goods than usual.

Every Department is well filled with Choice NEW GOODS, imported direct from the English Markets. And, as I am bound to sustain my past reputation for selling Cheap Goods, those who patronize me will find my Prices Low.

Quality Good. Assortment Large.

CALL AND SEE US,
L. E. PROWSE,
Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.
Ch'town, Sept. 25, 1884.—eod wkly

NEW FALL GOODS.

100 Cases and Bales now open and more to follow.

J. B. Macdonald has Opened a Great Portion of his Fall & Winter Stock.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF CLOTHS IN
LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
LADIES DRESS MATERIAL in all the newest fabrics,
VELVETTES & SILK VELVETS,
CASHMERE & FRENCH MERINOES,
LADIES MANTLES & SHAWLS,
FRINGES, GIMPS & MANTLE ORNAMENTS.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

500 OVERCOATS, 200 REEFING JACKETS,
200 MEN'S SUITS in Worsted and Tweed,
200 doz. SUITS MEN'S UNDER CLOTHING, from 75 cents a suit upwards.

HATS & CAPS IN GREAT VARIETY AT LOW PRICES.

20 bales of COTTON WARP,
150 chests FINE CONGOU TEA.

Inspection Solicited, and the Lowest Possible Prices for Goods at
J. B. MACDONALD'S.
Ch'town, Sept. 18, 1884.—2sw wkly.

The Daily Examiner

OCTOBER 8, 1884.

An Arch Dissembler.

The Patriot, we observe, has furnished its readers with a second article in reply to a few remarks of THE EXAMINER, suggested by Mr. Mackenzie's recent utterance on the capabilities of the great Northwest as a place of settlement. We showed by quotations from his speech, delivered a few weeks ago in the city of Winnipeg, that Mr. Mackenzie, the ex-leader of the Grit party, had at last become convinced that he was wrong in the estimate he had formerly placed upon that section of Canada, and that he was now found candidly admitting his error. But the Patriot would have us believe that the Reform leader always had unbounded faith in the fertility of the soil and the mineral wealth of that country; and were never averse to opening it up for settlement. Now here is what Mr. Mackenzie said, only a few short years ago, when speaking of that same Northwest. On page 1905 of the Hansard he gave the following account of that country:—

"They have a long winter, absence of lumber and building materials, and difficulties of transportation. We must, therefore, make up our minds, if we are to settle that country, that it will be done only at the expense of a large amount of money to aid settlers in going in, and in giving them the land free after they get in."

That was his opinion at that time. We see how changed his convictions have become of late! Others of his party have also been convinced of their error, but are not, like him, candid enough to admit it.

The Patriot lays great stress upon the statement that up to 1884, every immigrant into the North West entered by the road built by Mr. McKenzie. We presume he refers here to the Pembina Branch. Will he be good enough to tell his readers how many immigrants entered the North West by that road while Mr. McKenzie was in power? Why, one of the very first duties the present Government was called upon to perform after taking office in 1878, was to lay the rails on the Pembina Branch Railway, the contract for which had been given out by them some years previously. If our contemporary is anxious to further inform concerning the blundering and helplessness of its party when attempting to build, or rather not to build, the Pacific Railway, we shall endeavor to enlighten him. In the meantime we must not forget our own Mr. Davies, who, no doubt, considers himself one of the Reform Leaders.

Mr. Davies, we are told, only wanted the Pacific Railway built as far as the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and confined his opposition at the time he was stumping the country against the Syndicate contract, to the present construction of the Railway across those Mountains. Wiser men viewed the great undertaking differently. They saw that to build the Prairie Section was a comparatively easy task; and then unless the easy portions of the road were utilized in order to assist in constructing the difficult portions, the whole line could not be built except at a ruinous cost to the older Provinces. Suppose that Mr. Davies' advice had been taken and that a grit Syndicate had undertaken the work and completed it as far as the Rocky Mountains: What would be the result? Simply this: the said Syndicate would be masters of the situation so far as the building of the rest of the road would be concerned. No other company could compete with them, as they would own and control the completed portion of the road. Under such circumstances, it would take from the people of Canada untold millions to construct the line across the Rockies. It is therefore well for the country that Mr. Davies' proposed plan was not carried out. Just fancy a Government attempting to build the Pacific Railway as Mr. Davies proposed to build it. Imagine him, as a supporter of that government, to have arrived at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Once there, Mr. Davies would be forced to confess the true inwardness of his opposition to the Rocky Mountain section of the railway; and, gazing in the direction of the crazy, snow-capped hills, beyond which lies British Columbia, where might be seen, piled up and rusting, some five thousand tons of steel rails, purchased by Mr. McKenzie at a great loss to the country, and placed there in accordance with his special directions as Minister of Railways, he would be likely to exclaim: "Here, standing in thy millions! I frankly and freely confess that fidelity to self and party aims alone prompted me to declaim against the bargain made by Sir John's government with the Syndicate. On this subject, at least, I will endeavor to no longer wag my tongue 'gainst honest men."

M. Ferry thinks peace will follow the occupation of Keelung.

Is Prohibition a Failure?

No journal in the country has surpassed the Chicago Tribune in its stubbornness against prohibition, none has more ridiculed the "fanatics" who would "dictate what a man should eat or drink," and none has more persistently outraged good men and women by misrepresenting their purpose in closing the saloons and saving the boys and men who are not yet drunkards. In the face of evident facts, it has reiterated the untruth for years that prohibition fails to reduce the crime of drinking in Maine, in Kansas, Iowa and everywhere. In league with the traffic, it has been the foremost to push for high license, the refuge for rum whenever hard pushed, and its columns have run over with false statements as to the effect of the constitutional movement in Kansas.

But now the truth is coming out even in its own news columns. Eli Perkins, the well-known correspondent, writes to the Tribune, and, *mirabile dictu*, it publishes the letter, as follows, yet without a word of comment or a wish for success to this effort to save men from an enemy worse than mere death, a very plague that is every year sweeping away more than small-pox, cholera or yellow fever ever did. Here is the tell-tale letter:

"It is very common to hear the remark used in Missouri: 'O, they are drinking just as much whisky over in Kansas as they were before the prohibitory law was passed.'"

The wholesale liquor dealers in Kansas City all insist that they are shipping more whisky into Kansas than ever. At the same time these wholesale dealers are willing to pay any amount of money to have the prohibitory law repealed.

I have made a close examination all over Kansas, and I say without hesitation that the new law is a success. Whisky is not being drunk here, at least publicly.

The other evening I fell in with some convivial fellows down at Newton, on the Santa Fe road. Among them were two officers of the army. There was a great desire to get something to drink, and as I am like the Irishman, a teetotaler, but not a bigoted teetotaler, I went along with them. We dropped into several old places, but they were dry, the owners said they could not sell anything. Finally one of the officers met an old army friend who had a saloon. He engaged to give us something to drink. And where do you think he took us to? Why, he led the way to a dark cellar under his saloon, and there, while we balanced ourselves on some rickety boards half covered in water, the saloonman drew us some beer.

"Be quiet, boys," he said, as he handed it out. "It will cost me \$500 if them darned Christians hear of this."

The other day as the Union Pacific ran into Rossville the conductor said:

"You can get all the whisky you want in this town."

"Yes," said the brakeman, "there's more whisky drunk here than ever before."

Well, I staid in Rossville over night; I found every saloon closed up. Money couldn't buy a drink of whisky in the town. The week before, a lame man who had been hobbling around on an artificial leg, was convicted of selling whisky and fined \$20. But the fine was remitted on account of his being a cripple. Still the "roughs" all said: "There is plenty of whisky to be had."

"Where?" I asked.

"Oh, we had some yesterday," they said.

"Now, I'm not a resident and won't tell, so please let me know where you got it," I pleaded.

"Well," said one man, "lame John sold it to us."

"Where?"

"Why, we went with him over behind the meeting house shed, into the graveyard, and there lame John unstrapped that artificial leg of his and hauled out a bottle of whisky."

"Out of his leg?"

"Yes, his hollow leg."

"And what did you pay for it?"

"Thirty cents a drink."

"Well, boys," I said, "you may not have prohibition in Rossville, but when you have to go off into the darkness with a cripple, following him over beyond the meeting-house shed into the lonely graveyard, and he has to sit down on some mother's grave and unstrap an artificial leg for you to drink out of—why, I think you have got the next thing to it. You've got near enough to it for all practical purposes."—Selected.

The Toast of the Press.

(Cor. London Advertiser.)

If I were a newspaper man, and in the habit of attending public banquets where the toast of 'The Press' is honored, I should kick most decidedly against the custom of putting it so near the bottom of the list. I would give it the first place after the toast of the evening. This is where it belongs. I have attended dinners and heard speeches made by every Tom, Dick and Harry, when I know right well that every idea advanced during the evening was stolen bodily from a quiet man in the corner, who was perhaps reporting his own ideas as the original idea of a man who never had one in his life. And it was the work of this man to lick into shape the ideas that had been distorted after being stolen from him, and when he was given a chance, it was so late in the evening, or rather morning, that his good sense would prevent him trying to spring anything new upon the company. I have never attempted to make a set speech, and I hope I possess sufficient strength of mind to resist the temptation to the end, but, as I say, you newspaper men ought to kick, and kick so that it would be felt.

At Vienna the tension respecting the suspension of the Egyptian sinking fund is passing away.