

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1885.

VOL. 17.—NO. 24.

## The Daily Examiner

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The Examiner Publishing Co.

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ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 5th day, 7h. 52m., p. m.  
New Moon 12th day, 9h. 36m., p. m.  
First Quarter, 19th day, 9h. 36m., a. m.  
Full Moon, 27th day, 7h. 5m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1 Monday	17	39	10	23	0	42	15	21
2 Tuesday	17	39	10	23	0	42	15	21
3 Wednesday	16	39	11	29	1	51	23	29
4 Thursday	15	40	11	58	2	40	26	26
5 Friday	15	41	10	58	3	30	25	25
6 Saturday	15	42	0	26	4	35	27	27
7 Sunday	14	43	0	54	5	48	29	29
8 Monday	14	44	1	23	7	0	30	30
9 Tuesday	14	46	1	50	8	4	31	31
10 Wednesday	14	46	2	39	8	57	32	32
11 Thursday	14	47	3	15	9	47	33	33
12 Friday	14	47	4	7	10	34	33	33
13 Saturday	14	47	5	7	11	20	34	34
14 Sunday	14	48	6	15	10	34	34	34
15 Monday	13	48	7	28	0	6	35	35
16 Tuesday	13	48	8	41	0	50	35	35
17 Wednesday	13	48	9	54	1	36	35	35
18 Thursday	13	48	11	4	2	35	35	35
19 Friday	13	48	12	12	3	19	35	35
20 Saturday	13	49	1	17	4	24	35	35
21 Sunday	13	49	2	21	5	38	35	35
22 Monday	14	49	3	22	6	51	35	35
23 Tuesday	14	49	4	21	7	50	35	35
24 Wednesday	14	49	5	18	8	38	35	35
25 Thursday	15	49	6	12	9	21	34	34
26 Friday	15	49	7	11	0	1	34	34
27 Saturday	15	49	7	45	10	23	33	33
28 Sunday	16	49	8	25	11	11	33	33
29 Monday	16	49	9	1	11	46	32	32
30 Tuesday	4	17	7	49	9	33	18	18

NOTES.

Princess George of Wales' birthday on the 3rd of this month.

Battle of Waterloo anniversary (1815) on 18th.

In this month there is no real night, the length of the day being 16 hours and 15 minutes, and the rest twilight.

In this month the mornings increase 6 minutes and the afternoons 14 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.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6:47	9:12	4:02	4:02
Royalton Junction	7:02	9:47	4:29	4:29
North Wiltshire	7:37	10:30	5:00	5:00
Hunter River	7:47	10:55	5:22	5:22
Bradallane	8:12	11:32	5:57	5:57
County Line	8:19	11:43	6:07	6:07
Freetown	8:29	11:59	6:23	6:23
Kennington	8:42	12:22	6:42	6:42
Summerside	9:07	12:57	7:12	7:12
Misouche	9:42	3:00		
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.	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		
Misouche	5:07	11:44		
Summerside	5:22	12:07		
Kennington	5:42	1:12	6:57	6:57
Freetown	6:07	1:49	7:29	7:29
County Line	6:32	2:12	7:49	7:49
Bradallane	6:38	2:27	8:03	8:03
Hunter River	7:02	3:15	8:47	8:47
North Wiltshire	7:12	3:32	9:01	9:01
Royalton Junction	7:47	4:32	9:41	9:41
Charlottetown	8:02	4:52	10:07	10:07
Going East.	A. M.	P. M.	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		
Bear River	10:15	6:14		
Souris	11:07	6:52		
Mount Stewart	11:57	7:32		
Cardigan	9:02	5:32		
Georgetown	10:15	6:25		
Mount Stewart	10:37	6:42		
From East.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Souris	6:47	2:12		
Bear 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		
Georgetown	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 23, 1885—wky 9m

## NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

J. B. MACDONALD

HAS now opened his new stock of SUMMER GOODS. Everything New and Cheap. Ladies Hats, Flowers and Feathers, new styles and colors. Dress Material, in all the newest fabrics—Silks, Satins and Velvets.

HATS! HATS!

Special attention is called to the stock of Mens' and Boys' FELT HATS. All the newest styles and Lowest Prices.

Mens' and Boys' CLOTHING, big stock and at the cheapest prices ever offered. Do not fail to see goods and prices at

J. B. MACDONALD'S,

Queen Street.

## WINDOW SHADES.

MADE of Patent Window Cloth, for Fifty Cents each, only the price of paper blinds. These shades will last for years and can be cleaned with a sponge as often as desired.

To arrive from Boston, next week, a large assortment of

OPAQUED HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,

with gilt and fancy Dados, in latest tints. We are showing a fine stock of Cornice and Pole Pictures, Spring Rollers, Cord, Tassels, Nickel Blind Pulleys, &c., &c.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, May 1—2wks 3aw wky 2w

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

1885. Summer Arrangement. 1885.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 1st JUNE, 1885, Trains will run daily as follows (Sun-days excepted):—

TRAINS DEPART.—FOR THE WEST.				TRAINS ARRIVE.—FROM THE WEST.			
STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.	STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Charlottetown	A. M. 6:00	A. M. 8:25	P. M. 3:15	Charlottetown	P. M. 7:15	P. M. 4:05	A. M. 9:20
Royalton Junction	6:15	9:00	3:35	Royalton Junction	7:30	4:35	9:40
North Wiltshire	6:30	9:52	4:22	North Wiltshire	7:45	5:02	10:00
Hunter River	7:00	10:08	4:35	Hunter River	8:15	5:25	10:20
Bradallane	7:25	10:45	5:10	Bradallane	8:45	5:55	10:40
County Line	7:52	10:56	5:20	County Line	9:15	6:25	11:00
Freetown	8:12	11:12	5:35	Freetown	9:45	6:55	11:20
Kennington	8:35	11:35	5:55	Kennington	10:15	7:25	11:40
Summerside	8:50	12:10	6:25	Summerside	10:45	7:55	12:10
Misouche	9:10	1:50	6:55	Misouche	11:15	8:25	12:40
Wellington	9:30	2:15	7:25	Wellington	11:45	8:55	1:10
Port Hill	9:45	2:42	7:55	Port Hill	12:15	9:25	1:40
O'Leary	10:05	3:15	8:25	O'Leary	12:45	9:55	2:10
Alberton	10:35	3:45	8:55	Alberton	1:15	10:25	2:40
Bloomfield	10:52	4:10	9:25	Bloomfield	1:45	10:55	3:10
Alberton	11:18	4:35	9:55	Alberton	2:15	11:25	3:40
Tignish	11:55	5:10	10:30	Tignish	2:45	11:55	4:10
Kennington	12:10	5:35	11:00	Kennington	3:15	12:25	4:40

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent.

Railway Office, Ch'town, May 26, 1885. —all pa 6i

## ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

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AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

F. H. ARNAUD.

CH'LTOWN, JUN. 1885. MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX

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Throw your money away in buying Shoddy Boots. Come come at once and buy a Good Solid Leather pair of Boots or Shoes for Spring, at a Low Price

We want to keep all the money we can on the Island, so we are bound to give better value in our make than can be had in any imported Boot. Therefore, buy from us.

DORSEY, GIFF & CO.

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FOR ALL KINDS OF

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100,000 ENVELOPES, of all the leading sizes, by the 100, or 1/2 thousand boxes.

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Stafford's Jet Black Writing Inks, Stafford's Copying Inks, (In all size bottles.)

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Ch'town, May 18, '85.—wky

## Bargains in Earthenware

Tea Pots, Flower Pots, Milk Dishes, Cream Crocks, Butter Crocks, Bean Pots, Preserve Jars.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY.

CALL AND SEE!

BEER AND COFF.

Ch'town, May 23—2aw wky

COAL. COAL.

At Lord's Wharf.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to supply the following kinds of coal at the lowest prices:—

ACADIA, Round and Nut. ALBION, do. INTERCOLONIAL, do. VALD, do. SYDNEY, Round. ONTARIO MINES, Round & Anthracite

All orders left at our office, next to Rankin House, head Lord's Wharf, will be promptly attended to.

LANDRIGAN & STRONG.

May 8, '85.—wky 3mos

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, January 16, 1885.

## The Situation at Battleford.

A correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, writes from Battleford:—"We have grown tired admiring the beautiful site of this place, which, except for a few burned houses on the south side of Battle River, shows few signs of a seige which lasted two months. The main town is located on a high and almost level plateau between the Battle and North Saskatchewan, many miles long, more than a mile broad and a perfect camping ground for thousands where we have hundreds, were it not that water has to be brought from one or the other of the rivers, and is distant half a mile or more either way. In fact, the water supply was one of Major Morris' chief troubles. He had to send a large party and a piece of artillery to get it, and the Indians who had possession of the settlement across the river would pop away in most exasperating fashion. The prominent building in South Saskatchewan, formerly known as Government house, is now called Fort Otter, and one company of the Queen's Own is camped there, the rest of the forces being on the plateau. The Battle is crossed by a bridge, which is taken up every winter lest it be destroyed by ice, and has been put down since Otter's arrival. From the settlement—probably fifty scattered houses—and from the palisaded police barracks the views up and down the two valleys is beautiful now; the foliage and springing grass, the gracefully rounded hills and the swollen and swiftly flowing Saskatchewan forming a picture well worth observing. But one can easily believe that in winter the place is bleak and storm-swept, and even the enthusiastic among the inhabitants don't pretend that cold weather is tardy in coming or quick in going. As interesting as the scenery are the camps of the settlers who have come to the town for protection, and that of the half-breeds, who pretend to have been forcibly detained by Poundmaker. They live in canvas, tattered and torn, the breeds arranging their tents in corral shape, while the settlers (breeds among them too, but of the English or Scotch variety) form camp in regular civilized order. Hearty and happy-looking, the d'n'zens do not seem to appreciate their living, for a year at least, is decidedly precarious. Battleford residents also appear in good case, though, as I said before, they are in a bad humor. When they look at poor Frank Smart's pretty house, now tenantless, and at the graves on the highest points of the plateau, they feel that a little vengeance, of the fiercest sort, against the causes of the sorrow would be exceedingly pleasing. Unless I am much mistaken there will be more than one Indian "accidentally shot," and if Big Mountain, who is known to have shot Smart, is caught at any time outside the picket lines, he will have short shrift. Unlike Prince Albert, Battleford was besieged, and those within it constantly in more or less danger of death or being hurt. Naturally strong, the place could not have been captured easily, but offensive measures were not possible. Major Morris had forty-four police, forty-seven Battleford rifles and 100 home guards. Among the latter were many half-breeds and French residents, who were either cowardly or in their hearts sympathized with the Indians, whom they regarded as allies of Riel. The latter was here last winter and held several meetings at which he propounded his doctrines. In the police barracks and the vicinages were the women and children, who would almost undoubtedly have been massacred had Morris taken any considerable portion of his force against the enemy."

## The Future of Great Britain.

("Chips" in the Montreal Gazette.)

We doubt if there is an intelligent person in the civilized world whose thoughts have not been largely of England during the present week, for in the last six days a revolution has begun to translate itself out of thought and conviction into the outward form of decision and action. Several years ago we spent some months among the mechanics and tenant-farmers of England, questioning them and conversing with them concerning social, religious and political matters to the end that we might ascertain precisely what they thought and how they felt on these and kindred subjects. We then saw that the drift of English and political movement was setting rapidly toward manhood suffrage and that we were examining and sounding the very sources of future political power in England in so doing. The result of our investigation was both a revelation and a surprise to us and led us to the conclusion which, we fancy, would not even now be accepted as correct by the majority of people interested in the evolution of the Anglo-Saxon race. Mr. Gladstone was at that time engaged in his great effort to oust Disraeli from power, and the whole country was on fire with political fervor, and the circumstances were most fortunate for the success of my enquiry, for everybody, high and low, rich and poor, was ready to talk and talk rationally in respect to how they felt on political matters, and tell what they thought would beand ought to be. We felt, therefore, that at the close of our canvass we had fingered our way down to the very roots of popular feeling, and had located the very germs whence the future political growths would spring. The objective points against which this new power directs its force are (1) the disestablishment of the Church; (2) the abolition of the House of Lords or its radical reconstruction into a more representative body, and (3) the popularization of the great landed estates. These three results are what the new party—the party which Chamberlain or some one of his like views will lead when Gladstone is gone—propose to effect. That they expect to do this it is certain. That they expect to do it without the help, nay, in spite of the opposition of the old Whig element is equally plain. The only points for them to decide are when they shall do it, and how they shall do it. The doing of it, in their minds, is settled. Chamberlain, Churchill, Parnell, these are the future leaders in English politics. Suppose they should coalesce! Suppose they should strike hands! It is impossible! Or suppose Chamberlain, leading the English Liberals and Radicals, should unite with the great Irish organizer, might not the combination be strong enough to rule England? Figure it out and see for yourself. Why shouldn't they? Parnell wants local government for Ireland. Why should not the English Liberals and Radicals grant it to him? The latter want church disestablishment, reconstruction of the House of Lords, popularization of the great landed estates, cutting down of wasteful and extravagant Royal grants and perquisites,—verily, what is there in all these varied wants that forbids a union between the English and Irish party? And if they should join, what then?

## Great Britain.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION—SALISBURY'S PLAN'S—THE QUEEN AND GLADSTONE.

The Queen, it is said, is delighted over Gladstone's downfall. The Marquis of Salisbury, everybody begins to see, lacks self-confidence. It is understood he will refrain from forming a cabinet until after he has held conferences with all the Conservative leaders. The impression prevails that the Parnellites will not have so much influence with the new Government as they expected. The Conservative party is largely controlled by the prevalent opinion of the Tory clubs; all favor the theory advocated by Earl Spencer, that there is an absolute necessity for the continuance of the coercion policy in Ireland. On this point the Tories and the majority of the Liberals agree and on it they may combine