

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS: FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1881.

VOL. 9.—NO. 6.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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

The Examiner Job Office.

Superior Workmanship,
Prompt Execution,
Satisfactory Results,
Closest Prices

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE

To Boston.

STEAMERS
Carroll and Worcester.

BOTH STEAMERS are fitted with superior PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION, arranged for every convenience and comfort, and fitted up in elegant style.
FREIGHT carried at moderate rates, and as low as by any other route.
Boxes, in boxes and barrels, handled with the greatest care.

LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN
Every Thursday, punctually at 5 p. m.

LEAVE BOSTON
Every Saturday, punctually at noon.

CARVELL BROS.
AGENTS.

May 13, 1881.—pat 2aw, sj kca

P. E. ISLAND

Steam Navigation Co.

Steamers "St. Lawrence" and "Princess of Wales."

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

LEAVE Charlottetown for Pictou Landing every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings at 7.30, connecting there with the Train for Halifax.

Returning to Charlottetown same days about 2 p. m., on arrival of Train from Halifax.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA & THE UNITED STATES.

Leave Summerside every day (Sundays excepted) on arrival of Train from Charlottetown, connecting at Shediac with Trains for each of the above named places; and at St. John with Steamers of the International Co. and Railway for Portland and Boston. Also leave Charlottetown for Summerside every Monday Morning about 3 o'clock.

Returning, leave Shediac every day (Sundays excepted) on arrival of day Train from St. John, for Summerside, connecting there with Train for Charlottetown. Also leave Summerside for Charlottetown every Saturday evening about 5 o'clock.

By order,
F. W. HALES,
Secretary.

Ch'town, May 4, 1881.

Summer Arrangement, 1881.

STEAMER "WEATHER BELLE."

WILL LEAVE Orwell Wharf for Charlottetown every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Mornings, at 7 o'clock, calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves, returning from Charlottetown to Orwell same evening, at 3 o'clock, remaining at Orwell Wharf Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and Thursday night returning to Charlottetown, arriving about 8.30 o'clock, p. m.; and, when tide permits, on one of those days the Steamer will run to Vernon River Bridge.

Will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud every Friday and Saturday, according to tide, till 1st of November, and not after (every alternate Friday the Steamer will remain at Crapaud Wharf over night).

Fares to Orwell and other Wharves—Upper Deck and Cabin, 30c.; Lower Deck, 20c.
Fares to Crapaud—Upper Deck and Cabin, 40c.; Lower Deck, 30c.

JOHN HUGHES,
Agent.

Ch'town, P. E. Island, April 28, '81.
ap28—law pat her n ers pres 3m

For Sale or to Let.

THAT Freehold Property, with a front of eighty feet on Powell Street and eighty-four feet on Sydney Street, the House containing 16 large rooms and two Kitchens. Can be turned into one Dwelling by unblocking a door. Apply on the premises to

MRS. BOSWALL

March 12, 1881—4

IMPERIAL

LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,

OF CANADA.

SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G., President.

LOANS OF MONEY UPON REAL ESTATE

MAY BE HAD UPON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

EDWARD J. HODGSON,
Agent for P. E. Island.

May 10th, 1881.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Fire Insurance Association,

(LIMITED),

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital Fully Subscribed, \$5,000,000
Paid Up, 1,000,000
Reserve Fund, 250,000
Deposited with Dominion Government, 100,000

All Descriptions of Property Insured on Equitable Terms.

LOSSES ADJUSTED AND SETTLED PROMPTLY WITHOUT REFERENCE TO HEAD OFFICE.

J. R. BRECKEN, Agent for P. E. Island.

Referring to the above, I have authorized MR. F. W. RYNDMAN to receive applications and sign receipts for Insurance in the above Company.

April 25, 1881.—4f. J. R. BRECKEN.

GARDENING MADE EASY.

New Seeds! New Seeds!

Buy the Best—All Warranted Fresh and Good.

NOW OPENING AT

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,

—A SPLENDID LOT OF—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

Received from the Best Seed House in Great Britain.

We warrant these Seeds all FRESH and GOOD, and true to their kinds.

And fully recommend them to our Customers and the Gardening Public generally.

HARVIE & CO.,
Queen Street.

FIRE! MARINE! LIFE!

HORACE HASZARD,

General Insurance Agent,

—REPRESENTING—

Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, of London, Eng.,
CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STG.

Western Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.,
CAPITAL \$800,000.00.

British America Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.,
CAPITAL \$500,000.00.

Sun Mutual Life & Accident Insurance Company, of Montreal,
CAPITAL \$500,000.00.

MARINE INSURANCE ALSO EFFECTED.

Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at Lowest Rates

OFFICE,—COR. QUEEN AND LOWER WATER STREETS.

Charlottetown, 4th April, 1881—4f

GREAT BARGAINS THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DRESS GOODS,

83 Queen Street,

AS I AM ANXIOUS TO

Reduce my Stock in this Line,

R. W. TREMAINE.

Ch'town, May 3, 1881.

COATS, PANTS, &c.,

PURCHASED AT A

LARGE DISCOUNT,

AND FOR SALE AT

Correspondingly Low Prices.

83 Queen Street.

R. W. TREMAINE.

Ch'town, May 3, 1881.

JUST OPENED.

83 Queen Street,

A Carefully Selected Lot of

LACE GOODS!

CURTAINS, FROM 75c. PER SET,
LAMBREQUINS, 30c. "
CURTAIN NETS, 12c. PER YARD,
LACE APRONS, EDGINGS, &c., at
equally low prices.

R. W. TREMAINE.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, intending to remove from Charlottetown, offer for sale their Property, corner of Prince and Sidney Streets, viz.: One large Building, 30x34 feet, with Well of Water and Pump in Cellar, suitable for Pork Packing or Produce Dealer, with Warehouse in the rear, 22x28 feet; 1 Building Lot, corner Prince and Sidney Streets, and Dwelling House on Sidney Street.

—ALSO—
1 Steam Engine and Horizontal Boiler, Planer, Jig and Circular Saws, Lathes, &c., suitable for a Block Maker, Cabinet Maker, or Joiner.

The above Property and Machinery will be offered by Private Sale till the 1st of June.

BUCHEMIN BROS.

ACACIA NURSERY,

PICTOU, N. S.

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES OF

Flowering and Ornamental Plants

Can now be had at the above Nursery.

Situate within five minutes' walk of the Steamboat Wharf, an excellent opportunity is offered the people of P. E. Island to obtain Plants without injury from handling.

Plants delivered free on board.

JAS. P. McLENNAN,
April 27—2m 2aw Tues & Fri.

W. C. BISHOP,

Shipping & Forwarding Agent,

MARINE INSURANCE BROKER,

—AND—
General Commission Agent,
30 BEDFORD ROW,
P. O. BOX 1. HALIFAX, N. S.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the Shipment of Lobsters and other Canned Goods, and collection of Custom Drawbacks thereon.

Hulls, Cargoes and Freights insured in first-class Offices at most favourable rates.

Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt returns guaranteed.
Correspondence solicited and answered promptly.
April 7, 1881—6m.

Jerseys at Home.

THEIR QUALITIES AND MANAGEMENT.

Jersey is but a small island; if it were square it would just be 63 miles each way. Yet this little spot manages to support about 12,000 cattle, that is, roughly speaking, one for every two acres of its surface (roads, roads and wastes, and house-room for 60,000 people included). And it has done this for the last twenty years at least; for the census of 1861 gives the number of cattle in Jersey as 12,037. What is still more remarkable, it exports every year above 2,000 head, (the average export, by the Customs' returns, for the last eighteen years being 2,049), nearly one for every ten acres. Now the total number of cattle in England only averages one head to ten acres; it, therefore, follows that, in proportion to its size, Jersey exports every year as many cattle as England contains. In other words, if England were to export cattle at the same rate, her whole stock would be swept away in a single year, not a hoof would be left behind.

The system that enables Jersey to do this must be worth considering, particularly in those days, when the English farmer is at his wit's end what to do, as his sheep-ancher, wheat-raising, lets him drift upon the rocks. But another and not less striking result of our management is the BREED OF CATTLE

it has produced. Hitherto it has been the accustomed fashion in England to look upon Jerseys as the curled darlings of fortune—pretty playthings for the rich—lovely little objects for the lawn—yielding a small quantity of very rich milk, cream and butter, for those wealthy enough to afford such extravagance. That they are small, we admit—beautiful, we grant. But why shouldn't they be small? And why shouldn't they be beautiful? Is the Fox-terrier less plucky, less useful, less fit for his special duties, because he is not a Mastiff? Fitness for the work is the thing; all the rest is fluff and buckram. The office of the Jersey is to convert grass and roots into butter, not beef. She is not bred to be eaten; she is too valuable as a butter machine. Then, why should she be larger? And, far from being the rich man's luxury, she is, more than any other breed, the poor man's necessity, the small farmer's best help. This is very easily and simply proved (in a general way) by our Island experience. We have seen that 12,000 cattle are here kept in a place six miles square where rent averages nine pounds an acre, where the farms are smaller than anywhere else in the world, where every farmer works with his own hands, and is brought face to face with the wolf he must keep from the door. What do we see?—the island eaten up with cows and the farmers beggars! On the contrary, the whole Island is like a garden, thickly strewn with comfortable well-to-do houses and homesteads; we find ease and comfort everywhere, poverty and want unknown, beggars none. I do not say this is all the produce of cows, but I do say that our farmers (who have so close a fight, and yet are so wonderfully successful, must understand their business, and do not keep 12,000 cattle at a loss. If Jerseys pay here, with land at 29 an acre, can they be unprofitable in England, or anywhere else where butter finds a market? But we go much further; we hold that the Jersey cow is the most beautiful of her species, and the most profitable.

THE SPECIALTY OF THE JERSEY.

The Jersey does not claim to be the best animal for producing beef, or milk, or cheese; her specialty is butter, and here she stands unrivalled for quality and for profit. All the beef for over 60,000 people is imported every week from the neighboring coasts of France, and from Spain; and this has been the case for the last hundred years at least, as the Acts of our Island Parliament abundantly show. With our 12,000 cattle, we do not rear a single bullock; neither do we make a single pound of cheese, and probably never did. As to milk, that of the Jersey cow is far too good for the milkman, who would find a Holstein (or one of the deep milking tribes of Short-horns) much more profitable. Neither does the Jersey claim to be "a good all-round cow," a Jack-of-all-trades, a peg to fit all holes. The "good all-round cow" is an anachronism; she might have done very well when every man was his own tailor and shoemaker, his own butcher, baker, and candlestickmaker. But now she is as out of date as an Indian's bow and arrow; a fossil, like the Megatherium. Now-a-days the farmer is obliged to consider what particular line will best suit his own circumstances and surroundings—whether beef, or milk, or cheese, or butter—and he must choose his cow accordingly, for on this depends his success or failure. If he decide in favor of butter, there is no cow that will suit him so well as the Jersey; for she is the only one that has been persistently bred for butter alone, and she is the accumulated result of some hundreds of years' persevering effort in that single direction.

HER MERITS.

We will sum them up as shortly as we can. We hold that the Jersey is the most profitable of butter cows—she will yield more butter (for her size and the food consumed) than any other breed whatever; that a good Jersey will yield half her own weight of butter in a year—she rarely exceeds 800 lbs. in weight, and her average here is about 700 lbs.—cows that yield half that weight of butter in a year are to be found in every good herd; that her milk is richer than that of any other breed, six quarts very commonly producing a pound of butter—there is therefore less water to handle, to milk, manage and find pans for; that her butter is better in colour, better in texture, and better in flavour, and commands a higher price; that she comes into

profit early, her first calf being commonly dropped when she is two years old, and often before; that she is gentle and docile, easily managed (in Jersey at least) by the women and children of the household, who lead her to the field, tether her, lead her home again, milk her, and manage her generally, without any assistance from the stronger hands, which are left free for other work.

Lastly, that she is equally at home in the arctic cold of Canadian winters, and the tropical summers of the Gulf of Mexico. Letters now lie before me from the Secretary of the Jersey Cattle Show at Mobile, where they succeed perfectly; and from Mr. Burnham (purchaser of the famous Coomassie) in Connecticut, who finds them do equally well in the Northern States; and there are several large herds in Canada, to which the Hon. Mr. Cochrane (of Short-horn fame) is just adding another. May we not fairly challenge the world to produce another breed with such credentials?

JONATHAN SMITH,
Langley House, Jersey.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.

Our Squares.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—I regard with great satisfaction the improvements now being made on the streets of our city; and I trust that Councillor Smith will ere long turn his attention to the squares, which sorely need trimming up—especially before the tide of summer visitors begins to turn in this direction. I do not object to the cows having free pasturage on them; for cows, especially those having protuberant bones, add greatly to the picturesque beauty of a landscape.

Yours truly,
TONY.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday occurs a communication, signed "Humane," which, most unjustly and unscrupulously, has brought me before the public. Your correspondent, whilst advocating kindness for a stubborn horse, has exhibited towards me a cruelty and unkindness very much greater than was applied to the horse on the occasion referred to. The charge he has preferred against me of excessively and unnecessarily beating my horse, on the evening of the 26th inst., I emphatically and indignantly deny, and am ready to prove it false by unequivocal evidence. It scarcely requires statement that the application of a chain to a horse in the "cruel" "brutal" and "atrocious" manner described by your correspondent would occasion injuries, and leave marks not instantly removed; and the fact that the horse has not the shadow of a mark upon him, clearly proves that he did not receive such treatment.

The horse in question, like the individual who introduced him to your columns, is not without his faults, and occasionally exhibits a disposition to balkiness. Past experience has proved that at such times the only way of working him is by administering correction. Every other method which some of the most experienced men of this city could suggest has been tried without avail.

After a fright, occasioned in this way, the horse always goes off, and works well. On the evening in question, knowing the futility of adopting any coaxing measures, as soon as I saw that the horse intended to balk, I used the whip several times, and finding this ineffectual I sent for the chain, not, however, on account of its iron hardness, but because the rattling of the links generally had the desired effect. As soon as the horse heard the noise he started, and after stopping two or three times to be again frightened by the chain he drove nicely for the remainder of the evening. Now, Sir, harsh measures have not been adopted with this horse or any other animal I have ever had under my care, until every other method has been proved unavailing; but I have learned how to manage my horse, and have tried too many methods with him to be at all thankful for the presumptions and unbecoming interference of your correspondent.

The remainder of the letter in which "Humane" endeavors to convey the impression that the horse has been over-worked, I simply stigmatise as untruthful, since he could easily have done in two days all the work performed by him for the past month.

These facts, Sir, clearly prove that your correspondent is in utter ignorance of the facts of the case about which he presumed to write, and has rashly and stupidly dragged names into public print, branded with charges unfounded and false.

Permit me in conclusion, Mr. Editor, to say that whatever credit the action of your correspondent reflects upon his humane sensibilities in regard to horses, or upon his keen anxiety for newspaper meddling, had the officious gentleman taken the pains to obtain a correct knowledge of the facts of the case, the readers of THE DAILY EXAMINER, would probably have been spared an untruthful and misrepresenting report.

Yours &c.,
WALLACE F. TAYLOR,
Ch'town, May 28, 1881.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple pure remedies, Hop Bitters that cure always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

Our best actions are often those of which we are unconscious; but this can never be unless we are always learning to do good.