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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1884.

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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 rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Days length
M	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 Sunday	4 18	7 38	0 46	4 19	15 20	15 20
2 Monday	4 17	7 39	1 43	5 29	22	22
3 Tuesday	4 16	7 40	2 48	6 37	23	23
4 Wednesday	4 15	7 41	3 48	7 33	25	25
5 Thursday	4 14	7 42	4 47	8 25	26	26
6 Friday	4 13	7 43	5 44	9 7	27	27
7 Saturday	4 12	7 44	6 39	9 46	28	28
8 Sunday	4 11	7 45	7 32	10 23	29	29
9 Monday	4 10	7 46	8 19	10 59	30	30
10 Tuesday	4 9	7 47	9 3	11 33	31	31
11 Wednesday	4 8	7 48	9 42	12 3	32	32
12 Thursday	4 7	7 49	10 17	0 44	32	32
13 Friday	4 6	7 50	10 49	1 21	33	33
14 Saturday	4 5	7 51	11 19	2 3	33	33
15 Sunday	4 4	7 52	11 48	2 48	34	34
16 Monday	4 3	7 53	12 10	3 40	34	34
17 Tuesday	4 2	7 54	12 18	4 28	35	35
18 Wednesday	4 1	7 55	0 50	5 29	35	35
19 Thursday	4 0	7 56	1 24	6 35	35	35
20 Friday	3 59	7 57	2 4	7 37	36	36
21 Saturday	3 58	7 58	2 55	8 35	36	36
22 Sunday	3 57	7 59	3 46	10 22	36	36
23 Monday	3 56	7 59	4 49	11 7	35	35
24 Tuesday	3 55	7 59	5 58	11 59	35	35
25 Wednesday	3 54	7 59	7 3	12 34	34	34
26 Thursday	3 53	7 59	8 19	0 32	34	34
27 Friday	3 52	7 59	9 26	1 14	34	34
28 Saturday	3 51	7 59	10 33	1 56	33	33
29 Sunday	3 50	7 59	11 37	2 40	33	33
30 Monday	3 49	7 59	12 41	3 22	32	32

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	A. M.	P. 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		
Port Hill, } depart	9 27	2 32	7 37	
Alberton	10 30	4 15		
Tignish	12 05	6 57		
	12 42	7 47		
FROM WEST. <th>P. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th>	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Tignish	2 02	6 47		
Alberton	2 40	7 57		
Port Hill	4 15	10 25		
Summerside, } arrive	5 17	12 07		
Hunter River	5 42	1 22	6 57	
Kensington	6 07	2 09	7 30	
Hunter River	7 02	3 25	8 47	
Charlottetown	8 02	5 07	10 07	
GOING EAST. <th>P. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	4 17	7 02		
Mount Stewart, } arrive	5 22	8 37		
St. Peter's, } depart	5 27	9 02		
	6 17	10 20		
Souris	7 22	12 02		
				A. M.
Mount Stewart	5 32	9 07		
Cardigan	6 29	10 22		
Georgetown	6 47	10 47		
FROM EAST. <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
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		
Cardigan	7 27	3 32		
Mount Stewart	7 45	3 57		
	8 42	5 12		

SHIP AND HOUSE BUILDERS,
Will find every requisite for the trade at

DUCHEMIN'S STEAM FACTORY,
Beer's Wharf.
Always on hand, a complete stock of

Ship's Blocks, Deadeyes, Steering Wheels,
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Mouldings, in great variety, Cornice, Base Panel, Door and Window Finish, Spouting, Conductor and Handrail, Newel Posts, Balusters and every description of Turning.
Fret, Circular and Jig Sawing, Planing and Moulding turned out neatly and with despatch.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Albert Duchemin.
Ch'town, Jan. 2, 1884.—wkly 6t.

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R. R. FITZGERALD.
June 12—cod 1m

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BARRISTERS

—AND—
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank.
(UP STAIRS).
Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

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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—cod wkly

MONCTON Sash and Door Factory.

M. R. P. LEA, in returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to him while in business in Charlottetown, begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he, in company with Mr. William Rogers, has appointed

Messrs. B. Williams & Co.
Lumber and Coal Dealers, Pownall Wharf, Charlottetown, our agents, who will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Mouldings, Window Sashes, Doors, etc., at

LOWEST CASH PRICES.
All orders entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.
LEA & ROGERS,
Moncton, N. B.
Sept. 6, 1883.—2aw wly

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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.

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Sign of the Lion.

Ch'town, June 4, 1884

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DURING JUNE.

L. E. PROWSE
Will give wonderful bargains in

READYMADE CLOTHING

Just look at his prices:
TWEED SUITS, FROM \$4.75 UP,
TWEED SUITS (ALL WOOL), FROM \$7.50,
ALL WOOL WORSTED, \$8.25.

If low prices will sell the Goods, he is bound to sell.
Men's Felt Hats, in Great Variety, Very Low.

L. E. PROWSE,
Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, June 12, 1884.—cod wkly

Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.

HOME MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The cheapest and best place to buy is at
DORSEY, GOFF & CO'S

Ch'town, May 27, 1884.—cod wkly

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

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HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.

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F. H. ARNAUD,
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Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.

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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 INDISPURABLE 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 \$137.76; in 1882, \$70.06.
Major Jones, St. John, insured for \$5,000 in 1871, premium \$172.20; in 1882, \$77.20.

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Fishery Bounty.

Sir,—I have just read "Truth's" apology, in the last *Weekly Patriot*, for that speech of Dr. McIntyre on the Fishery Bounty; and a very feeble apology it is. The Doctor said that many had been induced to claim the bounty who are not entitled to it. But, he says, he qualified that statement by asserting that he only knew of one man in the County who had not taken a sufficient quantity of fish to entitle him to the bounty. This he calls a modest statement. Now, one man, in the first place, does not mean many; and if he only knew of one man not entitled, what is he making so much fuss about? If he could name but the one individual, it was scarcely worth his while to speak about it at all. Most persons understood him to say (ironically of course) that he only knew of one man in the County who had had't caught enough of fish—all the other claimants having declared that they had. Only one man sufficiently honest to own up that he was short in the quantity caught, is a pretty sweeping charge to make against our poor fishermen. "Truth" says 500 lbs. fish is quantity required. He is only a ton astray in his calculations, but then this doesn't make it any better for the fishermen—whom the Doctor so unfairly accused of dishonesty, in the House of Commons, last winter. "Truth" is anxious to let the world know that there are no regular fishermen in King's County. The writer of this "farms" as well as fishes," but he nevertheless claims to be a regular fisherman, on the ground that from the time fishing sets in in the spring until it closes in the fall, he devotes his time and energy to the fish business; and when I do this I claim to be a regular fisherman, and entitled to the bounty, too—when I secure my 2,500 pounds weight of fish. It would have been much better if Dr. McIntyre had remained silent on this question, as the general impression is that the bounty would have been paid before now, but for his meddling interference.
Yours truly,
FISHERMAN.
Murray Harbor, June 16, 1884.

Canadian Horses.

Mr. Dyke, in a letter to the Minister of Agriculture, makes the following among other remarks:—

According to the Canadian census of 1881 there were in the Dominion 857,855 horses, and 201,563 colts and fillies, or a total of 1,059,358, to a population of 4,324,810, or about 24 horses to every 100 persons. Horned cattle number about 81 to every 100 of the population, but it is a question whether, in the Dominion, the value of the horses flesh, if the owners' valuation were taken, would fall much short of that of horned cattle.

In the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, there were 1,898,748 horses, or five only to every 100 of the population.

The demand for horses in Great Britain is continually on the increase, whilst the statistics show that the number of brood mares is annually decreasing. The agricultural returns contain one item of special importance to Canada—namely, that the number of unbroken horses kept for breeding purposes has decreased by 9,000 although the horses used for work in agriculture have increased by 6,000. I respectfully submit that no part of the world stands in such a good position to supply horses to England as does the Dominion of Canada.

In 1881, whilst visiting Canada, I had the honor of escorting Col. Kerbrecht and Capt. H. de la Chere, two officers sent by the French Government to ascertain what chances there were of securing horses in the Dominion for the French Government, and they felt much disappointed at the small number of really good useful stallions which were to be found at the leading fairs which we visited in the Province of Ontario. Still, there is no reason why the horse trade from the Dominion to Great Britain and Europe should not be as important a one, if not in numbers, at any rate in value, as that from the Australian colonies to India.

Messrs. Douglas and Hendric of Hamilton and Toronto, have, for many years, been successfully engaged in exporting Canadian carriage horses and hunters to Great Britain. Several of their importations have secured first honors in the leading exhibitions in Great Britain, in keen competition with the best horses in that country. The difficulty they experience is not so much in finding customers willing to pay high prices, as in finding suitable horses in Canada for export. Mr. T. C. Patterson, of Toronto, who has effected so much for the horse-breeding interests in the Dominion, for many years endeavored to induce breeders in Canada to use English thoroughbred sires, and it is generally admitted that all that is required, so far as carriage horses are concerned, is a little more breeding or quality. For stamina and endurance Canadian horses are probably unequalled.

The latest testimony as to their fleetness, as hunters, given by Lord Melgund, military attaché to His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, who states that he has never been better carried over timber than by some native-bred Canadian horses with which he has lately made acquaintance.

The improvement in the breed of horses in the Dominion is not only of importance to Canada, but to the empire, as, in the event of war, England would undoubtedly have to look to the Dominion for remounts for her army.

The Government of Massachusetts telegraphs that the result of Admiral Hewitt's mission to the Abyssinian King has been that the latter has undertaken to relieve Kassala and that the Galabas tribe has assembled at Adowa for that purpose.

Farm and Garden Notes.

CULTIVATION OF ROOT CROPS.—A great mistake is often committed in growing roots, in the ambition of obtaining such as are of large size, and getting an extra quantity per acre. We ought rather to strive for those of medium size, and of the best quality; for one bushel of these may contain more nutriment than two, or even three bushels of overgrown specimens; and furthermore, greatly lessen the labor of digging, storing, and feeding. We have seen roots so large as to be little better than wooden. Animals would not eat them unless excessively hungry, and when they did so, they were more or less indigestible and afforded little nutriment.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

In setting cabbage plants, it is better to pull, or cut off, all the large leaves, leaving only the small central ones. The outer leaves are of no service to the young plant, for the reason that they cannot supply them with moisture, so that they wilt and die. In an experiment, made several years ago, we secured a better stand from plants so treated than from those which were set with their leaves entire, as they were taken from the seed bed.

HEADQUARTERS SORREL.—This weed, being seldom seen on rich land which is well cultivated, the proper remedy seems to be to apply heavy dressings of manure and cultivate thoroughly in some good crop. In some localities a top dressing of air-slacked lime, at the rate of 25 bushels or more per acre, has enabled other crops to crowd out the sorrel. One correspondent, a year or two ago, reported that a free application of common salt killed the sorrel without injuring the grass.

Many weeds, if cut up while in flower, still have nutriment enough in their stems and leaves to perfect and ripen a crop of seeds. More especially if damp and rainy weather occurs at the time. Hence the mere cutting of many weeds, and leaving them to dry upon the ground does little towards their extermination. The better way is to remove all such tenacious weeds to a common pile and let them heat, and burn them with other rubbish. It is one thing to cut up weeds with the hoe, the other is equally important.

CURRENT NOTES.

El Mahdi is circulating proclamations in India.

Kate Field says:—"There can be found no grand men without grand mothers."

The Tichborne claimant will be released from prison shortly on a ticket-of-leave.

Mr. Healy, M. P., has been denouncing the Chief Secretary for Ireland as an imbecile.

The constant provocation of the French press is said to be causing much ill-feeling in Germany.

The Princess Wilhemine is to be declared the Princess of Orange's successor as heir to the Dutch throne.

A landlord's political fund has been formed in Ireland to be used in fighting the nationalists in the approaching elections.

Massachusetts independent republicans on Monday met and passed resolutions condemning the candidature of Blaine and Logan.

A child born in Framboise, C. B., recently, is the fifth living generation of its family. The mother's age is 17; the grandmother 42; the great-grandmother 65; and the great-great-grandmother 94.

Cornell University has just received a genuine Egyptian mummy. In the presence of the faculty and invited guests the ceremonies encasing the body were carefully removed. Prof. Moses Colt Tyler and S. E. Gage made addresses setting forth the history of Mr. Peppi. The body was in a fine state of preservation. A number of sacred beetles, and grains of corn were found in the wrappings. Mr. Peppi lived 300 years before Confucius.

There are great rejoicings in Vienna over the discovery of two long missing cantatas of Beethoven written in 1790 and 1792. Both Marx and Thayer have referred to these compositions, but the recent discovery was accidental. A Viennese merchant of musical tastes came across them in a register of a Leipzig antiquary. The dealer said he bought them with a lot of old music from that well-known musician, Johann Nepomuk Hummel. It is considered marvellous that they were not discovered before, as Leipzig is such a resort for keen-eyed investigators.

"Singular as it may seem," observes the *Boston Transcript*, "the telephone has been the best friend of the telegraph. Just as the elevated railroads in New York increased street travel, and made the horse railroads more profitable, just as electric lighting educated the eye to light and largely increased the consumption of gas, and just as the use of the telegraph increases the postal revenues, so the telephone has educated the whole country to a more liberal use of all methods for quick communication, and largely increased the telegraph revenues."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in discussing the proposed basis for the deliberations of the Egyptian conference, says: "The *Daily News* admits that the British occupation of Egypt is to be limited, that England is to advance £3,000,000 to the Egyptian treasury, and that an International institution is to be formed to receive moneys hypothecated for the debt and all the revenues of the country. France objects to England's advancing the £3,000,000 and wishes to refer the question to the conference." The *Gazette* expresses the belief that no one outside of the Cabinet will put up with these terms.