

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1884.

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

JAS. E. GRANT,

Sole Agent for P. E. Island for

THOS. CONNOR & SONS,

Rope Manufacturers,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Orders from the trade respectfully solicited.

Ch'town, Feb. 29, 1884.—1m

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. BULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL

Jan. 16, '83.

MONCTON

Sash and Door Factory.

MR. 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. 5, 1883.—2aw wly

Piano Tuning.

D. M. REID announces that he is prepared to tune and repair Pianos of all kinds. Broken or defective wires replaced. Pianos tuned by the year. Orders may be left at the store of Miller Bros., Queen Street, or at his own residence, Kent Street.

Feb. 18, 1884.—dy 4i wky 2i pd

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,

—ALSO—

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.

Don't forget the place, Beer's Wharf near McMillan's Coal Depot.

Albert Duchemin.

Ch'town, Jan. 3, 1884.—wky 6i.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. CHEAP SALE

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

DESBRISAY & ANGUS,

AGENTS OF THE

QUEEN AND AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANIES,

While thanking the Citizens of Charlottetown for their past patronage, and assistance during the late fire, have to announce that they have taken the office in

Stevenson's Building,

CORNER QUEEN AND SYDNEY STREETS,

Where they are prepared to do business.

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1884.

"GUARDIAN"

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

11 Lombard Street, London, E. C.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Subscribed Capital, \$10,000,000

Capital Paid Up, 5,000,000

Total Funds, upwards of 18,000,000

Total Amount Income, nearly 3,000,000

Risks at Lowest Current Rates.

CARVELL BROS.,

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1884.—1m 2aw

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

We have on hand a full line of PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS, latest styles and well made, that we will sell cheap to make room for new patterns.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Upholstering, Cabinet Work, Polishing, etc., for house-cleaning time, in a thorough manner.

HAIR MATRESSES Re-made, Re-picked and Cleaned, which make them as good as new. CHAIRS Reseated with Birch, Veneer, Perforated Seats, and Cane.

First-class work guaranteed in every branch. All orders entrusted to us in this month will be promptly executed, and cheaper than after the spring rush commences.

Better value in every department than ever before offered in Charlottetown.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.,

Kent Street, and 83 Queen Street.

Charlottetown, March 17, 1884.—2aw wky

D. A. BRUCE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS OVER-STOCKED with the following GOODS, and offers them at a

REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT.

Gents' Woollen Underwear, Flannel Shirts, Fur Caps, Kid Mitts, Sleigh Robes.

OVERCOATINGS,

WHICH YOU CAN HAVE

MADE TO YOUR MEASURE

Cheaper Than Imported Ready Made.

D. A. BRUCE,

72 Queen Street, Charlottetown

Dec. 20, 1883.—cod wky

Lord Spencer on Dairy Education.

Speaking at the Glasnevin Model School, last week, on the occasion of the presentation of prizes to the dairy pupils there, Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, said:—I am not going to detain you with a long speech, but I wish to say a word on the subject of these dairy schools. I had the advantage, when I was in the south of Ireland last summer, of seeing the work that was done at the Munster dairy school. The Munster school was, I believe, principally due to its success to Mr. Carroll, who organized it in the first instance. Great thanks are due to the gentlemen in that district for the support they gave to that school. From what I saw there the great advantage this school must be to those who get the benefit of it is not only to the individual farmer in the increased value of his stock, but from words which I heard from an intelligent girl, and which Mr. Carroll has quoted. She told us, in reply to a question as to what benefit her father had derived from the instructions she had received—she told us that on a not large farm she considered her father had increased his income by £50 from the knowledge that she had gained in the school. I, therefore, knowing this, was very glad to support with the Treasury the application of the Commissioners of National Education for the formation of this school in Dublin. I am glad that we succeeded. The Royal Dublin Society has most heartily supported it, and their support has been, and will be, most valuable to the school. The importance of this question may be illustrated at this moment by the inquiry now going on, and which we see reported in the daily papers. You may have noticed that Lord Fitzgerald, one of the most distinguished judges in this country, now in the House of Lords, came over on purpose to arbitrate on some very difficult matters in dispute with regard to the Cork butter market. The Cork butter market is one of the largest institutions in this country. It regulates one of the most important trades all over the country, and as there have been various disputes in the matter, Lord Fitzgerald very kindly came over here to settle these disputes. From this you may see how important the subject is considered in Ireland. It is the excellence and quality of the butter which is sent out of this country on which depends the success of the trade in this important industry in the country. And unless you compete with other countries—with France, Denmark, and Sweden—you will not be able to hold your own. Now, I believe schools like this will help this important industry, so as to enable you to hold your own against the butter of all nations. I was glad to hear from Mr. Carroll the excellent account of those who have taken part in these schools. Not only have we heard what we should have expected—that their conduct was admirable—but I was also glad to hear of the extreme intelligence they showed, and the extreme desire to acquire knowledge. They will now go home, and I hope, be much benefited by what they have learned. They will, I trust, stimulate others in their neighborhood to follow their example, and when the future class comes there will be fresh pupils to benefit by the instruction and education to be had here. I wish all those who have taken part in this school success in their future careers; and, in conclusion, I would thank the Commissioners of National Education, and all those who have taken part in this work, for the efforts they have made to secure this admirable result.

White Cottons and Sheetings,

During This Month Only.

PRICES ARE BONA FIDE,

AND BEING

BELOW THE COST,

to clear out, must command a rapid sale.

Lot 1, 800 yds., at 3½ cts.; regular price, 6 cts.

Lot 2, 1,225 yds., stout English Cotton, at 5½ cts.; former price, 9 cts.

Lot 3, 1,400 yds., 35-inch wide, at 9 cts.; former price, 12 cts.

Lot 4, 1,800 yds., 36-inch, at 11 cts.; former price, 15 cts.

Lot 5, 600 yds., 36-inch, heavy English night-gown Cotton, at 15 cts.; former price, 20 cts.

WILL ALSO OFFER

Grey Cottons, Tickings, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, &c.

AT A BIG REDUCTION,

FOR CASH ONLY.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Sign of the Lion.

Ch'town, March 6, 1884.—cod wky.

C. H. HASZARD

HAS, since the fire, opened his Stationery Store in

Mr. James DesBrisay's Old Stand,

where you will get the very best of

STATIONERY,

in small and large lots, at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

School Books, Marked Very Low.

World's Standard Library Series, Poets, and other Standard Books,

SELLING AT COST.

Now is the time to get valuable BOOKS at a GREAT BARGAIN.

Ch'town, March 6—1m cod

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received up to noon of Tuesday, the first day of April next, for the following articles, or any of them, to be delivered to the Indian Superintendent on Lennox Island, in such quantities and at such times as may be required by him:—Flour, Tea, Sugar, Cotton, Print, Moccasins, Lumber, Shingles, Nails.

Samples of groceries and dry goods must accompany the tenders.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Any newspaper inserting this advertisement without authority from this Department, through the Queen's Printer, will forfeit payment for the same.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, February 9th, 1884.

Feb. 18—2aw d 1st ap

out of her with pails. A fearful storm prevailed at the time and it was difficult to discern any medium-size object at a distance of 100 feet. It was snowing, and there would be an occasional fall of hailstones. When I saw in what a condition the crew of the steamer were, I determined to lay by her and, if possible, rescue the crew. The sea was running so high that it would have been folly to have launched a boat, but later on the mate of the Cubano and eleven of the crew put off in a life boat. These men had a terrible experience. Sometimes their boat would be lifted up so high that we feared they would be washed on board our vessel. Seas were breaking over both vessels at the time. Finally after much trouble they succeeded in reaching the bark, but before we were able to hoist the life boat on board she was dashed to pieces. Having seen the trouble those men had in reaching us the remainder of the steamer's crew concluded to remain where they were during the night, as the storm had not abated. On the following morning two of the steamer's crew launched a small boat and struck out for the bark. The captain, who believed the steamer was sinking, jumped overboard with the intention of swimming for the wreck, but was picked up by these men, and the three were brought on board our vessel. Their boat was also demolished. The remainder of her crew were then obliged to remain on the steamer as there was no other boat, the others having been smashed before we sighted her. I did not dare attempt to rescue the men as the storm was so severe. I remained close to her during the next night and the following day the weather was too bad for the small boat. On the fourth day it was not so rough and my mate, Wm. Radford, and three men launched one large boat and went to the steamer. It was a difficult undertaking, but my men were determined to put forth every effort and they eventually succeeded in rescuing the remainder of the unfortunate men, 30 in number. At that time there were 24 feet of water in the steamer and she was sinking rapidly and probably sunk soon after we left her. The men were almost frozen, having been exposed to the storm for nearly a week. I did everything in my power to make them comfortable for none of them saved anything except the clothes they wore. They warmed themselves, and we gave them as good a meal as circumstances would permit. The captain of the "Cubano" stated that the disaster was caused by the ballast tank bursting and the water extinguishing the fires. The pumps were worked, but there was a hole in the steamer and the water gained rapidly. Then they commenced bailing the water out with pails. One of the crew, who believed she was sinking, had jumped overboard before we came in sight of her. I landed the crew of the wrecked steamer at St. Michael's, the largest of the Azore Islands, which was reached on the 19th of February. They blessed us for what we had done and appeared very gratified for the services we had rendered them. On the 21st we sailed for this port and had a fair passage. A batch of icebergs was encountered on the southern banks.—St. John Sun, 23rd.

Sabbath Observance.

An appeal to which all the leading clergymen of Montreal have appended their signature, has been issued to the citizens of Montreal and the Dominion of Canada upon the question of Sabbath observance. The circular sets forth that the views of the subscribers thereto are as follows:—"While in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the age, acknowledging the claims of commercial enterprise and modern civilization, we are convinced by the testimony of those who have studied the whole labor question with great care, that the result of six days of work and one of rest is more satisfactory to all concerned than a continuous, unbroken strain of both physical and mental faculties. We would wish to secure for all, as far as it may be possible, one day out of seven in which those now working shall not be called upon to pursue their usual avocation, and we earnestly and respectfully suggest to all employers of labor that they cause a complete cessation of all unnecessary work now carried on upon the Sabbath. We regret to see increasing evidence of the secularization of the Lord's Day by street and other railways, ferry boats, etc. We would hail with delight any action that would lighten the labors of the working classes, and believe that were employes given Saturday afternoon for recreation, quite as much work would be done in working hours, and quite as much financial success be achieved by their employers. We seek to arouse public sentiment amongst all ranks of society to the unwisdom of the seventh day being made as the other six, unwisely on spiritual, moral, physical, and ultimately, financial grounds. We pray you to discontinue all that shall unnecessarily disturb the peace of the Sabbath and pander to the restless element that "living without God in the world," seek to deprive us of that holy quiet that has hitherto in the Dominion marked the

A Gallant Rescue.

THE BARK ANTWERP SAVES THE LIVES OF FORTY-FIVE PERSON.—PARTICULARS OF THE BRAVE DEED.

The bark "Antwerp," Capt. Humphreys, arrived here from Londonderry yesterday, having been out eighty-two days. She sailed on the first of January and had a good passage until the 13th February, when the crew, numbering forty-six persons, of the steamer "Cubano" which was abandoned in a sinking condition, were rescued. The "Cubano" was a fine iron steamship belonging to Bilbao, Spain, and was bound with a cargo of cotton from New Orleans for Liverpool. [She visited this port last spring and while there was much admired, being a splendidly constructed and a well equipped steamer.] The steamer was abandoned in thirty-seven west longitude and forty-six north latitude. This is probably the largest number of men ever rescued by a St. John vessel, and Capt. Humphreys will undoubtedly be rewarded for his gallant conduct.

Following is the story told by Capt. Humphreys to a Sun reporter last evening:—"The steamer was sighted at ten o'clock on the morning of the 13th. She was showing signals of distress, and I bore down for her. When we neared the steamer, I observed that her deck was level with the water and that the crew were engaged in bailing the water