

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1884.

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ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1884.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1 Tuesday	4 17	4 48	4 40	4 35	4 30	4 25	4 20
2 Wednesday	18 48	2 39	5 44	3 30	3 25	3 20	3 15
3 Thursday	19 48	3 36	6 53	2 29	2 24	2 19	2 14
4 Friday	20 48	4 33	7 51	2 28	2 23	2 18	2 13
5 Saturday	20 47	5 27	8 39	2 27	2 22	2 17	2 12
6 Sunday	21 47	6 16	9 22	2 26	2 21	2 16	2 11
7 Monday	22 47	7 2 10	1 25	2 25	2 20	2 15	2 10
8 Tuesday	23 46	7 33	10 38	2 24	2 19	2 14	2 09
9 Wednesday	23 46	8 20	11 14	2 23	2 18	2 13	2 08
10 Thursday	24 46	8 53	11 49	2 22	2 17	2 12	2 07
11 Friday	25 45	9 24	12 24	2 21	2 16	2 11	2 06
12 Saturday	26 44	9 53	1 0	2 20	2 15	2 10	2 05
13 Sunday	28 44	10 22	1 39	2 19	2 14	2 09	2 04
14 Monday	28 43	10 53	2 23	2 18	2 13	2 08	2 03
15 Tuesday	29 43	11 25	3 15	2 17	2 12	2 07	2 02
16 Wednesday	30 42	11 59	4 27	2 16	2 11	2 06	2 01
17 Thursday	31 41	12 30	5 49	2 15	2 10	2 05	2 00
18 Friday	32 40	0 43	7 16	2 14	2 09	2 04	1 59
19 Saturday	33 39	1 33	8 24	2 13	2 08	2 03	1 58
20 Sunday	34 38	2 31	9 19	2 12	2 07	2 02	1 57
21 Monday	35 37	3 35	10 9	2 11	2 06	2 01	1 56
22 Tuesday	36 36	4 44	10 53	2 10	2 05	2 00	1 55
23 Wednesday	37 35	5 56	11 28	2 09	2 04	1 59	1 54
24 Thursday	38 34	7 6	12 0	2 08	2 03	1 58	1 53
25 Friday	39 33	8 15	0 12	2 07	2 02	1 57	1 52
26 Saturday	40 32	9 20	0 41	2 06	2 01	1 56	1 51
27 Sunday	42 31	10 25	1 26	2 05	2 00	1 55	1 50
28 Monday	43 30	11 27	2 6	2 04	1 59	1 54	1 49
29 Tuesday	44 29	12 29	2 50	2 03	1 58	1 53	1 48
30 Wednesday	45 27	1 27	3 44	2 02	1 57	1 52	1 47
31 Thursday	46 26	2 23	4 43	2 01	1 56	1 51	1 46

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

GOING WEST.			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. R.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 27
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 47
FROM WEST.			
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Kensington	8 42	12 22	7 05
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 37
Port Hill	10 30	4 15	
Alberton	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	
GOING EAST.			
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Charlottetown	4 17	7 02	
Mount Stewart	5 22	8 37	
St. Peter's	5 27	9 02	
Souris	6 17	10 20	
FROM EAST.			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Mount Stewart	5 32	9 07	
Cardigan	6 29	10 22	
Georgetown	6 47	10 47	
GOING WEST.			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
St. Peter's	6 47	2 17	
Mount Stewart	7 52	4 00	
Charlottetown	8 42	5 17	
Georgetown	8 47	5 42	
Cardigan	9 52	7 27	
Mount Stewart	7 27	3 32	
Georgetown	7 45	3 57	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

LOBSTERS

LUD. WURZBURG,

P. O. BOX 543, HALIFAX, N. S.

(OFFICE—PICKFORD & BLACK'S WHARF)

Exporter of Lobsters

Samples and quotations solicited.

Cash advanced on consignments.

June 23—tl aug 31 pd

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 Company, 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 Merchandise.

Correspondence and Consignments solicited. Returns promptly made.

March 25, 1884.

CAIRNS' MARBLE WORKS.

MR. CHARLES CAIRNS, in returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, begs leave to inform 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 Monuments, Tablets and Headstones, in Italian and American Marbles. They are of the latest designs, and at prices to suit all.

C. CAIRNS,
M. McLEAN.

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

SURETYSHIP.

The Bonds of this Company are accepted by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and by nearly all PUBLIC CORPORATIONS in Canada in lieu of PRIVATE SURETYSHIP.

Agent for Prince Edward Island:

R. R. FITZGERALD.

June 12—cod 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. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL

Jan. 16, '83.

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.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

(ROSS MARKET)

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

May 15, 1884 w kly tf

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, Pownal 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

LONDON HOUSE.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JUST OPENED, a splendid assortment of Scotch, English and Canadian

Tweeds and Doeskins,

Worsted Coatings, Broadcloths & Trimmings.

Suits and Single Garments

MADE TO ORDER

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, May 19—w kly

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT

THE SEASIDE HOTEL,

Rustico Beach, P. E. I.

This well-known WATERING PLACE will open for the season on July 1st.

The Proprietors will spare no pains to make this the most desirable summer resort in the Provinces. The House is too well known to need any commendation.

TERMS—\$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; \$10.50 per week; \$8.50 per week for months.

Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday evening, calling for guests; returning every Thursday and Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a. m., Charlottetown time.

Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6 a. m., 8 25 a. m., and 3 40 p. m.

" " Hunter River for Charlottetown 8 a. m., 2 38 p. m., and 6 15 p. m.

" " Hunter River for Summerside 7 a. m., 10 08 a. m., and 5 p. m.

" " Summerside for Hunter River 6 10 a. m., 12 35 p. m., and 4 55 p. m.

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, which is 47 minutes and 20 seconds slower than Charlottetown time.

Mr. Bagnall will meet Trains from all points at Hunter River, to convey passengers to Seaside.

Ch'town, June 18, 1884.—2m

NEW CLOTHING

FOR SPRING.

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.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Sign of the Lion.

Ch'town, June 4, 1884.

Attention Ye Who Are In Doubt.

Let Experience be Judge,—Comparison and Purse the Jury.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.,

Because of the excellent facilities they possess, have been able to reduce the price of all goods manufactured by them, and by buying their raw material in the best markets, for cash, are prepared to give the purchasing public

THE BEST VALUE IN THE PROVINCE.

They are selling from thirty to fifty per cent. below prices asked some time ago in the same establishment.

Factory, Office and Showroom—King Square, Kent Street.

Charlottetown, May 27, 1884—2aw w kly

A United British Empire.

The Auckland (New Zealand) Evening Star, says: "From one end of the British Empire to the other, the subjects of this mighty confederation rejoice in their unity, their loyalty to the representative of the Imperial Government, to their national flag and to each other. Personally the covering is esteemed and loved, but the 'divine right' exists no longer, even as a respectable theory, Englishmen—and we use the word in its widest and noblest sense, which combines the three kingdoms—recognize in the crown not a personal rule, but the embodiment of the highest principles of democratic government and the glory and greatness of an empire on which the sun never sets. We some times hear shallow pated stump orators talk glibly of the lack of loyalty in colonies and the readiness of the people to throw off the yoke with the mother country. We don't believe it. Every Englishman, worthy of the name, is proud of his country, he is proud of her traditions, her national prestige, of the respect paid to her subjects in every part of the world, proud of the flag that floats triumphantly in every sea. No Roman citizen has so noble a birthright. Colonists are not going to exchange these privileges for the sake of enabling a few Beaumont statesmen to pose as the founders of a pettifogging republic."

A Scene in the House of Commons.

They sometimes have a "scene" in the House of Commons. Here is the report of one which occurred on the 11th inst.: "Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question by Randolph Churchill, insisted upon the accuracy of his statement made at the meeting of Liberals yesterday, that the Government had proposed to compromise with the House of Lords on the Franchise. The proposal was made through Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary of State, to Earl Cairns, but declined. Mr. Gladstone admitted that the Marquis of Salisbury had not used the words, 'He declined to discuss the Franchise Bill with a rope around his neck.' He used the phrase as a concise summary of Lord Salisbury's opinions. Sir Stafford Northcote stated he had the authority of Lord Salisbury and Lord Cairns to say that there communication in relation to the compromise were private.

Mr. Gladstone denied that they were of private nature.

Lord Randolph Churchill moved that the House adjourn, at the same time charging Mr. Gladstone with having used a private communication with which to traduce his opponents.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt defended Mr. Gladstone.

Lord Randolph's motion to adjourn was then withdrawn.

Mr. Gladstone repelled the charge that he had traduced his opponents. It was a disgraceful imputation.

Lord Churchill stated he deeply regretted having spoken as he did. He had done so under the influence of vexation. He promised to co-operate with Mr. Gladstone to avoid a conflict with the House of Lords in the event of the renewal of the offer of compromise.

Mr. Gladstone said he was satisfied with Lord Churchill's explanation. The Government, he said, was still open to propositions for a compromise.

In the House of Lords a scene similar to that in the Commons took place between the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Granville. A meeting of the Cabinet will be held immediately."

Ten Thousand Chickens—Horse Flesh for Food.

The owner of a large chicken farm gives the Dublin Farmer's Gazette some interesting particulars about his farm and methods. He has twenty-five acres and ten thousand fowl. The buildings are kept perfectly clean, and are well ventilated. The yard is divided by wide wire fences containing a certain number of fowls classed according to their ages. Native breeds are preferred to foreign. Every good hen, it is reckoned, brings 15 profit a year, deducting failures. After four years' laying the hens are fattened in three weeks, and are fit for the market. The young chickens are obtained by artificial hatching. The incubators are very simple. They consists of boxes like nests, placed in rows, heated by steam, kept at a regular temperature. The eggs are covered up from light. As soon as the chick escapes from its shell it is removed to another room. About half the chicks hatched are males. Animal food is used to an extent that will surprise most poultry raisers. I feed, says the correspondent, a large number of fowls, while young principally upon boiled horse flesh, diminishing the quantity gradually as the time for fattening approaches, and leaving it off altogether during the last three or four weeks, when I fatten them upon potatoes, Indian meal, pollard, and other grain. The flesh is quite white, remarkably firm, and of excellent flavour. If the animal food be continued too long the birds suffer. They contract disease, and the quills of their feathers become charged with blood. They must be supplied with abundance of water and kept scrupulously clean.

Horse flesh constitutes the principal part of their nourishment. The horses are bought when alive, but unfit for service. They are killed on the premises in slaughter-houses constructed for the purpose. The blood is carefully collected and sold to chemical manufacturers at a good price. The skin is sold to the tanners. The head and hoofs go to make Prussian blue, the small ones are ground for manure, the marrow is bought by perfumers, who sell it for bear's grease. Nothing is lost. Economy is so well managed that the flesh costs nothing; the cost of the horse is covered by the sale of the offal. The flesh cut from the bones is cooked in immense boilers, chopped, when cold, in a sausage machine. Before being given to the fowls it is seasoned with salt and pepper, which keeps it sweet and wholesome, and contributes to the health of the birds. Experience has proved that for poultry, as well as for most other birds, a vegetable nutriment is insufficient. The reason they do not lay in winter is that they cannot obtain the worms and insects necessary to maintain their health and strength. By giving the birds meat they can be made to lay nearly the whole year.

CURRENT NOTES.

The United States crop report for July is highly favorable.

The platform adopted by the Democratic Convention declares strongly in favor of revenue reform.

The new bishop of Nebraska, Rev. Eliphalet N. Porter, will be the fourth of his family, and the third now living to have achieved that dignity.

Princess Louise is going to Germany to take the baths at Marienbad. She suffers from neuralgic headaches, and has been more or less subject to them ever since she was thrown out of her sleigh in Canada.

The spectacle of the son of Jem Macce taking a leading part in Evangelistic meetings is an instructive one. Unless Boston can induce its great slugger Sullivan to take the place offered him as a temperance reformer, "the Hub" will be behind Montreal.

During a week in June last there were in Paris 387 marriages and 1,153 births, 291 of the latter being illegitimate. During the same week the number of strangers in various hotels and boarding-houses was 26,334, and the number of travellers who left Paris was 26,330.

The coal companies in the United States have advanced the price of anthracite coal for July from 15 to 25 cents a ton on deliveries from tide-water shipping ports. The rates went into effect on the 12th inst., bringing stove size to \$4.40 per ton and chestnut to \$4.15.

A big clothing house in New York has suspended. The firm was known as "Baldwin the Clothier." And this leads us to remark that there was enough ready-made clothes and of woollen clothes in the United States to last four years. If this is true we may have an era of cheap wearing apparel.—Monetary Times.

The English agricultural societies practice one thing worthy of attention here. It is the giving of premiums on a farm dairy as a whole. The judges visit the farm and inspect everything connected with the dairy. A farm of one hundred acres must have at least forty cheeses on hand at the time of inspection. For such a dairy the first prize is \$60. Then ten cheeses selected by the farmer, must be sent to the fair for public exhibition, when the prizes are declared.

At the beginning of the troubles between France and China, many predicted that the Chinese would be found thoroughly imbued with the war spirit, and not indisposed to measure swords with France. The progress of the difficulty between the two countries, however, has shown that China has little of the spirit of resistance among her people, and that she is still a ready subject for aggression and oppression. France seems to have known her antagonist, and to have risked little on her Eastern campaign.

GREAT FECUNDITY OF A SHROPSHIRE EWES.

—A ewe of this breed belonging to Mr. Pochin, Leicester, England, when two years old, gave birth to five lambs, in the spring of 1882, four in 1883, and four in 1884; making thirteen lambs in three consecutive years. In 1882 the lambs were small, and she was able to rear only two out of the five. In 1883 all four lambs were good, and reared well to strong sheep, by putting two of them on to other ewes which had only one lamb each. The present year three were born alive and one dead. The three were good lambs and are expected to