

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

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quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.				
Full Moon, 8th day, 5h. 57.8m., a. m.				
Last Quarter 15th day, 5h. 26.3m., p. m.				
New Moon 22nd day, 5h. 41.6m., a. m.				
First Quarter, 29th day, 5h. 48.8m., p. m.				
DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	ris	sets	water	len h.
1 Tuesday	4 17 48	1 40 4	3 35 15	31
2 Wednesday	18 48 2 39	5 44 30		
3 Thursday	19 48 3 36	6 53 29		
4 Friday	20 48 4 33	7 51 28		
5 Saturday	20 47 5 27	8 39 27		
6 Sunday	21 47 6 16	9 22 26		
7 Monday	22 47 7 2 10	1 25 25		
8 Tuesday	23 46 7 33 10	38 24		
9 Wednesday	23 46 8 20 11	14 23		
10 Thursday	24 46 8 53 11	49 22		
11 Friday	25 45 9 24 12	24 20		
12 Saturday	26 44 9 53 1 0	18 15		
13 Sunday	28 44 10 22 1 39	16 15		
14 Monday	28 43 10 53 2 23	15 13		
15 Tuesday	29 43 11 25 3 15	13 13		
16 Wednesday	30 42 11 59 4 27	12 12		
17 Thursday	31 41 12 33 5 49	10 10		
18 Friday	32 40 0 43 7 16	8 8		
19 Saturday	33 39 1 33 8 24	6 6		
20 Sunday	34 38 2 31 9 19	4 4		
21 Monday	35 37 3 35 10 9	2 2		
22 Tuesday	36 36 4 44 10 53	0 0		
23 Wednesday	37 35 5 56 11 28	14 58		
24 Thursday	38 34 7 6 12 0	56 56		
25 Friday	39 33 8 15 0 12	54 54		
26 Saturday	40 32 9 20 0 41	52 52		
27 Sunday	42 31 10 25 1 26	49 49		
28 Monday	43 30 11 27 2 6	47 47		
29 Tuesday	44 28 12 29 2 50	44 44		
30 Wednesday	45 27 1 27 3 44	42 42		
31 Thursday	46 26 2 23 4 48	40 40		

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

GOING WEST.			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6:47	9:12	4:27
Hunter River	7:47	10:55	5:47
FROM WEST.			
Tignish	2:02	6:47	
Alberton	2:40	7:57	
Port Hill	4:15	10:25	
Summerside	5:17	12:07	
Kensington	6:07	2:09	7:30
Hunter River	7:02	3:25	8:47
Charlottetown	8:02	5:07	10:07
GOING EAST.			
Charlottetown	4:17	7:02	
Mount Stewart	5:22	8:37	
St. Peter's	6:27	9:02	
Souris	7:22	12:02	
Mount Stewart	5:32	9:07	
Cardigan	6:29	10:22	
Georgetown	6:47	10:47	
FROM EAST.			
Souris	6:47	2:17	
St. Peter's	7:52	4:00	
Mount Stewart	8:42	5:17	
Charlottetown	8:47	5:42	
Georgetown	9:52	7:27	
Cardigan	7:27	3:32	
Mount Stewart	7:45	3:57	
Charlottetown	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 Com-

pany, of London, England.

Special attention given to Auction Sales of

Lumber, Coal, Fish, Apples and other Fruit,

Real Estate, Household Furniture, Bankrupt

CAIRNS' MARBLE WORKS.

MR. CHARLES CAIRNS, in returning
thanks to the public for the liberal
patronage extended to him, begs leave to in-
form his old customers and the public gener-
ally, 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 Monu-
ments, Tablets and Headstones, in Italian and
American Marble. They are of the latest de-
signs, and at prices to suit all.

C. CAIRNS,
M. McLEAN.

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

SURETYSHIP.

The Guarantee Co.
OF NORTH AMERICA.

Capital. - - One Million Dollars.

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

Agent for Prince Edward Island:

R. R. FITZGERALD.

June 12—eod 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. 15, '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 wkly tf

STANDARD

LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

At the 57th Annual General Meeting of
the Standard Life Assurance Company,
held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 24th of
April, 1883, the following results for the
year ended 15th November, 1883, were re-
ported:—

3,038 new proposals for life as-
surance were received the
year for \$ 9,754,085 38

2,561 proposals were accepted,
assuring 7,239,048 13

The total existing assurances in
force at 15th November,
1882, amounted to 56,936,302 91

(Of which \$7,753,031.15 was
reassured with other offices)

The claims by death which
arose during the year amount-
ed, including bonus addi-
tions, to 2,462,226 59

The annual revenue amounted
at 15th November, 1882, to 4,267,546 00

The invested funds at same
date amounted to 29,503,416 00

Being an increase during the
year of 1,062,648 35

JOHN LONGWORTH,
Agent for Charlottetown.

THOMAS KERR,
Inspector of Agencies.

Ch'town, August 3, 1882.

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—wkly

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., Charlot-
tewtown 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

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

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 INDISPUTABLE 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.
Mayor Jones, St. John, insured for \$5,000 in 1871, premium \$172.20; in 1882, \$77.20.

The fullest information will be given on application.

DESBRISAY & ANGUS,
General Agents for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, May 7, 1884.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

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,
Merchants Bank of Halifax.

Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Brotherly Love.

SIR,—I write with no censoriousness. I
assume no standing or privilege above my
brethren in the one "household of faith."
I try to fulfil the command, "Love us
brethren, be pitiful, be courteous." What-
ever concerns the household of God, must
surely concern me. That I understand to
be after the spirit of our Lord and Master.
And who that loves our Lord Jesus Christ
in sincerity and is led by true brotherly
love, can be indifferent to the welfare and
progress of His Kingdom and the advance-
ment of the brethren in everything that
pertains to their complete likeness to the
only begotten Son of God. It is the part
of a true brother to commune with his
brother in the spirit of charity, "not as
being a lord over God's heritage," but as
being of "like precious faith," as partaker
of the same "one hope of their calling in
Christ Jesus, surrounded by the same
infirmities, threatened by the same dangers,
fighting against the same enemies," con-
tending earnestly for the faith once deliv-
ered to the Saints." How forcibly the
prophet Malachi, (Mal. 13, 16), describes
the action of brethren: "Then they that
feared the Lord spoke after one to another."
This was most pleasing to the Lord for it
is added, "And the Lord harkened and heard,
and a book of remembrance was written
before Him for them that feareth the Lord
and that thought upon His name. And
they shall be mine, saith the Lord of
hosts, in that day when I make up
my jewels (in the margin, special treasures),
and I will spare them, as man spareth his
own son that serveth him." This brotherly
feeling and action is thus spoken of by the
Apostle in the Epistle to Hebrews, 3, 12,
13: "Take heed, brethren, lest there be in
any of you an evil heart of unbelief, in
departing from the living God. But ex-
hort one another daily, while it is called
to-day, lest any be hardened through the
deceitfulness of sin." This exhortation
and admonition of the Apostle was made
to prevent them from falling into the same
snare of unbelief which had so disastrously
prevented many from entering the land of
Canaan, for "to whom swore He that they
should not enter therein, but to them that
believed not? So we see that they could
not enter in because of unbelief." The
Apostle St. John discourses very fully of
this in the 4th chapter of his first epistle:
"Herein is love, not that we loved God,
but that he loved us, and sent His son to
be the propitiation for our sins. Beloved,
if God so loved us, we ought also to love
one another." "If any man say, I love
God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar;
for he that loveth not his brother whom he
hath seen, how can he love God, whom he
hath not seen?" Also in the 5th chapter:
"And every one that loveth Him that
begot loveth also him that is begotten of
Him. By this we know that we love the
children of God, when we love God and
keep His commandments." This brotherly
love, like the love of God, is not a mere
sentiment, a profession, a doctrine, an
article in a creed, something to be elo-
quently preached about, to be held and
advocated as an abstraction, or exercised
with partiality, as we learn from the
same Apostle St. John, "Hereby perceive
we the love of God, because He laid down
His life for us, and we ought to lay down
our lives for the brethren. But who
hath this world's good, and seeth his
brother have need, and shutteth up his
bowels of compassion from him, how
dwelleth the love of God in him." "My
little children, let us not love in word,
neither in tongue, but in deed and in
truth." "Marvel not my brethren if the
world hate you. We know that we have
passed from death into life, because we
love the brethren. He that loveth not his
brother abideth in death. Whosoever
hath his brother in death, and yet
knoweth that a murderer hath no eternal
life abiding in him." These are words of
most solemn import. They appeal to each
of us. They set forth the very essentials of
Christian character, the very roots of the tree
of life, from which all beauty and power of
life spring. St. Paul says that love is
greater than all the gifts of the Holy Ghost
combined, and more to be desired than
they all. For while the mighty gifts of the
Holy Ghost are comparatively temporary,
yet charity, love, abideth forever, and
though three things abide, faith, hope and
love, yet love is preeminent and infinitely
above all. "Holy brethren, partakers of
the heavenly calling," let us see that we
"love one another with a pure heart, fer-
vently," and while we earnestly "desire
spiritual gifts," we also "follow after char-
ity."

G. W. CONNITT.

Bell Creek, June 17th, 1884.

In consequence of the Egyptian confer-
ence having, according to information re-
ceived by the Porte, approved of the pro-
posals made by England, the Grand Vizier
has resigned, but the Sultan refuses to ac-
cept the resignation.

The Emperor William has appointed a
military commission to inquire into the
causes of the alarming increase in the
number of suicides in the Prussian army.

The Panama Star and Herald thinks
there is little hope of DeLesseps canal being
finished with the capital any private cor-
poration can control.

Butler is said to have announced his in-
tention of running for the U. S. Presidency
as the nominee of the Greenbackers.

Madagascar advises say the Hovas are
actively preparing to resist the French, and
heavy fighting is imminent.

Reports from Dakota state that the crops
there are in fine condition.

A true woman is never homely to one
who knows her.

Asiatic Cholera.

THE MORTALITY CAUSED IN AMERICA BY THE
DISEASE IN FORMER YEARS—ORIGIN OF
THE DREAD SCOURGE.

Dr. Peters, of New York, who has given
much attention to the study of cholera and
its causes, gave a Herald reporter an inter-
esting description of the visits of the dread
epidemic in this country in the past.

After he had fully described the various
routes taken by the plague, the doctor
turned to a number of official records and
hunted up the following statistics: "In
New York," he said, "2,996 persons died
of cholera in 1882, the average number of
deaths per week being 333, and the highest
989, during the week ending July 28. In
the same year 389 died in Albany and 6,000
in New Orleans. In Philadelphia, as in
many other cities, the deaths were not re-
corded, and the estimates being made from
the statements of undertakers, are neces-
sarily incomplete. In 1833, 900 died within
17 days in Tampico, in Mexico and many
more in Cuba, whither the plague was
taken from the United States.

"In 1848, 678 died in Chicago, 953 in St.
Louis, 1,400 in Cincinnati and 250 on the
isthmus of Panama. In Sacramento, 1,000
died out of a population of 8,000, 4,000 of
whom had hurried away before the cholera
arrived. In 1854, 1,424 died in Chicago
and about 1,000 in Detroit. In the same
year there were 2,807 deaths in Barbadoes,
whither the cholera had been carried from
this country.

"In 1860, 619 died in Chicago within 12
days, and nearly 2,500 within one month
at St. Louis. The total loss in St. Louis,
in that year was 8,500, at Cincinnati 1406,
at Chicago 890 and in New York city 1,200.
In 1873 the number of persons attacked
was 7,000. There were 259 deaths in New
Orleans, about 600 (73 of which occurred in
one day) in Nashville, 116 in Chicago and
207 in Cincinnati. These numbers are
almost certainly incorrect and underesti-
mated. The mortality in towns and
villages was comparatively much greater
than in cities, but unfortunately, few re-
cords were made except in the most popu-
lous places.

"The figures do not seem so large when
we remember that the lowest number of
yearly deaths from Cholera in Calcutta is
2,503, and the highest number is 6,147.
In Madras, the lowest number of deaths in
one year was 574 and the highest 5,635.
In Bombay the number of deaths has var-
ied from 4 to 1,085 among the white troops,
from 4 to 190 among the native troops and
from 1 to 203 among the prisoners. In
Bombay there are from 6,000 to 21,000
white troops, from 26,000 to 47,000 native
troops and from 5,000 to 8,000 prisoners.
In 1880, 31,000 Cossacks died of cholera,
and in the following year 4,500 died in
Moscow.

"But I would now like to draw your
attention to a curious fact in regard to the
regular recurrence of cholera. History
tells us that it raged in Calicut in Hin-
dostan in 1550, and that Jesuit Father
Pepen