

# 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.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1885.

VOL. 17.—NO. 21.

## The Daily Examiner

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ments, on application.

### ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Last Quarter 5th day, 7h. 52m., p. m.  
New Moon 12th day, 9h. 36m., p. m.  
Full Moon 19th day, 9h. 36m., a. m.  
First Moon, 27th day, 7h. 5m., a. m.

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

NOTES.  
Prince George of Wales' birthday on the 3rd of this month.  
Battle of Waterloo anniversary (1815) on 18th.  
In this month there is no real night, the length of the day being 16 hours and 15 minutes, and the rest twilight.  
In this month the mornings increase 6 minutes and the afternoons 14 minutes.

### THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For the convenience of the travelling public, we have carefully arranged the following table of arrival and departure of trains on the P. E. Island Railway, according to local time:—

Going West.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 02
Royalton Junction	7 02	9 47	4 27
North Wiltshire	7 37	10 39	5 09
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 22
Bradshaw	8 12	11 32	5 57
County Line	8 19	11 43	6 07
Freestown	8 29	11 59	6 22
Kensington	8 42	12 22	6 42
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 12
Summerside, (depart)	9 27	2 37	
Miscouche	9 42	3 00	
Wellington	10 01	3 29	
Port Hill	10 29	4 20	
O'Leary	11 22	5 42	
Alberton	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	
From West. <th>P. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Tignish	2 07	6 47	
Alberton	2 45	7 57	
O'Leary	3 29	9 02	
Wellington	4 20	10 29	
Port Hill	4 49	11 16	
Miscouche	5 07	11 44	
Summerside, (depart)	5 22	12 07	
Kensington	6 07	1 49	7 29
Freestown	6 22	2 12	7 49
County Line	6 32	2 27	8 03
Bradshaw	6 38	2 37	8 12
Hunter River	7 02	3 15	8 47
North Wiltshire	7 12	3 32	9 01
Royalton Junction	7 47	4 32	9 47
Charlottetown	8 02	4 52	10 07
Going East. <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	7 07	4 17	
York	7 43	4 44	
Bedford	8 04	4 57	
Mount Stewart, (arrive)	8 37	5 22	
Morell	8 57	5 27	
St. Peter's	9 42	5 56	
Bear River	10 15	6 17	
Scaris	11 07	6 52	
Mount Stewart	11 57	7 22	
Georgetown	9 02	5 32	
Cardigan	10 15	6 25	
Georgetown	10 37	6 42	
From East. <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Scaris	6 47	2 12	
Bear River	7 17	3 02	
St. Peter's	7 52	3 54	
Morell	8 14	4 27	
Mount Stewart, (arrive)	8 42	5 17	
Bedford	8 47	5 37	
York	9 12	6 14	
Charlottetown	9 26	6 35	
Georgetown	9 52	7 12	
Cardigan	7 32	3 37	
Georgetown	7 49	4 00	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

**WARBURTON & CONROY,**  
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
Notaries Public, &c.  
Office in Cameron's Block, up stairs; entrance  
next door to Taylor's Jewelry Store.  
122nd St., 1885—wky2m

## AN OPPORTUNITY OF GETTING A SUIT OF CLOTHES OR OTHER GOODS FOR NOTHING.

TO DISPOSE OF A VERY LARGE STOCK OF  
New Cloths, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats, &c.,  
Of the Finest Selections, I Offer the Following

### INDUCEMENT FOR THIRTY DAYS, BEGINNING ON THE 27th MAY:

Every Cash Customer giving his order for a Suit of Clothes, or a Single Garment, will receive a Ticket bearing a number, which, if it be the successful, will entitle him to a

#### Suit of Clothes or Other Goods,

equal in value to that purchased by him.

On Dominion Day three customers will draw the duplicate tickets, and the result will be published.

This is not a Lottery, but a Privilege given to our Customers, which will be carried out in good faith. Goods in every department will be found Better Value than ever offered by us.

The CUTTING DEPARTMENT is under the management of Mr. JAMES McLEOD, (formerly of the firm of C. E. ROSSIGNOL) assisted by two others, whose ability to turn out first-class work is so well established that it is not necessary for them to belittle any one else's reputation for themselves; and although we do not boast of our extensive establishment, still it is growing and our patrons will find our stock of Goods complete in variety and quality.

Employing many hands, orders will be promptly executed.

## D. A. BRUCE.

Ch'town, May 26th, 1885.

## OUR GRAND DISPLAY

## SPRING CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS IS VERY TEMPTING

### The Custom Tailoring Department is full of Neat, Nobby and Reliable Goods.

The Men's Department is loaded with an immense display of New Spring Suits. The Hat Department—well, everybody understands that our Hat Department has advantages over the smaller establishments that place it at the head, and secures for it the bulk of the trade. We are displaying the largest variety of Spring Styles of Hats ever shown, and include all the popular shapes.

The Boys' Department is unquestionably the best and most attractive in the city. The Furnishing Goods Department is not only well stocked with all that is solid and staple, but contains much that is choice and novel.

No doubt about it. Ours is the largest and best selected stock ever seen in this city,—not only largest in quantity, but largest in variety of shapes,—largest in variety of materials,—largest in correct styles,—largest in every way. What more could we say, unless it be that OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT,—RELIABLE, HONEST.

### ROBERTSON'S ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE, No. 50 Queen Street.

Charlottetown, May 21, 1885.

## USE DIAMOND POTASH.

### MEN'S FELT HATS. 4750 NEW HATS

### JUST OPENED AT L. E. PROWSE'S,

Including all the Leading Styles in  
English, American and Canadian.

This is the Largest Stock ever imported to  
P. E. Island and

### MUST BE SOLD,

so BIG BARGAINS will be given, both  
Wholesale and Retail.

### L. E. PROWSE, Sign of the BIG HAT, 71 Queen Street.

Ch'town, April 28, 1885.



## G. H. HASZARD'S LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

## Blank Books,

Ledgers,  
Day Books,  
Journals, &c.,  
SELLING VERY CHEAP.

### 100,000 100,000 ENVELOPES,

of all the leading sizes, by the 100, or  
1/2 thousand boxes.

### FOOLSCAP, LETTER & NOTE PAPER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

### Stafford's Jet Black Writing Inks, Stafford's Copying Inks,

(In all size bottles.)

This is now acknowledged to be the best  
Ink for office and private use.

### ALSO IN STORE: Carter's, Stephens & Toiary's Writing & Copying Inks,

To be Sold at Great Discounts.

### G. H. HASZARD, BROWN'S BLOCK, Queen Square.

Ch'town, May 18, '85.—wky



### LIVERY STABLE, GRAFTON STREET.

FIRST-CLASS TEAMS always on hand  
and delivered at short notice.  
Telephone connection with all the principal  
hotels.

JOHN F. POWERS,  
Proprietor.  
Ch'town, May 21, '85.

### SULLIVAN & MACNELL, 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. MACNELL  
January 10, 1885.

### McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie, BARRISTERS

### AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Brown's Block, Queen Square  
(UP STAIRS)  
Ch'town, Feb. 12, 1885.

### DA COSTA & CO., Commission Merchants

### GENERAL AGENTS, BARBADOS, WEST INDIES,

117 Leadenhall Street, London.

N. B.—Full information given on applica-  
tion to Messrs. Middleton & Co., 40 Exchange  
Place, New York.  
Ch'town, Oct. 28, '84.

### The Council Election.

SIR,—Evidently "Grit" alias "Mac," in attempting to account for the recent Grit defeat in King's Co., is not making matters any better either for himself or political friends. The contest is over, and there is no use in his trying to reserve the verdict of the electors at the election by abusing them for what they did at the one just past. No wonder that "Grit Mac" is dissatisfied with what has recently occurred, as it points significantly to what is sure to happen to him and his party at the next election; he therefore seeks comfort by ventilating his spleen through the columns of the Patriot.

His last contribution to that paper shows plainly what the creature is made of—a mixture of ignorance, falsehood and ruffianism, rarely met with in the most abandoned. He begins by letting fly, galling gun style, a volley of jawbreakers that is simply terrific. In one short paragraph such literary missiles as these appear: "exuberance, ebullient, violent declamation, visitors in the hour of triumph exaggerate their victory, overestimate, depreciate, vanquished, exaggeration and over-estimation is so abnormal, unmistakable impress, malignity, venom, comparable to a coward, unnatural, exultation, morbid intellects, &c." After this volley, aimed at King's County electors generally, he resorts to Indian style, skulks away into one of his Grit rifle pits, from which he takes cowardly and treacherous aim at some whom he appears to think took an active part in the Council election. The people in this locality are singled out by him as being specially open to bribery and corruption. They were bribed by "black ducks," by money to buy seed grain, and by jobs on the road. So says the Patriot scribe—the very man who was, not long since, peddling "black ducks" round the country, as was clearly proven in the courts. The people of this place may not possess all the wealth that they would wish, but they are as comfortably well off as any other settlement on the Island, and no one but a political blackguard would assert, as "Mac" does, that they are guilty of receiving bribes, or of selling their votes for a dollar or two of road money. Such an assertion is a mean, cowardly libel upon the farmers in this section, and I venture to say that it will be remembered longer than "Mac" would wish. If the Commissioner of Public Works does visit this place occasionally, it is always on public business connected with the duties of his office, and he is surely as honest and respectable a man as his predecessor in office—the now notorious W. D. S. Mr. Campbell's ability as a debater will not be questioned even by "Mac" after the drubbing the latter received from him at the Souria meeting. At the meeting held here, all the speakers were treated fairly and with the utmost respect, and so far from Mr. Sullivan being "in a comatose condition," he proved himself, as he did many a time before, too wide awake for his opponents. But "Mac" sets himself forward not only as a judge of "conditions," but also as a physiognomist. I may tell him that if others were to use physiognomy in judging of his character, he would be much more apt to be taken for a hangman than for a future Grit Commissioner of Public Works, to which office it is said, he has the cheek to aspire.

Without saying anything about the bad spelling, such as "ebullition," "hypocraey," "exorted," and so on, I will now refer to his insulting and unchristian remarks about Mr. McIsaac, a young man whom he refers to as "that mysterious looking agent and semi-clergyman." This is not the first time Mr. McIsaac has been attacked by scurrilous Grit partizans. What has he ever done to deserve their censure? He is a man of good ability, of irreproachable character, striving to educate himself for one of the highest callings to which man can devote himself in this life. It is not necessary that I should defend him against the mean slurs and insinuations of his assailants, all of whom sneer at and abuse him, simply because he knows the truth and speaks it. If he were dishonest in business transactions, or indolent and out of employment, or a ruffian at public meetings, then might he expect the good will of Grit scribblers. But as his tastes and disposition run in an opposite direction, he will never be a favorite with liars, loafers and schemers.

Yours, etc.,  
ELECTOR.  
Morell, June 13, 1885.

### Mount Buchanan Cemetery.

SIR,—Having had occasion recently to pass through Belfast, on my way to Point Prim, I was much pleased to observe the comfortable and tidy appearance of the farms, houses and outbuildings, which plainly denote the thrift of the good people of this locality.

In painful contrast to all this, however, is the state of the Mount Buchanan Cemetery, which, although beautifully situated and nicely enclosed by a substantial wire fence, is nevertheless allowed to become a pasture for sheep and cattle.

Good people of Belfast! pray do not allow such a desecration of your Cemetery any longer, but arise, beautify and decorate "the places where sleep your dead." In many places they have a "decoration day," when every one turns out to plant flowers, &c., on the graves of those passed away, and I only hope soon to see such a beautiful custom observed on P. E. I.

I am well aware that this is not the only neglected place on this Island, but I feel a particular interest in this place and people, and I trust that this suggestion of mine may be taken in the same kindly spirit in which it is given.

WAYFARER.  
June 11, 1885.

### Illegal Business.

(From the Monetary Times, May 29.)

In answer to a correspondent, two weeks since, we stated that a New York concern, called the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association had no license to do business in Canada, and had no deposit with the government. Some have doubted this on account of the unblushing manner in which this impudent concern continues to advertise its pretended deposit. A gentleman wrote the insurance superintendent on the subject and received the following reply, which ought to be sufficient evidence of the consummate trickery of the people who are so persistently misleading the public:—

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF INS.,  
Ottawa, 19th May, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—This office is not officially aware of any deposit having been made with the government by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, and certainly no license has been issued in its favor to enable the company legally to do business in Canada.

We are not aware of the company having a deposit in any bank in Ottawa.

C. E. ANDERSON, Pr. Supt.

We see it stated that Major Hopper, the gentleman who fooled so many Canadians in connection with the Rochester Mutual Benefit Association, and the Montreal Metropolitan Mutual, has now abandoned his latest humbug, the Provident Mutual Association of Canada, and taken the position of Canadian manager of the Mutual Reserve. The appointment is a fitting one. The clever major is now getting all the healthy lives he can influence out of the Provident into the law-breaking Mutual Reserve. Where will he take them next, and what is to become of the poor sickly victims left behind to the tender mercies of an assessment upon the survivors in the event of some Provident Mutual Association of Canada? Some people, however, like to be humbugged, but we should suppose Major Hopper's old time friends, of three distinct assessment concerns, would lose all faith in assessment life insurance. Especially now that he invites them into a fourth one, and that transacting business in violation of Canadian law, exposing every agent to a penalty of a thousand dollars for each person insured.

### The Fall of Gladstone.

SOME IRISH COMMENTS.

The Freeman's Journal, of Dublin, commenting on the defeat of the Government, on the Budget, says:—"The defeat is due to the action of the Parnellites in refusing to uphold a Cabinet from which they received nothing but broken promises and from which Ireland could expect nothing but injustice, as was foreshadowed in the proposed attempt to again saddle upon Ireland the iniquitous provisions of the Crime's Act. The result of the vote will cause Earl Spencer and his lieutenants at the Castle to quit Ireland, leaving behind them the memory of an administration which was pre-eminently noted for cold-blooded brutality and frigid, calculating injustices. Earl Spencer may receive a dukedom for his misrule of Ireland, but it would be well for the Queen and Mr. Gladstone to bear in mind that it was the Lord Lieutenant's hand that destroyed the greatest government England has had during the last century. If it had not been for Earl Spencer's misstatements in regard to the condition of Ireland and his influence in the Cabinet, Mr. Gladstone would have sought the friendship of Mr. Parnell and his followers, instead of provoking their hostility by such arbitrary measures as the proposed renewal of the Coercion Bill."

### MR. GLADSTONE'S APOLOGIST.

Sir Charles Dilke, President of the Local Government Board, speaking at a city liberal club, expatiated on the great blessings that would accrue to the country from the Redistribution of Seats Bill. Referring to the events of the last twenty-four hours, he said there was one event so gratifying that it was hardly possible to mention it without emotion—namely, the extraordinary reception which the liberals in the House of Commons gave their great leader this afternoon when he (Mr. Gladstone) came down to make the announcement that all expected he would make. (Cheers.) Etiquette forbade him to add anything to Mr. Gladstone's statement. But the Liberal members of the House of Commons were deeply moved by the appearance of Mr. Gladstone in such circumstances, and they received him with a warmth of enthusiasm unsurpassed and unequalled in his (Dilke's) experience. He believed that the whole country endorsed this feeling. Mr. Gladstone's mind was uncramped and unwarped by time and age, and he was now in complete sympathy with the advanced liberal section.

Peter the Great of Russia was an original reformer who worked out solid reforms by original methods. If a man would not consent to be reformed he flogged him, and if he opposed accomplished reforms he knocked him in the head. He ordered the nobles to be educated, as he wanted their intelligence as well as their bodily service. When young noblemen did not attend school voluntarily he sent soldiers to fetch them. If they resisted they were flogged, and if their parents concealed them they were flogged too. Those who failed to pass the examination at twenty were condemned to remain unmarried and compelled to serve in the lower ranks of the navy. From all nobles the great dictator required their blood, their time, and their lives.

Oxford did, on the 9th inst., confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Bishops of Westminster, Bath and Bristol, the Chairman of the Committee on the Revised Bible, and Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rector of Trinity Church, Borton.