

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1885.

VOL. 17.—NO. 91.

The Daily Examiner

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ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 2nd day, 1h. 2m., a. m.
New Moon 8th day, 4h. 31m., p. m.
First Quarter, 16th day, 2h. 2m., a. m.
Full Moon, 24th day, 3h. 42m., a. m.

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

NOTES.

The great fire of London (1666) on 2nd. George Whitefield died (1770) on 29th. In this month the mornings decrease 47 minutes; the afternoons 1 hour and 6 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.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12
Royalton Junction	7 02	9 47
North Wiltshire	7 37	10 39
Hunter River	7 47	10 55
Bradallane	8 12	11 32
County Line	8 19	11 43
Freetown	8 29	11 59
Summerside	9 07	12 57
depart	9 27	2 37
Misouche	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.	P. M.	A. M.
Tignish	2 07	6 47
Alberton	2 45	7 57
O'Leary	3 29	9 02
Port Hill	4 20	10 29
Wellington	4 49	11 16
Misouche	5 07	11 44
Summerside	5 22	12 07
depart	5 42	1 12
Kensington	6 07	1 49
Freetown	6 22	2 12
County Line	6 32	2 27
Bradallane	6 38	2 37
Hunter River	7 02	3 15
North Wiltshire	7 12	3 32
Royalton Junction	7 47	4 32
Charlottetown	8 02	4 52
Going East.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	7 07	4 17
York	7 43	4 44
Bedford	8 04	4 57
Mount Stewart	8 37	5 22
depart	8 57	5 27
Morell	9 42	5 56
St. Peter's	10 15	6 17
Beaver River	11 07	6 52
Scaria	11 57	7 22
Mount Stewart	9 02	5 32
Cardigan	10 15	6 25
Georgetown	10 37	6 42
From East.	A. M.	P. M.
Scaria	6 47	2 12
Beaver River	7 17	3 02
St. Peter's	7 52	3 54
Morell	8 14	4 27
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17
depart	8 47	5 37
Bedford	9 12	6 14
York	9 26	6 35
Charlottetown	9 52	7 12
Georgetown	7 32	3 37
Cardigan	7 49	4 00
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12

G. H. HASZARD'S

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Blank Books,

— IN —

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SELLING VERY CHEAP.

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

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To be Sold at Great Discounts

G. H. HASZARD,

BROWN'S BLOCK,

Queen Square.

Ch'town, May 18, '85.—wky

HAVE BEEN USING



OVER TWO MONTHS.

IT HAS GIVEN

Very Great Satisfaction.

— CAN —

HIGHLY RECOMMEND IT

TO ALL.

GEORGE McSWEENEY,

PROP. HOTEL BRUNSWICK, Moncton, N.B.

Aug. 22, 1885.

COAL, COAL.

PERSONS requiring orders for Cargoes of Coals can obtain them, on the usual terms, from the Subscriber, at his Office, NO. 35 WATER STREET, viz:—

On the Old Sydney Mines, Lingan and Victoria, G. B. — AND ON THE — Albion Mines, Pictou. G. W. DEBLOIS. Ch'town, June 19, '85—tf.

CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLEN MILLS.

RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY!

Immense Discounts! Great Reductions! Splendid Bargains!

AS WE ARE ABOUT CHANGING our Mill from Summer to Winter Tweeds, we will dispose of 10,000 yards of SUMMER TWEEDS, now on hand, at cost of stock and manufacturing same.

Remember, this is No Humbug, but a bona fide MARK-DOWN SALE TO CLEAR. Men in want of

A GOOD WEARING SUIT!

and families in want of BOYS' SUITING, should not lose this Grand Opportunity of securing GOOD, HONEST, HOME-MADE GOODS at prices which defy competition.

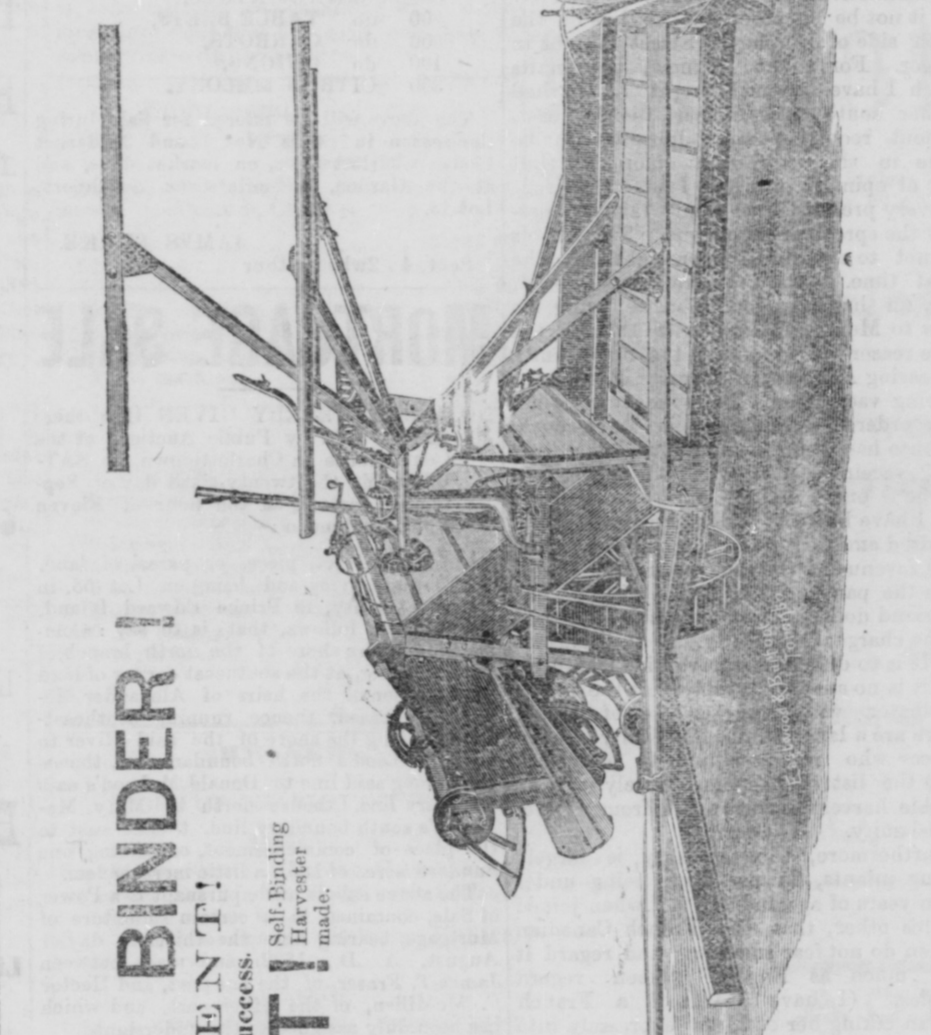
This Cheap Sale will positively continue for TWO WEEKS ONLY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst.

Come Early and get the BEST PATTERNS.

CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLEN CO'Y,

North Side Queen Square.

August 21, 1885.—2 wks



TORONTO LIGHT BINDER!

NO EXPERIMENT!

THE BEST!

Proved by a Well-Tried Practical Success.

Self-Binding Harvester made.

Cuts Closer, Draws Lighter, Elevates Easier, Knots Better.

More Toronto Binders now in use on the Island than all other kinds put together.

For full information apply to E. Kinsman, Summerside, General Travelling Agent for P. E. Island; Stewart & Farquharson, Managers of our Branch Warehouse, Charlottetown; J. T. Milligan, Conway, or any of our Local Agents.

TIPET, BURDITT & CO.,

St. John, N. B., July 31, 1885.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT

OPEN JULY 1st

THE SEASIDE HOTEL, - - - RUSTICO BEACH.

THIS BEAUTIFUL WATERING PLACE will be open for the accommodation of Visitors and Guests from July 1st till September 5th.

The Proprietors will spare no pains! More attractive than ever! Every department is being improved so as to even surpass its former reputation.

TERMS:—\$1.75 to \$2.50 per day; \$10.50 per week; \$8.50 per week per month. Coaches leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday, calling for guests; Returning every Thursday and Monday morning, about 9 a. m.

Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6 a. m., 8 25 a. m., and 3 15 p. m.
" " Hunter River for Charlottetown at 8 15 a. m., 2 28 and 6 15 p. m.
" " Summerside for Hunter River at 6 10 a. m., 12 25 p. m., and 4 55 p. m.
" " Hunter River for Summerside at 7 a. m., 10 08 a. m., and 4 35 p. m.

Address JOHN NEWSON, Charlottetown.

JOHN NEWSON & CO.

Ch'town, June 15, 1885.

The Daily Examiner

SEPTEMBER 4, 1885.

Editorial Notes.

—The St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* says: The English press at Yokohama has unsuccessfully tried to excite Europeans and Japanese against Russia.

—The following paragraph from the *Globe* of Saturday will be read with pleasure:—"For some time past very exaggerated reports of the state of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's health have been circulated. It is no doubt true that that honorable gentleman has for some time past been somewhat poorly. He has never, however, been so alarmingly ill as represented, and he is now able to go out to business every day without finding the effort too much for him. All, we are sure, without distinction of party, will join in most cordial wishes that Mr. Mackenzie may be speedily restored to his usual health, and that for many years he may enjoy a "green old age."

—Additional sensation attaches to the Spanish-German difficulty by a rumor giving Bismarck's reasons for the seizure of the Caroline Islands. The rumor attributes to Germany a determination to obtain possession of Cuba, and explains his conduct in taking the Carolines as a ruse to secure an understanding between the United States and Germany in regard to the outlying Spanish possessions, as a rule to which Germany would permit the United States to secure the Philippine Islands if the Washington Government would consent to Germany's annexation of Cuba. The story comes from Paris, where it is extensively discussed. The Spanish colony there is furiously indignant. The *Tagblatt*, of Berlin, in referring to the matter remarks that the beautiful ladies of Cuba will soon be lovely subjects of the Emperor William. King Alfonso has been informed by telegraph of the Spanish occupation of Yap.

—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff is highly pleased with his audience with the Sultan, from whom he received every courtesy and attention. He afterwards visited the Grand Vizier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In his interview with the Sultan, Sir H. D. Wolff read a personal message from Queen Victoria to the Sultan, expressing her best wishes for peace and friendship. The Queen refers to her previous acquaintance with the Sultan's father as a friend and ally of England. She says she hopes to help the Sultan to establish a government in Egypt conducive equally to the Sultan's rights, the happiness of the Egyptians, and the interests of England and powers, and that this will be the basis of Sir H. D. Wolff's efforts. The Sultan made a gracious reply, saying he valued the friendship of the Queen and alliance with England, and added that he would designate officials to confer with Sir H. D. Wolff respecting Egypt, and would grant a further audience on the subject.

—Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, who is about to visit the Northwest, says:—"I hope to meet the people and to have an opportunity at some of the agricultural fairs that are now about to be held, of holding personal communication with those who have settled in the country and who know from personal contact with it and from personal experience of it where the difficulties exist, and how far those difficulties can be removed by Government action or Government administration; and, having thus studied the problem on the spot where it can best be studied, having thus studied it in connection with those whose personal experience enables them to give substantial and solid advice, I trust I may be able, in some degree at any rate, to justify the kind expectations that have been formed of me, and to make those who have been good enough to wish me "Godspeed" in the work, feel that they were not altogether mistaken in the expressions of good will which they have extended to me."

—"Chips," in the *Montreal Gazette*, discusses the question, What is news? What are the things that may be properly printed and which the reading public have a right to expect shall be printed for their information and entertainment daily? The question, he says, is not difficult to answer, nor is it a difficult one to answer practically in the management of a daily newspaper. Whatever from near or far that is needed for enlightening the public understanding as to public affairs: whatever is useful for the prosperous administration of business and commerce; whatever is entertaining and inspiring to clean and noble minds; whatever adds to the powers and pleasures of knowledge and education; in short, whatever has occurred on the broad earth which can be told by a gentleman to a gentleman in the presence of his family may be safely classed as "news," and of a character fit to print and useful to be sent out and scattered broadcast in our streets. But he who thinks that a

newspaper must needs be a kind of social muck rake and the repertorial corps only so many individual teeth in that rake, to be drawn through the drippings and filth of the immoral sewage of the city once every twenty-four hours, and that the duty of the editorial staff is to spread the gathered business over pages in the most sensational manner, has a most vile and vicious conception of what is the noble function of the press and the characteristics of a popular newspaper.

—The *Times* of India says, "A short time back Mr. Bright delivered a speech welcoming the Marquis of Ripon back to England. Mr. Bright said he was glad to learn that our noble English language, the language of Milton, was becoming better known in India and was spreading to the masses of the people. The other day, happening to be walking by the barracks I received a striking proof of the correctness of Mr. Bright's assertion. Three very small native boys were having an improvised game of cricket. The wicket was represented by a piece of a board resting against a large stone, the bat was a splint from some old box, and the ball was old and angular. The day was hot, and the three little cricketers had dispensed with cricketer costume. In fact they had nothing on but the shiny brown skin with which kind mother nature had endowed them at their birth. But they played the game with the utmost earnestness and vigor, as they had often seen the soldiers doing outside the barracks. "Pla-a-y!" shouted the bowler, as he delivered the ball from a distance of about five yards. "H'out!" exclaimed the wicket-keeper joyfully, as the board tumbled down. "Dam!" said youthful batter energetically as he gave up the bat and took up the ball. Truly, I thought, as I watched this scene, Mr. Bright is quite right, and the knowledge of our noble English language, the language of Milton, is decidedly filtering down to the masses of the people.

Cheshire Cheese.

AMERICAN COMPETITION HAS RUINED ENGLISH DAIRYING.

The *London Times* at last makes public facts which have long been known: A great blow has fallen upon English agricultural industry in the destruction of the profit hitherto realized from the manufacture of high quality cheese. American competition has at last ruined the prospects of the skilled and indefatigable dairy farmers of Cheshire, prices having fallen from 15 to 20 shillings per hundred weight, bringing down the market to figures at which it would not be remunerative to continue business. What effect this may have upon husbandry and the great cheese making centres in England cannot be calculated, but a great reduction in the value of dairy farms may be expected. It cannot be said that superior quality in products is a remedy for unprofitable cheese making, for the overwhelming fall has occurred in the price of the very best Cheshire. Farmers are dismayed at the outlook for the very branch of husbandry which has been regarded as the mainstay of British agriculture. If dairying goes, every resource of our agricultural classes must collapse.

Independent Journalism.

Said the Hon. Thomas White, in the course of his speech at the banquet given in his honor:—

"The tendency, sir, to-day undoubtedly in journalism seems to me to be towards greater independence in regard to the discussion of public questions. (Hear, hear.) It is the greatest mistake in the world, as it seems to me, to assume that a newspaper may not express its party affections, may not believe that the affairs of the country are better in the hands of one party than in those of the other, and at the same time be independent in relation to the discussion of great public questions, so that the leaders of that party to which it is allied may through its columns learn something of the public sentiment upon which they depend for success. (Hear, hear, and applause.) A public man who objects to that kind of independent discussion makes a terrible mistake, and, as it seems to me, is unworthy of the high position which he holds. What public men have a right to ask from the press, what as a public man and now as a minister of the Crown I simply ask from the press, is this, a fair consideration of the difficulties which surround administrations, and within those limits a free and frank discussion in relation to every question of public interest which may come before the public for discussion. (Cheers.) The Government which cannot stand that is not likely to have a very deep seat in the public confidence. (Hear, hear.) and for that reason, while I have no doubts of the greater independence of the so-called independent press than that which attaches to the independent expressions of public opinion on different questions of the so-called party press, at the same time I hail with satisfaction that greater independence of discussion through the columns of newspapers which recent years has developed in Canada." (Cheers.)

Arrivals of Canadian cattle at London, Liverpool and Glasgow have been on a liberal scale, and though the stale stock left over from the last two weeks has been pretty well worked off, prices have not advanced appreciably. In London, on Monday, as much as 7 1/2 per lb. was quoted for prime Canadian bullocks, but the market closed badly, the supply (800 head) being in excess of the demand. At Liverpool about 500 Dominion cattle met a very indifferent trade, the offerings of Scotch and Irish grass-fed stock being much heavier. In Manchester slow trade was also experienced. Taking the general tone of reports to hand, the quotations for cattle show a slight improvement, but values for sheep are weaker.