

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, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1884.

VOL. 15.—NO. 88.

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

ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Fall Moon, 5th day, 6h. 43m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 12th day, 4h. 40m. a. m.
New Moon, 19th day, 5h. 24m. a. m.
First Quarter, 27th day, 6h. 8.4m. a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	SUN	MOON	High	Days
	riset	set	water	len th
1 Monday	5 25	6 34	4 15	7 33
2 Tuesday	27	2	4 52	8 27
3 Wednesday	28	30	5 26	9 12
4 Thursday	29	28	5 58	9 54
5 Friday	30	26	6 28	10 31
6 Saturday	31	24	6 59	11 7
7 Sunday	32	22	7 31	11 45
8 Monday	34	20	8 5	12 25
9 Tuesday	36	18	8 53	1 5
10 Wednesday	37	17	9 29	1 49
11 Thursday	38	15	10 18	2 42
12 Friday	39	13	11 15	3 52
13 Saturday	41	11	12 11	5 18
14 Sunday	42	9	0 17	6 46
15 Monday	43	7	1 23	7 57
16 Tuesday	44	5	2 31	8 49
17 Wednesday	44	3	3 39	9 34
18 Thursday	47	1	4 46	10 13
19 Friday	4 5	59	5 52	10 45
20 Saturday	50	57	6 57	11 22
21 Sunday	51	55	7 59	11 56
22 Monday	52	53	9 1	12 5
23 Tuesday	53	51	10 0	30 11 57
24 Wednesday	54	49	10 57	1 5
25 Thursday	55	47	11 52	1 44
26 Friday	56	45	12 41	2 27
27 Saturday	56	43	1 27	3 11
28 Sunday	56	41	2 5	4 22
29 Monday	56	39	3 45	5 37
30 Tuesday	56	37	4 48	6 51

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Charlo. to St. Peter's	6 47	9 12	4 27
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 47
Kensington	8 42	12 22	7 05
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 37
Port Hill	10 30	4 15	
Albion	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	
FROM WEST.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Tignish	2 02	6 47	
Albion	2 40	7 37	
Port Hill	4 15	10 25	
Summerside	5 17	12 07	
Kensington	5 42	1 22	6 57
Hunter River	6 07	2 09	7 30
Charlo. to St. Peter's	7 02	3 25	8 47
Charlo. to St. Peter's	8 02	5 07	10 07
FROM EAST.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Charlo. to St. Peter's	4 17	7 02	
Mount Stewart	5 22	8 37	
St. Peter's	5 27	9 02	
St. Peter's	6 17	10 02	
Souris	7 22	12 02	
FROM WEST.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Mount Stewart	5 32	9 07	
Charlo. to St. Peter's	6 29	10 22	
Georgetown	6 47	10 47	
FROM EAST.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 47	2 17	
St. Peter's	7 52	4 00	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17	
Charlo. to St. Peter's	8 47	5 42	
Georgetown	9 52	7 27	
Charlo. to St. Peter's	9 57	7 32	
Cardigan	7 45	3 57	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
(ROSS MARKET)
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
May 15, 1884—wky lf

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
and other Stocks, and all kinds of Merchandise.
Correspondence and Consignments solicited.
Returns promptly made.
March 29, 1884.

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,

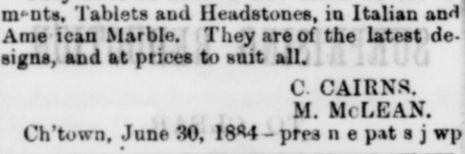
(OF WHEATLEY & SONS, CHARLOTTETOWN,
P. E. ISLAND)
Commission Merchant,
269 BARRINGTON STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.
Special attention given to the sale of
P. E. Island produce.
April 24, 1884.

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.

CHARLES DONALD & CO.,
79 Queen St., London, E. C.
Will be glad to correspond with Apple Grow-
ers, Merchants and Shippers, with a
view to Autumn and Spring
business.
They will also give the usual facilities to
customers requiring advances. aug1

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 s j w p



THE Subscriber announces that he is com-
pleting a

NEW & FIRST-CLASS HEARSE

for the streets; and having ordered a set
of Ostrich Plumes from London
will have a turnout
Second to None in the City.
REMEMBER THE PLACE:
Opposite Dr. Taylor's, Grafton Street.
ISAAC W. WADMAN.
Ch'town, July 24—wky

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 Mould-
ings, Window Sashes, Doors, etc., at
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
All orders entrusted to them will receive
prompt attention.
LEA & ROGERS,
Moncton, N. B.
Sept. 5, 1884—wky

Spruce Spars For Sale.

THE Subscriber has in Boom in Picton, 25
Spars, suitable for yards for vessels or
schooners masts. Apply to James Little,
Picton, or to
D. McKENZIE,
Greenfield, Colchester, N. S.,
Aug. 4, 1884.—wky lm

TEA. TEA.

Extra, Prime, Cheap, Strong, Nice, Al, Splendid
Beer & Goff's for Extra Tea,
WHOLESALE.
BEER & GOFF'S FOR PRIME TEA,
RETAIL.
BEER & GOFF'S FOR CHEAP TEA,
WARRANTED.
BEER & GOFF'S FOR NICE TEA,
5 POUND TINS.
BEER & GOFF'S FOR AL TEA,
HALF-CHESTS.
BEER & GOFF'S FOR SPLENDID TEA,
ANY QUANTITY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Ch'town, July 9, 1884—2aw

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:
Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.
F. H. ARNAUD,
Merchants Bank of Halifax

Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The cheapest and best place to buy is at
DORSEY, GOFF & CO'S
Ch'town, June 21, 1884.—wky

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!

Peake's No. 3 Wharf,
R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.
We are now manufacturing and will sell at the lowest cash prices:
Sashes, Doors, Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mould-
ings, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Stair Rails, Twists, etc.
We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Jointing, Morticing, Tenon-
ing, Jig and Fret Sawing, Turning, etc.
All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice.
With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the
utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.
Ch'town, June 7, 1884—wky 1y

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—wky

A Terrible Struggle with a Bear.

On Wednesday of last week, Mr. Hector
L. McNeill, of Red Swamp, in company
with some other men, were in the wood
cutting flake poles, when suddenly,
and without any warning, they were confronted
by a large bear, accompanied by two cubs.
McNeill's companion fled precipitately,
leaving him to face the danger alone. Being
a man of uncommon strength, and one who
never flinched in danger, he calmly sur-
veyed the gigantic monster before him.
Suddenly the bear sprang upon him. Mc-
Neill, by a dexterous movement, stepped to
one side, and as the brute was passing,
struck him a terrible blow with an axe,
which severed the right foot below the
knee. The bear turned around like a flash,
and before he had time to strike a second
blow, hurled the axe out of his hand and
sent it a distance of forty feet. McNeill
being rendered defenceless, and seeing no
other alternative, grabbed his hairy, and
now infuriated antagonist by the throat.
The bear hugged him the remaining
arm tore his breast in a horri-
ble manner. At length they both
fell, the bear on top, who began to tear
the clothes and flesh of his now defenceless
victim, and would have certainly devoured
him, had not Capt. J. McKenzie and some
other men come to his assistance. The
bear being maddened by his wounded foot
and the taste of blood, left his unconscious
victim and rushed upon Mr. McKenzie
and his men, when a well-directed shot
from one of the party made Mr. Bruin bite
the dust. Mr. Hector L. McNeill was
taken home, medical aid was immediately
sent for, and the doctor pronounced the
wounds very dangerous, but not fatal. His
back and breast are torn and lacerated in a
horrible manner, but, fortunately, there
are no bones broken. He is now in a fair
way of recovery. The bear measured 8 1/2
feet, and weighed 780 pounds. One of the
cubs was also captured.

Making a Human Face.

THOMAS COLT'S THIRTEEN YEARS OF EXPERI-
ENCE UNDER THE SURGEON'S
In 1871, Thomas Colt, then 12 years old,
was taken to Bellevue hospital, New York,
suffering from a disease which had des-
troyed his nose and lips and had begun to
affect his eyes. He was taken in charge
by Dr. Gustavus Sabine, and since that
time has been under treatment with a view
to replacing the lost parts of the face.
After the course of the disease had been
checked, the process of building up was
begun by cutting away the flesh about the
edges of the orifice where the nose had
been. The inside of the larger finger
of the right hand was flayed, and the fresh
cut wound was fitted where the nose should
be. The hand was held in place by band-
ages and plaster of paris until the finger
had grown fast to the forehead and cheeks
of the patient. In the meantime the
mouth was covered by the hand, and a
silver tube was inserted into the lad's throat,
through which he was fed, and through
which he also breathed.
When the grafting of the finger to the
face was completed, and circulation estab-
lished, the finger was amputated near the
knuckle, leaving two and a half joints
attached to the face. The operations so far
had required about a year, but the process
was only begun. The next step was to
trim down the finger into the shape of a
nose by removing the bone and gradually
building up the flesh on each side and
drawing the skin from the cheeks and fore-
head over it. In course of time the result
sought was obtained, except there were as
yet no nostrils.
The eyes of the unfortunate boy had both
been drawn out of position somewhat, and
these were straightened by clipping nerves
in the manner usually adopted by oculists
in treating cross-eyed people. The eye-
brows were also patched up at the inner
ends.
The next step was to give the boy a
new pair of lips. This was done gradu-
ally by taking pieces of flesh from the
cheeks and grafting them in place bit by
bit.
On the 26th ult., after thirteen years of
experience under a surgeon's knife, having
meantime undergone and recovered from
thirty different operations, the patient,
now a young man, left the hospital. His
face was smooth, and to the casual ob-
server bore no traces of what he had passed
through. The case is extraordinary for the
extent of the work done and the perfect
result obtained. Not less extraordinary was
the fortitude of the patient, who never
murmured under the necessarily painful
operations, and who, when walking the
floor because of his suffering, was wont to
cheer up the other patients in the ward by
telling droll stories, of which he had a large
supply. He was known in the hospital as
"Patient Tommy."

What is best administered is best.

and an experience of many lands and many
men has convinced him that a constitu-
tional monarchy, liberally interpreted, is
the most economical kind of government,
because it keeps a check upon individual
ambition and eccentricity, upon extrava-
gance and upon jobbery. He thinks the
republican idea is, in the abstract, very
fascinating, but carried into practice, is de-
lusive, costly through waste, and unstable,
particularly in foreign policy, which should
be permeated by a fixed principle
common to all parties in a state. He,
without admitting that the English
monarchy is merely or mainly ornamental,
believes it will endure just because it is the
nucleus of a real republic, which thus has
what other republics need, a centre of
gravity apart from all and allied to all;
equally bound to the inner orbits and the
outer orbits of our social scheme, while
above ambition's range and acting as a
check upon designing men's self-interest.
One who knows His Royal Highness very
well, looking at the models of the newly
designed curved floating breakwaters—
which break up the waves, play off the
force of one against the other, and, how-
ever driven by the storm, return to their
old place above their moorings—said, with
a meaning smile, "That is just the Prince
of Wales' idea of how to deal with demo-
cracy—utilize the force for the general
interest." And this idea has no selfishness
in it." For, perhaps, if the truth were
told, Sandringham has more attractions
for the heir to the crown than St. James',
and the downs or the moors than St.
Stephen's. But he is a typical English-
man in that he will do his duty in that
state of life to which he has been called,
and his energy is unbounded, for all that
he finds to do he does with his might. He
believes in deeds rather than words; and it
is doubtless by earnestly striving to carry
this principle into action that he has won
for himself the honorable title of a Patriot
Prince.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

AS AN APPETIZER.
Dr. Morris Gibbs, Howard City, Mich.,
says: "I am greatly pleased with it as a tonic
it is an agreeable and a good appetizer."
Spurgeon has kept a complete collection
of all the caricatures of himself which
have been published since he began his
ministry. They are an endless source of
amusement and satisfaction to him now
that he has lived all their calumnies down
President Lincoln, when told on a certain
occasion that Gen. So-and-so and forty
mules had been captured, said: "Well, I
can make another brigadier in five minutes,
but those mules cost \$200 apiece."

The Prince of Wales.

HIS POLITICAL OPINIONS OUTLINED.
The following is the article which ap-
peared in Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper
about the Prince of Wales' political
opinions, and caused such a sensation a
fortnight ago—

The earliest influences which his Royal
Highness remembers were Liberal, though
perhaps, not very definite in their tendency.
As a young man he was much attracted by
Lord Palmerston's policy and personality.
He was not, at that stage, very greatly
drawn to Earl Russell or Mr. Gladstone,
for whose honesty and public spirit he,
however, has acquired a marked admira-
tion. He has a great regard for many
points in the character of the late Lord
Derby, but he was never sympa-
thetic with Lord Beaconsfield, though he
was largely fascinated by that very
remarkable man. The constant growth of
the empire inspires no belief in a policy of
effacement, and the Prince has no desire to
shirk, where necessary, from the assertion
and even the extension of imperial re-
sponsibilities. On this account he is rather
drawn to the radicals who have broken
away from the traditions of the Manchester
peace party; but with the number of
attached personal friends he has among
foreign princes and politicians, it would be
singular indeed if he cared to strengthen
any aggressive policy. He sees that the
doctrines of the younger and most states-
manlike radical school are substantially
those of Lord Palmerston without that
minister's belligerence; and if he has little
of the *Civis Romanus sum* turn of mind,
and is entirely amenable to the influences
of parliamentary life, he still sees
that a peace policy, as that was
understood twenty to thirty years
ago, is impracticable as a national rule of
guidance, because it is inconsistent with
human nature in any phase which is far-
reaching. He is a free trader in principle,
and regrets protection in other countries,
not only because it bears incidentally with
hardship on some classes of our operatives,
but because hostile tariffs beget other forms
of international hostility. And he looks
at things rather than at words. He is not
even startled by the term socialism; be-
lieving that many plans and ideas now regarded
rather askance are thoroughly practicable,
christian and constitutional. Nevertheless,
he perceives that the ends of even the best-
intentioned people are not to be commonly
achieved by frightening folk, or putting
forth astoundingly advanced propositions.
He thinks that Tennyson has laid down the
true rule of progress in the lines:—
"Freedom slowly broadens down
From precedent to precedent."

—that progress not made thus is not likely
to be lasting, and that leading, not driving,
should be the fundamental guide of public
men. Many acts and many things he
opines, which are certain to come in the
future would apparently do more harm
than good at present, and everything that
is worth having will come when the world
is ripe for it. He recognizes a truth in
Poet's dictum about forms of government,
seeing that

"What is best administered is best."

and an experience of many lands and many
men has convinced him that a constitu-
tional monarchy, liberally interpreted, is
the most economical kind of government,
because it keeps a check upon individual
ambition and eccentricity, upon extrava-
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