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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1885.

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ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 3rd day, 5h. 42m., p. m.
New Moon 10th day, 10h. 2m., a. m.
First Quarter, 17th day, 9h. 34m., a. m.
Full Moon, 25th day, 1h. 13m., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	riser	sets	water	len
1 Saturday	4 47	7 25	9 59	14 38
2 Sunday	48	23	10 29	2 23
3 Monday	49	23	11 51	3 14
4 Tuesday	51	21	11 45	4 23
5 Wednesday	52	19	10 59	5 47
6 Thursday	53	18	0 34	7 14
7 Friday	54	16	1 31	8 23
8 Saturday	56	15	2 37	9 20
9 Sunday	57	14	3 49	10 9
10 Monday	58	12	5 41	10 53
11 Tuesday	59	10	6 20	11 39
12 Wednesday	5 0	9	7 33	12 09
13 Thursday	2	8	8 47	0 14
14 Friday	3	6	9 55	0 52
15 Saturday	4	4	11 2	1 32
16 Sunday	5	2	12 4	2 16
17 Monday	7	1	1 4	3 5
18 Tuesday	8	0	2 0	4 7
19 Wednesday	9 5	58	2 52	5 19
20 Thursday	10	56	3 40	6 33
21 Friday	12	54	4 24	7 38
22 Saturday	13	52	5 2	8 29
23 Sunday	14	50	5 37	9 12
24 Monday	16	49	6 9	9 56
25 Tuesday	17	47	6 39	10 26
26 Wednesday	18	45	7 11	11 0
27 Thursday	19	43	7 35	11 33
28 Friday	20	41	8 3	12 0
29 Saturday	22	40	8 29	0 40
30 Sunday	23	38	9 6	1 7
31 Monday	5 24	7 36	9 45	2 0 13 12

NOTES.

Duke of Edinburgh's birthday on the 6th.
Dog days end on the 11th.
Landing of Julius Caesar (B.C. 55) on 27th.
In this month the mornings decrease 47 minutes; the afternoons 59 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
Royalty Junction	7 02	9 47
North Wilshire	7 37	10 39
Hunter River	7 47	10 55
Bradalbane	8 12	11 32
County Line	8 19	11 43
Freetown	8 29	11 59
Kensington	8 42	12 22
Summerside	9 07	12 57
Misouche	9 27	1 37
Wellington	9 42	3 09
Port Hill	10 01	3 29
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
Kensington	5 42	1 12
Freetown	6 07	1 49
County Line	6 22	2 12
Bradalbane	6 32	2 27
Hunter River	6 38	2 37
North Wilshire	7 02	3 15
Royalty Junction	7 12	3 32
Charlottetown	7 47	4 32
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 27
Morell	9 42	5 56
St. Peter's	10 15	6 17
Bear River	11 07	6 52
Souris	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.
Souris	6 47	2 12
Bear River	7 17	3 02
St. Peter's	7 52	3 54
Morell	8 14	4 27
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17
Bedford	8 47	5 37
York	9 12	6 14
Charlottetown	9 52	7 12
Georgetown	7 32	3 37
Cardigan	7 49	4 00
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12

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GENERAL AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND.

June 20—2m eod

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The Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, Eng.

CAPITAL, \$12,500,000.

The British America Assurance Co., of Toronto, Canada,

(INCORPORATED IN 1833.)

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The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1864.)

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F. H. ARNAUD,

Ch'town, Jan. 1886.

MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX

In Windsor Castle.

SOME SPECIMEN OFFICIAL WORK PERFORMED BY HER MAJESTY.

The Queen of England's finest residence is Windsor Castle. In fact, intelligent Londoners often said to me that Buckingham Palace was a miserable old rat-trap, not fit for Victoria and her family to live in, while they were as ready to declare that Windsor Castle was the finest royal palace in the world. The Queen spends a large portion of the year at Windsor, and there she transacts a large proportion of that formal yet mainly rather amusingly useless Court business, the details of which are daily paraded in the *Daily Court Journal*. These matters are mostly quite familiar to average readers, yet one or two curious illustrations of the point in hand are too singular to be omitted.

Here for instance is the Court Circular for a day in early spring. In it is this item:—The Sheriff of Lancaster at a private audience which the Queen gave the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was pricked by the Queen.

The Sheriffs for England and Wales were pricked by Her Majesty at the Council on Thursday last, the 5th inst., and not after it, as stated in the Court Calendar for that date.

Now, what does all this mean? The explanation is simply this. Every year the judges of assize make return to the Queen of three persons of every county in England, from whom she is to select one to serve as sheriff of each county.

When three names, written upon a sheet of paper, are presented to the Queen, she takes in her fingers a pin and sticks it through one of them, being thus supposed to indicate her choice—to make her selection.

The old phrase of "stick a pin there," in such common use in New England, must have taken its origin in this very ancient royal custom of making a selection which I have just described.

But the pin-sticking of the Queen at Windsor is, of course, a mere meaningless form; for all the appointments of the officers whom she is supposed to select are settled upon by the Government before being submitted to her.

There is another and more fitting use of a pin which the Queen sometimes makes. When officers or soldiers have particularly distinguished themselves in the field, decorations are often bestowed upon them. And in such cases the heroes are sometimes summoned to the palace of the Queen and personally received and hospitably entertained by her. Then, in her presence, the services of the men are read over to Her Majesty, after which the pins, upon their breast with her own hands the decorations granted to them. It is not uncommon for such an audience as this to close with a personal introduction to the soldiers and members of the household at Windsor, often including the three little Princesses of the Palace, the grandchildren of Victoria.

There are many other palace public ceremonies which are of a somewhat similar character to those I have been describing. When the Government has made an appointment of a diplomatic representative, the Minister selected make a journey to the palace of the Queen before he goes forth as her representative, and on bended knees kisses her hand in recognition of the honor he has received.

The forms gone through with at the palace when an address of the Queen is to be presented to Parliament are peculiar. The Ministry—the Prime Minister—prepares the speech, and then the Cabinet makes a stately and most formal journey to Windsor for the purpose of reading the document to Her Majesty. After it has been read in her presence it is supposed to become Her Speech from the Throne.—*London Letter.*

Too Poor to Marry.

EFFECT OF HARD TIMES UPON THE MATRIMONIAL MARKET.

(New York Post.)

An Ohio man has compiled a table which shows very clearly the effect of hard times upon the matrimonial market. Just before the war the number of marriages in the States averaged about 23,000 a year, the total in 1860 being 23,106 out of a population of 2,339,511. The influence of the war was reflected in the fall to 19,540 in 1862 and 19,300 in 1863, while the return of peace was followed in 1866 by the unprecedented number of 30,479. The average settled down to about 26,000 a year, after 1870, but the influence of the panic of 1873 is seen in the drop from 26,678 in 1874 to 23,489 in 1875. A similar result has followed the business depression of the last two years, and the number of marriages fell from over 30,500 in 1882 and 1883 to only 28,720 in 1884. The other things are shown by an analysis of the table. One is the fact that the number of marriages in Ohio is appreciably less in proportion to the population now than

it was a quarter of a century ago. Before the war there was one marriage every year to a little over 100 inhabitants. The same rate would now require an annual average of about 32,500, while for five years past the average has been only 29,255 and the highest number—30,659 in 1883—is well short of these figures. Another discovery is that the number of children to each marriage has fallen of in a marked degree. In 1860 there were 23,106 marriages, and the number of births was 71,170. During the last five years the number of marriages has averaged 29,255, and the number of births has been but 68,458—fewer births than twenty five years ago, with a married population over 25 per cent. larger. This disparity would doubtless appear still greater if the comparison could be restricted to the native population, for a full eighth of Ohio's inhabitants are of foreign birth, and another considerable percentage are the descendants of foreigners, among whom large families are the rule. It would probably be found upon such an analysis that the fecundity of Ohioans who are of New England descent has diminished in as marked degree as that of the inhabitants of the region from which they went.

A Word About Dr. Bell.

The Newfoundland correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* writes:—"It was a great pleasure to me to renew my acquaintance with my old friend Dr. Bell, whom I had not seen for fifteen years. He is at once doctor, geologist, naturalist and general scientist of the Hudson Bay expedition. No sooner was he on shore than he was eagerly at work making excursions into the country for the purpose of collecting natural history specimens—insects, butterflies, plants, wild flowers, ferns, etc. I had the pleasure of accompanying the doctor on several of those excursions, and admired greatly his keen powers of observation, which nothing seemed to escape from a beetle or a lichen to a rock formation. He was especially interested in the evidences of ice action in the rocks around St. John's, the striations being everywhere visible, showing that at one period this island must have been in the condition in which Greenland now is—having an immense cap of ice, 2,000, or 3,000 feet in thickness, which was ploughed up by glaciers in all directions. The hand writing of these glaciers is plainly visible on the surfaces of our rocks, which show their parallel groovings and scratchings. It was pleasant to hear the doctor discoursing as we went along, and pointing out the courses of these ancient glaciers and the way in which they had scooped out valleys and lakes. Geology is his specialty, and in it he has had a large experience, but he is a many-sided man—a botanist, ornithologist, mineralogist, chemist, etc. To be a good geologist a man must be master of many branches of science, and the doctor's accomplishments are sufficiently varied. He is a most genial and pleasant companion. I may add that he has unbending faith in the practicability of the Hudson's Bay route, which he has studied most carefully.

Poundmaker Junior.

A SON OF THE CREE CHIEF WRITES TO HIS FATHER.

Le Manitoba publishes, both in the original Cree, and in French, a letter written by Jean Marie Lestanc Poundmaker son of the Cree Chief Poundmaker, who is now awaiting his trial at Regina, to his father. The young Poundmaker, who has been adopted by Rev. Mission Lestanc, writes from St. Albert, Father, under date of July 2nd, as follows:—

MY DEAR FATHER.—Learning that there has been fighting in your lands, I have been in much trouble, but I am glad to know that you were not killed. Be grateful, father, to the Great Spirit who has protected you. I also thank him for having spared my father whom I love. I have heard the priests; that is why I am glad now. Believe me, Father, do as I do, hear the priests, and then their teachings. God grant that you may also be baptized; if you do that I shall be glad; the Great Spirit will love you and bless you on earth and still more in heaven. I desire also that all my relations may be praying people, as well as all the Indians who are upon your lands. Father, do that, and when we die we shall be united in the joy which the good God promises in heaven. I wish to be a carpenter. I am learning the trade. When I know it well I shall be able to earn a little money to provide for my subsistence, and to be useful to my father. If everything turns out thus I shall be happy, but I shall be more so, if you all give yourselves to prayer. I embrace all my relations, and especially you, my beloved father.

Your loving son,
JEAN MARIE LESTANC POUNDMAKER.

SILVER JUBILEE OF BISHOP MCINTYRE.—Excursion Return Tickets, at one first-class fare, will be issued from Tignish and all intermediate stations west of Summerside, and all stations east of there at which express trains stop, to Charlottetown, and from Souris, Georgetown and all intermediate stations to Charlottetown, by afternoon trains on August 11th inst.; also from Summerside, Souris, Georgetown, and all intermediate stations to Charlottetown, by forenoon trains on August 12th, all tickets being good to return up to and including 18th August, inst., to parties attending the Silver Jubilee of His Lordship, the Bishop of Charlottetown. aug5—dy wky tl date her jour li.

WILL friends kindly remember that in this hot weather gifts of fruit would be very acceptable at the P. E. I. Hospital. [jly132aw

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