The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1885. VOL. 17.---NO. 78.

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ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 3rd day, 5h. 43m., 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.

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days len'h.
		h m	h m	aft'n	aft'n	h m
1	Saturday	4 47	7 25	9 59	1 40	14 38
2	Sunday	48	23	10 29	2 23	35
3	Monday	49	22	11 5	3 14	33
4	Tuesday	51	21	11 45	4 23	30
5	Wednesday	52	19	morn	5 47	27
6	Thursday	53	18	0 34	7 14	25
7	Friday	54	16	1 31	8 23	22
8	Saturday	56	15	2 37	9 20	19
9	Sunday	57	14	3 49	10 9	17
10	Monday	58	12	5 4	10 53	14
11	Tuesday	59	10	6 20	11 39	11
12	Wednesday	5 0	9	7 33	morn	9
13	Thursday	2	8	8 47	0 14	6
14	Friday	3	6	9 55	0 52	3
15	Saturday	4	4	11 2	1 32	0
16	Sunday	5	2	aft 4	2 16	13 57
17	Monday	7	1	1 4	3 5	54
18	Tuesday	8	0	2 0	4 7	52
19	Wednesday	9	5 58	2 52	5 19	47
20	Thursday	10	56	3 40	6 33	46
21	Friday	12	54	4 24	7 38	42
22	Saturday	13	52	5 2	8 29	39
23	Sunday	14	50	5 37	9 12	36
24	Monday	16	49	6 9	9 56	33
25	Tuesday	17	47	6 39	10 26	30
26	Wednesday	18	45	7 7	11 0	27
27	Thursday	19	43	7 35	11 33	24
28	Friday	20	41	8 3	aft 6	21
29	Saturday	22	40	8 29	0 40	18
30	Sunday	23	38	9 6	1 7	15
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 Cæsar (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.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 02
Royalty Junction	7 02	9 47	4 29
North Wiltshire	7 37	10 39	5 09
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 22
Bradalbane	8 12	11 32	5 57
County Line	8 19	11 43	6 07
Freetown	8 29	11 59	6 22
		P. M.	
Kensington	8 42	12 22	6 42
Summerside, arrive	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.	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	
Miscouche	5 07	11 44	
Summerside, arrive	5 22	12 07	
Summerside, depart	5 42	1 12	A. M. 6 57
Kensington	6 07	1 49	7 29
Freetown	6 22	2 12	7 49
County Line	6 32	2 27	8 03
Bradalbane	6 38	2 37	8 12
Hunter River	7 02	3 15	8 47
North Wiltshire	7 12	3 32	9 01
Royalty Junction	7 47	4 32	9 47
Charlottetown	8 02	4 52	10 07
Going East.	A. 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
Mount Stewart, depart	8 57		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, arrive	8 42		5 17
Mount Stewart, 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

LORNE HOTEL,

Grand Tracadie Beach.

This Favorite Watering Place will

Re-Open on Dominion Day, 1st July,

under experienced Managers from the United States.

Visitors will find this place agreeable during the warm weather. tf—june6

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Ch'town, May 18, '85.—wky

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Because IT IS WHOLESOME.
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It is absolutely FREE FROM THE HARMFUL INGREDIENTS USED IN OTHER POWDERS.

Be sure and get

Woodill's German Baking Powder,

(Put up in 2 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz tins, also in packages)

August 8, '85.

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T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE

June 1, 1885—1 yr

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BLACK Figured and Plain Ottomans,
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BLACK Nun's Veiling,
BLACK Grenadines,
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BLACK Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, &c.,
BLACK Silk Crapes, Courbald's and other makes,
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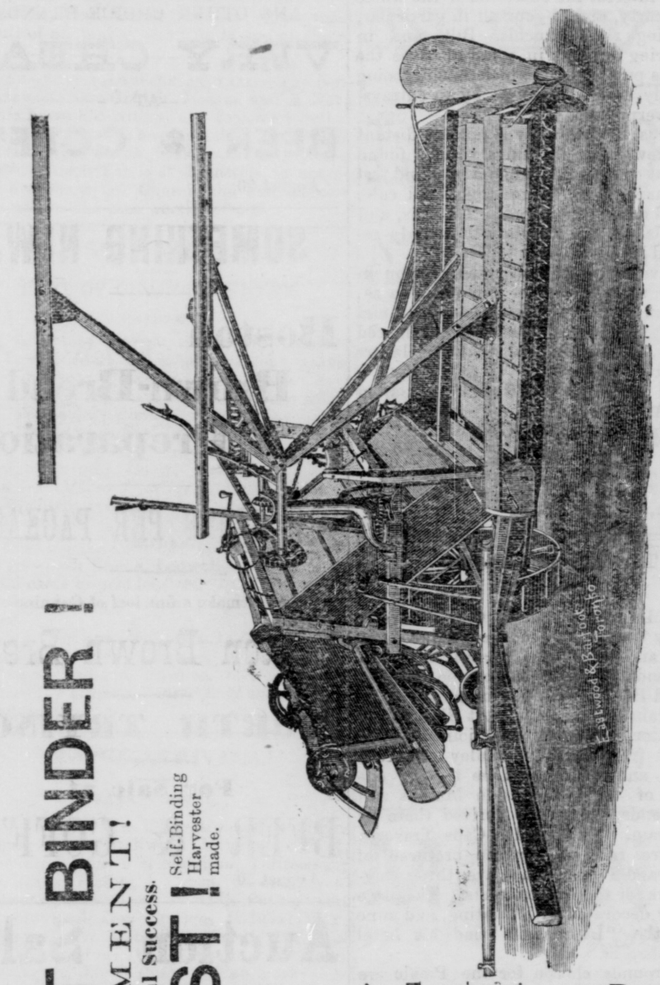

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TIPPET, BURDITT & CO.,

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

—A—

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OPEN JULY 1st.

—:o:—

THE SEASIDE HOTEL, - - - RUSTICO BEACH.

—o:o—

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.

Taxing the Bachelors.

A patriot in the Georgia Legislature deserves to have a statue erected in his honor. His name is Connel, and, if his philantrophic and patriotic efforts are successful, posterity will owe him a heavy debt. Seeing how great a loss his native State was suffering from there being so many unmarried men and women in it, he has introduced a bill into the Legislature providing that all male inhabitants of the State who havo arrived at the age of thirty years, and who have never married, shall be taxed $2 50 per annum. Any old bachelor whom this law drives into matrimony shall be exempted from the tax. Why single women over the age above mentioned are not taxed to an equal amount is, we presume, either because the introducer of the bill believes it is not their fault that they are not married, or that because no unmarried lady ever attains the venerable age of thirty. Mr. Connel, indeed, sympathizes with the ladies who, owing to the coldness, the selfishness, or the want of appreciation of men, are condemned to a life of single blessedness, for he calls upon "the good ladies of our good and grand old commonwealth to join the reformers and moralists of the country in order to correct this most monstrous and ruinous evil which now stalks abroad in our Sunny South and would-be virtuous land."

Louis Riel in Jail.

(*Manitoba Free Press.*)

In his cell at Regina, Riel has a little table and all the necessary materials, and thus he whiles away the weary hours jotting down leading incidents in connection with his life. As his career has been somewhat varied from that of ordinary beings, it will doubtless take him all his time to sum up his history between now and the 18th of September. It is astonishing, too, the number of people who linger about the barracks in order to secure the autograph of the rebel leader. He has a very nice signature for one who sported a Private Secretary and consequently did not have much to do in the line of penmanship. His penmanship generally, however, greatly resembles that of a school-boy who makes fruitless attempts to outdo the headline. In consequence of the "Riel autograph fever," as it is termed, having broken out among the good people of Regina, the stationery dealers have had a little boom and now an autograph album cannot be had in the Capital for love or money. As for Riel he is always too happy to accommodate his friends in this manner, and being of a poetical nature, he generally adds a verse as a souvenir when he has flown to a happier sphere. When sentence was passed he still had a firm belief that he would be reprieved, but gradually that opinion has vanished from his mind until now he can only see a faint ray of hope gleaming from the Privy Council. When Mr. T. C. Johnston, one of his counsel, informed him the other day that the appeal in his case was being rapidly pushed forward, he said: "Well, I suppose it's no harm to be prepared to meet the end."

The Tonquin Massacres.

The massacre of Christians in Tonquin is sure to be associated unfavorably with France's schemes of colonial expansion, and possibly political ambition may have its share in undoing the work of missionary enterprise. It would be unfair, however to charge the rising against the mission stations on the persistent occupation at Tonquin by French soldiers. Such paroxysms of pagan fury broke out in the country from time to time long before Garnier's explorations gave the impulse to colonization or, rather, to conquest which has produced so many complications. The story of missionary devotion in the empire of Annam is, indeed, one of the most interesting and, in some respects, romantic in the annals of the propagation of the faith. The gospel was first preached on the scene of the late massacre in the second quarter of the 17th century—a period in which apostolic zeal did so much for our own country—by a Jesuit named Father de Rhodes. In 1650 this remarkable man, after years of toil in the East, undertook a journey to France which resulted in the foundation of the "Missions Etrangeres" of Paris, the seminary of which has trained so many priests for foreign evangelization. He also succeeded in having vicars-apostolic appointed for Tonquin and Cochin-China.

After this reorganisation, the mission in those countries was prosecuted with such vigor that before the end of the century there were computed to be 200,000 converts in the Annamite empire. In 1712, however, adverse imperial edicts gave rise to persecution, and the missionaries and their disciples were exposed to many dangers. On this occasion their prudent conduct baffled the designs of their enemies; but in 1721 an uprising took place by which many of them lost their lives, and others were reduced to slavery. After quiet was restored, the mission languished till 1736, when some Jesuit volunteers attempted to revive it, were seized and put to death. The rage of the natives against the Christians was not yet appeased when, in 1770, a crisis occurred, the effect of which was, after a while, to place Christianity in a position of security and honor.

The crisis in question was no less than a revolution by which the Emperor was deposed and executed. In his distress, the heir to the throne, Gialong, betook himself to the bishop Mgr. Pigneau de Behaine, who showed himself to be a statesman as well as a divine. He availed himself of the opportunity furnished by the plight of the royal refugee to extend the influence of the French court over Annam. Obtaining soldiers from Louis XVI., whose evil days were still in the distance, he seated Gialong on the throne of his ancestors and made himself practically his prime minister. Before Mgr. de Behaine died in 1799, he obtained from the sovereign of Annam a promise of protection to the Christians, which was faithfully kept as long as Gialong lived. On his death in 1828, his son Minh-Menh succeeded him; but, though he had undertaken to fulfil his father's wishes, he soon listened to other counsel, and till his death in 1840 the Christians had no peace. His son, Thein Tri, was little better. When he died in 1847, Tu Duc, whose eventful reign lasted till 1883, ascended the throne. Under him, too, the treatment of the converts was cruel, and the massacre of some French and Spanish clergy had called for intervention some years before Garnier's discoveries suggested the extension of French power from Cochin China to the delta of the Song Koi. It will be seen, therefore, that the Roman Catholic missions in Annam long antedated any project of French colonization, and that persecution had occurred nearly two centuries before the French occupation of Tonquin.

United States Annexed Territory.

The first annexation to the United States was the province of Louisiana. France received $15,000,000 from the government for it. The articles of conveyance were signed at Paris, April 30, 1803, by Livingstone and Monroe on the part of the United States, and by Barbe-Marbois on the part of France. By this purchase 1,171,931 square miles were added to the area of the union, including nearly all of the Mississippi valley. The next addition was Florida, ceded by Spain to the United States in return for the payment by the latter country of claims of American citizens against Spain amounting to $5,000,000. The limits of Florida at the time of purchase were the same as now. Texas was annexed without the formality of a treaty in 1845. It added 376,133 square miles to the union. New Mexico and upper California were acquired as a part of the results of the Mexican war, although Mexico was appeased for her loss by the sum of $15,000,000, and Texas was afterwards paid $10,000,000 for the part of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande. The areas of the republic were thus increased by 545,783 square miles. By the Gadsden Treaty of 1853 the United States acquired from Mexico for the sum of $10,000,000 the possession of the Moquila Valley, comprising the southern part of Arizona, an area of of 45,535 square miles. The above annexation were made while the Democrats were in power. The Republicans had almost complete sway from 1861 to 1885, and they increased their territory, but once, in 1867, when they bought that beautiful picnic ground known as Alaska, 577,390 acres, for which $7,200,000 were paid. The total addition under Democratic administrations was 2,198,650 square miles, about three-quarters of the total area of the United States of the present time, while the total addition by Republican administrations was—Alaska.

In justice to the great Republican organization it should be said, however, that during its administration there was some talk of annexing San Domingo.

Gold in Nova Scotia.

A correspondent of the Yarmouth, N. S., *Times*, writing from Bridgewater, N. S., says:- Mr. J. L. Nelson, of this place, has brought to town some of the richest gold-bearing quartz ever discovered in this county. The mine is within a few feet of the Pleasant River road, and about fifteen miles from Bridgewater. The lead, which has only been worked to a very limited extent, is about seven inches in width, and has been excavated to a depth of five feet. It has been cross cut in several places, and the "yield" promises to be abundant, the quartz shown containing coarse and fine gold of remarkable richness. The fortunate owner of the property is Mr. W. J. Nelson, who has not yet had an opportunity of getting any of the quartz crushed, but when it is done it is estimated the result will place the mine among the first in this Province.

President Cleveland's voice is described as of the variety called "fat falsetto."

Persia is engaging German officers to organize her army.

Mark Twain is the richest author in America.