

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885.

VOL. 17.—NO. 3.

The Daily Examiner

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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 7th day, 4h. 31m., a. m.
New Moon 14th day, 11h. 5m., a. m.
First Quarter, 21st day, 1h. 33m., a. m.
Full Moon, 28th day, 4h. 18m., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	rise	sets	water	len
1 Friday	6 50	7 31	9 30	11 54
2 Saturday	49	4 10	20	aft 29
3 Sunday	48	6 11	6	1 5
4 Monday	47	7 11	52	1 43
5 Tuesday	45	8	morn	2 28
6 Wednesday	44	9	0 23	3 17
7 Thursday	43	10	1	4 19
8 Friday	41	12	1 27	5 30
9 Saturday	39	13	1 53	6 38
10 Sunday	38	14	2 25	7 43
11 Monday	37	16	2 54	8 45
12 Tuesday	35	17	3 25	9 21
13 Wednesday	34	18	4 0	10 5
14 Thursday	33	19	4 49	10 47
15 Friday	32	19	5 29	11 31
16 Saturday	31	21	6 24	morn
17 Sunday	30	22	7 27	0 15
18 Monday	29	24	8 36	1 1
19 Tuesday	28	25	9 46	1 51
20 Wednesday	26	26	10 57	2 44
21 Thursday	25	28	aft 7	3 49
22 Friday	24	29	1 14	5 4
23 Saturday	23	30	2 20	6 21
24 Sunday	22	31	3 25	7 37
25 Monday	22	31	4 27	8 21
26 Tuesday	21	32	5 29	9 4
27 Wednesday	20	33	6 22	9 44
28 Thursday	20	34	7 24	10 23
29 Friday	19	35	8 16	10 57
30 Saturday	18	35	9 31	11 33
31 Sunday	18	37	9 46	aft 8 15

NOTES.

In this month the mornings increase 42 minutes; the afternoons 43 minutes.
The Queen's birthday falling on a Sunday this month, will be kept on the 25th.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	8 02	3 02
Royalty Junction	8 25	3 25
North Wiltshire	9 17	4 17
Hunter River	9 32	4 32
Bealabane	10 10	5 09
County Line	10 19	5 19
Frestown	10 35	5 34
Kensington	10 57	5 57
arrive	11 32	6 23
Summerside		P. M.
depart	2 02	7 32
Misouche	2 09	7 39
Wellington	2 37	8 07
Port Hill	3 22	8 30
O'Leary	4 42	9 35
Albion	5 47	10 39
Tignish	6 47	11 39
FROM WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Tignish	6 47	11 39
Albion	7 47	12 39
O'Leary	9 02	1 54
Port Hill	10 22	3 14
Wellington	11 07	4 07
Misouche	11 34	4 34
arrive	11 57	4 57
Summerside		P. M.
depart	9 02	7 32
Kensington	9 27	7 57
Frestown	9 50	8 20
County Line	10 17	8 47
Bealabane	10 32	9 02
Hunter River	10 47	9 17
North Wiltshire	11 02	9 32
Royalty Junction	11 17	9 47
Charlottetown	11 32	10 02
GOING EAST.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	3 17	8 17
Royalty Junction	3 40	8 40
Bedford	4 17	9 17
Mount Stewart	4 52	9 52
depart	4 57	9 57
Cardigan	6 17	11 17
Georgetown	6 42	11 42
Mount Stewart	6 57	11 57
Morrell	7 37	12 37
St. Peter's	8 08	1 08
Bear River	8 57	1 57
Souris	9 42	2 42
FROM EAST.	A. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 52	11 52
Bear River	7 37	12 37
St. Peter's	8 26	1 26
Morrell	8 57	1 57
Mount Stewart	9 37	2 37
Georgetown	10 12	3 12
Cardigan	10 42	3 42
Mount Stewart	11 12	4 12
depart	11 17	4 17
Bedford	10 17	3 17
Royalty Junction	10 54	3 54
Charlottetown	11 17	4 17

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,
BARRISTERS
AND
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office in Brown's Block, Queen Square
(UP STAIRS).
Ch'town, Feb. 12, 1885.
WARBURTON & CONROY,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Notaries Public, &c.
Office in Cameron's Block, up stairs; entrance
next door to Taylor's Jewelry Store.
March 23, 1885—wky3m

WINDOW SHADES,

MADE of Patent Window Cloth, for Fifty Cents each, only
the price of paper blinds. These shades will last for years
and can be cleaned with a sponge as often as desired.
To arrive from Boston, next week, a large assortment of
OPAQUED HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
with gilt and fancy Dados, in latest tints. We are showing a
fine stock of Cornice and Pole Pictures, Spring Rollers, Cord,
Tassels, Nickel Blind Pulleys, &c., &c.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, May 1—2wks 3aw wky 2w

UNTIL ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

I OFFER THE FOLLOWING GOODS AT A
DISCOUNT OF 15 TO 25 PER CENT.

BELOW OUR FORMER PRICES:
65 Doz. FELT HATS,
76 Doz. White and Colored SHIRTS,
\$1,700 worth of Ready-made CLOTHING, superior quality
(our own make),
80 pieces WORSTED,
172 pieces TWEED, which I offer to make to order, or sell
by the yard, at prices that no one can afford to undersell.

I have secured the services of
Mr. James McLeod,
Formerly of the firm of G. E. ROBERTSON, who is so favor-
ably known for many years as a Master Cutter.

Your Patronage is Respectfully Solicited.

D. A. BRUCE
MERCHANT TAILOR,
72 Queen Street.
Ch'town, April 16, 1885—3mos eod&wky

LONDON HOUSE

Custom Tailoring Department!

A SPLENDID RANGE OF CLOTHS IN
Broadcloths,
Worstedes,
Meltons,
Suitsings &
Light Overcoatings.

Work done with Promptness and in the
Best Styles, at the Lowest Prices.
GEO. DAVIES & CO.
Ch'town, Feb. 5, 1885—2 aw wky

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:
F. H. ARNAUD,
Ch'town, Jan. 1885
MERCHANT BANK OF HALIFAX

FOR BOSTON, Summer Arrangement.

THE PALACE STEAMERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and
Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at 8.00 a. m.
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$8.50,
2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALES,
P. E. L. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.,
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
May 14, 1885—eod wky



A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Men's Felt Hats

For Sale Cheap at the
LONDON HOUSE.
April 4, 1885.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

WE are now offering a very large assort-
ment of FIELD and GARDEN
SEEDS, in
Canadian Seed Wheat,
Timothy Seed,
Barley,
Buckwheat,
Clover Seeds,
in all the varieties needed, and will be sold
cheap at
W. P. COLWILL'S
April 20, 1885—2aw wky 1mo

The Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THIS Company is now organized and pre-
pared to accept good Fire Risks at Mod-
erate Rates.
Hon. Thomas W. Dodd, President.
DIRECTORS:
Geo. R. Bear, Esq., D. Farquharson, Esq.,
Fred'k Perkins Esq., Alex. McKinnon, Esq.,
Benj. Hearty, Esq., Benj. Hooper, Esq.,
JAMES M. SUTHERLAND,
Sec'y and Treas.
April 7, 1885—12i 2aw

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.
FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New
York, Oct. 28, 1882.
"Gentlemen: My father resides at Glover,
Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofu-
la, and the enclosed letter will tell you what
a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must
have contained the humor for at least ten
years: but it did not show, except in the form
of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about
five years ago. From a few spots which ap-
peared at that time, it gradually spread so as
to cover his entire body. I assure you he was
terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when
he began using your medicine. Now, there are
few men of his age who enjoy as good health
as he has. I could easily name fifty persons
who would testify to the facts in his case.
Yours truly,
W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER:

"It is both a
pleasure and
a duty for me to state to you the benefit I
have derived from the use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with
a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The
humor caused an incessant and intolerable
itching and the skin cracked so as to cause
the blood to flow in many places whenever
I moved. My sufferings were great, and my
life a burden. I commenced the use of the
SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used
it regularly since that time. My condition
began to improve at once. The sores have
all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every
respect—being now able to do a good day's
work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire
what has wrought such a cure in my case, and
I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you,
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct.
21, 1882.
Yours gratefully,
HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula
and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysip-
elas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches,
Sores, Bolls, Tumors, and Eruptions of
the Skin. It clears the blood of all impu-
rities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of
the bowels, and thus restores vitality and
strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

BONE MEAL,

One of the Best Fertilizers
Known.
Cash paid for Old Bones.
J. W. McHILL,
Ch'town, March 23—2m to ss wky

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—Mr. Gardiner, in a letter published
in your issue of Friday, the 15th inst.,
accuses me of mystifying the uninitiated,
which I think would have been better
applied to himself, as I am certain there
are not ten farmers on the Island who could
understand his first letter. Mr. Gardiner
says I pin my faith to the Stud Book, but
he seems to pin his to Professor Reynolds
and Mr. W. R. Trotter, and quotes extracts
from essays written by them on draught
horse breeding. If Mr. Gardiner will turn
to page 169 of the Report of the Minister
of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada,
for the year 1883, he will find a letter
written by Professor Reynolds, to the
Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, on the
subject of breeding horses suitable for
heavy draught in the Dominion of Canada,
which I think will not corroborate the
statement made by Mr. Gardiner in his
last letter, as to the Shire horse being of
a mixed and impure breed. For the benefit
of the public I give the letter as far as it
applies to the English and Scotch breeds
of horses:—

"DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the
honor conferred by you in consulting me
upon the subject of breeding horses suit-
able for heavy draught in the Dominion of
Canada, and in response to your enquiries,
I submit the following observations:
"From your description, the Canadian
horses are a race of sound and hardy ani-
mals, but being deficient in size and bone,
it will be necessary to import into Canada
stock animals, possessing all the qualifica-
tions it is desirable to perpetuate.
"I will, therefore, briefly review the
respective merits of the different breeds of
draught horses, which my professional oc-
cupation and business experience have
afforded me opportunities of observing.
"In this country there are three races of
draught horses, which, if not entitled to
claim a distinct origin, are considered to be
worthy of a separate classification—the
Suffolk, the Clydesdale, and the English
cart horse, more correctly but less com-
monly called the Shire horse.
"The Suffolk.—For stoutness in
draught, docility and elegance, this breed
is much prized in the county whence its
name is derived, and the immediate neigh-
borhood, as farm horses, but they are to be
regarded rather as animals suited to the
general purposes of agriculture than as pro-
ducts of one branch husbandry, to be used
on the farm until five or six years old, and
then sold at a remunerative price for town
work."
"The Clydesdale.—The history of the
Clydesdale horse, as written by admirers of
the breed, is almost universally known, but,
in my opinion, he cannot claim so pure a
pedigree as the English horse. The Clydes-
dale of forty years ago, as described and
shown in portraits and illustrations, was an
upstanding, active, well-crested animal,
having sloping shoulders, good feet and
pasterns, but somewhat narrow and split
up, and possessing only about as much
bone and hair as is found in the best
'Suffolks' at the present time; in fact, the
horse seems to have had no
pretension to the growth of hair and
development of bone now so highly
prized by Clydesdale men. For many years
past it has been the practice of active
Scotchmen to purchase in the English shires
all the good, wide, well-colored mares,
possessing substance and hair, they could
lay their hands upon. Scotchmen, as a
rule, like a full pennyworth for their
penny, but in their purchase of shire-
bred mares they have not hesitated to pay
higher prices than the value of the
animals, as working horses, warranted.
"It is, therefore, to be inferred, that
they were acquired for breeding purposes,
and so used. If not for improving the stamp
of the Clydesdale, the reason for their pur-
chase is not apparent. But however he may
be bred, there is no denying the fact
that the improved Clydesdale is a useful
animal and one generally esteemed in the
northern towns for his hardiness
and activity, but he will yet require
much greater development of limb and
frame before he can successfully compete
with the shire horse for the heavy work re-
quired in such business centres as Liverpool
and Manchester, where individual bulk and
power is indispensably necessary to over-
come the enormous weight to be moved.
"That there exists at the present time
a demand for massive horses in Scotland, is
justified by the fact that a long string of
high-class shire geldings were purchased at
an English fair last week by a well-known
owner of Clydesdale stallions.
"The English cart horse or the shire
horse until quite recently, the breed
of the old English draught horse, has
been regarded, except by a few persons
who knew him under the title of the 'shire
horse, as a nondescript animal which could
be bred by crossing any description of farm
horses, and consequently it was believed
that he did not possess the least claim to
purity of blood. That such is not the fact,
is now more generally recognized, and al-
though the strongest admirers of the breed
will not assert that all animals admitted
into the stud book of the English
Cart Horse Society as pedigree stock, are of
absolutely pure cart horse lineage. There
are breeders in many parts of England who,
together with their ancestors have main-
tained for many successive generations their
studs of brood mares in conditions of very
great purity, and almost every stallion of
note can be traced back in a direct line of an-
cestry. The improvements in the shire horse
of to-day, from his progenitor of forty years
ago, have been mainly towards a more
shapely and elegant form, whilst the efforts
made to improve the Clydesdale have been
to increase his bulk and to develop hair and
bone, features which are the hereditary qual-
ities of the Shire horse. It is on this account
that I regard the establishment of the
Clydesdale stud book (by the restriction it
places upon the introduction of extraneous
blood), as a most serious detriment to the
future of that breed, considered as animals
of heavy draft, for as there is nothing more

honest and true than the natural laws of
inheritance. I believe that without re-
infusion of shire horse blood into the Scotch
horse, the latter must gradually, in the
course of a few generations, revert to the
form of his original prototype, by deteriora-
tion in bone, hair and size.
"The want of, or rather the little known,
distinctive title of the old English
horse, has unquestionably discounted his
value with uninitiated breeders and buyers
for export, for the simple reason that the
condition was forced upon them that an
unnamed animal could not possibly be as
purely bred as a race that for centuries had
possessed a recognized title, but the estab-
lishment of the English Cart Horse Society,
in 1878, and the publication of its stud
books, has shown that the shire horse can
claim at least an equally unsullied pedigree
as his northern competitor."
"For further and more detailed descrip-
tion and qualifications of the English horse,
I refer you to the volumes of the stud
book, and to a pamphlet by Mr. F. Street,
and one by myself, upon the English horse.
"The preceding remarks will have
foreshadowed which class of horse is in my
judgment the one best calculated to pro-
create a breed suited for the purpose of
heavy draught, from smaller and lighter
built mares.
"Between the remaining breeds, the
English or Shire Horse and the Clydesdale,
the balance in my opinion is entirely in
favor of the former.
"Firstly, because the size and bone of
the average English horse are superior to
the improved Clydesdale.
"Secondly, because there is presumptive
evidence (as I have attempted shortly to
show) that the increased frame and bone of
the improved Clydesdale is due to infusions
of Shire horse blood.
"Thirdly, and chiefly, because the origi-
nal type of the Clydesdale being of much
lighter build than the existing race, the
tendency of their progeny to revert to the
original form will not only be well marked,
but when crossed with mares deficient in
bone, the degeneration will be rapid. On
the other hand, it will not be the same as
regards the English horse, inasmuch as his
prototype was even rougher and more pon-
derous than existing specimens of the
breed.
"I am fully persuaded that there is a
wide and remunerative field open to those
farmers in the Dominion of Canada who
will use sires of the right class, and conduct
their horse-raising enterprise with judg-
ment, and in accordance with the best
principles of breeding and rearing, for not-
withstanding the existence of every encour-
agement in this country for the production
of heavy dray horses, good animals of the
kind are exceedingly scarce and command
very high prices, and we are alive to the
fact that in the immediate future our ever
increasing demands must be supplied by
importations from abroad.
"I am, dear Sir,
"Faithfully yours,
"RICHARD S. REYNOLDS,
"M.R.C., V.S."

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Mr. Gardiner explains why a separate
class is not given to Shire horses at the
Royal Show. For the future I would
advise him to give his own opinion, as I
find Mr. Trotter uses the same words in a
letter published in the English Live Stock
Journal on the 27th of March last, and
there is no doubt Mr. Gardiner derives his
opinion from that letter. Mr. Trotter, con-
sidered by Mr. Gardiner as one of the
best authorities in England, holds very
peculiar views on horse-breeding, some-
thing similar to Mr. Gardiner's. Mr. Gar-
diner, in his last letter, admits having an
interest in Barrister. How is it his name
does not appear as one of the owners in the
advertisement? It looks very much as if
Mr. Gardiner was afraid to let the country
know he has an interest in him, as he
was one of the Commissioners of the Stock
Farm, where the horse was sold by the
Government, and bought by Mr. J. D.
McLeod for himself, Mr. Gardiner and Dr.
Dodd. Mr. Gardiner also says I am not a
horseman, either by nature or education. I
suppose from practical experience with
horses in California and Summerside, he is
qualified to give an opinion. In
concluding, Mr. Gardiner says it
is a very different thing to make re-
marks about this and that man's horse
to countrymen around stable doors from
appearing in print over signature. In reply
to this, I say there is not a man on P. E.
Island who has more to say about other
people's horses than Mr. Gardiner, as every
horse he sees is curbed hooked or something
as bad, but for the future I would advise
him to look nearer home. Thanking you
for the space allowed me.
I am,
Yours truly,
G. TWEED.

Unlike Ontario and Quebec, in Nova
Scotia divorce cases are dealt with by one
of the Provincial Supreme Court judges,
whose duty it is to adjudicate on them.
But divorces are rare cases in Nova Scotia,
hardly averaging one a year in a population
of nearly half a million. A case before the
court now in Halifax is of unusual interest.
Two years ago a well-to-do farmer named
Church, 65 years old, married a handsome
young wife and settled eight thousand dol-
lars upon her. But she soon tired of being
an "old man's darling" and became the
amorous slave of a gay Halifax lothario
named Lithgow, a young dude with plenty
of money and little to do. The evidence
showed that Lithgow and Mrs. Church had
spent several days together at Bedford,
the fashionable watering suburb of Halifax,
and that they had had illicit relations at
various other times and places. Both Mrs.
Church and the co-respondent, Lithgow,
denied the charges of criminal intimacy,
but Judge James decided to grant an abso-
lute divorce. The septuagenarian ex-hus-
band will now make an effort to get back
his \$8,000.