

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1884.

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Advertising at most moderate rates.
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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.						
Full Moon, 5th day, 5h. 57.8m., a. m.						
Last Quarter 15th day, 5h. 26.3m., p. m.						
New Moon 22nd day, 5h. 41.6m., a. m.						
First Quarter, 29th day, 5h. 48.8m., p. m.						
DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Low water
1 Tuesday	4 17 7	48 1	4 40	4 35	15 31	15 31
2 Wednesday	18 48	2 39	5 44	5 44	30	30
3 Thursday	19 48	3 36	6 53	6 53	29	29
4 Friday	20 48	4 33	7 51	7 51	28	28
5 Saturday	20 47	5 27	8 39	8 39	27	27
6 Sunday	21 47	6 16	9 22	9 22	26	26
7 Monday	22 47	7 2 10	1 1	1 1	25	25
8 Tuesday	22 46	7 33	10 38	10 38	24	24
9 Wednesday	23 46	8 20	11 14	11 14	23	23
10 Thursday	24 46	8 53	11 49	11 49	22	22
11 Friday	25 45	9 24	12 24	12 24	20	20
12 Saturday	26 44	9 53	1 0	1 0	18	18
13 Sunday	28 44	10 22	1 39	1 39	16	16
14 Monday	28 43	10 52	2 23	2 23	15	15
15 Tuesday	29 43	11 25	3 15	3 15	13	13
16 Wednesday	30 42	11 59	4 27	4 27	12	12
17 Thursday	31 41	12 30	5 49	5 49	10	10
18 Friday	32 40	0 43	7 16	7 16	8	8
19 Saturday	33 39	1 33	8 24	8 24	6	6
20 Sunday	34 38	2 31	9 19	9 19	4	4
21 Monday	35 37	3 35	10 9	10 9	2	2
22 Tuesday	36 36	4 44	10 53	10 53	0	0
23 Wednesday	37 35	5 56	11 28	11 28	14 58	14 58
24 Thursday	38 34	7 6	12 56	12 56	56	56
25 Friday	39 33	8 15	0 12	0 12	54	54
26 Saturday	40 32	9 20	0 41	0 41	52	52
27 Sunday	42 31	10 25	1 26	1 26	49	49
28 Monday	43 30	11 27	2 6	2 6	47	47
29 Tuesday	44 28	12 29	2 50	2 50	44	44
30 Wednesday	45 27	1 27	3 44	3 44	42	42
31 Thursday	46 26	2 23	4 48	4 48	40	40

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)			
GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.	P. K.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 27
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 47
P. M.			
Kensington	8 42	12 22	7 05
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 37
Port Hill	9 27	2 32	
Alberton	10 50	4 15	
Tignish	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	
FROM WEST.			
Tignish	2 02	6 47	
Alberton	2 40	7 57	
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
Charlottetown	7 02	3 25	8 47
Charlottetown	8 02	5 07	10 07
GOING EAST.			
Charlottetown	4 17	7 02	
Mount Stewart	5 22	8 37	
Cardigan	5 27	9 02	
St. Peter's	6 17	10 20	
P. M.			
Souris	7 22	12 02	
Mount Stewart	8 32	9 07	
Cardigan	6 29	10 22	
Georgetown	6 47	10 47	
FROM EAST.			
Souris	6 47	2 17	
St. Peter's	7 52	4 00	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17	
Charlottetown	8 47	5 42	
Georgetown	7 27	3 32	
Cardigan	7 45	3 57	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

100 Columns and 100 Engravings in each issue.
43rd YEAR. \$1.50 A YEAR.
Send three 2c. stamps for Sample Copy
(English or German) of the **Oldest and
Best Agricultural Journal in the
World.**
ORANGE JUDD CO. DAVID W. JUDD,
Pres.
751 Broadway, New York.

MONCTON

Sash and Door Factory.

M. 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, 1883.—2aw wly

CAIRNS' MARBLE WORKS.

M. 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 wp

LOBSTERS

LUD. WURZBURG,

P. O. BOX 543, HALIFAX, N. S.

(OFFICE—PICKFORD & BLACK'S WHARF)

Exporter of Lobsters

Samples and quotations solicited.
Cash advanced on consignments.
June 23—tl aug 31 pd

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.

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 Merchan-
dise.

Correspondence and Consignments solicited.
Returns promptly made.
March 28, 1884.

McLeod, Mopson & McQuarrie,

BARRISTERS

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.

Prince Edward Island Hospital.

MEDICAL BOARD:

Dr. Hobkirk, Consulting Physician.
Dr. Johnson, Dr. Taylor,
Dr. Beer, Dr. Dawson,
Dr. Warburton, Dr. MacKay.

Matron—Mrs. Hannah Robinson.

Applications for admission may be made
to the Visiting Physician or Matron, at the
Hospital, daily (Sundays excepted), between
ten and eleven, a. m., or by correspondence
with any member of the medical Board, or the
Matron.

The friends of patients will be admitted
from two to four, p. m. every day (except
Sunday).

The general visiting day for persons wish-
ing to see the institution is Thursday of
each week, from two to four o'clock, p. m.

D. R. MACLENNAN,
Secretary of Trustees.
April 24—eod wly

TURNIP SEED!

CHOICE VARIETIES

—AT—

Beer & Goff's

—

Carter's Imperial,

Champion,

Skirving's,

King of Swede,

Sutton's Norfolk,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, June 14—2aw

CLOTHING SALE!

DURING JUNE.

L. E. PROWSE

Will give wonderful bargains in

READYMADE CLOTHING

Just look at his prices:
TWEED SUITS, FROM \$4.75 UP,
TWEED SUITS (ALL WOOL), FROM \$7.50,
ALL WOOL WORSTED, \$8.25.

If low prices will sell the Goods, he is bound to sell.

Men's Felt Hats, in Great Variety, Very Low.

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.
Ch'town, June 12, 1884.—eod wly

SHIPMENTS OF NEW GOODS!

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

HAVE just opened a further large shipment of Fashionable
Summer Goods, which will be sold out with the other
stock at very low prices.

Do not fail to inspect these Goods if you want to save
money.

A lot of BALES and CASES daily expected from London.
Remember the place:

DesBrisay's Building, Next Door to Beer & Goff's, Opposite the Market House.

(MRS. YOUNG'S MILLINERY ROOMS UP STAIRS.)

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Ch'town, June 17, 1884.—dy wly

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—2aw wly

The Bank Returns.

(Montreal Witness.)

The ugly fact that the monthly returns
furnished the Government cannot be relied
upon has once more been forced upon the
attention of the public and of the Govern-
ment by the circumstances attending the
troubles of the Federal Bank. Only two
or three weeks ago the late manager of the
bank prepared a statement purporting to
give the financial features of the institu-
tion as they stood on the 31st May. Ac-
cording to this statement the paid-up
capital of the bank on that date was \$2,
952,680, and the bank was besides credited
with a reserve fund of \$1,500,000. On
Monday last an official of the bank stated
that the reserve had been all lost, though
he believed the capital of the bank to be
almost intact. Is it possible that the bank
lost the amount of its whole Rest of a mil-
lion and a half in a month? The question
can only be answered in one way: The
bank had no such Rest. It is now report-
ed, whether on authority or not, certainly
without contradiction, that the capital of
the bank is to be reduced one-half. The
fact probably is that the capital of the
bank has been actually so reduced, that
half the capital, if a capital of three million
ever existed, which is more than doubtful,
has been lost as well as the so-called Rest.
Had the true inwardness of the affairs of
the bank been all along known to a dis-
interested person who, instead of the
manager, had been called upon to make the
returns to the Government, how long ago
would the return of the Rest have dis-
appeared and the capital been reduced? If
capitals and rests are mere terms which
stand for no actuality, then they are mis-
leading to the shareholders and to the
public, and should be wiped out of the
returns altogether. Examinations of the
affairs of banks which have suspended have
shown time and again that the returns as
to discounts, loans, etc., and their character
have been totally misleading and always,
of course, misleading in the direction of an
overstatement of the strength of the banks.
The fact is that unless the managers and
directors of banks can be relied upon to
furnish honest returns, this system of
guarding against trouble is nothing but a
snare, and so it has proved in case after
case. The returns in no case have furnish-
ed more than a hint to the most watchful
and experienced men of impending troubles.
The returns are not honest in the very
cases where the usefulness of the whole
statement depended upon their honesty.
The Government, in view of the circum-
stances, will in all probability consider the
advisability of taking other means of in-
forming itself of the true condition of affairs
of the banks. A system of Government
inspection is always the resort in such
cases. This is the system which obtains
in the United States. It has not proved a
very great success and bankers, of course,
abhor it. Nevertheless it is the best that
has yet been devised. Nothing can be less
useful than the present system which will
have to go. The inspection system if estab-
lished should be one of central officers of
marked ability, not of numerous
local officials who would be capable
of doing much harm and little good.

Not Growing Richer this Year.

It is very evident that our rich men are
not as rich to-day as they were a short time
ago. The quotation for Union Pacific, yes-
terday, 31, means a shrinkage in that one
stock alone of \$50,000,000 in a compara-
tively brief space of time. Within four
months the stocks thrown on the markets
as "the Vanderbilts" have undergone a
shrinkage of \$50,000,000. "The Goulds"
have shrunk \$80,000,000 in the same time.
When through the decreased value of se-
curities, \$400,000,000 is wiped out of exist-
ence as it were, when New York Central
depreciates \$18,000,000, Western Union \$20,
000,000, Union Pacific, \$27,000,000,
Central Pacific, \$17,000,000 and Lake
Shore, \$12,000,000 in a few months,
we may well say "the rich men
are not as rich as they were." Vander-
bilt's fortune alone is \$40,000,000 less than
it was a few months ago. Will any tears
be shed over the collapse of the fat money-
bags? Will many sincere mourners follow
the shrunken millionaires to the grave?
Not when it is remembered that the greed
and unscrupulousness of the money kings
have brought about the shrinkage. Not
when it is remembered that stock watering,
blind pools, gambling, corners and the un-
scrupulous use of dishonestly accumulated
capital lie at the bottom of the disasters of
the present dead and rotten market. Of
course there will be pity for the innocent
victims who are swallowed up in the shrink-
age. But no one will weep for the money
bags. Indeed there will be a feeling of
thankfulness if the power of the million-
aire monopolists and gamblers to purchase
elections, corrupt administrations, courts
and congresses and tread on the necks of
the people should be effectually and per-
manently destroyed.—N. Y. World.

How to Become an Idiot.

The New York Herald in a recent article
on the tobacco curse says that if we would
encourage idioy in the United States, all
we have to do is to continue the present
consumption of tobacco. It adds: "What
sight is more common than half a dozen
boys, lads and young men smoking cigar-
ettes on the platform of a bob-tail car? And
what more trying to one's nerves than the
filthy odors they puff into the car and
over the other passengers? Ten years of
this almost universal habit have left their
mark in the sunken eyes, the pallid face,
the weak nerves and the flabby muscles of
these so-called men. That many of them
find no real enjoyment in the practice is
shown by their habit of spitting. Aside
from the vulgarity and nastiness of this
muscular exercise is the detriment it does
the general system. No man—certainly no
growing boy—can expectorate constantly
without injuring himself. Bootblacks,
messenger boys, school children, clerks,
smoke and spit, smoke and spit, as together
in a great and multitudinous army they
move along toward idioy and imbecility.
What a cheerful prospect it is, to be sure!"

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Imitations and counterfeits have again ap-
peared. Be sure that the word "Horsford's"
is on the wrapper. None are genuine without
it.

Farm Notes.

Sheep droppings, compressed into solid
cakes about two inches thick, are now pre-
pared for florists' use. It is claimed that
while it promotes growth in an extraordi-
nary degree it will not injure plants, even if
used immoderately, and that the liquid
from it does not form crusts and shelter for
insects on the surface of the pots. A bag
of 100 pounds is \$3, and the same in powder
\$3.50.

According to the best evidence obtainable
on the subject there is more profit to the
dairyman in medium and small cattle than
in larger ones. Those who are now advocat-
ing the general purpose cow, claim that
she must be large in order to make good
paying beef. For our part we cannot see
why a large steer is any more profitable
than a small one. Each animal sells by
the pound and eats according to his size.

Cuts from the carcass of large animals

cost no more in market than cuts from
small ones.
An experiment made by Dr. Laws, of
England, showed that an acre of rich pasture
in Leicestershire produced 500 pounds
of increase in the weight of fattening oxen in
six months' grazing. It required 3,500
pounds of clover hay, 1,600 pounds of corn
or oil cake, and 10,000 pounds of Swedes to
produce the same increase. This fodder
was considered equal in value to three and
a half tons of English hay. Neither soil
nor climate in this country is favorable for
the maintenance of such pastures here.

A New York farmer, who was in the
habit of rejecting the grains of corn that
grow on the tip of the cobs, planted a con-
siderable quantity of them in a field
devoted to beets for the purpose of marking
the rows. It was his intention to pull up
the corn-stalks when the beets required the
ground. The corn came up, but the beets
did not. The stalks of corn being about
two feet apart were therefore allowed to
grow. They produced a much larger
mount of grain than the stalks grown
from kernels taken from the middle of
the ear.

The death of Ira S. Todd, a farmer in
Tolland, Conn., from glanders, was recent-
ly reported. Todd purchased a horse from
a travelling trader, and essayed treatment
of the animal for glanders by blowing
smoke into his nostrils, and other ways, by
which he came in close contact with the
beast. A short time after he had symp-
toms resembling those of pneumonia, and
finally had blotches and gatherings on his
body and an excessive nasal discharge.
Physicians pronounced it glanders, and
their treatment was ineffectual, as the dis-
ease was considerably advanced before they
were called. A local veterinary surgeon
says several such cases have occurred in
Connecticut.

Angra Pequena.

To a South African delegation that waited
upon him some weeks ago with regard to
the German inquiries as to Angra Pequena,
Lord Derby said he had not the smallest
apprehension of the question between the
two Governments leading to any unpleas-
antness. The place had never been claimed
as British territory, but there was an