

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

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ments, on application.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
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, } arrive	9 07	12 57	7 37
Albion, } depart	9 27	2 32	
Port Hill	10 30	4 15	
Alberton	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	
FROM WEST.			
Tignish	2 02	6 47	
Albion	2 40	7 57	
Port Hill	4 15	10 25	
Summerside, } arrive	5 17	12 07	
Kensington, } depart	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, } arrive	5 22	8 37	
St. Peter's, } depart	5 27	9 02	
St. Peter's	6 17	10 02	
Souris	7 22	12 02	
Mount Stewart	8 32	9 07	
Cardigan	9 29	10 22	
Georgetown	10 47	10 47	
FROM EAST.			
Souris	6 47	2 17	
St. Peter's	7 52	4 00	
Mount Stewart, } arrive	8 42	5 17	
Charlottetown, } depart	8 47	5 42	
Georgetown	9 37	7 27	
Cardigan	10 47	3 32	
Mount Stewart	11 45	3 57	
Mount Stewart	12 42	5 12	

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

R. O'DWYER,

Commission and General Merchant

FOR SALE OF P. E. I. PRODUCE.

289 WATER STREET,

St. John's Newfoundland.

In connection with the above is Captain English, who is well known in P. E. Island, who will take special charge of all consignments, and will also attend to the chartering of vessels for the carrying trade of P. E. I. The firm is one of the oldest and most reliable in Newfoundland. Returns guaranteed to be prompt and satisfactory. Parties wishing to procure Labrador Herring should send their orders in time.
Sept. 6, 1884.—till 31st Dec. '84.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

(ROSS MARKET)

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

May 15, 1884 wkly tf

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. | CHRISTEN B. MACNEILL
Jan. 16, '83.

CAIRNS' MARBLE WORKS.

MR. CHARLES CAIRNS, in returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, 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 Monuments, Tablets and Headstones, in Italian and American Marble. They are of the latest designs, and at prices to suit all.

C. CAIRNS.
M. McLEAN.

Ch'town, June 30, 1884.—press n' g'nt s' j' w'p

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.

CHARLES DONALD & CO.,

79 Queen St., London, E. C.

Will be glad to correspond with Apple Growers, Merchants and Shippers, with a view to Autumn and Spring Business.

They will also give the usual facilities to customers requiring advances.

WEST & RENDELL,

Commission Merchants,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Consignments solicited. Liberal advances made.
July 25, 1884.—2aw 4m

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 Company, 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 Commissions solicited. Returns promptly made.

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,

BARRISTERS

—AND—

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank,

(UP STAIRS).

Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

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.



The Subscriber announces that he is completing 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.—1aw w'kly

LADIES, ATTENTION!

JUST Read This, and be convinced of the excellence of the Model Washer and Bleacher. It makes the washing light and easy, gives the clothes that pure whiteness that no other mode of washing can produce. No rubbing required, no friction to injure the fabric. It is a Scientific and Successful Machine, which does its work superior to any other Washer that ever have been in use. You can do a heavy wash in a quarter of the time, without any labour at all. They are a durable, time and money saving machine, and sold cheap. Price, \$3.00; when sent to the country, \$3.25.

WM. WORTH, Spring Park Road,
Agent for Queen's County.
Ch'town, July 21, '84.—2aw w'kly.

P. E. Island Pottery.

STOVE-PIPE STONES,
CHIMNEY TOPS,
DRAIN PIPES,
STRAWBERRY VINE PROTECTORS,
And other articles made to order at the P. E. ISLAND POTTERY.

BEER & GOFF

AGENTS

Ch'town, May 27, 1884

NOTICE.

MORE ROOM. MORE GOODS.

LOWER PRICES!

As my Store has been greatly enlarged, my importations have been greatly increased, thus enabling me to show a very much better assortment of Goods than usual.

Every Department is well filled with Choice NEW GOODS, imported direct from the English Markets. And, as I am bound to sustain my past reputation for selling Cheap Goods, those who patronize me will find my Prices Low.

Quality Good. Assortment Large.

CALL AND SEE US,

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Sept. 26, 1884.—not w'kly

DORSEY, GOFF & CO'S.

Celebrated Make of Boots are taking the lead all over the Island.

People say our Boots are Water-tight, Good Fit, Very Cheap, and wear as well as Custom Boots.

BE SURE AND GET OUR MAKE.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO

Ch'town, Sept. 18, 1884.—not w'kly

TEA. TEA.

Extra, Prime, Cheap, Strong, Nice, All, 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 ALL TEA,
HALF-CHESTS.

BEER & GOFF'S FOR SPLENDID TEA,
ANY QUANTITIES.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Ch'town, July 9, 1884.—2aw

Attention Ye Who Are In Doubt.

Let Experience be Judge,—Comparison and Pledge 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

Ch'town, Sept. 27, 1884.—not w'kly

What Lord Rosebery Really Said.

A STRONG FLEA FOR THE COLONIES—CANADA OR THE UNITED STATES—A QUESTION FOR THE WORKINGMEN OF GREAT AND GREATER BRITAIN.

The statement that Lord Rosebery, one of the strongest advocates of closer connection between Great Britain and her colonies, had been advising his countrymen to emigrate to the United States instead of to Canada, was a thunder blow to his friends on this side. The statement now turns out to be a telegraphic lie. By the full reports of his speech in the English newspapers now before us, we see that he was addressing the Trades' Union Congress in Aberdeen. He said he was much struck with the "federalism" of that congress, embracing local or detached self-management for the different unions, with a common bond and centre of united influence in their congress. It would surely be well, he said, if this principle of federalism were far more widely applied to the colonial concerns of the British Empire. Their present organization combined strength for mutual objects with separate management for separate objects, and this would be exactly true of the British Empire. His main view in coming there that day was to call the attention of the Congress to this matter, because it was a vital matter, not merely to the Empire, but especially to the working classes. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The British Empire seemed to waver between the two dangers which he had indicated, when in the last century it attempted to act like one vast trades' union, and lost the great empire known as the United States. After that catastrophe, exactly a century ago, it rebounded to the opposite extreme, and was now, he thought, in danger of having no cohesion at all. At present almost the only function of the central Government with regard to its colonies seemed to consist of sending governors out like bread upon the waters—(a laugh)—and not always with so much consideration for the adaptability of the individual for this office as for the convenience of sending the individual to a colony. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) That was a function of extreme delicacy, great importance, and considerable danger, because the colonies might ask themselves, under such circumstances, what was the exact advantage of the connection which bound them to the Mother Country, as they might as well

THEMSELVES APPOINT THE GOVERNORS whose salaries they were compelled to pay. (Hear, hear.) None were in a better position than the working classes to appreciate the present inadequacy of the relationship between the colonies and the Mother Country. If we wished to retain our united empire, we should do more than appoint governors and veto bills passed by the Local Parliament, otherwise, how long would either party care to preserve so colorless and feeble a connection. (Hear, hear.) Whilst France and Germany and other nations were seeking to found colonial empires—were we, whose colonial empire formed their model and stimulated their ambition, to let that empire to drift away from us? This was not a question for mere doctrinaires and theorists, but should interest all thoughtful politicians, and especially the working classes, who mainly peopled our colonial possessions. There was nobody who had so much to gain as the working classes from a closer connection with the colonies, for

THE WORKING CLASSES IN CANADA and Australia had already got much more power and made much greater advance in many respects than the working classes of this country had yet been able to do. On the important question of emigration, much information of great mutual value might be exchanged by means of a closer connection between the Mother Country and the colonies, for they could thus learn where there was most room for emigration, and for what class of industrial emigration there was the most room. He thought there was too much emigration to the colonies carried on by Government without any real regard for the wants of the employers or the employed, or the interest of the emigrant. (Cheers.) They went out too often in order merely to swell the population and to increase the constituencies, and provide a proud boast for the Secretary for the Colonies, but in some cases they had come when they were not really required, and had been the cause of suffering both to themselves and others. (Cheers.) Well, now, what was this emigration? In the year 1884, up to this time 175,925 persons of British birth had left within the last eight months for other shores, of which 111,739 went to the United States—(hear, hear)—and 56,867 to Canada. What he had, therefore, to ask them was this—"Do you wish that these kinsfolk and friends of yours shall remain permanently associated with your fortunes and the fortunes of this country, or

SHALL THEY WANDER AWAY TO NATIONS, not under the dominion of the British Government?" (Applause.) If they went to India they were in Great Britain. If they went to Canada they were in Great Britain. If they went to Australia they were in Great Britain. If they went to the United States they went to institutions highly to be commended, in many respects far in advance of ours, to be associated with a people to whom we were akin and whom we loved, but who were not our people and who had not our institutions. (Applause.) What we wanted to know was this—"Will you be severed from these emigrants whom you send out, or detain them by a bond of nationality for all time to come?" This question was more important even than the franchise question which was now agitating the country. He would tell them why. Because the franchise could take care of itself, whereas the question of colonial federation was not so well able to do that. (Hear, hear.) What was to be feared was, that this question might be put off from time to time until all of a sudden it might loom up

before them, and then they might regret not having taken time by the forelock. When laxity of connection became a habit its tendency was to become looser and not tighter, until there ceased to be any connection at all. He knew that a great many working men, both here and in the colonies, took an even stronger view of that question than he had indicated. They hoped not so much for a bond of the British Empire as for

A LEAGUE OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE all over the world. (Applause.) He quite admitted the sublimity of the conception; but we were practical men. We had to deal with what was nearest at hand and likely to be achieved. He did not believe that the league of English-speaking people was likely to be realized in our time. But what he wanted to point out was, whether it came in our time or not, that he did not suppose Great Britain, when she entered that federation or league, would be less considered if she came as the head of a great empire, than if she came with only the two islands to which the Nihilising sect of politicians would wish to reduce us. (Hear, hear.) The bond which united the various component parts of this empire together must either become stronger or weaker, and could not continue to exist in its present somewhat indefinite position. It was most desirable that the bond should become stronger, and that the working classes, who mainly peopled our colonial empire, should place this important subject in their programme for

EARLY AND SERIOUS CONSIDERATION. By embracing this vast and elevating question they might prove themselves not only Britons, keenly watching and canvassing every question that arose in our own islands, not merely representatives discussing sectional subjects, but also proud participants in an empire which, either at home or in India or our own colonies, offered such a variety of opportunity to working men of all classes as could be offered in no other country in the world. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

CURRENT NOTES.

Another Irish informer says he concocted his evidence.

Four thousand five hundred French soldiers are sick at Tonquin.

Another Cuban filibustering expedition is being organized at Key West.

Queen's College and Kingston Women's Medical College open this week.

It is proposed in Toronto to flush the streets instead of watering them.

A London hotel bell boy has just committed suicide after his first over-indulgence in liquor.

Madagascar advises state that the French have occupied the Bay of Passandore and erected a fort.

And now a London newspaper correspondent has eloped with the wife of an English nobleman.

The falling off in Quebec's shipping trade this year is estimated at 100,000 tons in sailing vessels alone.

"Darling has your love grown cold?" "Not as cold as the beer is," was his unfeeling response.

Grip to Dufferin—Accept the congratulations of Canada, my lord, on your advancement—may you be as great a success in the East as you were in the West

It is reported that Sarah Scherer, daughter of Abraham Scherer, a New York millionaire, has eloped with, and married, Henry Friedman, a young stock broker.

"If you would be truly happy, my dear," said one young lady to another, "you will have neither eyes nor ears when your husband comes home late from the club."

"Yes, I know," answered the other, who abominates tobacco, wearily,— "But what am I to do with my nose?"

Austria has something novel, by calling together all those persons whose distinguishing feature is a nose superior to ordinary olfactory organs in size, form and color. Of the eighty competing noses, the prize was awarded to one belonging to a Viennese—a gigantic, violet-tinted trunk soft elephantine proportions, the pride of its possessor.

A fellow who has a mania for collecting literary curiosities in the shape of queer titles of books, found the following in the catalogue of a London publishing house. The first, somewhat appetizing, is, "How to Cook Onions in a Hundred Different Ways," and the second, rather demoralizing to prison systems, runs, "How to Get Out of Newgate, by One Who Has Done It and Can Do It Again!"

PRIME BUTTER—"I see you are shipping a good deal of prime butter to the city," said a gentleman to a farmer living in the vicinity of New York. "Yes," he replied. "I am doing very well this year."

"How do you you keep?" "Cows!" said the farmer; "I don't keep any cows."

"How do you make butter without cows?" was the astonished query. "I guess you don't know much about the dairy business," replied the farmer, somewhat amazed. "I am the proprietor of the bone-boiling establishment over there."

The Montreal harbor commissioners have leased 60,000 feet of land contiguous to the wharf opposite the Canadian Pacific depot, at the nominal rent of \$1 per annum for 99 years, for a site for two elevators that will hold 1,000,000 bushels of grain, and which will cost \$400,000 to erect, the foundation costing a fourth of that amount. All railways entering the port are to be allowed to store grain in it, as well as the Canadian Pacific. This enterprise, it is claimed, will make Montreal the supreme shipping port for the grain produced in the Northwest and West.