

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 21, 1884.

The Fisherman's Bounty.

In reply to the enquiries of those who are interested as to the cause of the long delay in paying the bounty on the catch of last year, we may say: It was found that some dishonest claims, supported by false affirmations, were paid in the previous year. This fact, and the statement of Dr. McIntyre in the House of Commons, threw so much suspicion upon the claims coming from the Island this year, that the Fisheries Department at Ottawa decided to refer them to the Inspector of Fisheries here for the purpose of having them investigated and obtaining his certificate. This is necessarily a work of considerable difficulty, and it takes time; and this is the reason why our fishermen have not been promptly paid. As usual, the innocent many have suffered on account of the guilty few, though all who are justly entitled to the bounty will, of course, be paid in the end.

It will be conceded, we think, by all honest men, that the Government ought not to be blamed for their action in this matter. It is their duty to protect the public interests, and to see that, if possible, public money shall not be paid for nothing. The delay is to be regretted; but the course taken by the Government is right and business-like.

We hope they will take such precautions this year, and in future, as will prevent the forwarding to Ottawa of any fraudulent claim; and so prevent, in future years, annoying delays in the payment of the bounty. It is too bad that a few scoundrels should, by their rascality, keep so many honest men out of their money for such a length of time.

A Mistaken Notion.

THE Patriot ascribes the temporary suspension of Messrs. William Parks & Son to the N. P., but does not try to prove the proposition.

The Patriot is evidently laboring under a mistaken notion. The N. P. has not circumscribed the market in Canada in which the firm operated; on the contrary, it widened their market, and gave them a greater advantage than they before possessed over competitors whose factories are in the United States and England. The N. P. did not subject the firm to the payment of heavier duties on their raw material, for under it raw cotton is on the free list. Indeed the Patriot cannot show that the N. P., in itself, injured Messrs. William Parks & Son in any way.

Granted that they were too sanguine, and invested so largely in new mills and new machinery that they found themselves now without sufficient available capital to carry on their work, that does not prove anything against the N. P., but simply that like many other good men they erred in judgment, and men will err in judgment no matter what fiscal policy may prevail.

After all, the trouble is but temporary in its character. The mills are re-established in St. John—the capital will be found to "run" them, and the people of this Province, and of all Canada, will continue to reap the advantage to be derived from having competitors with the manufacturers outside doing business in our own country.

The Boundary Question.

PREMIER MOWAT has had a fall. The Privy Council have decided, in accordance with the contention of Sir John Macdonald, that the award of the arbitrators in the Boundary Question was not binding. The Privy Council held that

"The duty of the arbitrators was to find the exact boundary referred to in the Confederation Act, and not to mark out a new boundary. The court insisted that the actual boundaries of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory must be ascertained in order that the true western boundary of Ontario may be marked out."

This decision is in exact accord with the opinion of Sir John A. Macdonald. The two following questions in the case have yet to be decided:—

"What, on the evidence, is the true boundary?"

"Whether—in case legislation is needed to make the decision in this case binding or effectual—acts passed by the Parliament of Canada and the provincial legislatures of Ontario and Manitoba, in connection with the Imperial Act 34 and 35 Vic., cap. 28, or otherwise, will be sufficient, or whether an Imperial Act for the purpose will be necessary."

Good Butter.

Mr. Robert Hall, an Ohio butter inspector, says that where butter is properly churned, both as to time and temperature, it becomes firm with very little working, and it is tenacious; but its most desirable state is waxy, when it is easily moulded into any shape, and may be drawn out a considerable length without breaking. It is then styled gilt-edge. It is only in this state that butter possesses that rich nutty taste and smell, and shows up a rich golden-yellow color which imparts so high a degree of pleasure in eating it, and which increases its value manifold. It is not always necessary, when it smells sweet, to taste butter in judging it. The smooth unctuous feel in rubbing a little between the finger and thumb expresses at once its rich quality; the nutty smell and rich aroma indicates a similar taste; and the bright, golden-glistening, cream-colored surface shows its height of cleanliness. It may be necessary at times to use a tryer, or use it until you become an expert in testing by taste, smell and rubbing.

The above is the best we have seen for

some time on "Good Butter," and we earnestly advise every farmer's wife to cut it out, commit to memory, and always aim at this standard of "Gilt-Edge Butter."

Editorial Notes.

—The Truro Sun says:—"Ever since Confederation the Grit press has been ceaselessly sowing the seeds of discontent. The Grit leaders have left no stone unturned, which if turned, would make the people unhappy and dissatisfied with their lot. They know that a people, no matter how happily situated, if discontented, will be miserable."

—The following from the New York Times—hitherto a strong Republican journal—shows how things are tending in the Presidential contest:

"The Times will heartily support Governor Cleveland. In opposing Mr. Blaine it finds itself already upon impregnable ground and in excellent company. It has closely watched the career of the candidate nominated at Chicago yesterday, and it has entire confidence in his probity, in his intelligence, and in his administrative ability. He ought to be the next President of the United States, and we believe he will be."

—The following from the Truro Sun may be applied to this Island, as well as to Nova Scotia:—

"Our great farming capabilities are just now being properly appreciated. Young men go abroad and wander over the fairest portions of the globe; but return to tell their kinsmen and countrymen that there is no spot so fair or so richly favoured for agricultural purposes as this beautiful Province. The Grits can still injure Nova Scotia, but their day for wide-spread evil is gone."

Stay on the Farm.

THE disposition of so many young men to leave the farm and come to the city is not creditable to their intelligence. Every city in the country is overcrowded with this class of helpless young men. They grow up on the farms with no idea of the trials and temptations that beset their class in the large cities. They think they can live in the cities without the toil and drudgery they say is a part of farm life. There are many ways of living in a city, but there is but one honorable way, and that is surrounded with as many hardships as earning one's living on the farm, and that is to earn it honestly. A young man without a trade will find he has to work harder to make both ends meet in the city than on a farm.

The young man who thinks the world owes him a living, and that the obligation will be cancelled in the cities, makes a mistake that is often learned too late. There is no more room for idlers in the city than on the farm. The criminal class receives some of its most vicious recruits from young men who thought they were too smart to be farmers, come to the city, found they had made a mistake, dropped into bad company, and will end their lives on the scaffold or in the penitentiary.

No, young man, you are not too smart for the farm. The smartest man that ever lived hadn't sense enough to reach perfection in farming. Be independent. While there is always something to do on a well-regulated farm, if you have a leisure moment, use it in study or selling the many kinds of goods you will find that are especially made for your benefit. You can always find something to do if you want to work. If you don't, we have no time to reason with you.

King's County Exhibition, 1884.

The general meeting of the Commissioners appointed to manage the Exhibition of Agriculture and Local Industry for King's County, for 1884, was held in the School Hall, Georgetown, on Monday, the 14th July, inst. The following Commissioners were present, viz:—

Hon. D. Gordon, Hon. Archd. J. Macdonald, Georgetown; Thomas Annear, Wm. A. Poole, Esq., Lower Montague; Ronald McCormack, Esq., Grand River; Robert Dewar, Esq., New Perth; John P. Sullivan, John Larkins, Esq., St. Peter's; John Hawkins, Esq., Murray Harbor; Samuel Johnston, Esq., Peter's Road, Lot 63; Fredk. G. Boyer, Esq., Georgetown Royalty; George F. Owen, Cardigan.

On motion, the Hon. D. Gordon was re-elected Chairman, and George F. Owen re-appointed Secretary.

After considerable discussion it was resolved that the Exhibition for 1884 should be held in Georgetown, on Wednesday, the 1st day of October, prox.

The Commissioners were unanimously of the opinion that it would tend greatly to the success of the Exhibition, if the Superintendent of the P. E. Island Railway would make arrangements by which exhibits from stations east of Mount Stewart could be forwarded to Georgetown and returned on the day the Exhibition is held, and not require exhibitors from Souris and St. Peter's to remain at Mount Stewart all night, both going to and returning from the Exhibition.

The Prize List was carefully revised, and some necessary amendments made to different sections of it, and it was ordered to be printed and distributed.

The Commissioners and Judges for the several departments were appointed, and care taken that every section of the county should be represented.

Hon. Archibald J. Macdonald, Wm. P. Lewis, Wm. A. Poole, Esquires, and the Secretary, were appointed an Executive Committee to make arrangements for holding the Exhibition, and for laying off the ground for the several departments.

Several changes were made in the general regulations which will be printed in the Prize List, and to which the attention of intending exhibitors are respectfully directed.

No further business offering, the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE F. OWEN, Secy's King's Co. Exhibition, Cardigan, P. E. I., July 15th, '84.

(Other papers please copy.)

A YOUNG man writes: "I have used Mack's Magnetic Medicine and am much pleased with the result." It has cured me after Doctors and other medicines had failed. Sold in Charlottetown at Apothecaries Hall. See advertisement in another column. [July 21 wky]

The Greeley Party.

A WOEFUL TALE OF HARDSHIP AND SUFFERING

St. JOHN, Nfld., July 18.—Sergeant Long, of the Greeley party, who was the first to respond to the steam whistle, states that he and Sergeant Brainard were the first to hear the sound and they mutually helped each other to crawl out of the tents. Long succeeded in

CLAMBERING UP TO THE ROCK

that gave the most extensive view in that neighborhood. Brainard went back to the tent but Long remained looking searchingly in every direction for some strange object. At last he saw an unwonted sight, a large, black object, about a mile distant, which at first looked like a rock but he knew there was no rock in that line. Suddenly the approaching steam launch altered her course, and Long recognized the approach of the rescuers. He came down from the rock and went toward the camp, raised the flag-pole and flag, which had been blown down in the gale, and held it for about two minutes, till his strength gave away, and it was blown down once more to the ground. He then, tottering, advanced in the direction of the little steamer and in a few minutes the warm hand of Capt. Ash had grasped his in welcome.

Maurice Connell, who is still excessively weak, stated in an interview that for some days after the rescue he had no memory of anything that transpired. When his comrades shook him up from his prostrate position in camp and told him of his prostrate position he wildly exclaimed

"FOR GOD'S SAKE LET ME DIE IN PEACE."

Connell could not have survived more than a few hours. He was by far the weakest of the survivors, and the strongest must have surrendered within 48 hours. The story told by Connell from previous memory of their starving experiences is simply heartrending; how they burnt hair off their sealskin boots and coats, cut them in strips, and boiled them into a stew, and ate voraciously of them till their stomachs rebelled and nausea and weakness ensued. In several cases nature gave no call for 12, 15 and even 18 days, and then bloody hemorrhage and consequent weakness ensued, prostrating the victims for several days. The difficulty of keeping heat in the body was very great. The rule of the camp was to permit no one to sleep longer than two hours.

Commander Schley has received instructions from the Secretary of the Navy to remain at St. John's until there are twelve iron caskets constructed to receive the bodies of the deceased explorers. The survivors are all doing well, but are still weak and suffering from nervous prostration.

LEUT. GREELY IMPROVED

From 120 pounds weight on 22nd June, to 169 pounds weight to-day; Sergt. Brainard and others are improving proportionately. The weather here is delightful. Great sympathy is evinced for the survivors and dead, and every token of respect and esteem is manifested toward them. Sergt. Julius R. Frederick relates.

THE MOURNFUL, TRAGIC STORY

of the sad death, on ice covered ground, of George Rice, artist of the expedition, on the 6th of April. Rice and Frederick volunteered to leave camp to proceed a distance of some twenty-five miles for some meat that was cached near Cape Isabella. They had a sled, rifle, hatchet and provisions for five days. They travelled three days, but failed to find the cache. On the way towards their camp Rice became weak and finally collapsed. He was attacked by bloody flux. That gradually wore him down. He succumbed and was interred in an ice grave by his companion. Frederick camped out that night under the fragment of a boat and next day revisited his companion to pay a last tribute to his remains. Frederick

RETAINED SUFFICIENT STRENGTH

to drag back the sled, hatchet, rifle and cooking utensils to camp, where he encountered more ice in the form of the death of Lieut. Lockwood and others of the party. The cached meat that Frederick and Rice were in search of was brought by them on April 6th from Cape Isabella, and abandoned next day in order to drag Elison, one of the party, who had been frozen, into camp. Rice was the life of the Greeley party, full of hope, buoyancy and energy; his death was a fatal blow to the party. He died in an honorable struggle to prolong their existence, and will have a tomb in memory of his countrymen.

The Lords and the Franchise Bill.

A New York Times cable despatch says: The central point of interest in British politics is no longer Egypt. What absorbed the public mind a week ago has become a matter of secondary importance to-day. That this is so—and it unquestionably is so—must be attributed to the great astuteness of Mr. Gladstone, an astuteness which was scarcely ever excelled in his best days. A week ago he and his Ministry were undoubtedly in a hole, and it was hard to see how they could safely get themselves out of it. Everybody save his nearest followers was predicting his early retirement from office, but he is now at the front again, and nothing is heard of his probable retirement. He has skillfully withdrawn the whole unhappy Egyptian muddle from a first position in British politics, and has forced into that place the burning question raised by the rejection by the House of Lords of the Franchise Bill. Nothing could have been more adroit and effective than his management of this devious scheme. Egypt is, in truth, again lost sight of, and while this hue and cry lasts the Mahdi may go to Cairo if he likes without arousing half the excitement that was aroused by the Sirkat episode. The Englishman has great interest in many foreign nations, but his first interest lies in his own island. A franchise bill in danger is of more consequence to him than any war in Egypt. The Radical papers are all busy as beavers arousing the people to demonstrations against the Tory Lords, and the public is likely to hear outside of Westminster in the course of the coming short parliamentary vacation a mass of British eloquence such as these times have seldom heard. The inciting newspapers are not alone the ultra-radical ones. Even the Pall Mall Gazette declares that "our immediate duty is to organize the intimidation of the House of Lords. That is the fact in all its naked brutality, and we hope it will be taken to heart by every Liberal in the three kingdoms."

The New York Sun's cable despatch of

same date says:—The Lords are scared. That is the meaning of all the passionate scenes in Parliament for the last few days. Opinion is divided as to whether a compromise may be effected immediately during the autumn session. The Conservative leaders are anxious for the compromise now, so as to immediately stop the agitation, and are studious in pointing out that the Lords have not finally rejected the bill even for the present session; that their vote of the other night merely postponed the reading of the measure for that particular night; that the measure, therefore, is not dead, but in a state of suspended animation; and that if Mr. Gladstone will even yet offer a fair compromise, the bill can be taken up and disposed of. An incident in the Franchise debate in the Lords, commented upon by everybody as showing a remarkable change in the spirit of the times, is the support of the bill by 12 out of 13 bishops, and the strongly democratic flavor of the speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1831 the R-form Bill was opposed by 21 bishops.

The last attempt, as ordered to a London despatch of Monday, to arrange a compromise on the franchise question has failed. The Marquis of Salisbury maintaining that there should be no franchise bill without a redistribution measure accompanying it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Fisheries Bounty.

SIR,—It is a great grievance among the fishermen in this vicinity that the "Bounty" has not yet been paid them, and they are anxious to find out when it is to be paid. Therefore I, as one of the fishermen, and a friend of the Government, do ask you to explain through the columns of the EXAMINER when said "Bounty" will be paid. You must undoubtedly know all about it, and you will confer a favor upon your friends in this part of the county by referring to the matter in your paper.

In conclusion I may state that you will much oblige your humble servant and a subscriber by answering my request.

ALLAN McDONALD.

Fairfield, July 14, 1884.

"Music Hath Charms."

SIR,—This is the title of a contribution to THE EXAMINER of the 19th inst.—the miserable result of ten days work—in answer to "Visitor" of the 9th.

Why they should be so much vindictiveness shown because Mr. Earle gave an organ recital in St. Paul's, is by some easily understood. Perhaps explanations may follow shortly. Organ recitals are constantly being given in most of civilized towns, without bigots and ignoranuses finding fault with them.

"Fair play to all," says that Visitor may have heard what he calls good music in London and Paris. How we ought to admire his supreme pity for the musical status of these cities in comparison with our town, where the "singers of this piece are being educated to a better understanding how music should be rendered." Let the writer tell us—who is the educator?

He does not class Mozart, Spohr, Handel, Schubert, etc., as being worthy of recognition, probably more admiring the mediocre perfection in vocal and instrumental music lately inaugurated here.

Most of the visitors present have had the "large privilege" of residing where classical music is being constantly rendered by some of the best artists, and all agree that Mr. Earle's impromptu programme was faithful and brilliantly carried out.

VISITOR.

July 21, 1884.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

IN NIGHT SWEATS AND PROSTRATION. Dr. R. Studhalter, St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used it in dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and in night sweats, with very good results."

MONTREAL

—TO—

Charlottetown, Summerside and Georgetown.

THE steamer Summerside will leave Montreal on or about 30th July, carrying goods to above named places at low rates.

Apply to MESSRS. J. & R. McLEA, Montreal; or to F. W. HALES, Charlottetown.

July 19—3i

STEAM BOILERS

FOR SALE. (SECOND-HAND.)

ONE Horizontal 45-horse power, with 54 3-inch tubes, and in every respect a first-class boiler.

One Upright Tubular, 10-horse power, with fire box attached, suitable for a lobster factory.

Both these boilers are ready for steaming, and will be sold at a bargain.

Apply to CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLLEN CO.

July 19—1m wky 1m

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS will be received, addressed to F. H. Ennis, Secretary of Public Works Department, Ottawa, until Monday, the 28th July, 1884, for taking down the Brick and Stone Walls of the old Post Office Building, Charlottetown, including all iron piping, and removing all materials and clearing away all the rubbish from the site.

For further particulars apply to DAVID STIRLING, Architect.

The Esplanade, Ch'town, July 17, 1884.

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BLACKSMITH'S COAL.

ALBION MINES SLACK COAL can be supplied freely, and with despatch, for about one month. Orders given by G. W. DeBLOIS, Agent 35 Water Street.

July 19—1f

HOUSE and LAND BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Auction, On Thursday, the 24th July, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

the premises on Sydney Street owned by the late Joseph Weeks, consisting of a

Two-Story Dwelling House, Land, Stables, etc.

A good title and immediate possession will be given.

Terms easy and made known at sale.

B. WILSON HIGGS, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, July 18—eod tl sale

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THAT Double-Tenement House on Pownall Street, three stories high, well fitted, furnished, etc. One tenement contains six rooms and kitchen. It has a large yard, out-buildings, etc. Apply to

MICHAEL TRAINOR.

Ch'town, July 18—eod tl sale

GRAND TEA PARTY

—AT—

SOURIS,

—ON—

Wednesday, the 30th July,

In aid of the Catholic Convent at that place.

ARRANGEMENTS will be made with the railroad for special trains, at very low rates, of which due notice will be given.

The Committee are confident of making this the Tea of the season; all they want is the usual patronage, and they will guarantee a good day's enjoyment.

The usual amusements will be provided.

STEPHEN R. McLEAN, Secretary.

Souris, July 12—2aw wy tl 30

LIVERY STABLES

Good, Reliable & Comfortable Teams,

GRAFTON STREET.

JOHN F. POWERS, Proprietor.

Ch'town, July 11, '84.

DIRECT FOR LONDON.

The New Brigantine Ariadne,

P. Trainer, master, 350 tons, classed 9 years at Lloyds, will sail from Tignish about 15th July; Campbellton, West Point, Summerside, about 20th July; and from Charlottetown about 25th July, direct for London, carrying Lobsters from above ports at lowest rates, and saving expense and damage of transhipping at Charlottetown.

Free storage in Charlottetown, and warehouse receipts granted when required. Also bills of lading given as soon as goods are on board at any of above ports.

Goods will be received at West Point, from New Brunswick, up to 18th July, and at Summerside, up to 20th July.

For further particulars apply to

CAPT. TRAINOR, On board; JOHN A. MATHESON, Campbellton; LONGWORTH & CO., Charlottetown.

July 7—2w 2aw

TO LOBSTER PACKERS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE CLIPPER BARKENTINE

"EREMA,"

300 tons Register, Classed A 1,

R. Rendle, Master, WILL SAIL

From Charlottetown for London about the 5th August next,

AND WILL CARRY

Lobsters and other Canned Goods

at a low rate of freight.

We will give free storage on all shipments by this vessel, and Warehouse Receipts if required.

For freight and particulars apply to the owners.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Ch'town, June 30, 1884.—3in a wk

The Sparkham Fire-Proof ROOFING CEMENT COY., MONTREAL.

\$60,000 Capital Paid Up.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

Estimates furnished and contracts taken for the best and cheapest Roof in the world. Roofs laid by our agents guaranteed for ten years.

GEO. T. MILLER,

General Agent for Maritime Provinces, Moncton, N. B.

P. S.—Reliable man wanted, as agent and to lay roofs for P. E. Island. Some little capital required. Address as above.

July 15—1m

HOUSE TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers to let a most desirable two-story House, on Fitzoy Street nearly opposite the residence of William Brown, Esq. It contains twelve rooms, a sides kitchen, and has been papered and painted inside and outside this summer. There is also a Stable, Coach-house and Garden attached.

DONALD FERGUSON

July 7, 1884.

McMILLAN'S DEPOT

IS NOW BEING SUPPLIED WITH

COAL,

In all the leading varieties, including

ACADIA, Nut and Round,

INT'COLONIAL, do do

VALE, do do

SYDNEY, (old mine) do Round,

SYDNEY, (reserve) do do

CHIMNEY CORNER.

ALBION & RESERVE SLACK,

All of which will be sold on most reasonable terms.

ALSO TO ARRIVE:

A cargo of (Red Ash) Anthracite Coal from Wales, due here 1st October, and same quality as gave such good satisfaction three years ago. Will be sold low from ship.

R. McMILLAN.

Ch'town, July 3, '84—3m

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the best premises known as "83" QUEEN STREET. The building is large and commodious, running back from Queen Street eighty-three feet; and the stand is unoccupied. Terms easy.

JAS. DESBRISAY.

Ch'town, March 8, eod tl

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED—Two men wanted—a Fireman and Rotary Saw Man—to work in Steam Mill. Constant work. Good wage—Blair Weighy & Co. [July 17 3i wy