

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1884.

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ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Ful Moon, 4th day, 5h. 47.5m., p. m.
Last Quarter 11th day, 10h. 16.7m., a. m.
New Moon 18th day, 5h. 18.9m., p. m.
First Quarter, 27th day, 0h. 41.9m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1 Wednesday	6	3	5	3	5	7	5
2 Thursday	5	3	4	2	6	8	4
3 Friday	6	3	2	4	5	9	2
4 Saturday	7	2	9	5	2	10	6
5 Sunday	9	2	6	3	10	4	6
6 Monday	10	1	6	4	11	2	7
7 Tuesday	12	2	4	7	2	4	8
8 Wednesday	13	2	2	8	14	0	5
9 Thursday	14	2	0	9	10	1	3
10 Friday	16	1	10	11	2	3	2
11 Saturday	17	1	10	11	3	3	10
12 Sunday	18	1	4	11	4	3	5
13 Monday	19	1	2	0	2	3	6
14 Tuesday	21	1	1	1	2	7	3
15 Wednesday	23	9	2	3	6	8	2
16 Thursday	24	7	3	4	0	9	4
17 Friday	25	5	4	4	5	9	4
18 Saturday	27	4	5	4	7	10	2
19 Sunday	28	2	6	4	9	10	5
20 Monday	29	0	7	5	10	11	3
21 Tuesday	31	4	5	8	4	8	2
22 Wednesday	32	5	6	9	4	4	6
23 Thursday	33	5	4	10	3	5	0
24 Friday	35	5	3	11	2	1	16
25 Saturday	36	5	1	12	1	1	15
26 Sunday	38	4	8	0	4	0	1
27 Monday	41	4	7	1	2	0	3
28 Tuesday	42	5	6	1	5	2	4
29 Wednesday	43	4	5	2	2	5	8
30 Thursday	44	4	4	2	5	8	9
31 Friday	45	4	4	2	3	8	9

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
E. M.			
Kensington	8 42	12 22	7 05
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 37
Port Hill	10 30	4 15	
Alberton	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
Charlottetown	6 07	2 09	7 30
Hunter River	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	
Georgetown	6 29	10 22	
Georgetown	6 47	10 47	
FROM EAST.			
Georgetown	6 47	2 17	
Mount Stewart	7 52	4 00	
Charlottetown	8 42	5 17	
Charlottetown	8 47	5 47	
Georgetown	9 52	7 32	
Georgetown	7 27	3 32	
Charlottetown	7 45	3 57	
Mount Stewart	8 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 consi-
gnments, 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 reli-
able in Newfoundland. Returns guaranteed
to be prompt and satisfactory. Parties wish-
ing 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,
(BOSS MARKET)
BOSTON, MASS.
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
May 15, 1884.—wkly tf

McLeod, Moron & 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.
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.

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.
CHARLES DONALD & CO.,
79 Queen St., London, E. C.
LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
LADIES DRESS MATERIAL in all the newest fabrics,
VELVETEENS & SILK VELVETS,
CASHMERE & FRENCH MERINOES,
LADIES MANTLES & SHAWLS,
FRINGES, GIMPS & MANTLE ORNAMENTS.
They will also give the usual facilities to
customers requiring advances. ang1

CAIRNS' MARBLE WORKS.

MR. 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 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 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.—pre n e pat s j w p

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 26, 1884.

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. B. MACLENNAN,
Secretary of Trustees.
April 24.—wkly
NEW SEASIDES,
—AT—
BRENNER BROS.
July 28, 1884.

NOTICE.
—O—
MORE ROOM. MORE GOODS.
—O—
LOWER PRICES!
—O—

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.—wkly

NEW FALL GOODS.
—O—
100 Cases and Bales now open and more to follow.
—O—
**J. B. Macdonald has Opened a Great
Portion of his Fall & Winter Stock.**
—O—
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF CLOTHS IN

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
LADIES DRESS MATERIAL in all the newest fabrics,
VELVETEENS & SILK VELVETS,
CASHMERE & FRENCH MERINOES,
LADIES MANTLES & SHAWLS,
FRINGES, GIMPS & MANTLE ORNAMENTS.
They will also give the usual facilities to
customers requiring advances. ang1

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
—O—
500 OVERCOATS, 200 REEFING JACKETS,
200 MEN'S SUITS in Worsted and Tweed,
200 doz. SUITS MEN'S UNDER CLOTHING, from 75 cents a suit upwards.

HATS & CAPS IN GREAT VARIETY AT LOW PRICES.
—O—
20 bales of COTTON WARP,
150 chests FINE CONGOU TEA.

Inspection Solicited, and the Lowest Possible Prices for Goods at
J. B. MACDONALD'S.
Ch'town, Sept. 18, 1884.—2aw wkly.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO'S.
—O—
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.—wkly

TEA. TEA.

Extra, Prime, Cheap, Strong, Nice, A1, 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 A1 TEA
HALF-CHESTS.

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

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Ch'town, July 9, 1884.—2aw

Our Destructive Insects.

BY F. BAIN.

Of all the enemies with which the
farmer has to contend, none is more
insidious or more difficult to combat than
the insect pests which yearly, to a
greater or less extent, rob him of the
fruit of his toil. In the golden harvest
field, in the green luxuriant root crops, in
the laden orchard boughs, or in the richly
cultivated and much prized plot which he
has enclosed as a garden, the winged foe
little understood in his nature, and un-
observed, only in the ravages which he has
committed, frequently sweeps off the pro-
duct of the farmer's labor, and leaves him
nothing but a wreck for his toil.

In the various States of the Union large
sums are expended by government in study-
ing the mode of operation of destructive
insects, and in instructing farmers how to
combat them. To a small extent this is
also being done by the Canadian Govern-
ment. But for the most part our own
farmers are left to find out for themselves
their enemies in this line, and the most
efficient means of contending with them.

The wheat fly, or midge, is the most
destructive of our insect pests. We may
say that the importation of 40,000 barrels
of flour annually to our Island is neces-
sitated by the destroyer, for without it we
could grow our own bread.

The wheat fly, *cecidomya tritici*, appears
the third and fourth weeks in July,
varying in its time with the season. It
lays its eggs in the blossom of the plant,
and the maggot, or "weevil," grows with
the development of the grain, which it
completely destroys.

Experience has shown that the ravages
of the weevil can be avoided by sowing on
good, dry land, on the first of May or
earlier. The grain then passes the blossom
before the midge appears. If it cannot be
sown at this time, it is necessary to leave it
a month later, so that it will not bloom till
the time of the fly is past.

The wheat fly is an exceedingly delicate
little insect, with a tiny, soft, orange-
colored body, and gauzy bluish wings, and
cannot withstand even a slight breath of
wind, so that wheat sown in an exposed
situation has a great advantage over that in
a sheltered position. The sea air seems
particularly distasteful to it, and wheat
fields near the shore will often escape,
while those farther inland are destroyed.

After the wheat fly, the most annoying
predator is the turnip fly. This is a
minute black beetle, with very stout hind
legs, which enable it to hop like a flea. Its
scientific name is *haltica striolata*. It
attacks the tender plants as soon as they
are above the ground, and destroys them
by eating the seed leaves. The best remedy
is thick seeding and the use of rich manure,
which will push on the plants rapidly.

We observed the first insects this year on
July 1st, but we dare say that in favorable
situations it appeared earlier.

After turnip and cabbage plants have
grown to a good size, and are thinned or
set out, they are frequently destroyed by
the cut worms, which work in the darkness
of night, like a pestilence. These are dark
green, hairless, greasy-looking caterpillars,
an inch or more in length. We find them
in the soil, early in May, ready for work,
and another brood is out in July.

These destructive caterpillars are pro-
duced by the brown moths which we find
hiding in the cracks and chinks about out-
buildings. They have filiform antennae,
and, when at rest, cover the hind
wings with the fore ones. They
belong to the genus *Agrotis*. Wherever
found lurking in their shady retreats these
dusky prowlers should be immediately de-
stroyed, for they breed sorrow to the farmer.

If our succulent-leaved plant of cabbage
or cauliflower, or turnip has safely passed
the stage when it may be injured by either
of these destroyers, it is still by no means
safe from its insect foes. How often on a
bright July morning have we watched the
gay Pontia butterfly sporting its white wings
over the beds of cabbage and fields of tur-
nips. Anon, it lights on the silky leaves of
freshest green, and holds its bright aloft
aloft, like banners in the sunshine. You
fancy it only rests momentarily that it may
resume with fresh pleasure its graceful areal
evolutions. But alas! in that short con-
tact it sows the seeds for a brood of vipers
that will destroy every shred of greenness
on that fair plant.

We are loth to tell it, but many other
of the beautiful butterflies that sport their
gemmed wings on our summer fields are sad
enemies of the cultivators of the soil. The
Antiope butterfly, whose brown and yellow
edged wings first float their fairy beauty in
the sunny glades of spring, is sometimes the
cause of devastating the entire foliage of
our noble shade willow trees. The cater-
pillars of *Cynthia cardui* one of our most
common butterflies habitually feed on
thistles. For this we would not quarrel
with them if they did not sometimes leave
the thistles and prey on better plants.

The caterpillars of that golden beauty of
June's sunny fields, *Papilio Turnus*,
feed on the leaves of apple and cherry
trees.

Indeed, the insect hosts seem to consider
a well established orchard their rightful
prey. The Scale lice fasten on the limbs of
apple trees, a permanent establish-
ment, and in June send out their hosts
of young to suck the plant's life
blood through the tender bark. Then come
the Aphides and settle their pregnant hosts
on the half-developed leaves, completely
arresting their growth. When the leaves
have attained their growth, then marches
on a species of tent caterpillar, *Climacampa
sylvatica*, and in a solid black mass of crawl-
ing marauder, sweeps the entire foliage
from the fated limbs which they assail.

In dealing with these, the farmer should
scrape and wash his trees for scale lice
before the leaves are out, and crush every
encampment of the others at their first
appearance.

But let him not think his work is then
done. In the latter part of July the fall

web-worm comes. This is at first a small,
flesh-colored, hairy caterpillar, swarming in
great numbers under a common web. They
then eat only the tender parts of the leaves,
leaving a dead network of veins. In Sep-
tember, when full grown, they disperse
abroad, and then they devour the entire
structure of the leaves which they frequent.
This species breeds everywhere on the
forest trees, though it has a decided prefer-
ence for the tender foliage of the orchard.
It is easily recognized by the web, and the
dead leaves which so soon accompany it.
At its first appearance stamp it out. Seize
the young Hercules in its cradle.

The Codling Moth lays its egg in the
young fruit of the apple tree. As the grub
grows, it cuts its way into the apple, includ-
ing premature decay, and thus destroying
much valuable produce. The mature insect
is a small brown moth. As it is nocturnal
in its habits, it is rarely seen. All fallen
apples should be immediately gathered and
fed, or other means taken to destroy the
worms.

But to notice one half of the destructive
insects which prey on our vegetation,
which is impossible. We will only refer to
one other. June bugs are large brown
beetles, which often fill the air of a quiet,
warm, June evening, with the droning hum
of their flight. Next morning, we will
find the satiny leaves of the lindens, and
the quivering foliage of the poplars, and
the tender young corks of the orchard
trees all drilled and torn by the jaws of
these nightly wanderers. Their larvae are
those white, fat grubs, an inch or more
in length, with six legs, near their brown
heads, which we find buried in rich soils.
They remain in the soil four years, and do
much damage by devouring the roots of
plants. Grubs are very fond of them, and
when John struts over the fresh-plowed
field in his black coat, with an important
caw-caw, you may tell what he is after.

Late fall plowing may destroy a good
many, and the firm tread of a sharp-eyed
plowman may materially aid in lessening
their numbers.

Formidable as the perfect beetles appear,
the tiny-beaked swallows make them their
prey, and the fleet winged night-hawks,
which are reputed to be in pursuit of
mosquitoes, find in their stout fellows a
much more substantial meal.

What valuable allies our fair songsters
of the groves are to the farmer in his war-
fare with insect foes! At this time of the
year the robins are gathered in great flocks
of a hundred or more, and wander about
from place to place, always choosing for
their forage ground a bare pasture,
swarmed with worms and grubs, which
they destroy by the million. The quiet
hermit-thrush, and the gold-crowned
thrush, live almost entirely on ground
beetles, and the fair plumed warblers,
whose sweet, clear voices gladden the
short-lived beauty of our summer bowers,
sweep by the myriad the blasting Paraly-
dies and Cankers from the forest cloke.

Out of the Fight.
The St. John Sun says:—The result of
the victory gained by the friends of the
Canada Temperance Act in Halton county
is beginning to be apparent upon a scale
even larger than anticipated. Not only
has it put renewed hope and confidence
into the promoters of the act in the thirty
or more counties that are to vote upon it
in Ontario this fall, but it has had the
effect of correspondingly depressing the
opponents of the act. Most significant of
all is the announcement that the Brewers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants' Protective
Association has decided to abandon the
struggle and leave the tavern keepers in
each county to fight it out for themselves.
This association was formed with a great
flourish of trumpets, \$50,000 was sub-
scribed, and its object was to fight the act
the province through. It fought and was
sadly defeated in Halton, and the defeat
seems to have entirely discomfited the asso-
ciation. The temperance people are jubilant,
and now claim that they will sweep the
county. It cannot be denied that in
Ontario they have good prospects of doing
this.

The Trade of Tonquin.
The French colonial under-secretary re-
cently issued a report on the trade of Ton-
quin, from which it appears that the total
value of the merchandise annually imported
to that disputed region amounts to 512,000
taels, while the exports reach the figure of
629,000 taels. In French money a tael is
7 francs 43 centimes. The chief imports
are cottons of English manufacture (1,700,-
000 francs) and articles from China, which
is the source of about two-thirds of the
whole. The imports of Chinese medicines
amount to 306,000 francs, and of tobacco,
tea and silks from China, to 355,000, 194,-
000 and 30,000 francs, respectively. The
report also deals with the question of
colonization and gives information
intending emigrants to Tonquin. A free
passage (except 80 francs for board) is
given to any one that chooses to accept it.
Only skilled tradesmen, however, are re-
commended to avail themselves of this
generous offer. The government is about
to take steps to encourage native manufac-
tures.

The Princess and the School Girl.
The Empress of Austria was walking
incognita from Lechl, when she met two
little girls returning from school. After
some conversation and the distribution of
some candy, she bade them good night.
"Good-night, Mme. l'Imperatrice," replied
the eldest child. "What, you know me!
Why didn't you say so before?" asked the
Empress. "Because, madame," was the
reply, "I have been taught that in this
world one should never know too much."
It is reported that the sovereign lady was
so impressed by the answer that the clever
school-girl will have reason to remember
the interview.