

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1884.

VOL. 15.—NO. 67.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

is issued every evening, by
The Examiner Publishing Co.

From their office, corner of Water and
Great George Streets, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months, \$2 50
Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50

Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.					
Full Moon, 6th day, 6h. 54.2m., p. m.					
Last Quarter 13th day, 10h. 55.6m., p. m.					
New Moon 20th day, 5h. 41.6m., p. m.					
First Quarter, 28th day, 11h. 29.4m., a. m.					
DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days len'h.
1 Friday	4 47	7 25	3 18	6 3	14 38
2 Saturday	4 48	7 23	4 9	7 12	35
3 Sunday	4 49	7 22	4 57	8 9	33
4 Monday	5 1	7 21	5 40	8 56	30
5 Tuesday	5 2	7 20	6 19	9 38	27
6 Wednesday	5 3	7 19	6 54	10 17	24
7 Thursday	5 4	7 18	7 27	10 53	22
8 Friday	5 6	7 17	7 59	11 28	19
9 Saturday	5 7	7 16	8 28	12 5	17
10 Sunday	5 8	7 15	8 57	12 40	14
11 Monday	5 9	7 14	9 29	1 29	11
12 Tuesday	5 10	7 13	10 4	2 3	9
13 Wednesday	5 11	7 12	10 43	2 55	6
14 Thursday	5 12	7 11	11 39	4 5	3
15 Friday	5 13	7 10	12 30	5 32	0
16 Saturday	5 14	7 9	1 21	7 13	57
17 Sunday	5 15	7 8	2 1	8 13	54
18 Monday	5 16	7 7	2 59	9 7	51
19 Tuesday	5 17	7 6	3 36	9 54	48
20 Wednesday	5 18	7 5	4 15	10 35	45
21 Thursday	5 19	7 4	4 45	11 12	42
22 Friday	5 20	7 3	5 11	11 44	39
23 Saturday	5 21	7 2	5 32	12 11	36
24 Sunday	5 22	7 1	5 48	12 22	33
25 Monday	5 23	7 0	6 0	12 30	30
26 Tuesday	5 24	6 59	6 14	1 34	27
27 Wednesday	5 25	6 58	6 24	2 14	24
28 Thursday	5 26	6 57	6 30	3 0	21
29 Friday	5 27	6 56	6 33	4 0	18
30 Saturday	5 28	6 55	6 34	5 10	15
31 Sunday	5 29	6 54	6 34	6 25	12

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, arrive	9 07	12 57	7 37
Port Hill, 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	
Alberton	2 40	7 57	
Port Hill	4 15	10 25	
Summerside, arrive	5 17	12 07	
Summerside, depart	5 42	1 22	6 57
Kensington	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, arrive	5 22	8 37	
St. Peter's, depart	5 27	9 02	
St. Peter's	6 17	10 02	
P. M.			
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	
Mount Stewart, depart	8 47	5 42	
Charlottetown	9 52	7 27	
Georgetown	10 27	3 32	
Cardigan	11 45	5 57	
Mount Stewart	12 42	5 12	

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—t1 aug 31 pd

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.

WEST & RENDELL,
Commission Merchants,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Consignments solicited. Liberal advances
made.
July 25, 1884.



LIVERY STABLES

Good, Reliable & Comfortable
Teams,

GRAFTON STREET.
JOHN F. POWERS,
Proprietor.

Ch'town, July 11, '84.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL

Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
(ROSS, MARKET)

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
May 15, 1884 - wkly

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,
BARRISTERS

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.

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—pres n e p at s j w p

Prince Edward Island Hospital.

MEDICAL BOARD:
Dr. Hobbkirk, 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—god wky

AUGUST!

L. E. PROWSE

IS SELLING THE FOLLOWING LINES OF

GOODS, VERY CHEAP:

Table Linen, Towelling,
Towels, Sheetings,
Grey and White Cottons,
Tickings, Dress Goods,
Black Cashmeres,
Hats, Readymade Clothing,
Teas, etc.

All those who want the best value for their money should call.

L. E. PROWSE,
Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Aug 6, 1884.—god wky

TEA. TEA.

Extra, Prime, Cheap, Strong, Nice, Al, 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 AL TEA,
HALF-CHESTS.

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

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Ch'town, July 9, 1884—2aw

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT

THE SEASIDE HOTEL,

Rustico Beach, P. E. I.

This well-known WATERING PLACE will open for the
season on July 1st.

The Proprietors will spare no pains to make this the most
desirable summer resort in the Provinces. The House is too
well known to need any commendation.

TERMS—\$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; \$10.50 per week; \$8.50
per week for months.

Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday evening, calling for
guests; returning every Thursday and Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a. m., Charlot-
tewtown time.

Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6 a. m., 8 25 a. m., and 3 40 p. m.
" " Hunter River for Charlottetown 8 a. m., 2 38 p. m., and 6 15 p. m.
" " Hunter River for Summerside 7 a. m., 10 08 a. m., and 5 p. m.
" " Summerside for Hunter River 6 10 a. m., 12 35 p. m., and 4 55 p. m.

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, which is 47 minutes and 20 seconds
shorter than Charlottetown time.

Mr. Bagnall will meet Trains from all points at Hunter River, to convey passengers
to Seaside.

Ch'town, June 18, 1884.—2m

Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The cheapest and best place to buy is at

DORSEY, GOFF & CO'S

Ch'town, June 21, 1884.—god wky

The Cow, Her Care and Manage- ment, and her Products.

A PAPER READ BY THE REV. A. C. MACDONALD
BEFORE THE DAIRY CONVENTION, HELD AT
CHARLOTTETOWN, JULY 30, 1884.

I think it will scarcely be questioned that
the position I occupy to-day in addressing
this Convention, is a legitimate one, and
one in which I may be of some service in
promoting the Dairy interests of my native
Province. And the matter being so inti-
mately bound up with that of Agriculture
generally, I feel that any influence I possess
should be directed towards its further
development. I might refer, but it is un-
necessary, to the example set me in this
respect, by Canon Bagot of the Irish
Church, some years ago, whose system of a
perambulating Dairy revolutionised the
Dairy interests in that country, the benefi-
cial effects of which are felt to the pre-
sent day.

Moreover, I cannot reconcile my own
views with those generally entertained, I
am sorry to say, not only by persons not
directly engaged in the noble profession of
Agriculture, but also among those who are
so engaged, that it is undignified, if not
degrading. Those who are capable of
wielding any influence upon public opinion
should endeavour to eradicate such false
notions, as concrete nonsense, with all the
energy that can be enlisted in that direc-
tion. I am free to avow my conviction,
that it is no matter what legitimate occupa-
tion is followed in life, having for its aim
the welfare and prosperity of Society, such
conduct and such efforts, however humble
and common place they may seem, are ven-
erable and ennobling. No man, therefore,
who has arrived at true greatness, but has
felt in some degree that his life belongs to
his race, and that what God has given him,
He has given for mankind. Especially is
this true with reference to husbandry. This
was the calling first in Paradise, and
subsequently in paradise lost, with the curse
added of thorns and thistles, but yet glow-
ing with the promise of remedial agency,
that the Creator stamped with his approbation.

An honest farmer or artisan, is in his
work, and in some respects is even more de-
serving of respect, inasmuch as he is a pro-
ducer of the necessities, not to say luxuries
of life, than the physician, the lawyer, and
the clergyman. Only a pernicious habit
and pride can separate the man from his
vocation. Each has, it has been well said,
a bundle of wants that must be satisfied by
his own labour or by the bounty of others.
And what is still more to the point, each
may be the foot-ball of fortune, and pass
through all the declensions of adversity.
Amid all the vicissitudes, however, the
brave winner who receives it directly from
the soil, supplies his own and the wants of
others independently of any aid save that
bestowed by the Giver of all blessings.

We are, we have been, and will continue to
be public benefactors, whenever and where-
ever we bring men to realize how distress is
to be averted and how much comfort and
happiness is to be enjoyed through those
who stick to the plough, and who feed the
flocks.

Gentlemen, we are face to face with the
solution of a problem the influence or
perhaps the existence of which, did not
require attention from our forefathers. Our
virgin soils are being rapidly exhausted,
because of our system of tillage, and
especially of the preponderance of growth
of cereals, the elements which are used as
plant-food not being replaced by artificial
or other manures. To restore this loss to
the soil, or to go into bankruptcy, is for
some of us, the question of the hour. I am
convinced that the important matter of
dairying lies at the root of improved and
systematic Agriculture, which invests the
question under consideration, with momen-
tous significance.

We ought, then, to draw attention to the
training required in the profession of high
class dairying, which we believe is calcu-
lated to act and react beneficially upon our
system, or rather want of system, in tillage.
It is the plain duty of parents to train their
boys in this science, and that it is a science
is, at length, pretty generally acknowl-
edged. In the keen competition of the
present day, where dynamite, dime novels
and oleomargarine are playing such con-
spicuous parts, we require an increased
moral purity, a higher regard for the
sacredness of human life, and a solid com-
bination against the adulteration of food.
The literary professions require special
training, and how is it that we fail to re-
cognize the same necessity in the
profession of agriculture? Take the
average trained man which is the
exception in this country, and he will
be found to have enough and to
keep himself and family in comfort. His
lot, indeed, is a happy one compared with
the untrained man. It is time, I empha-
tically affirm, for parents to understand
that the youth who is not being drilled for
a definite career is treading the road lead-
ing to misfortune. There are, of course,
extremes to be avoided; the one illustrated
by the common practice of the old world,
where the professional man devotes the
best seven or eight years of his manhood to
the acquisition of a special calling in the
drudgery of the sanctum or the office, and
who scarcely knows, when set free, that a
spade is a spade, etc. On the other hand,
we find the still more pernicious practice of
America, where a man must be a jack of
all trades and, as might be expected,
master of none. In our age and country,
we ought to be able to adopt the happy
means in which one's training may be
such to enable its possessor to bring the
whole nature into proper accord with his
surroundings and environments; where the
agency employed is a combination of intel-
lectual and moral force. We should, in
fact, be prepared to learn the conditions
upon which success in life depends and
loyally accept these conditions. I con-
clude, therefore, that although we may not
find professional men laying aside the
scalpel, blackstone, or surplice and stole to
lend a hand in driving the mowing machine

or directing the operations of the cheese
press, we ought, I think, to find them as-
sisting in the promotion of pastoral pur-
suits.

But, gentlemen, I cannot elaborate this
subject at greater length at present, I
must turn your attention to my main
subject.

THE COW.

There is a charm to my mind in the
whole matter of stock breeding, and espe-
cially so if we have fine animals to start
with. The study of how to improve the
good points of a cow and make them more
prominent, has afforded pleasure and profit
to some of the best men; as the genera-
tions have passed. What has made, at
this day, the Durham stock to be
such unrivalled beef producers, and placed
the Jersey in the fore-front of excel-
lence as a butter cow, and the Ayrshire
with a developed capacity for a milk flow
wholly her own. The answer is not far to
seek. It has been continuous, persistent
attention in the development of those
characteristics for which the breeds named
are so remarkable, from age to age. I
would remind you, therefore, that we are
much indebted to Englishmen, Jerseymen,
and Scotsmen, for providing to our hand,
the several breeds for accomplishing these
desirable purposes. In them we possess, in
the language of Tyndale, all the potencies
and potentialities of a cow approaching per-
fection, for producing beef, butter and milk.

What is required in breeding is that we
have a clear and distinct idea of the object
in view. And if we have not that idea, we,
in a great measure, miss the end towards
which all our skill must be directed. The
rearing of good animals for dairying is one
that requires a most thorough understand-
ing of the task, and is, therefore, one of the
most important departments of agriculture.
But, although requiring skill and needing
perseverance, it is attainable. It is ad-
mitted, both in Europe and America, that,
at present, only every third cow is a
profitable dairy one. Now, it must be re-
membered that one cow takes up as much
room, and requires the same attention
and feed as another. There is a
very great difference, however, between two
cows in the milk yield. The excess of
quantity and quality of the milk yield in
the superior cow over the inferior consti-
tutes the difference of profit and loss. It
is clearly, of the utmost consequence to
keep the best cow. An extra quart of milk
over the average twice daily, is six hun-
dred in ten months, and every good cow
can keep up this flow for such a period,
or she is better in the hands of a butcher.
But 600 quarts of milk is worth about \$25,
which multiplied by eight seasons, not a
long life for a cow coming in at two and a
half years old, places a sum of from \$175
to \$200 to the credit of such a cow. Apply
the same proportionate increase to a whole
herd, and finally to the entire herds of the
province, and the aggregate is something
enormous.

(To be continued.)
A Lady on Freemasonry.

"Materfamilias" writes to a London
paper as follows:—"As a wife and a
mother, and I may add, a mother-in-law—I
have waited with much patience, a quality
of virtue not often recorded to us the unen-
franchised sex, to see whether some mem-
ber of the brotherhood would take
up the cudgels and attempt to con-
trovert the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin's
strictures on Freemasonry, which you
referred to in a leading article in your
journal of the 28th ult. But none has ap-
peared. I am not very much surprised at
the silence of the brethren—pretty brothers
some of them are!—for to my mind the
whole organization is one vast conspiracy,
though not of the character attributed to
it by Cardinal MacCabe. I shall not
trouble myself or you, sir, with controver-
sial matters on the subject, for, to
my mind, any body of rational
men, whose sole guiding rule
is to religiously keep a mysterious secret
under awful penalties from their lawful
wives, is beneath the contempt of every
English woman. I have said that it is a
conspiracy, and so it is—a foul dark con-
spiracy to obtain unlicensed leave of
absence from the bosoms of their families
for surreptitious little dinners at fashio-
nable hotels, or seltzers and brandies and
expensive cigars in the bar-parlours of
palatial public houses. That's free-
masonry! And two-thirds of the mason's
wives the wide world over will verify my
statement. I don't believe in their so-called
mystic emblems or jewels either. These
may hoodwink a young and inexperienced
wife, but not one who is a mother-in-law.
In my opinion these baubles would better
designate their proper use, if instead of the
square and compass they represented a
knife and fork, and in place of an absurd
apron, a dinner napkin."

A CAUSE—To all who are suffering from
errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous
weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c.,
I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE
OF CHARGE. This great remedy was dis-
covered by a missionary in South America.
Send self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH
T. INMAN, Station D, New York.

July 16, god wky

It has been decided to establish military
pigeon stations at all British army centres
both at home and abroad. Officers have
been sent to France and Germany to study
the system of employing pigeons. It is
estimated 30,000 pigeons will be required.

The leaders of the British Conservative
party have consented to Lord Randolph
Churchill acting as leader of the Opposition
in the House of Commons whenever Sir
Stafford Northcote is absent.

The lava fields north of Snake river in
Utah are on fire.

There were 40 deaths from yellow fever
in Havana last week.