

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, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1886.

VOL. 19.—NO. 109.

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 1.50
One month50
Advertising at moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

FLOUR.

Matchless,
Kent Mills,
City Mills,
Estey (a choice Pastry Flour in barrels) and half barrels,
and other Good Brands selling Cheap

BEER & COFF.

August 30.
Try the TEA, 25 Cents, at the
LONDON HOUSE, aug 31

Notice to Purchasers of Public Lands.

ALL Persons indebted to the Government, on account of the purchase of their lands, are hereby called upon to come forward and make suitable payment during the present autumn.
A list of the names of those whose term of credit has expired, and of other defaulters, will be published early in November, pursuant to law.
D. FERGUSON,
The Commissioner of Public Lands,
Public Lands Department,
Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1886—sept 24 wky 6i



BOSTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
THE PALACE STEAMERS
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a.m. etc.
Leave St. John at 8 o'clock every Saturday night for

BOSTON DIRECT.
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$5.50, 2nd class; \$3.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
A. S. DARR, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
P. O. 17, or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
May 7, 1886—eod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—dly wky

RANKIN HOUSE.
THE undersigned will lease for a term of years the above well known Hotel, situated on corner of Water and Front Streets, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Possession given on the 1st October next.
Any information required will be given, either by letter or personal interview.
J. H. GRAY,
DAVID STIRLING, Trustees.
Ch'town, June 12, 1886—Jun 15 2aw her four

BARCLAY & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission & Shipping Merchants,
191 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

EIGHT years' experience in this market. Over fifty thousand bushels P. E. I. potatoes received by us last fall. Our patrons all satisfied. Vessels chartered for potato freights at short notice. Write for market reports.
Specialties—Potatoes, Mackerel, Canned Lobsters, Eggs.
June 17, '86—3ms eod

FOR SALE.
THE Land and Property recently occupied by the undersigned, situated on the Brighton Road.
BENJAMIN HEARIZ.
April 20—2aw 5 p

LONDON HOUSE.

SEPTEMBER, 1886.

FALL STOCK NOW OPENING.

HARRIS & STEWART,
SUCCESSORS TO
GEO. DAVIES & CO.
Ch'town, Sept. 23, 1886.

NEW AUTUMN GOODS.

FIRST INSTALMENT
—AT—

PERKINS & STERNS'

New Plushes,
New Velveteens,
New Mantles,
New Fur Capes,
New Fur-lined Cloaks
A Large Stock Knitting Yarns very Cheap.

NEW PLUSH, FELT, AND STRAW HATS.
Mantle Cloths, in Boucle, Kyle, Ottoman, Frieze, Astrachan, &c

A Large Stock BLACK DRESS GOODS as Cheap as Ever.
New Colored Dress Goods and Trimmings.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Sept. 16th, 1886.
A FACT
well worth knowing, and also worth remembering, that one dollar saved is two dollars gained.
By calling at G. G. JURY'S store you may realize it, for he has a large assortment of goods, such as Waltham, Elgin, Hampden, Elroy, Seaside, and all the best grades of American Watches, in gold, silver, and silver-rose cases, at a Reduction of Ten per Cent on former low prices.
In CLOCKS, a large assortment of eight-day and thirty-hour pieces, varying from one dollar up to twelve dollars.
SILVERWARE, in Castors, Butter Dishes, Pickle Dishes, Cake Baskets, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings—all in prices that cannot be surpassed. In Jewelry, Brooches, Ear-rings, Necklets, Lockets, Rings of all kinds from fifty cents upwards, and a lot of Novelties too numerous to mention.
Special and personal attention given to the Repair of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Work done promptly and guaranteed.

G. G. JURY,
North Side, Queen Square (opposite New Post Office), Charlottetown.
Sept. 16, 1886—1 aw & wky

NEW HAT & FUR STORE,

Newson Block.
A NEW DEPARTURE!
HATS, of the Latest Styles, at the very LOWEST PRICES.
FURS, of all kinds. Cleaned, Dyed, altered and Repaired.
HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Raw Furs.
B. STUART.
Ch'town, May 4, 1886

CHANGE OF HOUR. BOSTON STEAMERS.

COMMENCING with the "Carroll" leaving here 7th OCTOBER, the hour of sailing will be
4 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
on THURSDAY of each week for the remainder of the season.
CARVELL BROS.,
Agents,
Sept. 21—pat her side pns

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY. COUNTY EXHIBITIONS.

RETURN TICKETS, at one First-class Fare, will be issued as under, in connection with the Prince and King's County Exhibitions, to be held on 30th September inst.:—
From all Stations East of Royalty Junction to Summerside, by Forenoon Trains on Sept. 23rd inst.; from Charlottetown, Tignish, and Intermediate Stations by Forenoon Trains on Sept. 23rd, and from Stations on Cape Traverse Branch on morning of Sept. 30th, all tickets being good to return up to and on Oct. 1st, except tickets from C. P. Branch, which, on account of train arrangements, will be good to return only on date of issue.
From Stations on South Branch to Georgetown by Afternoon Train on 29th Sept. inst., to parties in charge of Exhibitions, from all Stations West of Charlottetown by Mixed Train from Tignish on 23rd inst., and from Charlottetown, South and Intermediate Stations to Georgetown by Forenoon Trains on Sept. 30th, all tickets being good to return up to and on Oct. 1st.

MISREPRESENTATION.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF NEW YORK.
ALBANY, Feb. 11th, 1885.
THE Board considered the proceeding of the Royal Baking Powder Co. for whose ever was responsible for the publication in advertising the Board's action, through its Agents, in support of their Powder, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, That the advertisement of the Royal Baking Powder Co., quoting the State Board of Health of New York as recommending through one of its Agents, its purity, etc., as a misrepresentation.
The copy from minutes of State Board of Health of New York, Feb. 11th, 1885.
Signed, LEWIS BAILEY,
Secretary.
Albany, June 30th, '86—sept 21

Improved Stock for Sale.

50 HIGH-GRADE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, got by imported Prize-winning Sires; also a few Shropshire and Oxford Down Run Lambs. Number of this flock have taken prizes at our Exhibitions every year.
Also an imported Oxford Down Ram, second prize winner last year at our Colonial Exhibition—concurrent against the entire classes of short and medium wool.
They will be sold at a Bargain. Apply to
JOHN NEWSON,
Ch'town, Sept. 20—pat 1 mo

Real Estate Sale.

THREE valuable LOTS on Douglas Street, 50x100 feet each, or thereabouts.
Apply at Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island.
June 28, 1886.

Charlottetown Steam Laundry

HEAD OFFICE:
Mark Wright & Co., Furniture Ware room, King Square.

Gents' Goods a Specialty.

Ch'town, Sep. 6, 1886.

The Anglo American Oyster & Lunch Rooms.

Pettigrew's Old Stand, 33 Queen St
Ch'town, Sep. 6, 1886.

BEDEQUE and NARROW'S OYSTERS served in every style, in season, and furnished to customers in quantities to suit.

Meals and Lunches to order day and evening. Domestic and foreign Cigars.
Strictly Temperate.
A. MACDONALD,
Manager.
Sept. 22—2wks eod

1827 - - - 1886. T. & E. KENNY, Dry Goods and Shipping, HALIFAX, CANADA.

AUSTRALIA. Description of the Country and its Institutions

BY AN ISLANDER ABROAD

A YOUNG Islander residing at Melbourne writes to a friend in this city:
"As far as I am concerned I cannot complain so far. I got employment soon after getting here and never lost a day since. It is not the place people picture it to be, although I never expected anything beyond conception. The country is good enough. I don't think there could be a better climate—delightful, and, according to statistics, the healthiest place in the world. The kind of a man to waste money is a man with capital, but without that is hard to work hard and get along slow unless very careful. Once a man gets so far up the hill he can turn things over twice as fast as when he was getting up so far. There are plenty of sure and quick ways to invest your money. For instance there is one dry goods firm on the same street where I work, which is a famous street for business, among several other large houses in the same business who are at present standing still. No doubt this is the dull part of the year, but in this house I speak of are men of capital, and buy for cash on the London market their goods, while the other large places have to buy in this city from the warehouses on terms. This house sells cheaper and is crowded every day lately—yesterday the doors had to be shut for a while, the same in every other business.
Farming, I think, would be a grand occupation here, no doubt hard at first clearing your farm, but you lose no time comparatively speaking, not like at home six months you don't see your farm, but here when your crop is growing or after it is gathered you can be stamping and clearing. Strange to say that this is the time everything grows. They plant their oats and potatoes at the beginning of winter and when the heavy rain comes everything begins to grow. The seasons are exactly opposite to home, this is mid-summer at home and mid-winter here. I saw white frost twice since I came, all foreign trees are lifeless, but the native trees are in bloom, the flowers look about the same as when I left home. I here give you a few facts about the country. The climate is in general remarkably healthy, and is hot and dry. The heat on the east coast is rendered less oppressive by constant sea breezes. The term "busters" is used to denote southerly storms, occurring in summer (November to February), and following a hot north-west wind. They invariably bring a sudden and rapid change of temperature, and are followed by extensive rains. Yet, on the whole, the climate is both healthy and agreeable. Statistics show that the death-rate is extremely low—19 per 1,000, and epidemics are unknown. Snow has been known to lie on the ground at Sidney—the oldest city in Australia and about 100 miles from here—only once.
To the botanist and the zoologist Australia is a most interesting field. A very large proportion of the flora and fauna are of species not found elsewhere. I am told that about 800 species of flowering plants have thus far been discovered. Among the forest trees the gum tree and the wattle are specially noticeable, the leaves of both extending vertically instead of horizontally. Of the eucalyptus (Gum) there are about 130 species, and among them are the tallest of known trees. One fallen forest giant, found in Victorian Alps, measured 480 feet. Here also are found the gigantic ferns, rising from forty to fifty feet in height, and throwing out a broad canopy of foliage, under which an army of prospectors might encamp. Here, too, are seen the magnificent acacias, the yellow-flowered mimosa, the sweet-scented myrsine and flowery banksias. Far different is the "scrub" or vegetation of the interior, consisting of impenetrable brown thickets, growing to the height of fourteen feet, and inclosing the roads out through them like walls. Many species of the scrub plants are armed with strong spines and matted with vines and scrubs. On the sandy plains is found the terrible "spinifer," or porcupine grass. Still another peculiar feature of the Australian landscape is the "grass tree," consisting of a rugged stem ending in a tuft of wiry drooping foliage, from the centre of which rises a spike like a huge ball-rush.
Even greater peculiarities are found when we turn to the animal kingdom. Of mammals there are about 160 varieties, nearly all being marsupial. Here are no oxen, antelopes, deer, apes, elephants, wolves, bears, pigs, hares or squirrels, but in their place we find dingo, a half-wild dog; the kangaroo, with its long hind legs and pouch for its young; the bandicoot or rabbit rat, the wombat (near in size to the kangaroo), the beautiful flying opossum, and fierce native cat. Many animals have been imported and have thriven only too well. Thus, the wild horses, the oxen, and above all the rabbits have become an actual pest. Of birds, there are a great many varieties, mostly of beautiful plumage, but lacking in power of song. Of the parrots, over 60 species are found. The beautiful lyre bird, and the brown building satin bird are less common. The bowers of the latter are adorned with shells and feathers which the bird takes great delight in adorning. Honey-sucking birds, differing greatly from European humming birds, are found in great variety. The platypus or nithorhynchus, paradoxus, has recently proved to be a marsupial mammal, rather than a fowl, which it greatly resembles. Snakes and insects are found in many species. The river fish are not of great value, but from the sea the Tasmanian trumpeter and the gar fish are obtained for the table.
The marine life of Australia are as different and peculiar as are its animals and vegetable life. In physical appearance they are of a height a little inferior to the European, but of small muscular development, and inclined to corpulence. In the construction of their weapons they show some ingenuity, and they wield the spear, boomerang and throwing-stick with great dexterity. The only form of government is that of the family—the only law, the club. Summing up their manners and customs, I may say "manners none, customs beastly." The name Australis is rather a geographical than a political designation, as the colonies are entirely independent of each other, and no continental or confederate government exists. The lower house of the legislature is elected by manhood suffrage. In New South Wales and Queensland the upper house is nominated by the Crown—in the colonies it is elective. The land laws are remarkably liberal and free from obstructive features. No State religion or religious subsidy exists. Love for the Mother Country, and a spirit of loyalty is very strong, thus the question of independence is as yet one of the far future. A far more practical and urgent problem is that of confederation. That many and important advantages would result from such an arrangement is beyond doubt, but the existing system seems, in most respects, well adapted to the needs of the colonists, and there is little chance of a change at present.
The chief difficulties in the way of federal union are: the commercial rivalry between the most important colonies, the question of Chinese immigration, and, above all, the tariff question. For ten years Victoria has pursued the policy of protection to home industries, and her people still believe that policy to be for the best interests of the colony. On the other hand, her neighbor and rival, New South Wales, strongly adheres to the free trade principles of the Mother Country, and maintains a tariff for revenue only. So wide is the difference of opinion, and so thoroughly convinced are both parties of the strength and justice of their respective policies, that union in the near future seems altogether improbable. The smaller colonies incline in general to the free trade doctrine. On the question of Chinese immigration, West Australia, and in a lesser degree Queensland and South Australia, stand opposed to New South Wales and Victoria, the latter colonies having an intense feeling against such importation of "cheap labor." As West Australia is still a crown province, the British Secretary for the Colonies has been urged to prevent future immigration.
We have the eight hours system of labor, and the hours are from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and 1 p. m. on Saturdays—that is, all men except shop employes. The latter body had a bill passed in the House of Parliament last year, and came into force last April. Previous to this the shops were open from 8.30 till 10 and 11 p. m. on Saturdays. Now, since the early closing act came into force, all shops have to close at 7 p. m. on week nights, except Saturday nights, the hour for closing being 10 p. m. instead of 11 p. m. If your shop is found open after these hours you are liable to be fined. First when this early closing act was started, a few of the stubborn dry goods houses kept open, but only for a few nights. All the clerks gathered around these places, hooting "slave drivers," etc. They attracted a large crowd, and the thoroughfares were all blocked up. This was carried on for a week, and at last the mounted police were called out, but the shopkeepers had to give in.
Every class of laborer has a union, and all unions united own a very large hall, where they hold their meetings. I saw in the daily papers where the domestic servants were advocating the eight hour system. These unions are the ruination to any new country.
What puzzles me is to see some of the trees, wheat and the vegetables springing up. At home it used to be the trees that would bud first. Farming, I should judge, would be pretty hot work in summer time. Another thing the American traveller loses is the North Star. We lose that when we cross the line. Instead of the above-named star we have the Southern Cross—four bright stars—but not so bright as our favorite; neither have we the northern lights."

Wiggins' Earthquake.

The New York Sun calls E. Stone Wiggins a fool, and scolds him vigorously for frightening the people of the Southern States. The southerners have had an earthquake and are in a nervous mood, and the Wiggins prophecy "will cause an immense amount of anxiety, fear and unhappiness for a week to come." In order, as far as possible to lessen the fear, the New York Sun offers to bet \$5 to \$2.50, and double it as many times as Mr. Wiggins likes, that there will be no such earthquake as the prophet predicts. The failure of Mr. Wiggins to respond will be wired at once to the Southern States by way of reassuring the unhappy people. Here is an opportunity for E. Stone Wiggins to make money. Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun has no end of capital. The astronomer of the finance department at Ottawa, or for that matter the whole departmental staff, would not be able to cover the sums that Mr. Dana could put up if he wished. But as they have the privilege of stopping the doubling process when they please, they have an excellent opportunity to show their confidence in their colleague.
A California farmer claims to have invented a system of leverage whereby the centre of gravity is overcome and enables him to raise 600 pounds with 50 pounds of weight. He is having his invention perfected, and will utilize it, if a success, in running a number of pumps to raise water. The gentleman is no crank, but a steady thinker, who makes no blow about what he can or may do. He has expended \$200 so far, and says a man never knows what can be done until he tries it.

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