

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, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1884.

VOL 15.—NO. 57.

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.

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	9 07	12 57	7 30
Port Hill	9 27	2 32	8 47
Alberton	10 30	4 15	
Albion	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 55	
Summerside	5 17	12 07	
Kensington	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	5 22	8 37	
St. Peter's	5 27	9 20	
St. Peter's	6 17	10 20	
P. M.			
Souris	7 22	12 02	
A. M.			
Mount Stewart	5 32	9 07	
Cardigan	6 29	10 22	
Georgetown	6 47	10 47	
FROM EAST.			
Souris	6 47	2 17	
St. Peter's	7 52	4 07	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17	
Charlottetown	9 52	7 27	
Georgetown	7 27	3 32	
Cardigan	7 45	3 57	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

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.

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,

BARRISTERS
—AND—
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank,
(UP STAIRS).
Ch'town, Feb. 21, 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.

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—tl aug 31 pd

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
(BOSS MARKET)
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
May 15, 1884 - wky lf

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.

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 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 Merchand-
ise.
Correspondence and Consignments solicited.
Returns promptly made.
March 28, 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. R. MACLENNAN,
Secretary of Trustees.
April 24—eod wky

MONCTON

Sash and Door Factory.
MR. P. LEA, in returning thanks to the
public for the liberal patronage extended to
him while in business in Charlottetown,
begs leave to inform his old customers and
the public generally, that he, in company
with Mr. William Rogers, has appointed

Messrs. B. Williams & Co.,

Lumber and Coal Dealers, Pownall Wharf,
Charlottetown, our agents, who will keep
constantly on hand a full supply of Mould-
ings, Window Sashes, Doors, etc., at
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
All orders entrusted to them will receive
prompt attention.
LEA & ROGERS,
Moncton, N. B.
Sept. 5, 1883.—2aw wky

JOBS PRINTING of every description
executed with Neatness and Dispatch
at the EXAMINER JOB PRINTING
ROOMS, cor. Water and Great George Street

LONDON HOUSE.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JUST OPENED, a splendid assortment
of Scotch, English and Canadian
Tweeds and Doeskins,
Worsted Coatings, Broadcloths & Trimmings.
Suits and Single Garments
MADE TO ORDER
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. DAVIES & CO.
Ch'town, May 19—wky



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
slower 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

NEW CLOTHING

FOR SPRING.
NEW SUITS, JUST OPENED!
NEW SUITS, JUST OPENED!
SPLENDID VALUE.

New Coats, Pants and Vests! New Coats, Pants and Vests!
very cheap. New Furnishing Goods, Linen and Paper Collars,
Braces, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, New Ties, Men's Merino and
Cotton Hosiery, New Worsted Cloths, New Tweeds.
Clothing made to order at short notice.
W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
Sign of the Lion.
Ch'town, June 4, 1884.

Attention Ye Who Are In Doubt.

Let Experience be Judge,—Comparison and Purse 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.
Charlottetown, May 27, 1884—2aw wky

Over-Production.

(Ottawa Sun.)

A great deal of nonsense is written about
over-production.
There is no such a thing.
But there are men in places where they
are not wanted, and money invested in the
wrong way.

Here in this city we see that when a man
starts a new business, or a new idea in
trade, and is reported to be making money,
a crowd of people, without his capacity or
originality, rush into the same line, thereby
swamping him, and landing themselves in
difficulties.

It is the same in larger affairs.
In this way the cotton, woolen, sugar,
and other manufactures have been over-
done, compelling enforced idleness of mills,
machinery, and workmen.
Yet there are unlimited fields for enter-
prise, the investment of capital, and the
profitable employment of labor.

Take a look round Ottawa.
Observe what wide stretches of cultivable
land lie waste under the sun.
See the burdock, the thistle, the wild
mustard covering fields which ought to be
heavy with grain and fruit.

Here is overproduction with a vengeance,
and of a kind we could dispense with ex-
ceedingly well.
Yet there is nothing in the way of grain,
vegetables and fruit that can be brought
into the markets of Ottawa, but commands
immediate sale at high prices.

The same may be said of poultry. Here
the demand is always greater than the
supply.

It is a mistaken notion to suppose that
there is no money in the cultivation of the
soil. There are men in the vicinity of
Ottawa who know better, because they
proved that there is.

What we want about Ottawa therefore
are:
More gardens,
More orchards,
More Vineyards,
More poultry yards.

In these lines there is no over production
—there is not enough production.
It is painful to see on our streets abed-
bodied men, active young men, with thews
and sinews fitted for agricultural employ-
ment, idling about the corners, measuring
tape in shops, loafing about billiard rooms,
or eking out a shabby livelihood in lawyers'
offices, when they might be winning inde-
pendence for themselves, and doing good
for the world on the land lying fallow at
our doors.

Why is this?
It is because they don't want to work.
They are lazy.
Possessed of silly notions of gentility,
which they obtained through a false, stupid
system of so-called state aided education,
but which is in reality only a superficial
cramping of useless mental luggage, they
imagine they are born to shine among the
stars of city life.

Usually they go to the dogs, die young,
or emigrate to the United States, where
they pretty soon learn another lesson, or
are never heard of again.

Palpably over-production in Canada con-
sists in our producing
Too many lawyers,
Too many doctors,
Too many shopkeepers,
Too many preachers.

We can do very well with one-tenth of
what we have of these, the rest can well
be spared to pick up and wield what Uncle
Ned laid down long ago—the shovel and
the hoe.

Still, with all this over-production in the
professions, good lawyers are amazingly
scarce, good doctors are almost as rare as
singing oysters, good business men are very
few, and, as for good preachers, the less
said the better.

The question therefore resolves itself
into this:—We have over-production of
things not wanted; unproduction of things
needed.
The remedy for this lies in the soil, and
they who take advantage of this lesson will
soon realize in comfort, independence and
happiness, the great truth it contains.

A Waggish Gardener.

Meissonier had a gardener who was a good
botanist and a great wag. He knew the
seeds of all sorts of plants, and Meissonier
was always trying and always failing to
puzzle him.
"I have got him now," said Meissonier,
to some friends at a dinner party, and he
showed them a package of the seed of dried
herring. Then he sent for the gardener.
All the guests smiled. The gardener ar-
rived.
"Do you know these seeds?" Meissonier
asked.
The gardener exclaimed them with great
attention.
"Oh, yes," said he, at last, "that is the
seed of the *polypus fluximas*, a very rare
tropical plant."
A smile of triumph lighted the face of
Meissonier.
"How long will it take the seed to come
up?" he asked.
"Fifteen days," said the gardener.
At the end of the fifteen days the guests
were once more at the table. After dinner
the gardener was announced.
"M. Meissonier," he said, "the plants
are above the ground."
"Oh, this is a little too much," said the
great painter, and all went out into the
garden to behold the botanical wonder.
The gardener lifted up a glass bell, under
which was a little bed carefully made, and
in which three rows of red herrings were
sticking up their heads. The laugh was
against Meissonier. He discharged the
gardener, but took him back next day.—
New York Sun.

TRAPPOUS in great numbers, and the cheap-
est, the best, the largest lot of China, Glass
and Earthenware in the city is at W. P. COL-
WILLS.
[June 10 6w eod & wky

CURRENT NOTES.

Barrowski has confessed that the plot to
kill the Czar and Czarowitch in Warsaw
was arranged in St. Petersburg. On Bar-
rowski's information more Government
employees and eleven students have been
arrested. Among those who have been
arrested at St. Petersburg is Vera Filippoff,
who was wanted for having made attempts
upon the life of the Czar in 1879 and 1881.

Mr. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the
Interior, was "interviewed" on his way
home from the North-West. To a re-
porter of the Winnipeg Sun, he remarked
that "experimental farms along the rail-
way in what was falsely styled 'sterile'
regions have proven a great success. The
crops out there look well. He believes
their success will have a very salutary effect
upon the western country, as a great deal
had been said against it." Mr. Burgess
visited the Bell farm, where he found a
single field of wheat 2,000 acres in extent,
covered with a magnificent crop finely
headed out.

The journalistic strength of New York is
altogether on the side of Cleveland and
Hendricks. An exchange places the
various newspapers thus.—For Cleveland—
The Herald, Times, Journal of Commerce,
World, Staats Zeitung, Evening Post,
Graphic, Morning Journal, Truth, Tele-
gram, Dial, News, Courier des Etats Unis,
Puck, Harper's Weekly, Life, and the
Independent. For Blaine—The Tribune,
the Commercial Advertiser, the Judge,
Mail and Express, and Irish World. It
will be observed that several well-known
Republicans as well as all the Inde-
pendent journals have for the time being
espoused the Democratic cause.

Says an English exchange: The first
Roman Catholic clergyman since the reign
of that highly accomplished and discrimi-
nating monarch, James II., who has occu-
pied a seat in the House of Lords, has just
attained to this position. By the death of
Lord Petre, his oldest son, the Hon.
and Rev. William Joseph, succeeds to
the estates and title. The new Peer
has been for a considerable time
principal of a Roman Catholic college in
England, and there is no reason to believe
that he will resign his position on becoming
a member of the Upper House. It is
rather more probable that he will be
induced by his superiors in the Order to
which he belongs to place the income
accruing from his estates at the disposal
of the Church, and content himself with
whatever sum he is allowed as principal of
the college.

The French are determined to "protect"
the whole island of Madagascar. At first
they only claimed a protectorate over a
small portion of the west coast of the island
which they had obtained through a chief.
After fighting for a couple of years they
claim a protectorate over all the island
north of the sixteenth parallel of
south latitude. Yet the section of the
country first claimed by the French is
south of this parallel. A debate has oc-
curred in the Chamber of Deputies in the
course of which it was declared by members
that it would be necessary to occupy points
farther south than Tamtane for commercial
reasons, and because the southern portion
of the island was healthier, but principally
because the "English Methodists
should be taught that the rights of
France extended over the whole of Mad-
agascar." We fancy that jealousy of
English ascendancy abroad and chagrin at
the domination of Germany on the continent is
at the bottom of France's extraordinary
access to Jingoism. The French Govern-
ment states, however, that France had no
present idea of a more extended policy than
that of limited occupation.

A writer in a Quebec paper draws atten-
tion to the great number of drowning ac-
cidents constantly occurring. So numerous
are they that the newspapers weary of
chronicling them. He proposes that at
every watering place and resort where peo-
ple bathe there should be a properly con-
structed public bath, or at least a man on
the watch with a boat. This should cer-
tainly be done wherever there is much
bathing. As the primary object of Govern-
ment is the protection of life and property,
the writer thinks these safeguards should
be provided for out of the public or mun-
icipal purse. The evil would not be all met
even then. A large proportion of drowning
accidents are not connected with bathing,
and even bathers are, many of them, prone
rather to seek places where they will not
be seen than places where there is a man
on the watch. The great number of such
accidents certainly suggests the need of
very careful training of young people, not
such as to make them timid of the water,
but to make them know how to behave
when in or near it, and when young
people go to bathe there should be, when-
ever possible, a good swimmer with them.

The Pioneer Press of St. Paul, whose
utterances can not be regarded as over-
friendly to Canada, takes occasion to re-
mark that "the Manitoba Farmers'
Convention, in its resolutions, adopted yester-
day, makes only one specific demand;
that the rate of grain be reduced five cents
per hundred. The burden of the resolu-
tions is that the duty of the farmers
is to agitate, agitate, agitate. The
whole tone of the convention justifies the
opinions expressed in the despatches yester-
day, that it has fallen into the hands of
demagogic politicians." Doubtless this is
how the proceedings will strike most unpre-
judiced persons. Farmers' conventions
can be made very useful when real
farmers discuss agricultural subjects
and farming interests in a candid
and intelligent spirit, and with a
view to the advancement of their class
interests. But when such conventions
and assemblies get twisted into political
clubs and are used to promote the politi-
cal fortunes of designing men, the result is
bad for the farmer, bad for politics, and bad
for the country generally. The cunning
adventurer who would take a base advantage
of the good intentions of the honest, unsus-
pecting farmer, is fit for anything.