

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.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884.

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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

GOING EAST.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Charlottetown	4 17	7 02	5 12
Mount Stewart	5 22	8 07	6 17
St. Peter's	5 27	8 12	6 22
Sodris	6 17	9 02	7 12

GOING WEST.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Charlottetown	2 02	6 47	12 57
Albion	2 40	7 25	1 35
Port Hill	4 15	10 25	4 35
Summerside	5 17	12 07	5 37
Kensington	5 42	1 22	6 57
Hunter River	6 07	2 09	7 30
Charlottetown	7 02	3 25	8 47

GOING EAST.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Charlottetown	4 17	7 02	5 12
Mount Stewart	5 22	8 07	6 17
St. Peter's	5 27	8 12	6 22
Sodris	6 17	9 02	7 12
Mount Stewart	5 32	9 07	7 22
Cardigan	6 29	10 22	8 37
Georgetown	6 47	10 47	9 02

WEST & RENDELL,
Commission Merchants,
St. John's, Newfoundland.
Consignments solicited. Liberal advances
made.
July 25, 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.

CAIRNS' MARBLE WORKS.
MR. CHARLES CAIRNS, in returning
thanks to the public for the liberal
patronage extended to him, begs leave to
inform 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.

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

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,
BARRISTERS
AND
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office in Old Bank,
(UP STAIRS).
Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

SUMMER GOODS

Perkins & Sterns'.

WE are showing a complete stock of English and American Hats and Bonnets for
June trade.
Black, White, and Colored Straw Hats.
Black, White, and Colored Straw Bonnets.
Chip Hats and Bonnets.
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets.
Fancy Straw Hats and Bonnets.
The largest display of Children's Hats to be found on P. E. I.
Feathers and Flowers
Hat and Bonnet shapes.
NEW MILLINERY MATERIALS.
A very large stock of Parasols and Umbrellas.
Millinery made up at short notice by first-class hands.

PRICES LOW.
PERKINS & STERNS.
Ch'town, May 28, 1884.

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.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
(ROSS MARKET)
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
May 15, 1884 wklly tf
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.

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, Pownal 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 wlv
BLACKSMITH'S COAL.
ALBION MINES SLACK COAL can be
supplied freely, and with dispatch, for
about one month. Orders given by
G. W. DeBLOIS, Agent
35 Water Street.
July 10—tf

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—wklly

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-
teton 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 35 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

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.—eod wklly

England's Future Problematical.

"In former times," says the writer of the
"Review of the Month" in the July number
of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, "when the
future of the civilized world was the subject
of discussion, it seemed most questionable
what would be the future of Germany,
which was undergoing a transformation, or
that of France, reeling from one revolution
to another. To-day the general impress-
ion is that no European State, except, perhaps,
Russia, has a future so problematical
as that of England, which, even in
the last generation, seemed to be
founded for eternity. England still
holds the position which she attained
during the century following the reign of
William III.; but an impartial observer
cannot but notice that the British will to
live (*Wille zum Leben*) is decaying. * * *
In Ireland, the country which once seemed
destined to realize the permanent connec-
tion of the mother country with the might-
iest of her colonies, the conqueror of 1882
plays a part which every day becomes more
contemptible. The green island which
Oliver Cromwell changed into an abjectly
submissive domain of Anglo-Saxondom has
become the theatre of a permanent con-
spiracies reaching to the very walls of
the Tower. England's position with regard
to the European powers is such that she
now finds it necessary to court the good-
will of these very countries which but a few
years ago looked longingly forward to the
British Alliance, and expected the dawn of
a new era for themselves and for Europe in
the electoral triumph of the present Prime
Minister." * * * Clever people the Germans, no
doubt; but what rubbish could be greater
than this. Our *Wille zum Leben* decaying
indeed! Why, our superabundant vitality
is re-peopling the world with the English
race.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Ireland.

DISTRESSING SCENES.

Some distressing scenes occurred at a
number of evictions which have taken
place at Glencolumbkille in County Donegal.
The parish priest accompanied the evicting
parties, and with much indignation pro-
ceeded a local magistrate for presiding
over such scenes of suffering. In several
instances the parties evicted were advanced
in age and had to be helped as they
trotted out in open air, their ar-
ticles of furniture being thrown after
them. The evicted tenants remained out-
side their cabins, and raised loud cries of
lamentation. One man, ninety years of
age, in the last stage of dropsy, and a dying
woman, were allowed to remain, six months
respite being granted. In another case, an
old man of ninety was carried out on a bed
along with an imbecile son, but the former
suffered so serious a relapse directly
afterwards that on a petition of
the priest and the neighbors, father
and son were reinstated in their
miserable abode. In another cabin the sole
occupant was an orphan girl, and her lone-
ly state and desolation induced the agent to
allow her to remain. One tenant evicted
was a widow 70 years of age. An-
other tenant to be evicted was found lying
on a straw pallet advanced in decline, with
five or six children around him, his wife
nursing a newly-born babe. The scene was
heart-rending, and they were allowed to
remain.

Fruit and Milk.

Miss Lizzie Knowles, of Connecticut, still
continues her enforced diet of fruit and
milk, which she commenced about six
months ago. She is unable to account for
the curious change in her diet which her
condition demanded. She used to eat as
heartily as anyone. Something like a year
ago she grew suddenly ill, and for a time
her life was despaired of. When at last
she did improve it was found that it was
with the greatest difficulty that she could
retain the lightest and most delicate of
food. This grew worse, until at last it
seemed that she was in danger of starving
to death. At length, early last February,
her physician prescribed a diet of milk and
lime water and baked apples. This agreed
with her, and gradually the lime water was
left out and other sorts of fruits added.
The greatest interest is now expressed in
the case by neighboring physicians. Cases
were common enough where
the patient had lived for a
year on a diet of bread and milk,
but to exist on fruit and milk alone
is a phenomenon never before witnessed.
Miss Knowles continues so thrive and gain
flesh upon her novel diet. She is now in
good health, and expresses no desire to
indulge in "greases" or heavier articles of
food. Her physicians are pleased with the
beneficial results of her diet after a half-
year's trial.

The Panama Canal.

The course followed by the Panama
Canal officials is not such to inspire confi-
dence either in themselves or in the com-
pletion of that undertaking. There is a
very great deal about the management of
this enterprise seemingly that no man can
find out. A vast amount of money has
been spent and a comparatively small
amount of work has been done as yet in
cutting through the Canal. There appears
to be some question as to honesty in hand-
ling this money and some not very credit-
able charges have been made against the
officials at Panama. As yet nobody has
undertaken to refute them or to offer explana-
tion in the matter. The indications are
that the affairs of the Canal Company are
somewhat mixed and investors who have
put their money in the enterprise must be
anxious for some reliable statement con-
cerning its affairs and assurances given that
business principles will hereafter govern its
conduct.
Artemus Ward's mother, Mrs. Brown,
died last week at Portland, Me.

Newspapers.

In a recent number of the *Fortnightly*
there is an interesting article on "News-
papers" which tells so far what they have
been and what they are, what they ought to
be and what they are likely to become.
In one sense newspapers are of very high
antiquity, in another they are comparatively
of yesterday. Six hundred years before
Christ the Romans had something which
might be so designated in their "*Acta
diurna*." And yet anything approaching to
what is now known as a newspaper is com-
paratively of very recent date. The Italians
led the way, followed by Germany and
France, with England bringing up the rear
with her first weekly, in 1622, a small ven-
ture of but four pages, and these only eight
inches by five.
The *Morning Post*—the oldest of existing
British newspapers—appeared on the 12th
of February, 1773, and though much larger
than its predecessors, was 24 inches by 18
and with only four pages.
The "*Society Journals*" of the present
day may be had, demoralizing, and unpre-
sentable, but they are decent and even
demur compared with the ordinary news-
paper of a hundred years ago. Not even
the least respectable of the daily or weekly
press would now venture on what was the
common staple of newsongers,
"when George the Third was King." Aye,
even though now there is entire freedom
while then there was a very severe censor-
ship.

How daily journalism has during this
century advanced in tone, ability and in-
fluence need not be told. For a long time
it was harassed by Governments in every
possible way. It was restrained by specific
statutes; held in check by stamp duties;
muzzled by advertisement duties; and
starved by paper duties. In spite of all
hindrances, however, it has steadily grown
in range and influence and now it is recog-
nized as without question the "fourth
estate," and as such quite as influential as
any other three if not as of them all to-
gether in promoting the welfare and ad-
vancement of at least English speakers. No
doubt when some want to be witty and to
show how entirely they are superior to out-
side influence, they will say that the Press
regulates opinion very much as the weather-
cock rules the wind. But notoriously this
is, in any case, only partially true, while in
instances not a few it is very reverse of the
fact.

It is mentioned in this article as an illus-
tration of unparalleled enterprise that the
London *Times* of the 14th of June of this
year consisted of three full sheets, or of 24
pages each containing 6 columns—"a mar-
vellous production altogether," as the *Re-
viewer* characterizes it. And yet the *Globe*
of a fortnight later had as many pages and
almost as much letter press, though pro-
duced in a city of something over 100,000
inhabitants instead of in one of about
5,000,000.

What the future of the press will be few
would venture very positively to indicate.
That it will go back to its original work of
giving news exclusively and not opinions is,
—not likely. The Press is now a great power
in every nation that pretends to any decent
amount of civilization and liberty. It is
daily becoming more so. Insensible but
surely men are being influenced by the
opinions to which it gives utterance; and it
is in the last degree unlikely that its con-
ductors, whether in town or country, will
ever, by an act of great self-abnegation,
strip themselves of that power which this
Reviewer designates as "one of the most
potent of all possible agencies for good or
for evil," to become merely the reporters of
what is taking place,—the mere messen-
gers to tell what is being done, without
their either having or expressing any opin-
ion upon the tendencies, significance, or
value of these recorded occurrences.

Perhaps the position and standing of the
Press have not as yet been recognized and
estimated as they ought to have been, and
as they will be in the not far off future if
those connected with it in all its depart-
ments are true to themselves and to the
honorable profession of which they ought
all to be greatly and justly proud. There
is truth in what the *Fortnightly* says about
the English press, and so far the words
are applicable also to the American—both
in this country and in the States:—"Were
the Press not strangely divided against itself
not only by natural commercial rivalry,
but also by natural and incomprehensible
petty jealousies, parliament, parties and
cabinets together might well tremble before
it; but such as it is, and such as it is
granted to be, it is one of the most
potent and pregnant forces now found
in the Kingdom"; or it may be
added in the world. Some foolish
people still affect to deny its im-
portance, nay, even question its very
existence, but the facts are altogether
against them and they know it. With such
a past, and such an opening future, jour-
nalists may well be proud of their chosen
profession, and will, if they are wise, seek
increasingly that as they are duly and al-
ways proud of that Press, that Press may
be duly and always proud of them.

The Paris *Figaro* has a bitter article
against England. It declares England
never helped, but always thwarted France.
Her friendship is false and alliance with
her is hollow. The *Figaro* advises France
to abandon relations with England, and
give up her prejudices and hatred and
make an alliance with Germany. "Ger-
many was an honest enemy, she would be
an honest ally."
"The great secret in warding off disease
is the preservation of health," remarks the
Pall Mall Gazette. Just so. The great
secret of keeping cool is in not getting hot.
Similarly the great secret in warding off
poverty is the preservation of wealth. And
further, the great secret in warding off de-
feat is to lick the other side.
It is positively stated that the Panama
Canal will be opened for traffic in 1888.