

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1881.

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

**Prince Edward Island
RAILWAY.**
TIME TABLE NO. 16.
Summer Arrangement.
To take effect on the 23rd May, 1881.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Souris	Dp 6.30am	Dp 2.15pm	
Bear River	" 7.04 "	" 3.00 "	
St. Peter's	" 7.44 "	" 3.52 "	
Morell	" 8.08 "	" 4.25 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 8.40	Ar 5.05	
Georgetown	Dp 7.20am	Dp 3.10pm	
Cardigan	" 7.40 "	" 3.36 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 8.40	Ar 5.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 8.45am	Dp 5.30pm	
Bedford	" 9.14 "	" 6.07 "	
York	" 9.31 "	" 6.30 "	
Royalty	" 9.45 "	" 6.45 "	
Ch'town	Ar 10.00	Ar 7.10 "	
Ch'town	Dp 6.30am	Dp 9.20am	Dp 4.35pm
Royalty	" 6.45 "	" 9.40 "	" 4.56 "
N. Wiltah's	" 7.23 "	" 10.45 "	" 5.47 "
Hunter R'r	" 7.35 "	" 11.00 "	" 6.03 "
Bradalba's	" 8.02 "	" 11.37 "	" 6.39 "
Co'ty Line.	" 8.10 "	" 11.47 "	" 6.52 "
Kensington	" 8.39 "	" 12.25pm	" 7.28 "
Summ'side	Ar 9.05	Ar 1.00	Ar 8.00
Wellington	Dp 9.25	Dp 2.45	
Port Hill	" 10.02	" 3.30	
O'Leary	" 10.35	" 4.25	
Alberton	" 11.32	" 5.42	
Tignish	Ar 12.20pm	" 6.45	
Tignish	Ar 1.00	Ar 7.35	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Tignish	Dp 2.00pm	Dp 6.45am	
Alberton	" 2.40 "	" 7.40 "	
O'Leary	" 3.28 "	" 8.00 "	
Port Hill	" 4.25 "	" 10.35 "	
Wellington	" 4.58 "	" 11.15 "	
Summ'side	Ar 5.35	Ar 12.00	
Kensington	Dp 6.00	Dp 1.05pm	Dp 6.30am
Co'ty Line.	" 6.25 "	" 1.40 "	" 7.06 "
Bradalba's	" 6.52 "	" 2.17 "	" 7.46 "
Hunter R'r	" 7.20 "	" 2.57 "	" 8.02 "
N. Wiltah's	" 7.39 "	" 3.05 "	" 8.42 "
Royalty	" 7.39 "	" 3.20 "	" 8.58 "
Ch'town	Ar 8.30	Ar 4.35	Ar 10.15
Ch'town	Dp 4.00pm	Dp 6.45am	
Royalty	" 4.18 "	" 7.08 "	
York	" 4.36 "	" 7.25 "	
Bedford	" 4.43 "	" 7.47 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 5.10	Ar 8.30	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 5.20pm	Dp 8.55am	
Cardigan	" 6.25 "	" 10.16 "	
Georgetown	Ar 6.45	Ar 10.45	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 5.20pm	Dp 8.50am	
Morell	" 5.52 "	" 9.32 "	
St. Peter's	" 6.15 "	" 10.05 "	
Bear River	" 6.50 "	" 11.00 "	
Souris	Ar 7.30	Ar 11.50	

N. B.—The Express Train from Souris and Georgetown connects at Royalty Junction with the Mixed Train from Charlottetown for the West, in the morning; and the Mixed Train from the West connects at Royalty Junction with the Express Train from Charlottetown for Georgetown and Souris, in the afternoon.

L. B. ARCHIBALD,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 21, 1881.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**
BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PATENTS.
PAINE, CRAFTON & LADD,
Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents,
412 FIFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Practice patent law in all its branches in the Patent Office, and in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States. Pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp for postage.

FIRE! MARINE! LIFE!

HORACE HASZARD, General Insurance Agent,

— REPRESENTING —
Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, of London, Eng.,
CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STG.

Western Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.,
CAPITAL, \$800,000.00.

British America Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.,
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

Sun Mutual Life & Accident Insurance Company, of Montreal,
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

MARINE INSURANCE ALSO EFFECTED.
Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at LOWEST RATES.
Office—Corner of Queen and Lower Water Streets.
Charlottetown, April 4, 1881.—tf

SUMMER RESORT! SEASIDE HOTEL

RUSTICO BEACH, P. E. ISLAND.

THIS BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED and well-known establishment will be open from JULY 1st till SEPT. 10th for the accommodation of Guests and Visitors.
Rates—\$1.75 per day; \$10.00 per week; \$32.00 per month.
To reach the Hotel a Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday evening, calling for Guests; returning every Thursday and Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a. m.
Also, arrangements have been made with Mr. Bagnall to meet Trains from all points at Hunter River, for passengers to Seaside—seven miles. Address,

JOHN NEWSON & CO.,
June 28, 1881. Charlottetown.

NONE CHEAPER!

J. B. MACDONALD
IS DAILY OPENING LARGE QUANTITIES OF
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN
HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.

All the Novelties of the Season.
Queen Street, Charlottetown.
Ch'town, May 6—pat pres.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

OWEN CONNOLLY & CO.

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A
Large and Varied Stock of English & American
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.

CASH BUYERS should call and see our Goods before Purchasing elsewhere.
ROBERT ORR'S OLD STAND.
Charlottetown, May 6, 1881.—3m oaw-wkly

Society Directory, Charlottetown.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
St. John's Lodge, No. 1, meets 2nd Tuesday, Water Street.
Victoria Lodge, No. 2, meets 4th Wednesday, Water Street.
King Solomon Lodge, No. 9, meets 1st Monday, Water Street.
Alexandra Royal Arch Chapter, meets 3rd Wednesday, Water Street.
TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.
Prince Edward Division No. 1, S. of T., meets every Wednesday, Queen Street.
Victoria Division No. 4, S. of T., meets every Monday, Queen Street.
Y. M. C. A. Division No. 102, S. of T., meets every Thursday, Y. M. C. A. Building.
St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, meets every alternate Sunday evening, in St. Patrick's Hall.
New Dominion Section No. 2, C. of T. of Temperance, meets every Friday, Queen Street.
CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.
Benevolent Irish Society, meets quarterly, in St. Patrick's Hall.
St. Vincent de Paul Society, meets every Sunday at noon, in St. Patrick's Hall.
INDEPENDENT ORDER ODD-FELLOWS.
St. Lawrence Lodge No. 8, meets every Monday, Queen Street.
Wilsey Lodge No. 27, meets every Friday, Prince Street.
Port la Joie Encampment, meets 1st Wednesday, Queen Street.
LITERARY SOCIETIES.
St. Joseph's Literary Society, meets every alternate Sunday, in St. Patrick's Hall.
ROYAL ARCADE.
Prince Edward Council No. 132, meets every alternate Tuesday in Y. M. C. A. Building.

NOW BUYING!
Old Iron, Old Rope,
Old Canvas, Old Zinc,
Old Brass, Old Copper,
Old Lead, Old Powder,
Kerosene Oil Barrels, at
H. COOMBS' Store.
June 18—31 law, wky pat 81

BEEF! BEEF!
THE subscriber has on hand Sixty Barrels of good BEEF, which he offers for sale cheap for cash.
—ALSO—
1,500 New Mackerel Barrels—a good article.
OWEN CONNOLLY.
Ch'town, June 25, '81.

HERRING. HERRING.
EXPECTED about the first week in July, 1000 barrels Fortuna Bay Herring in bulk. Parties wanting the above would do well to secure all or part as soon as possible.
GEO. COOMBS,
Water Street.
June 29, '81.

BARGAINS
—TO—
CASH CUSTOMERS
—IS—
All Classes of Goods,
As I am anxious to reduce my Stock,
R. W. TREMAINE
June 1, '81. 83 Queen Street

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,
Queen Square.
WE have opened and are now showing the largest and cheapest stock of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
Ever offered by us to the Public.
Complete in Every Department
Selected by One of the Firm on the Very Best Terms.

We offer them at unusually low prices to all who may favor us with a call.
A superior article of TEA always on hand.
W. & A. BROWN & CO.
May 30, 1881.

P. E. Island Pottery.
THE above Company has on hand a large quantity of
MILK PANS,
FLOWER POTS,
BUTTER CROCKES,
BEAN POTS,
MOLASSES JARS,
PRESERVE CROCKES,
and other Ware which they offer at
Wholesale Only.
Samples can be seen at the office of the undersigned—Corner Queen and Water Sts.
No sales at the Works.
Every description of Ornamental Flower Pots, Garden Vases, etc., made to order.
Also, Bone Dust for sale.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN.
May 21, '81—2aw

The Cave of Adelsberg.

The cave of Adelsberg would astonish a stoic. The mind becomes steeped in amazement at what the eye sees. We saw nothing graven by art or men's device. It is a realm in which Nature seems to have taken playfulness, or set herself to construct, not objects of utility, but quaint toys, just for her own amusement or the expenditure of her own exuberant and overflowing power. I often recall it as a kind of underground museum, in which Nature has delighted to outvie the ornamental genius and skill of man by the mere dropping of water. It is a succession of vaulted halls and chambers carved out of limestone rocks, and curiously adorned by the simple process of water penetrating stone. Ornamental seats and petrified trees have grown from the ground. Stone chandeliers hang from the roof as if ready for use. In a vast hall recently used for a ball given to the Imperial guest there was a natural orchestra, which the band had occupied. We were shown a butcher's shop where nature had shaped the stone into joints of meat; a fountain, where the overflowing water had become arrested and frozen as into flowing marble; the long-drawn aisles of a cathedral and the outlines of an immense cathedral window. We moved among innumerable fantastic pillars, flying buttresses, and tall arches wreathed in Gothic outlines, and we stood in a pulpit more curiously carved than the much-admired pulpit in the baptistry of Pisa. Some of the limestone hangings were transparent as white china; others hung in glossy satin-like folds. When the torch was held behind one of them we could even make out a deeper-colored border added to the long stony curtain. We were too impressed and gratified to detect flaws in the assumed resemblances, and felt constrained to admit that if not perfect, they were marvelously near it. I have only told a few of the details, and have not space to tell more. I think I cannot do better than end my very brief account with the words of a modern philosopher:—"From such scenes we may safely infer that the plan of the Creator comprehends something more than material utility—that beauty is its own vindicator and interpreter—that saw mills were not the ultimate cause of mountain streams, nor the wine bottles of cork trees."—*Excelsior.*
This cave lies near the town of Adelsberg, which town lies on the south western side of the "Julian Alps," in Austria, and is about thirty miles from the town of Trieste.

Landlords and Tenants in Ireland.
Mr. Finlay Dun has re-published the series of interesting and useful letters which recently appeared in the "Times," for which journal he acted as special correspondent in Ireland. Mr. Dun comes to the conclusion that "Irish tenants enjoy more privileges, freedom of action, and security of tenure, than any in Europe," and still he considers that a "laud court of arbitration and appeal is greatly wanted." This, we presume, is wanted in the interests of the tenants, whom he casually speaks of as being ruthlessly rack-rented, and as smarting under grievances which the present law fails to prevent. He considers that the "three F's," with certain limitations, might with advantage be generally insisted on. He throws doubts on the ability of peasant proprietors to keep their holdings when they have got them, and we regard these doubts as being eminently justified.

The Comet seems to have had a hard show during the week, and finally, as if to relieve the monotony, it actually split in two a few nights ago. On Wednesday evening last, as Professors Stone and Wilson were viewing it from the Cincinnati Observatory, it was seen to separate before their eyes, forming a double comet. A jet was seen to proceed from the nucleus in the same direction as the tail and gradually separating from the same and form into a new nucleus, the diversion being sharply defined. This is the first instance on record where such separation has been actually observed. The professors will keep further close watch of the phenomenon. Biela's comet was known to separate, but was not seen in the actual separation.

We have heard so much of American pluck in recent years that we have come to regard each succeeding generation as outstripping that of its predecessor in deeds of enterprise. It is announced that a wealthy manufacturer of Philadelphia has bought of the state of Florida four million acres of land—the largest purchase of land ever effected—with the intention of organizing a great emigration scheme, with offices in England, France, and Germany. This gigantic investment ought to satisfy Englishmen that there is gold in the States. The investor means to attract some "strangers," "old country" cousins to cultivate it for him; at least, this appears to be his object in opening offices in the most civilized countries in Europe.

Milk Comes from Food.

The heading of this article is not a recent discovery; but it has occurred to us, from an examination of the herds of some dairymen, that they do not yet realize the fact that "milk must come from the food," as their cows have received but scant food to keep them in respectable condition, without yielding milk. They act, practically, as if the cow had power to produce milk independently of any food. Her mechanism is intended for a most liberal production of milk; but she must have the raw material out of which to manufacture it. The generous cow, striving to do her duty, will yield a small amount of milk at the expense of the flesh of her own body. Does the dairyman really deserve success who will not feed his cows liberally, that are ever ready to pay for all extra food every night? When first turning to grass, the dairyman will find it, perhaps, most convenient and most profitable to make up a short ration of grass, with 4 lbs. of middlings, and 2 lbs. of linseed or cotton-seed meal, or 6 lbs. of corn and oats, ground together. Either of these extra rations, fed on a little hay or straw in the bottom of the manger, so that a little coarse fodder will be eaten with it, will not only keep the cow in good condition, but cause a liberal yield of good milk. The few cents that this will cost per day, till grass becomes abundant, will be more than repaid in the extra yield of milk, and the cow will be stronger and more profitable during the whole season.

Let the feeder consider the office performed by extra food—that is, food beyond what is necessary to support the cow—this all goes to extra product either of milk or flesh. If the cow naturally runs to flesh more than milk, then the extra product may be gained in weight in which case this extra food should be continued till the cow will suit the butcher, when she should be sold, and her place supplied with another, given to the secretion of milk. The dairyman is supposed to keep his cows for their yield of milk, and when they do not yield this profitably, they should go to their natural destination—the shambles.

We know many dairymen who give their cows a small grain ration all the season, and keeping a strict account of the yield of milk, show that they make money by this liberality. One who feeds fifty cows told us lately that he fed 4 lbs. of middlings per day through the season, finding that he was fully paid in the extra milk; and the cow was in so much better condition in the fall, that it saved him the whole cost of this extra food in wintering. He has followed this system for ten years. He called our attention to a neighbor of his, keeping about the same number of cows, who followed what he called the economical plan—let his cows pick for themselves—both taking their milk to the same factory. Good feeding produced 45 lbs per cow per year, 27 dols.—a difference of 66 per cent. in favor of liberality in feeding. This illustration can be found in almost every dairy town. Let every dairyman ask himself to which class he belongs.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Prince Leopold, when he took his seat in the House of Lords, was introduced by the Garter-King-at-Arms (Sir Albert Woods), the Lord Great Chamberlain (Lord Ave-land), and the Earl Marshal (Duke of Norfolk). The Princess of Wales and her daughters, the Princess Louise, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck witnessed the ceremony from the Royal box in the gallery to the left of the Throne. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge acted as the supporters of, or sponsors for, Prince Leopold. The latter handed his patent of nobility to the Lord Chancellor, who at once transferred it to the reading clerk (Mr. Bethell), and he, proceeding to the table, recited the quaintly-worded instrument by which Her Majesty was pleased to create her "most dear son and faithful counsellor" to be Baron Arklow, Earl of Clarence and Duke of Albany in the peerage of the United Kingdom, dignifying, investing and ennobling him "by girding him with a sword and putting a cap of honor and a coronet of gold on his head, and giving him in his hand a rod of gold." The writ of summons to attend this present Parliament was also read, and the oath of allegiance, administered by Sir William Rose, Clerk of the Parliaments, having been repeated by his Royal Highness in tones audible throughout the Chamber, he was conducted in procession to the dais, and took the second chair to the left of the Throne, the Prince of Wales occupying the chair on his right, and the Duke of Cambridge standing on his left, and the high officers of State near him. The Throne itself and the late Prince Consort's chair on the right, were, of course, vacant. After the Lord Chancellor and the illustrious novitiate had exchanged the triple salutation—each bowing and raising his cocked hat simultaneously—the Prince was in the usual manner formally introduced by Garter-King-at-Arms to the occupant of the woolsack. The two shook hands cordially, and the ceremony was over.

In the early part of February, 1870, the women of Boston publicly pledged themselves to abstain from the use of tea. On February, 9, 300 matrons had become members of this league. Three days after the young women followed the example of their mothers by signing the following document:
"We, the daughters of those patriots who have and do now appear for the public interest, and in that principally regard their prosperity, as such do with pleasure engage with them in denying ourselves the drinking of foreign tea, in hopes to frustrate a plan which tends to deprive the whole community of all that is valuable in life."
Rum drove a young songstress in Hoboken to attempt suicide recently. She should let rum alone in future.—*New York Evening Telegram.*