

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

VOL 13.—NO. 88

THE DAILY EXAMINER
IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,
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AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
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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.

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

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
April 26, 1883.—wky 14
EDWARD T. RUSSEL & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
NO. 284 STATE STREET,
BOSTON.

Particular attention given to the sale of
Fish and Produce of all kinds.
June 22, 1883.—6m
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.

McLEOD & MORSON
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,
SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.
OFFICES:
Reform Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post
Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Sum-
merside, P. E. Island.
MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at
moderate interest.
NEIL McLEOD. W. A. O. MORSON.
Nov. 24, '82.—pres her

R. O'DWYER,
Commission and General Merchant
DEALER IN P. E. I. PRODUCE,
289, WATER STREET,
St. John's, Newfoundland.
Capt. Edward English, a member of the
firm, will give the strictest attention to con-
signments of Island produce.
P. E. Island vessels for and to charter.
July 30, 1883.

INSURANCE OFFICE.
Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Lancashire Insurance Company
CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
Insurance effected on all kinds of property
at current rates. Losses settled promptly
and equitably.
DESBIRISAY & ANGUS,
General Agents.
Office—South Side Queen Square.
Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1882.

JOHN MACEACHERN,
AGENT FOR
Royal Fire Insurance Company, of
England,
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance
Company, of England,
City of London Fire Insurance Co.,
of England,
HAS REMOVED
His Office to his New Building,
Cor. Queen and King Sts.—Up Stairs,
Ch'town, Dec. 7, '82.

GEORGE TWEEDY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE—West Side of Queen Street, Char-
lottetown, next door to Stevenson's Tin Shop.
July 25, 1883.—dy wky 6m

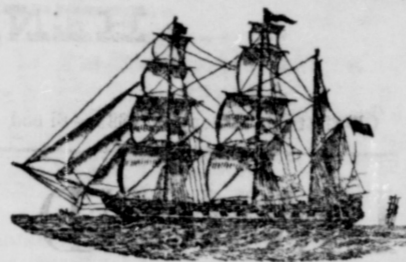
**STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**
At the 57th Annual General Meeting of
the Standard Life Assurance Company,
held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 24th of
April, 1883, the following results for the
year ended 15th November, 1883, were re-
ported:—
3,038 new proposals for life as-
surance were received the year for \$ 9,754,085 38
2,561 proposals were accepted, assuring 7,239,048 13
The total existing assurances in force at 15th November, 1882, amounted to \$6,936,302 91
(Of which \$7,753,031.15 was reassured with other offices)
The claims by death which arose during the year amount-
ed, including bonus addi-
tions, to 2,462,226 59
The annual revenue amounted at 15th November, 1882, to 4,267,546 00
The invested funds at same date amounted to 29,503,416 00
Being an increase during the year of 1,062,648 35
JOHN LONGWORTH,
Agent for Charlottetown.
THOMAS KERR,
Inspector of Agencies.
Ch'town, August 3, 1883.

Direct Steamer to London
THE Halifax Steam Navigation Company
(Limited) will dispatch the FIRST-
CLASS STEAMER
"SICILY,"
—FROM—
Halifax to London, direct,
About 10th September.
THROUGH RATES FOR LOBSTERS,
via P. E. I. Steam Navigation
Company,
From Charlottetown and all Sta-
tions on the P. E. I. Railway.

The "Sicily" has a speed of twelve knots
and is expected to make the passage in 9 1/2
days.
Bills of Lading will be given from any
Station on the P. E. I. Railway, or at Char-
lottetown. Apply for all particulars to J.
Woot, Secretary Halifax Steam Navigation
Company (Limited), 58 Bedford Row, Hal-
fax, or to
WM. H. SHANKS,
Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
August 13, 1883.

COAL! COAL!
IN STORE,
AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
Anthracite Egg and Chestnut Sizes.
(BEST QUALITY.)
**PICTOU ROUND & NUT,
ALBION SLACK,**
(For Blacksmiths' use, good),
Sydney Old Mines
—AND—
GOWRIE MINES ROUND
CAPT. JOHN HUGHES,
Ch'town, Aug. 10. Water Street.
(no fr pat tu th sa 3m. he pres 3m)

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS**
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
—GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878—
FAT HERRING.
100 BARRELS, in Wholes, Halves and
Quarters, for sale by
D. SMALL.
Ch'town, Aug. 17, 1883.—2w

TO LOBSTER PACKERS.

The well-known Clipper Brig
"ALPHETA,"
299 tons Register, classed 9 years A
at Lloyds,
M. Callaghan, Commander,
due here the early part of next week,
Will Sail for Liverpool, direct, about
the 30th August,
AND WILL
Carry Lobsters or other
Canned Goods,
Returning will sail from
Liverpool for Charlottetown about
the 1st October.
For Freight apply to
PEAKE BROS. & CO.
Ch'town, Aug. 17, 1883.—3aw

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS
WILL RE-OPEN
On Monday, September 10th.
Subjects taught—English, Classics, Mathe-
matics French, German, etc.
Applications for Boys' School should be
made to W. B. King, St. Peter's Clergy
House; for Girls' School to Miss Harris,
Pownall Street.
Aug. 7.—tu th sa pat mo we fr ti Sept 10.

**Prince Edward Island
RAILWAY.**
TIME TABLE NO. 20.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
To take effect on the 24th May, 1883.

| TRAINS OUTWARD. (READ DOWN.) | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| STATIONS. | EXPRESS. | MIXED. | MIXED. |
| Ch'town | Dp 6.45am | Dp 9.20am | Dp 4.15pm |
| Royalty Je | " 7.00 " | " 9.55 " | " 4.35 " |
| N Wilsh's | " 7.35 " | " 10.50 " | " 5.25 " |
| Hunter R'r | " 7.45 " | " 11.06 " | " 5.40 " |
| Bradalba'e | " 8.10 " | " 11.46 " | " 6.16 " |
| Co'ty Line | " 8.15 " | " 11.56 " | " 6.30 " |
| Freetown | " 8.26 " | " 12.12pm | " 6.45 " |
| Kensing'tn | " 8.40 " | " 12.37 " | " 7.08 " |
| Summ'side | Ar 9.05 " | Ar 1.15 " | Ar 7.45 " |
| Miscouche | " 9.40 " | " 2.08 " | |
| Wellingt'n | " 9.59 " | " 2.37 " | |
| Port Hill | " 10.24 " | " 3.22 " | |
| O'Leary | " 11.20 " | " 4.53 " | |
| Bloomfield | " 11.38 " | " 5.20 " | |
| Alberton | " 12.03pm | " 6.20 " | |
| Tignish | Ar 12.40 " | Ar 7.20 " | |
| Ch'town | Dp 4.00pm | Dp 7.00am | |
| Royalty Je | " 4.15 " | " 7.23 " | |
| York | " 4.37 " | " 7.41 " | |
| Bedford | " 4.40 " | " 8.02 " | |
| Mt. Stew't | " 5.15 " | " 9.00 " | |
| Morell | " 5.44 " | " 9.45 " | |
| St. Peter's | " 6.04 " | " 10.17 " | |
| Bear River | " 6.39 " | " 11.11 " | |
| Souris | Ar 7.10 " | Ar 12.00m | |
| Mt. Stew't | Dp 5.15pm | Dp 9.10am | |
| Cardigan | " 6.11 " | " 10.33 " | |
| Georget'n | Ar 6.30 " | Ar 11.00 " | |

| TRAINS INWARD. (READ UP.) | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| STATIONS. | EXPRESS. | MIXED. | MIXED. |
| Ch'town | Ar 8.00pm | Ar 3.45pm | Ar 10.15am |
| Royalty Je | Dp 7.45 " | Dp 3.21 " | Dp 9.55 " |
| N Wilsh's | " 7.11 " | " 2.55 " | " 9.04 " |
| Hunter R'r | " 7.00 " | " 2.25 " | " 8.43 " |
| Bradalba'e | " 6.36 " | " 1.27 " | " 8.10 " |
| Co'ty Line | " 6.30 " | " 1.17 " | " 7.57 " |
| Freetown | " 6.19 " | " 1.01 " | " 7.42 " |
| Kensing'tn | " 6.04 " | " 12.37 " | " 7.20 " |
| Summ'side | " 5.40 " | " 12.00 " | " 6.45 " |
| Miscouche | Dp 5.00 " | Dp 11.04 " | |
| Wellingt'n | " 4.42 " | " 10.35 " | |
| Port Hill | " 3.22 " | " 8.20 " | |
| O'Leary | " 3.05 " | " 7.54 " | |
| Bloomfield | " 2.38 " | " 7.15 " | |
| Alberton | " 2.00 " | " 6.00 " | |
| Tignish | | | |
| Ch'town | Ar 10.00am | Ar 7.00pm | |
| Royalty Je | Dp 9.45 " | Dp 6.37 " | |
| York | " 9.33 " | " 6.20 " | |
| Bedford | " 9.20 " | " 6.00 " | |
| Mt. Stew't | " 8.55 " | " 5.20 " | |
| Morell | " 8.16 " | " 4.15 " | |
| St. Peter's | " 7.55 " | " 3.42 " | |
| Bear River | " 7.22 " | " 2.49 " | |
| Souris | " 6.50 " | " 2.00 " | |
| Mt. Stew't | Dp 8.55 " | Dp 5.20pm | |
| Cardigan | " 7.49 " | " 3.27 " | |
| Georget'n | " 7.10 " | " 3.00 " | |

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 21, 1883.
(61. pres lor sum jr 61)

**P. E. ISLAND
Steam Navigation Co'y.**

STEAMERS ST. LAWRENCE AND
PRINCESS OF WALES.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing Wednesday, 16th May, 1883.

NOVA SCOTIA.
Leave Charlottetown for Pictou Landing
every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and
Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock, connecting
there with the Train for Halifax. Returning to
Charlottetown on Monday, Wednesday Friday
and Saturday, about 2 p. m., on arrival of
Train from Halifax.
Leave Pictou Landing for Georgetown on
Thursday, on arrival of train at 2 p. m.
Leave Georgetown for Pictou Landing
every Friday morning, at 5 a. m.

**NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA AND THE
UNITED STATES.**
Leave Summerside every day (Sunday
excepted) on arrival of day train from St.
John, for Summerside, connecting there with
Trains for each of the above-named places;
and at St. John, with steamers of the Interna-
tional Company and Railway for Portland and
Boston. Also leave Charlottetown for Sum-
merside every Monday morning at 1 o'clock.
Returning, leave Shediac every day (Sundays
excepted) on arrival of day train from St.
John, for Summerside, connecting there with
Train for Charlottetown. Also leave Sum-
merside for Charlottetown every Saturday
evening, about 5 o'clock.
By order,
F. W. HALES,
Charlottetown, May 15, 1883. Secretary

BOSTON STEAMERS.
STEAMERS:
Carroll, 879 tons, Capt. Brown,
Worcester, 865 tons, Capt. Blankenship

ONE of the above FIRST-CLASS STEAM-
ERS will leave
Charlottetown for Boston
EVERY
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AT 5 P. M.
PASSENGERS will find this the Cheapest
and most pleasant trip to Boston. Accom-
modations on both steamers are splendid.

CARVELL BROS.,
AGENTS.
Ch'town, May 17, 1883.—pat her sj
**STEAMER
"HEATHER BELLE."**
Summer Arrangement, 1883.

ON and after Tuesday, July 24th, the new
steamer "Heather Belle," Hugh McLellan,
master, will run as follows:—
Every Tuesday morning at four o'clock, will
leave Charlottetown for Orwell Brush
Wharf, leaving Orwell Brush Wharf, at
seven a. m., for Charlottetown, calling at
China Point and Halliday's Wharves,
leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m., for Hal-
liday's China Point and Brush Wharves,
where she will remain over night.
Wednesday, will leave Brush Wharf for
Charlottetown, at seven a. m., calling at
China Point and Halliday's Wharves,
leaving Charlottetown at three p. m., to
return, remaining at Brush Wharf over
night.
Thursday, will leave Brush Wharf for Char-
lottetown, at seven a. m., calling at China
Point and Halliday's Wharves, leaving
Charlottetown at three p. m. to return,
leaving Brush Wharf about six p. m. for
Charlottetown.
Friday, will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud
at four a. m., leaving Crapaud at seven
a. m. for Charlottetown, leaving Char-
lottetown at three p. m. for Crapaud,
remaining there over night.
Saturday, will leave Crapaud at seven a. m.
for Charlottetown, leaving Charlottetown
at one o'clock p. m. for Crapaud and re-
turning to Charlottetown from Crapaud
same evening.
FARES—Cabin, to and from Orwell and
Wharves, 30 cents; deck, 20 cents. Cabin,
to and from Crapaud, 40 cents; deck 30 cents.
Excursion Return Tickets will be issued
from Charlottetown to Orwell every Thursday
evening at one first-class fare. Also, Excursion
Return Tickets will be issued
Saturday to Crapaud at one first-class fare.
JOHN HUGHES,
Agent.
Ch'town, July 25, 1883.
(2aw wky 3m pres her pat era

**Women's Christian Temperance
Union.**
President—Mrs. Hensley.
Vice-President—Mrs. Kennedy.
Secretary—Mrs. D. McRae.
Treasurer—Mrs. Lewis.

International Lesson—temperance view.
"And they forsook the Lord God of their
Fathers."—Josh. 11. 12.
It takes more than good men at the head
of affairs, and more than wise legislation to
to make a people wise, good and true, how-
ever much this may help to do so. The Isra-
elites could not have had a better man than
Joshua or Moses with their co-workers to
lead and direct them. Every available
means had been used to establish them in
the worship of, and enlist their services
for, that God who had done such great
things for them; but in spite of all the
teachings and warnings they would not lay
them to heart; and now we see them break-
ing off entirely from all their solemn obli-
gations and yielding themselves to work
wickedness and practice the abominations
of the heathen about them, bringing up
their children to do likewise. God was
forgotten; Baal and Ashtaroth set up!
The consequences will be considered in
our next lesson. The question we have to
bring home is: are we not as guilty in the
sight of high heaven as a nation? are we not
forgetting God? and has not a great
god been set up in our midst in our land
whose hideous image is discernable in every
look and ear? The id-l of intoxicating
liquor and the mass of the people lie pro-
strate before it, a debased, depraved, wicked
idolatry, which has brought upon us the
frown and anger of a justly offended God.
Would that we could realize this as we
should, but this is one of the awful charac-
teristics of sin that we do not understand
its guilt, nor fear its consequences. If we
want to escape the punishment that has
been pronounced for idolatry, there will
have to be a humble acknowledgment that
we never sinned, and on application of the
precious blood which alone cleanses and
effects reconciliation ere we can be restored
to the favor and enjoy the blessing of our
Father in Heaven.
Another fearful murder in Toronto, by
a man under the influence of liquor. In
endeavoring to rescue his companion and
draw him from the vile place where he was
fitted for his dreadful work, the compas-
sionate man had to yield his life. The
question propounded is, who is the most
culpable—the man who puts himself in the
position to commit the deed; the individual
who administers the inflaming dose, or the
christian public who suffer these life-
destroying places to exist? We reply the
latter, because christian men and women
profess to be carrying out the will of the
Master, who came not to destroy men's lives
but to save them!

It is easy to be nobody, and we will tell
you how to do it. Go to the drinking
saloons to spend your leisure time. You
need not drink much now only a little beer
or some other drink. Meantime play
dominoes, checkers, or something else to
while time so that you will be sure not to
read any useful books. If you read any-
thing let it be the dime novel of the day.
Thus you go, keeping your stomach full and
your head empty and yourself playing
time-killing games, and in a few years you
will be nobody, unless you turn out to be
a drunkard or a professional gambler, either
of which is nobody. There are any num-
ber of young men hanging about saloons
just ready to graduate and be nobodies.—
Church Guardian.

In a recent speech, Canon Farrar said
that the Temperance reform movement in
England had reduced the revenue derived
from excise liquors from £34,000,000 ster-
ling to £28,200,000 sterling. It had in-
duced the War Office to throw every dis-
couragement upon the use of stimulants to
the army. It had led the Navy and
Merchant service to revise all their rules
about the use of grog and spirit rations in
the ironclads, and the great national lines
of steamers, it had throughout the country,
created some 4,000,000 of total abstainers.
It had completely altered the old tipping
and boozing habits of a great part of En-
glish society. It had twice over induced
the House of Commons to declare by an in-
creasing majority that the right of controll-
ing the liquor traffic ought to be in the
hands of those who are most affected by it,
viz: the inhabitants of the localities them-
selves. Surely all temperance reformers
may take courage.

A Doctor's Life.
EXPERIENCE THAT MAKE IT CHEERFUL AND
OTHERWISE

Quite a number of young men are study-
ing for the medical profession. We do not
wish to deter them from this laudable
pursuit, for a physician's calling is one of
the most honorable, ennobling, humaniz-
ing, and useful in the world. But all is not
gold that glitters, and the following are
some of the sweets of a doctor's life: If he
visits a few of his patients when they are
well, it is to get his dinner; and if he does
not do so, it is because he cares more the
fleece than the flock. If he goes to
synagogue regularly, it is because he has
nothing else to do; if he doesn't go, it is
because he has no respect for the Sabbath
or religion. If he speaks reverently of
Judaism, he is a hypocrite, if he doesn't
he is a materialist. If he dresses neatly, he
is proud; if he does not, he is wanting in
self respect. If his wife does not visit you,
she is "stuck up"; if she does, she is
fishing for patients for her husband. If
he has a good turnout he is
extravagant; if he uses a poor one on the
score of economy, he is deficient in neces-
sary pride. If he does not write a pre-
scription for every trifling ailment he is
careless; if he does "he deluges one with

medicine." If he makes parties it is to
soft-soap people to get their money; if he
does not make them he is afraid of a cent.
If his horse is fat it is because he has
nothing to do; if he is lean it is because he
isn't taken care of. If he drives fast it is to
make people believe somebody is very sick; if
he drives slowly he has no interest in the
welfare of his patients. If the patient
recovers it is owing to the good nursing he
received; if he dies "the doctor did not
understand his sickness." If he talks
much, "We don't like a doctor to tell every-
thing he knows," or "he is altogether too
familiar"; if he doesn't talk, "we like to see
a doctor sociable." If he says anything
about politics, "He had better let it alone";
if he don't say anything about it, "we like to
see a man show his colours." "If he does not
come immediately when sent for, "he takes
things too easy"; if he sends in his bill "he
is in a terrible hurry for his money." If
he visits his patients every day, it is to run
up a bill; if he don't it is unjustifiable ne-
glect. If he orders the same medicine,
it is no good; if he changes the prescription,
he is in league with the druggist. If he
uses any of the popular remedies of the
day, it is to cater to the whims and preju-
dice of the people, to fill his pockets; if he
don't use them it is from professional sel-
fishness. If he is in the habit of having
frequent consultations, it is because he
knows nothing; if he objects to having
them, on the ground that he understands
his own business, "he is afraid of exposing
his ignorance to his superiors." If he gets
paid for one half his services he deserves
to be canonized. Who wouldn't be an
M. D.—Hebrew Standard.

Great Tidal Wave.

Later particulars from the tidal wave at
Batavia and Java, on the 29th inst., state
that the sky is clear and communication
with Seranghas has been restored. The
temperature fell ten degrees on Monday,
but it is now at the normal height. The
town is covered with ashes, which was so
hot when falling that it killed birds. Tele-
graph linesmen report that while they were
at work repairing a line near Anjer,
early Monday morning, they saw a high
column of the sea approaching with a roar-
ing noise. They fled immediately, with-
out learning the fate of the inhabitants.
The quarries at Merak have disappeared
and all the people of the place have
perished. The floating dock at the Island
of Onrast, near Batavia, is adrift and is
badly damaged. Java, though not the
largest, is the most important among the
islands of the Indian archipelago, and
supports a larger population than all the
other islands of the Indian ocean together,
a population as dense as that of the
most populous of European countries. Its
greatest length is 622 miles; its greatest
breadth only 121, with an area of 49,176
square miles. In natural beauty it rivals
the most favored regions of the world.
Through the mildness of its climate and the
industry of its people, it possesses a richer
store of valuable productions than almost
any country of equal extent can boast; its
rice fields make it the granary of the East
Indian islands, and its coffee and sugar
plantations are a perpetual source of wealth
to Holland, the country which has the
good fortune to claim its allegiance. But
its great drawback and the source of its
present terrific disaster, is its volcanoes.
The number of volcanic eminences is ex-
ceptionally large and there is scarcely any
region in the world of equal extent which
can boast so many. The loftiest is,
Semeeu, with a height of 12,238 English
feet. Batavia, on the northeast coast, is
the capital of all the Dutch settlements in
the east. In 1699 it was visited by a
terrible earthquake and the streams were
choked with mud from the volcano of
Gunong Salak (7,244 feet high), by which
the climate was so affected that the city be-
came notorious for its unhealthiness and
was in great danger of being altogether
abandoned. In the twenty-two years from
1730 to 1752, over one million deaths in
Batavia are said to have been recorded. It
was captured by the British in 1811, but
restored to the Dutch by the treaty of
1814. Anjer, which our despatches state
was submerged by a tidal wave, is situated
on the narrowest part of the Strait of
Sunda, 18 miles west of Batavia. It is
protected by a fort, and besides carrying
on a considerable trade in eastern curiosi-
ties, supplies passing vessels with fresh
water and provisions. Its population is
considerable, but its amount is not known.
Sunda Straits, on which all the lighthouses
are said to be destroyed, is a passage be-
tween the islands of Sumatra and Java,
from the Indian Ocean to the Sea of Java.
Its breadth is from 70 to 90 miles.

A novelty in meat foods is almost certain
—indeed, is intended—to find its way to
Great Britain and America at no distant
period. The New Zealand rabbit nuisance
has led to the establishment of a rabbit-
tanning factory near Blenheim—an enter-
prising town in that colony. It seems that
ten or a dozen rabbits are required to
keep the factory supplied. The process
adopted is very simple. The rabbits, im-
mediately after being shot, are disem-
bowelled. They are next skinned, and the
feet and heads are chopped off. The re-
mainder is then immersed in hot water for
several minutes, and is then ready for
tanning. The scheme is already being ex-
tended, so that the rabbit bargain may not
prove an unprofitable one after all.
The royal princes and representatives of
the high social circles in Berlin were pre-
sent at the fete given on the 29th for the
benefit of the Ischia sufferers. The audi-
ence is said to have numbered over thirty
thousand persons. All the military bands
of the city, numbering a thousand
musicians, played at the concert.
The Count de Chambord's coffin plate
bears the words "Henry V. by the Grace
of God, King of France and Navarre."