

The Daily Examiner

OCTOBER 1884.

Editorial Notes.

The only American Transatlantic steamship line has been transferred to British owners. The reason given is that it did not get the needed mail contract!

All eyes in America are now turned towards New York; for on the decision of New York depends the result of the presidential election. It is believed that Cleveland's chances are still good.

The Gammell will case is over, the proceedings at law having been voluntarily withdrawn by Maclellan. So, after all, the will stands, and Maclellan gets nothing.

Our King's County correspondent is not singular in his appreciation of the care and liberality of the Government in lighting up our coasts. The present administration have the will to provide for the wants of the country, and they have the money, too.

The Chronicle bewails the "juvenile depravity" of Halifax, and the inability of schools, police and Stipendiary Magistrate to elevate the standard. The Chronicle says:—"The virtue that is theoretical, the vigor that exhausts itself in wind, the official rules that mean salary and ease, will not meet the requirements of this city."

The chief architect of the Dominion Government was on the Island last week looking after the Dominion Buildings in progress here, and making arrangements for the construction of a new Dominion Building in Charlottetown. We understand that the building in contemplation is to be larger and better in every respect than the old one.

Twice, this autumn, the lives of the attendants of the Hospital for the Insane have been seriously endangered while rescuing a lunatic who took to the water; and yet, a boat has not been provided for use in such cases. A boat should certainly be obtained without delay. The water is getting cold; and a fatal result of one of those aquatic excursions is by no means improbable. Then, what a row there would be!

According to a Montreal despatch the future of the cotton industry in Canada now promises better results than have been obtained for several months past. It is computed by good authorities that six months will suffice to bring the supply into close relation with the demand. The mills have diversified their productions and are running on many new lines of goods, for which the demand is constant and abreast of the output.

Says the Halifax Herald: "After all, the real grievance against the Governor-General in the matter of Sir Charles Tupper is not that he mentioned the latter's name in a complimentary way, but that by doing so he called forth a round of applause which testified to the feeling of the people present. It was this expression of approval which worries the unfortunate writers who have been by turns denouncing and toadying to Sir Charles Tupper. The trouble is not so much that a stranger in Nova Scotia spoke well of Nova Scotia's favorite son, as that Sir Charles Tupper in spite of his defamers is Nova Scotia's favorite son."

The St. James' Gazette has a very sensational statement which is making quite a stir. The Gazette states that it has indisputable authority for saying that England is approaching a crisis in India, in comparison with which the Sepoy rebellion of 1857 will appear commonplace. The principal dangers foretold arise from the disloyalty of the Mohammedans in Calcutta and Bombay and the Russian invasion, which is always threatened by way of Afghanistan. The Gazette promises to publish revelations, in which the oppressions of the natives of India by tax farmers and collectors will be shown in as bad a light as the crimes of Warren Hastings.

Montreal Gazette: "Hon. Mr. Solomon has given notice of a resolution to be moved in the legislative council of Jamaica looking to the immediate opening of negotiations by that colony for inclusion in the Canada federation. If the Jamaica council and assembly favor the proposition, the views of the British Government will next be sought, and if the approval of the home authorities is obtained, of which little doubt exists, the subject will come up for consideration in Canada. There is something to be said on both sides from a Canadian standpoint, and already a portion of the press, with a scant knowledge of the conditions of union, is settling the merits of the proposal, but it will be ample time to take up the question when formal application for admission is made by Jamaica through the British Government."

A writer in the London Railway News (October 4) describes a trip by the Northwest limited mail train from King's Cross Station, London, to Edinburgh, on 1st of August last. The train consisted of fourteen vehicles drawn by an ordinary 8 1/2 in. express engine. In the narrative of the journey we read that for 2 1/2 miles the speed averaged 45 miles an hour. Then that 2 1/2 miles was done in 2 1/2 minutes. Again that 1 1/2 miles were traversed at

an average of 52 miles an hour, "although the greater part is an ascending gradient of about 1-350." Then we have such records of speed as the following:—"6 1/2 miles in 7 1/2 minutes."—"9 1/2 miles in 10 minutes."—"For an hour and 20 minutes "the mail travelled to Stafford at a speed varying from 52 to 58 miles an hour."—"A speed of 65 miles an hour between Madely and Beteley"—a down grade."—"The 19 1/2 miles from Minshull Vernon to Warrington were passed over in 20 minutes, the speed varying between 53 and 63 miles an hour."

The Pall Mall Gazette announces that Lord Northbrook will return to England in a very short time, and that his proposals will probably be approved by the Cabinet before October 23, when Parliament reassembles. It says "the city is naturally full of curiosity as to the nature of Lord Northbrook's scheme. There is not, however, much mystery about it. Its salient features were stated by us as soon as his departure was announced; nor does it require very great perspicacity to see the course which he will be driven by events to take. He has suspended the sinking fund. He will cut the coupon and further mutilate the law of liquidation by offering the Khedive an English loan of eight millions sterling. To the destructive part of his mission there will be little exception taken here, although there will be a tremendous outcry in Paris, and probably further east. It is with the constructive part that English public opinion will be most excited, that is to say, Parliament will accept with composure the cutting of the coupon, but the guarantee of the cut coupon—that is altogether another affair, and we may expect some very stormy debates in the approaching session."

Some Results.

The results obtained from the Experimental Farms show that the tract of land in the Northwest termed by the Toronto Globe "an arid waste," is not so bad. The following report of yields at the respective "Experimental Farms" was ascertained by accurately chaining the ground and weighing the grain, this work being done by a qualified land surveyor:—

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.
Secretan	22	44	17	10
Rush Lake	22	54	18	11
Swift Current	13	30	10	10
Gull Lake	24	55	29	16
Maple Creek	22	49	30	15
Fornes	30	50	17	15
Dunmore	20	38	32	10
Stair	19	24	15	12
Tilley	12	38	14	10
Gleichen	23	56	13	13

The average yield from all the farms was:—

	Bushels.
Wheat	21 1/2
Oats	44 1/2
Barley	23 1/2
Pease	12 1/2

Commenting on these results the Montreal Gazette says: "The confidence of the company is best shown by the fact that cultivation was begun without such adequate and careful preparation of the soil as would insure the largest results in production. It was not, indeed, as we learn from an account of the working and results of these farms just issued, intended to attempt the raising of crops on the farms during the season of 1884. The idea was to cultivate and prepare the ground thoroughly, in accordance with the best known practice of breaking and banksetting, so as to have a seed bed ready for the spring of 1885. Those in charge of the work were, however, after seeing the land once turned up, so impressed with the belief that a fair yield could be obtained, even off the sod, that it was decided to make the attempt; considering it advisable, in view of the reiterated statements that this section of country was unfit for settlement, to run the risk of imperfect cultivation rather than leave the important question unsolved for another season. The results attained have abundantly justified this course."

The Halifax School for the Blind.

The object of the above Institution, is to provide the blind youth of the Maritime Provinces with such an education and training as will enable them to become useful members of society, and save them from lives of helpless dependence and enforced idleness. A number of those trained in the institution have graduated, and are successfully occupied in the various vocations for which they have been prepared. The School is of a purely non-sectarian character, the pupils being obliged to attend those churches to which their parents belong. The institution is under the control of a Board of Managers elected annually, who earnestly wish to sustain the several departments of the School in their present efficient state.

Pupils from the Maritime Provinces are admitted free of all charge, the respective Provincial Governments each making an annual grant towards their education and maintenance equivalent to about two-thirds of the actual yearly cost per capita.

Hitherto the balance has been met by private contributions and interest upon investments; but, unfortunately, both of these sources of revenue have fallen off—the former owing to the impression that the Government grant was sufficient to meet the requirements of the Institution, the latter to the reduced rate of interest received upon invested funds. The Board of Managers, relying upon the general favor with which the work of educating the blind is regarded, feel confident that the benevolent public will not be satisfied to have this enterprise seriously embarrassed for lack of funds; they therefore most earnestly appeal to the members of the various congregations for assistance, and ask the churches to take up collections for the benefit of the school, on Thanksgiving Day or some other day previous to the 20th of November next.

The Turf.

DEAN SWIFT.—Among the horses on the track during the races, and there were some good ones, none was more admired than Dean Swift, the handsome, beautifully-gaited, dappled brown stallion, owned by P. S. Brown, of Charlottetown. He took two heats of the 2 40 class from so speedy a competitor as Lady Bashaw, and pressed her hard in the third heat. Many think he would have won the race, if a Jog had not worried him off his feet. One of his colts, Island Chief, also a stock horse, was the winner in the free-for-all, trotting the fastest mile of the meeting in 2 3/4. Dean Swift's best mile was made on Thursday in a pouring rain and on a muddy track. He did it in 2.39, and most of the horsemen thought it equal to 2.33 on a dry track.—York Gleaner.

A correspondent of the York Gleaner asks:

"Why will our (New Brunswick Agricultural) Society men insist on sending Mr. Reid year after year through the States to bring trotters here, which are inferior to our home stock both for work or trotting and cost much more? If I remember right Mr. Reid has brought horses from the States which have been badly beaten by our home stock. Why not try our Island stock such as we had here in the last race? I refer to the two stallions, father and son, weighing over twelve hundred pounds; time less than 2.40."

The Canadian Contingent.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM ONE OF THE VOYAGEURS.

A letter was received by a Montrealer from one of the Canadian contingent for Egypt, dated "S. S. Ocean King, in sight of Gibraltar, September 29." In view of the general interest taken in anything concerning the voyageurs, the following extract is given to the public:—

"The trip so far has been a most enjoyable one, nothing occurring to mar the pleasure of the trip, so novel to the majority of the voyageurs. The weather has been exceptionally fine throughout, and as a natural consequence there has been very little sickness on board. We have had one death, so far, a Manitoba Indian (three-quarter-breed Cree), named Richard Henderson. The cause of his death was an abscess on the brain. He leaves a wife and one child. The captain of the ship read the burial service over him, and he was buried in the usual fashion at sea in 39.20 north latitude, and 14.13 west longitude. We passed Trafalgar bay this morning, and as scarcely any of the voyageurs ever beheld the memorable spot on which Lord Nelson lost his life, it had more than a passing interest for them. Every one on board is in the best of spirits and good health, which can be attributed to a great extent to the kindness we have received from the officers in charge. Col. W. N. Kennedy and Capt. J. C. Kennedy have both endeared themselves to the voyageurs, and deserve special mention. We are all anxious to reach Alexandria and see Lord Wolseley, who is well known to many of the party."

The Greater Confederation.

In view of the negotiations that are supposed to be going on at present, looking towards a union of the British West Indies with the Dominion of Canada, everything relating to the matter is important and interesting. It is worth while, therefore, to recall the utterances of Lord Derby, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in addressing a deputation that recently waited upon him, with respect to "this matter. His Lordship said: "Something was said as the expediency of bringing about a closer connection between the West Indies and the Dominion of Canada. This was not a matter which had come before the Colonial Office in any formal or official shape, and therefore he was not in a position to speak upon it, except in the vaguest and most general terms. He could not conceive any objection on the part of the Colonial Office to a drawing closer of the ties between two parts of the Colonial Empire. So far from objecting to that, it was what the Imperial Government had always desired, and what they had always promoted so far as lay in their power. But they must remember that in financial and administrative matters Canada was virtually an independent country; and therefore the assistance which he could give the deputation in this matter would be of a very negative character. If the West Indies and Canada could come to terms as regarded a closer connection, he might venture to say that under hardly any conceivable circumstances would the Colonial Office desire to oppose itself to such an arrangement. But the question rested, in the first instance, with Canada; and to Canada they must address themselves rather than to the Colonial Office."

Our Advertisers.

Wm. Dodd holds a sale of apples to-morrow at two o'clock.

Dr. Bennett will be at the Rankin House on the 28th and 29th inst.

Dr. Toombs, Mount Stewart, publishes his card as a physician and surgeon.

Capt. John Hughes is hourly expecting two cargoes of coal which he will sell low.

Joseph Jacobs sets forth the many advantages of Morris & Ireland's safes, for which he is the general agent.

Maurice Doucette requests creditors of the late Francis Doucette to send in amounts of their accounts immediately.

A. McNeill advertises an auction sale of apples at half past ten o'clock, and a sale of herring at eleven o'clock, to-morrow.

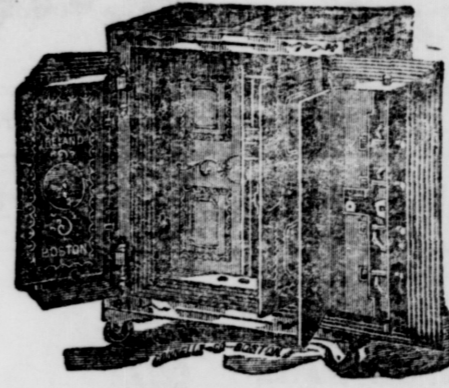
Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Beware of imitations. Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "HORSFORD'S" is on the wrapper. None are genuine without it.

The Queen of Belgium is described as ugly looking, her small eyes, retreating forehead, and prominent turned-up nose giving her an idiotic expression.

A Yankee inventor has invented a solid salt cylinder, hung on a bracket and protected by a tin hood, which is said to give the average low unlimited enjoyment at a small price.

MORRIS & IRELAND'S



NEW IMPROVED PATENT EIGHT-FLANGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

THE only Eight-Flange Safe in the world, and containing more improvements than ANY SAFE made, such as:

1st. THE PATENT INSIDE BOLT WORK, which is placing the bolt work with the whole of the flange (six inches) between it and the outside, that is, as far from the fire and thief as it can be.

2nd. THE PATENT HINGED CAP—the back plate of the door being on hinges, enabling the owner, by turning a thumbscrew, to have easy access to the lock and bolt-work. He can thus easily change the lock, clean, oil, and keep the bolt-work in good order.

3rd. IRON INSIDE LINING, stronger than wood, and which retains the moisture in the filling for an indefinite time. Wood is thicker and weaker, and after a few years absorbs the moisture and "requires filling over again."

4th. FOUR-WHEEL COMBINATION LOCKS, the simplest, strongest, most efficient and easiest to change of any in use.

5th. SOLID ANGLE IRON FRONTS, BACKS AND CORNERS, which prevents warping or injury to safe from falling, or falling walls or timbers.

6th. EIGHT FLANGES—the most important improvement ever made in fire-proof safes, providing eight laps, thus preventing the passage of heat, it having to pass over twelve inches, no injury arises from this source, as in other safes containing one, two or three flanges.

THESE SAFES have stood the test of years, and the greatest fires on this continent, and have the CHAMPION RECORD in the Boston, Chicago and Haverhill Fires.

We are selling these safes as low as any good safe, and are disposing of large numbers throughout the Dominion.

BANK WORK AND VAULT DOORS are specialties of our firm. For prices, testimonials and information, address,

JOSEPH JACOBS, MORRIS & IRELAND, GENERAL AGENT. 64 Sudbury St., Boston Mass.

CLEARANCE SALE!

—OF—

NEW FALL GOODS,

Regardless of Profits.

Having in view a change of business, we intend to sell our

ENTIRE STOCK BEFORE Feb. 1st,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

4,200 Yards Suitings & Overcoatings

(ONE OF THE BEST SELECTIONS IN THE PROVINCE.)

UNDERCLOTHING (a large variety.)

OVER 1000 WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS.

(AT A SACRIFICE.)

Flannels and Flannel Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Umbrellas, Waterproof and Fur Coats, Overcoats and Suits, Children's Jersey Suits, Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps, Sleigh Robes, Gloves and Mitts (all kinds); Silk Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Collars and Cuffs, and one of the finest selections of NECK-WEAR in the Dominion.

Intending buyers will find that there is no place in P. E. Island where they can get such bargains as we offer for the coming three months, as a GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE is intended.

D. A. BRUCE,

Merchant Tailor.

Charlottetown, Oct. 18, 1884—3m eod wkly.

New Watches,

New Clocks,

New Barometers,

New Thermometers,

New Spectacles.

Just Received and

Offered Cheap.

Old Stock Cheaper than

ever, to Clear.

E. W. TAYLOR,

NEXT TO WATSONS.

FOR SALE.

[eod wkly.]

40,000 First-class Brick in Lots to

Suit Purchasers.

McKINNON & McLEAN.

Sept 20, '84.—2wk

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY EXAMINER

at a moderate rate.

City of Charlottetown.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office, until noon of Saturday, the 1st day of November next, from parties willing to contract to Light the Streets of the City of Charlottetown, for the term of 5 years or more.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

A. H. MACPHERSON,

City Clerk.

Ch'town, Oct. 15, 1884—ts.

WANZER

Sewing Machines.

THESE CELEBRATED MACHINES

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS

At all the leading Exhibitions of the World.

Only Gold Medal in Canada, 1883.

J. F. WILLIS & CO.,

Sole and only authorized Agents for P. E. I.

1780

Fall and Winter Apples.

BY Auction, to-morrow, Tuesday, October 21st, at 10.30 o'clock, at my Auction Room, 75 barrels Choice Fall and Winter Fruit.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Oct. 20, 1884.

No. 1 Labrador Herring.

BY Auction to-morrow, Tuesday, Oct 21st, at 11 o'clock, on Peake's Wharf (No. 2)—

150 Barrels No. 1 HERRING. 100 Half do do. Ex. sch. Swallow, direct from Labrador, 6 Barrels CODFISH OIL.

A. McNEILL, AUCTIONEER.

Ch'town, Oct. 20, '84.

APPLES, APPLES.

TOMORROW, Tuesday, 21st, at 2 o'clock, at my Room, 75 bbis Apples. Also a lot of Household Furniture, Stores, &c.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Oct. 20, 1884.

COAL.

COAL. COAL.

HOURLY expected, per sch. Lizzie:

150 Tons SYDNEY COAL (old mines.) Also, per Sch. Bounty, 100 Tons ALBION MINENUT COAL, which is giving such good satisfaction.

Capt. John Hughes,

Water Street.

Ch'town, Oct. 20, 1884—3i

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the late Francis Doucette are hereby notified to send all accounts of amounts due them by the deceased to the Subscriber, at McPhail's Carriage Factory.

MAURICE DOUCETTE.

Ch'town, Oct. 20, 1884—3i pd

Dr. Toombs,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Mount Stewart.

Charlottetown, Oct. 20—1m wkly 1m

NOTICE.

DR. BENNET

WILL BE

IN CHARLOTTETOWN,

AT THE

"RANKIN HOUSE,"

ON THE 28th AND 29th.

Ch'town, Oct. 18, 1884.

ONIONS. ONIONS.

FOR Sale, at Needham's Auction Room (Market) a Lot of Montreal Onions.

E. NEEDHAM.

Ch'town, Oct. 18, 1884—3i

Matchless Flour

—AND—

OTHER BRANDS,

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

BEER & GOFF'S.

COAL. COAL.

DAILY Expected from Sydney:

Per Brig. King Bird,

230 Tons Old Mine Sydney,

(with certificate.)

Per Sch. Ida May,

110 Tons Reserve Mine.

Per Sch. Mary,

170 Tons Little Glace Bay.

From Picton, per Schs. Era, Wallace, Margaret Ann, Quikstep, R. Boak, Confederate, and William and Mary—

500 Tons Intercolonial Nut

and Round.

Per Sch. Sarah-Elizabeth,

160 Tons Acadia Nut & Round.

All of which will be sold at the Lowest Market Rates.

C. LYONS,

Acadia Coal Depot,

Peake's No. 2 Wharf.

Ch'town, Oct. 10—3w/s