

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, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1884.

VOL. 15.—NO. 140.

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ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 4th day, 5:47 a.m., p. m.
Last Quarter 11th day, 10a. 15.7m., a. m.
New Moon 18th day, 8h. 18.9m., p. m.
First Quarter, 27th day, 0a. 41.9m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
1 Wednesday	6	3	5	3	5	7	5	11
2 Thursday	5	3	4	2	6	8	4	3
3 Friday	6	3	4	5	7	9	2	6
4 Saturday	7	1	9	5	2	10	6	2
5 Sunday	9	2	6	6	4	11	2	7
6 Monday	10	6	6	4	11	2	7	1
7 Tuesday	12	2	4	7	2	4	8	1
8 Wednesday	13	2	2	8	1	0	5	1
9 Thursday	14	2	9	1	0	1	3	6
10 Friday	16	1	10	1	1	2	3	2
11 Saturday	17	1	11	1	1	3	3	10
12 Sunday	15	1	14	1	1	4	5	5
13 Monday	19	1	12	0	2	3	6	1
14 Tuesday	21	1	11	1	2	7	3	1
15 Wednesday	23	9	2	1	6	8	2	5
16 Thursday	24	7	3	4	9	9	4	3
17 Friday	25	5	4	4	5	9	4	4
18 Saturday	27	4	5	4	7	10	2	4
19 Sunday	28	2	6	4	9	10	5	3
20 Monday	29	0	7	5	11	11	3	3
21 Tuesday	31	4	5	8	4	8	2	7
22 Wednesday	32	5	6	9	4	0	6	2
23 Thursday	33	5	4	0	3	5	0	2
24 Friday	35	5	3	1	2	2	1	1
25 Saturday	37	5	1	1	2	1	5	1
26 Sunday	38	4	0	4	0	2	4	1
27 Monday	41	4	1	3	0	3	7	1
28 Tuesday	42	5	1	5	2	4	3	1
29 Wednesday	43	4	2	5	1	5	3	1
30 Thursday	44	4	2	5	1	7	3	1
31 Friday	45	4	2	3	4	8	3	1

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12
Hunter River	7 47	10 05
Kensington	8 42	12 22
Summerside	9 07	12 57
Port Hill	9 27	2 32
Alberton	10 30	4 15
Alberton	12 05	6 57
Tignish	12 42	7 47
FROM WEST.	P. M.	A. M.
Tignish	2 02	6 47
Alberton	2 40	7 57
Port Hill	4 15	10 25
Summerside	5 17	12 07
Kensington	5 42	1 07
Hunter River	6 07	2 09
Charlottetown	7 02	3 25
GOING EAST.	P. M.	A. M.
Charlottetown	4 17	7 02
Mount Stewart	5 22	8 37
St. Peter's	5 27	9 02
Souris	6 17	10 02
Mount Stewart	7 22	12 02
St. Peter's	7 52	2 17
Mount Stewart	8 42	3 07
Charlottetown	8 47	3 42
Georgetown	9 52	4 57
Cardigan	7 27	3 32
Mount Stewart	7 43	3 57
Georgetown	8 42	5 12

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

R. O'DWYER,

Commission and General Merchant

FOR SALE OF P. E. I. PRODUCE.

289 WATER STREET,

St. John's Newfoundland.

In connection with the above is Captain English, who is well known in P. E. Island, who will take special charge of all consignments, and will also attend to the chartering of vessels or the carrying trade of P. E. I. The firm is one of the oldest and most reliable in Newfoundland. Returns guaranteed to be prompt and satisfactory. Parties wishing to procure Labrador Herring should send their orders in time.
Sept. 6, '84.—11th 31st Dec. '84.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

(ROSS MARKET)

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

May 16, 1884.—wavy 11

H. W. VINNOMBE,

PIANO TUNER

Pianos Tuned, Re-wired and Regulated.

CHURCH ORGANS

Voiced, Tuned, and Regulated with Care.

CABINET ORGANS

Tuned, Re-toned and Repaired.

Having nearly twenty years' experience with the construction of English, American and German Pianos, and under the patronage of Government House, the Convent and the leading musical families on the Island, feels sure of giving universal satisfaction.
Mr. V. will engage professionally for public or private concerts the coming season.
Office—C. P. Fletcher's Music Store, Ch'town, Oct. 25, 1884.

Dr. Toombs,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Mount Stewart.

Charlottetown, Oct. 20.—1m wky 6m

McLeod, Morison & McQuarrie,

BARRISTERS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank.

(UP STAIRS).

Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

SULLIVAN & MACNELL,

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. | CHRISTOPHER B. MACNELL

Jan. 16, '83.

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.

Old, Successful, Trustworthy,

PURELY MUTUAL,

No Stockholders, Dividends Annually.

ORGANIZED 1845.

NEW YORK

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Cash Assets over \$55,000,000.

McLEAN & MARTIN,

Agents for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, Aug 27.—2m 2aw wky

WEST & RENDELL,

Commission Merchants,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Consignments solicited. Liberal advances made.

July 25, 1884.—2aw 4m

THE subscriber announces that he is completing a

NEW & FIRST-CLASS HEARSE

for the streets; and having ordered a set of Ostrich Plumes from London will have a turnout

Second to None in the City.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

Opposite Dr. Taylor's, Grafton Street.

ISAAC W. WADMAN.

Ch'town, July 16.—1aw wky

Ch'town, July 16.—1aw wky

Ch'town, July 16.—1aw wky

Ch'town, July 16.—1aw wky

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Ch'town, July 16.—1aw wky

Ch'town, July 16.—1aw wky

PIANO TUNER CLEARANCE SALE!

—OF—

NEW FALL GOODS,

Regardless of Profits.

Having in view a change in 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 wky.

NOTICE.

MORE ROOM. MORE GOODS.

LOWER PRICES!

As my Store has been greatly enlarged, my importations have been greatly increased, thus enabling me to show a very much better assortment of Goods than usual.
Every Department is well filled with Choice NEW GOODS, imported direct from the English Markets. And, as I am bound to sustain my past reputation for selling Cheap Goods, those who patronize me will find my Prices Low.

Quality Good. Assortment Large.

CALL AND SEE US,

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Sept. 28, 1884.—eod wky

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, West Street

Charlottetown, July 16, 1884.—1aw wky

The History of a Crime.

(Toronto Mail, Oct. 1st, 1884.)

The crime committed against the interests of all Canada by the outrageous depreciation of the Northwest is now admitted. The criminals are endeavoring to escape their due punishment; but we judge that they struggle in vain. The simplest chronological record of their conduct will convince them.

In 1873, Sir John Macdonald set apart 100,000,000 acres of land to build the Pacific Railway. The Grits said there would not be found more than 40,000,000 acres of good land available; that statement was untrue.

In 1874 and 1876 Mr. Mackenzie's government reserved the land on each side of the railway (twenty miles on each side) for the purpose of building the road out of the proceeds. That proved that they had some fresh knowledge of the riches of the soil of her country.

In 1877 they were informed, by those who knew best, that the portion of the country south of Lake Manitoba, which they deemed arid, was the garden of the country. But they closed their ears to knowledge and their eyes to light; and were determined to build north of the lake.

In 1878 the Mackenzie Government, having got new light, proposed to build rail ways all over the North West, by means of land bonuses, about which several Grits grew enthusiastic. This showed that they knew the land was really rich and tempting.

In 1879 Sir John Macdonald informed Mr. Mackenzie that fuller investigations had revealed the fact that instead of 100,000,000 acres of good land, there were in the North West at least 150,000,000 or 180,000,000 acres of available land, and Mr. Mackenzie dared not question the statement.

In 1880 Mr. Mackenzie, in spite of all his personal knowledge and political policy, and in spite of the information given by Sir John Macdonald, spent hours in trying to prove that half of the very best region of the Northwest was "arid." He did this in order to prove that the Government was wrong in trying to build the railway without taxing the people.

In that very year 1880, within a few weeks, if not days, of the delivery of Mr. Mackenzie's speech, Professor Macoun exploded forever the theory of "aridity," by discovering that the "arid" region was really of the richest character. The Grit organ accepted Professor Macoun's views and professed to be glad of the discovery.

Nevertheless, Mr. Mackenzie never apologized or explained. In 1881 and 1882 he let his unpatriotic speech remain on record without explanation. In 1883 the Grit organ, for the purpose of injuring the Pacific railway, renewed Mr. Mackenzie's scandalous statements, and for a year continued to slander the soil of the Northwest.

In 1884, in the session, Mr. Blake repeated Mr. Mackenzie's "aridity" story for the express purpose of damaging the financial operations of the Pacific Railway. Mr. Blake did that in full view of all that we have pointed out from 1873 to 1880, and acted as simply a bit of dishonest strategy unworthy of even a stock operator.

In the summer of 1884, Mr. Mackenzie, after visiting the country, is compelled to abandon the "aridity" business. Now the organ in trying to escape from the shocking responsibility of having libelled the country, and is trying to carry its party with it.

That is what we call the history of a crime—a crime against Canada, a crime against the North West. Mr. Blake owes an apology to Parliament. Mr. Mackenzie owes an apology to Parliament. And the organ owes an apology to the public. We venture to foretell that these debts will not be paid.

Eugenie in Paris.

THE EX-EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH VISITS THE SCENE OF HER FORMER GLORY AND POWER.

(Paris Correspondence New York Telegram.)

A few days ago, had you happened to be walking in the Champ Elisee, you might have seen a lady dressed in black, driving from the Arc de Triomphe in an open carriage. Her hair was white, and she seemed prematurely aged. Yet there was a quiet dignity—perhaps a majesty—in her bearing that ought to have attracted attention, though it did not. The lady was no other than the ex-Empress. She had lengthened out the stay in Paris more than she intended, and was perhaps returning from the avenue which once bore her name to her silent mansion of her husband and hostess, the Duc and Duchess of Nemours.

What strange, heart-broken, despairing emotions must not poor Eugenie experience during these flying visits to the city in which she once reigned supreme. How familiar all must seem to her; and yet how changed. The streets are much as they were that fatal day in September when the news brought to Paris from Sedan warned her to prepare for ruin and exile. The Bois is as green, the Boulevards as lively, Guignol still struts and shrieks under the leafy chestnuts adjoining what was the Cirque de l'Imperatrice. But the children who watch him are not the boys and girls who played in the Champs Elysees in Eugenie's day. The drama is the same, but the showman has altered. Paris is built still, but its masters have vanished; the little prince is dead, Napoleon is dead, Merveille is dead, and Eugenie herself only breathes the air of the Boulevards on tolerance.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin predicts a year of prosperity. The corn crop of the country comes up to the enormous yield of 1,500,000,000 bushels, enough to feed the people of this land even if there was no other food to be had, and then to spare in great plenty. The wheat crop is at least 700,000,000 bushels, and the cotton crop 6,200,000 bales.

CURRENT NOTES.

The London society papers have had a fruitful subject of lengthened comment in the marriage of the Marquis of Stafford and Lady Millicent St. Clavie Erskine. The marriage was certainly the prettiest as well as the most important London has seen for a long time. Although the bride was only seventeen she is described as looking in all the prime of womanhood. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of black velvet brocade; her bonnet was of black lace edged with jet beads, and its only trimming was a bunch of soft catrich feathers in crushed strawberry.

An engineer named Fisher, living at Paris, is reported to have made an important discovery in aeronautics, by which he is enabled to condense or expand the gas in a balloon. The agent he employs is compressed carbonic acid, with the help of which he can ascend or descend at pleasure. This perpendicular movement puts it in the power of the aeronaut to go up or down until he finds a current of air moving in the horizontal direction he wishes. Military critics attribute great importance to this discovery, because in time of war a balloon will be able to reach the enemy's territory and ascend again without requiring a fresh supply of gas.

The Toronto temperance people have been vigorously pushing prosecutions against the occupants of booths at the recent exhibition for selling liquor contrary to the statute. There were sixteen occupants and it was contended by the exhibition association that as they were all under one roof and had communication with each other one license in favor of the Secretary of the Association was sufficient, the sixteen occupants being merely his bartenders. Toming's case was taken as a test one, and, after several adjournments, he was fined twenty dollars and costs or thirty days' imprisonment.

In the Women's Christian Temperance Union Convention held at St. Louis, on the 26th inst., Mrs. Millard reported a platform affirming the principle of total abstinence, of gospel temperance and evangelistic methods, against high and low licenses, of Sabbath observances, of scientific temperance instruction in schools, in reference to the constitutional effect of alcohol and tobacco, of national bands of hope and juvenile temperance organizations, of temperance work in Sunday schools, of temperance day in the week of prayer, against liquor traffic carried on in dining railroad cars, and calling attention to the objectionable proximity of smoking and sleeping compartments in palace and sleeping cars. A resolution favoring the ballot for women was referred back to the committee for amendment and a resolution in favor of prohibition was laid over. A mass meeting followed.