

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 21, 1887.

Standard Time.

STANDARD TIME has ruled the running of trains here, as elsewhere, for several years. But the people of Prince Edward Island still adhere to the standard of the sun. It seems impossible to induce them to renounce the old time and accept the new.

The people being invincible in this respect, would it not be well for the P. E. I. Railway to resort to the old standard? The P. E. Island Railway has no connections with the Intercolonial. Our people are isolated from the main lines of communication, and will be—until after the subway is built. This being so, what good reason exists for maintaining Standard Time on the P. E. Island Railway against the whole of its people? We ask Mr. Schreiber to give this question his favorable consideration now, while he is here, and have the change made when the next timetable is issued.

It is urged that Standard Time is the rule of Government railways, we submit that, to make the proverb true, there ought to be an exception to every rule—and let the P. E. Island Railway be the exception in this case.

Pasteur's Treatment of Hydrophobia.

Physicians in America are surprised to learn that the British committee appointed to inquire into the Pasteur method of treating hydrophobia have brought in a verdict of complete commendation. "It may be deemed certain," they say, "that M. Pasteur discovered a method of protection from rabies comparable with that which vaccination offers against infection from smallpox."

Since, in order to quiet fears, M. Pasteur has been obliged to inoculate many in whom there was no satisfactory evidence that the bite was that of a rabid animal, it might be unjust to estimate the total value of his treatment in the whole of his cases as being more than the rate of mortality observed in them compared with the lowest rate observed in any large number of cases not inoculated. This lowest rate may be taken at 5 per cent., and as between October, 1885, and the end of December, 1886, M. Pasteur inoculated 2,682 persons, the mortality should have been 130. But at the end of 1886 the number of deaths was 31, including seven bitten by wolves, in whom the symptoms of hydrophobia appeared while they were under treatment; in fact, the actual percentage of mortality was between 1 and 1.2, showing on the lowest estimates, the saving of not less than 100 lives. Of 233 persons bitten by animals in which rabies was proved, only four died. Without inoculation at least 40 would have died. Among 186 bitten on the head or face by animals in which rabies was proved, only nine died, instead of at least 40. Of 48 bitten by rabid wolves, only nine died, instead of nearly 30. Between the end of last December and the end of March, M. Pasteur inoculated 509 persons bitten by animals proved to have been rabid; only two have died, one of these, bitten by a wolf a month before inoculation, dying after only three days' treatment. The committee think it therefore certain that the inoculations practiced by M. Pasteur have prevented the occurrence of hydrophobia in a large proportion of those who, if they had not been so inoculated, would have died of that disease. And his discovery shows that it may become possible to arrest, by inoculation, even after infection, other diseases besides hydrophobia.

Canada's Victorious Shots.

A London despatch of the 19th says: "Yesterday was a quiet day at Wimbledon, as shooting in the final stage of the Queen's prize did not take place till to-day. Of the corporation of London prizes for the highest colonial scores, Sergeant Ogg takes first and Lieut. Cartwright second. Altogether the Canadians won ten out of fifteen corporation prizes. In the recognition of the victory in the contest for the Prince of Wales' prize, Private Gillies was invited to dine with the Prince at Wimbledon. Lieut. W. Mitchell, 32nd Bruce, has also been invited as a former winner of the prize. The whole team is invited to meet the Prince at Lady Montague's reception. Sergt. Ogg's prize was £30."

Methodist Missions.

The committee of consultation and finance of the Methodist Board of Missions met at Toronto a few days ago, and considered several important matters. Among these was a proposal from Japan that suitably qualified teachers should be selected by the missionary authorities and sent to Japan, where there are abundant openings for them in Government schools. The responsibility of the missionary committee would simply consist in selecting proper persons, as the work would be self-sustaining. The committee strongly recommended the general board of missions to co-operate in the matter. They referred to the condition of the French work, especially on its educational side, and it was decided to continue the French institute in its present quarters. The general board was also recommended to authorize the appointment of a missionary to the Indians on Vancouver Island.

Cherry Valley Tea.

No more charming spot for a social gathering can well be imagined than the grounds of the Episcopal Church at Cherry Valley; and those who attended the tea yesterday were rewarded by a beautiful rural scene, a cool, shady grove in which to loiter and chat; a sumptuous repast, and social intercourse with an highly intelligent and hospitable people.

The tea was largely patronized by all denominations, and the utmost harmony and good fellowship prevailed. There appeared to be about fifteen hundred people present, and more stalwart forms or lovelier faces would be hard to find in any gathering of equal numbers. All seemed highly pleased with their day of pleasure, and the earnest wish of many is that another tea may be held at the same place next year.

Supreme Court.

JULY 19. THE Supreme Court opened at Georgetown on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Peters presiding. The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury:—

Malcolm McDonald, Georgetown, (foreman); John Hamilton, New Perth; Anthony McLaughlin, Baker Road; John G. Scrimgeour, Carligan; John McLean, New Perth; Donald Stewart, South Lake; John McDonald, Hillsborough; Joseph Fairchild, Georgetown; Clement Sinnott, Morell; Robert Bridge, New Perth; Wm. P. Lewis, Carligan Bridge; James Campbell, Dundas; Angus McLeod, Douse Road; Edward McFarlane, Grand River; Charles Aitken, Georgetown; Benj. Douglass, Hillsborough; Francis McKinnon, Mill Rose; Geo. Wightman, Montague; John McLean, Souris East; Daniel McInnis, Bay Fortune.

The Grand Jury having no criminal business to consider, were immediately discharged, and the Court adjourned till tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

JULY 20. Maria Stewart vs. Angus A. McLean. This is an interpleader suit arising out of the seizure of certain goods in an execution of Angus A. McLean vs. P. G. Fraser and others.

Mr. F. Peters for plaintiff. Mr. M. McLeod for defendant.

Case settled before going to jury. Court adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow.

British and European.

At a Conservative meeting held on Monday, the Marquis of Salisbury informed the assembly that the differences between Liberal Unionists and the Government regarding the Land Bill had been satisfactorily adjusted, concession having been made which removed the chief objections that had been entertained by Chamberlain and his friends. The Government had also decided to authorize the last commissioners to re-consider, within certain provisions, the rents of holdings proved to have been affected by the fall in prices of produce and cattle. The meeting favored an early prorogation of Parliament, expediting the passage of the Land Bill and Allotments Bill, and devotion of the remainder of the session to the consideration of the Supply Bill, to adjournment. Earl of Killmooney protested against the Government's proposed interference with judicial rents in Ireland. Without that amendment the land measure was a most liberal measure. Henry Chaplain said he would support the Marquis of Salisbury's proposals on condition that the landlords should be compensated for any interference with judicial rents. The majority of the assembly gave entire approval to the Premier's proposals. Sanderson, (Conservative member for North Armagh) expressed disapproval of the policy of the Tories surrendering to the Liberal Unionists. The Conservatives were paying too high a price for Liberal Unionist support.

In Queen Victoria's kitchen there is a book-keeper to give orders to grocers, provision and other dealers; four clerks to aid him in his work, a chief cook, four master cooks, two yeomen of the kitchen, two assistant cooks, two roasting cooks, four scullions, three kitchen maids, a store keeper, two "green" men, two steam apparatus men, first and second yeomen of confectionery, an apprentice, three female assistants, an errand man, a pastry cook, two female assistants, a baker and assistant, and three coffee women. There is an extensive wine cellar, superintended by a man of large salary, an army of officers engaged in various departments suggestive of eating and drinking.

The present excitement in France, the frequent changes of government, the efforts of General Boulanger's friends to boom him as a national hero, and the evident anxiety of the populace to avenge the humiliation which the nation suffered in 1871, leads European politicians to believe that a new French revolution is not far off. For sixteen years France has enjoyed a republican form of government, under which the country has made marvellous progress. The enormous war indemnity demanded by Bismarck in 1871, which was expected to crush the energies of the people forever, has been paid off, the country's colonial possessions have been extended, and great strides have been made in commerce and agriculture. But the French people apparently, like the Jews of old, are not satisfied with wise and prudent administration. They want a king, a military hero, who will revive the traditions of Napoleon, and perhaps plunge the country into a bloody war. It is because General Boulanger is a hater of Germany and is in return hated by the Germans, and the cries of "Vive Boulanger," are heard in the streets of Paris. And observing historians are calculating that it is about time, according to precedent, that a political upheaval of some kind should take place in France. A New York exchange points that it is now sixteen years since there was a revolution in Paris, and then a few nobodies got up out of the gutters and held the city against the national government for two months and a half, though the government had in its hands the substantial remnants of a veteran army. Sixteen years is a long time between revolutions. Between Louis XVIII. and Charles X., the restoration held on for fifteen years; Louis Philippe held on for eighteen; Louis Napoleon held on for nineteen. This gives an average of a little higher than sixteen years between each revolution in France during the present century. The youth of the country are getting impatient, hence there is danger in the present situation. A popular military leader who would now raise the cry of "On to Berlin" in Paris, could easily place himself at the head of the government.

Advices from Newfoundland are not encouraging. The shore fishery is very poor and the crops are certain to be short owing to dry weather. At Harbor Grace one hundred men raided the store of the poor commissioner and stole the provisions. The people at several localities are clamoring for work from the Government so that they may obtain food for their families. And this, remarks the *Monetary Times*, is the country that is to be reunited by being united to the Dominion.

Obituary.

Died at Gilroy, Cal., on the 11th June, in the 43rd year of her age, Martha Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. R. C. Orr, and daughter of the late Wm. Bagnall, Esq., of New Glasgow, P. E. Island.

Before some sorrows we can only bow our heads with silent hearts. Such an one was the recent death of Mrs. R. C. Orr, a devoted wife and loving mother.

As her life gradually ebbed towards the mystic river, her great heart, purified and softened by sorrow and suffering, overflowed by good will and charity for all mankind. Her departure leaves a lone place in the hearts of kindred and friends, and an aching void in the memories of husband and children. But why mourn for one who has only gone before whose bright spirit now adorns the realms of eternal peace and beauty, floating in a sphere of infinite love, peopled only with the blessed ones of earth. O! what a consolation is the thought to those who mourn. Sorrow should be mingled with joy, knowing what a beautiful flower from the path of righteousness has been transplanted to a region where it shall never fade. Life—but the cradle to the grave—is but a few days, compared with immortality. Only the casket of life remains. Its immortal tenant has departed to a better, purer sphere. Though hard for husband, children, brothers and sisters in any view of such a bereavement as this, it may be that they may finally realize that death is, with all its terrors, but the answering of the spirit to the supreme command of the all Father to come up higher, a simple return to the soul's true home—then may they say, "Thy will be done."

Our friend sleeps in silent death. No sighs of pain at every breath. Her heart has stilled, her spirit has flown To that vast world, that great unknown.

If future life be calm, serene As her wan face, break not the dream, But rather let her peaceful rest Like slumbering babe on mother's breast.

Husband, sons, and friends gather round, Before they raised the sacred mould; They hearken to the funeral knell, And softly breathe their sad farewell.

Oh God, hear thou the husband's prayer, His heart is pierced with keen despair. Alas! he waits in woful tears, Life's journey now must be alone.

—Gilroy Times.

The Panama Canal Outlook.

A TRAVELLER SAYS IT WILL NOT BE FINISHED FOR SEVERAL YEARS. (From the New York World.)

Arthur W. Roudier, an English translator of the *Societe Transatlantique* and Construction at Bas Obispo, United States of Columbia, whose father, a civil engineer, died at Panama some time ago, returned from there last week, and yesterday gave a *World* reporter an interesting account of the work on the Panama Canal, as well as of the state of the employes and laborers.

"So far as I could see," said he, "there is a great waste of money in building fine dwellings for the directors and head men, beautiful hospitals which the laborer can only enter by paying \$2.50 per day, and large buildings for the transaction of the clerical work. Beyond staking out the canal the only part on which much work has been done is on the gulf side, where about 15 miles has been made amusements for small boats by the American Dredging Company, which has finished promptly whatever it has taken hold of. At La Boca, on the Pacific side, it is with difficulty that they can keep any one at work; the climate is so deadly."

"Can the canal be finished in 1890?" "No. What work can you expect when the bosses and head contractors keep up tremendous establishments, and when they ought to be at work spend most of their time promenading, riding, or at the clubs they have formed. Some of them even rig themselves out in Moorish costumes and strut about like graces. At the rate they are going it will take at least \$600,000,000 to enable a canoe to pass through in ten years. The truth of the matter is the directors and contractors are making themselves rich. At Bas Obispo there is an immense force of clerks that from 8 to 11 a. m., from 2 to 5 p. m., are kept busy writing and answering letters, copying reports and telegraphing. Although the company provides a room for each clerk in one of the numerous little houses erected on the hillside it takes all of a clerk's \$100 to \$110 a month to keep him from running in debt to the canteens and restaurants that are owned by the company. Owing to the few amusements at Bas Obispo and the childish regulations clerks lead a life worse than a New York boot-black's. Not only is a record kept, that is forwarded bi-yearly to Paris, of their daily conduct as to morals and politeness to superiors, but their bed time is prescribed for 9 p. m. and the condition of their rooms frequently examined. Leaving town without permission is strictly forbidden. Severity to superiors rather than business capacity secures promotion."

"The civil engineers get \$150 to \$200 per month and a house, but as they are exposed to the terrible Chagas fever they are but little better off than the laborers. The latter, mostly Chinese and negroes, lead a terrible life for a paltry \$20 per month, or if they stay for two years, \$1.60 per day, the difference between the two rates of wages being paid at the end of the second year of service. They live in dirty barracks and are carried off by fever at the rate of 20 in 1,000. The Chinese, however, don't stay long enough to suffer, for they leave almost as soon as they get there."

"Are you going back?" "No, sir, I have buried my father there. I don't care to bury myself. The mortality was so great where I was, that they were building the third cemetery when I left."

Unable to Get a Bishop.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 12.)

There is no little anxiety in the Episcopal diocese of Easton, Md., about the election of a bishop. Since the death of Bishop Lay in 1885, five attempts have been made to get a bishop, all of which resulted in failure. Four of the candidates elected declined, and one died within a week after his election. Last month another attempt was made, and the Right Rev. Dr. Adams, a resigned bishop, was elected by the convention. They were happy over their choice, as he was already consecrated, and nothing would be required but the consent of the bishops and standing committees. But it turns out that there is a canon which forbids the election to a diocese of any bishop who has resigned. Bishop Adams was the missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, and resigned after holding his office less than one year. It is claimed that under the canon his election is illegal. If this be so, the diocese of Easton must try once again.

Travellers are still complaining of the modernization of Rome. The electric light is set up in the Piazza di Venezia and the Piazza Colonna. The Corso will doubtless follow next, and then what will become of the Forum Romanum and the Coliseum? The Italian and other artists are loud in their disgust.

Boston Markets.

BOSTON, July 18. Eggs—There is a steady demand and a firm market for all good fresh stock. Eastern extras are scarce and generally held at 18c. Choice Canadians, P. E. Island, N. S. and N. B., firsts are in very good demand at 16c.

MARRIED.

At Crapaud, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. T. W. Johnston, Rector of St. John's Church, Mr. William E. Bell, of Cape Traverse, to Miss Lucy Rogerson, daughter of William Rogerson, Esq.

Boston Direct, —BY THE— Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward Island Steamship Line.

The Only Direct Line Without Change. Charlottetown to Boston

THE staunch and commodious steamships Carrol and Worcester have been thoroughly refurnished and put into first-class condition in every particular.

During the season of 1887, one of these vessels will leave Fernald Street Wharf, Charlottetown, for Boston, at six o'clock, p. m., on THURSDAY of each week, and Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY, at noon.

Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low Rates! FARES—Cabin, \$7.50; Steerage Berth, \$5.50. Lowest Rates for freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS, Agents, Charlottetown, Lewis Wharf, Boston, July 21, 1887.

HORSE.

AT Auction, at Rooms, FRIDAY, 22nd inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

1 Horse, 5 Years Old.

Fair size, good general purpose animal. A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer. Ch'town, July 21, 1887—11

LYCEUM.

MONDAY, July 25th

Dramatic Costume Recitals

—BY— The Celebrated and Distinguished Reader

Mrs. T. Charles Watson

An Evening of Laughter and Tears.

Selections from Shakespeare in Correct Costumes.

"On Mrs. Watson has fallen the Scott-Siddons mantle."—*Montreal Gazette*. "A beautiful woman" "The greatest reader of the day."—*New York Herald*.

A mission, 35 cts; Reserved Seats, 50 cts. 25 Capable Ushers. Plan of Hall and sale of Tickets will open at the Diamond Bookstore, on Friday morning, 22nd inst. For full particulars see programme, now ready. July 20, 1887.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Charlottetown Board of Trade will be held in the Room of the P. E. I. Board of Fire Underwriters, in McEachern's Building, at 7.30 o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st inst., to enact By-laws, elect Arbitrators and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

A full attendance is particularly requested. By order of the Board, JOHN MACEACHERN, Secretary.

Ch'town, July 20, 1887—21

WILLOW GROVE

(Grafton Street, West)

PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned, up to the 1st proximo, from any person or persons, for the purchase of Willow Grove, comprising nearly two town lots, with Dwelling House, Coach House, Stable, Wash-house, &c. Front entrance on Grafton Street, rear entrance on Rochford Street. A portion of the purchase money may remain on interest for a term of years. For particulars apply to

J. W. MORRISON, July 20, 1887.

FOR SALE.

STEAM ENGINE, Boiler and Shafting, also a lot of Ships' Blocks, Ligotumvite and Furniture.

Apply to A. McPHAIL, Montague, July 20—11 wky 21

STOVES, &c.

AT Auction, at Rooms.

FRIDAY NEXT, 22nd Inst., AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.:

12 Stoves (but little used). 1 Walnut Sideboard (in perfect order). Lot Stove Pipe.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer. Ch'town, July 19, 1887—31

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

I AM instructed by Mrs. R. B. Stewart to Sell by Auction, at my Salesroom, FRIDAY, 22nd inst., at 2 p. m., the Household Furniture, saved from the late fire, consisting of—

1 Parlor Set in plush and walnut. 1 Organ and 1 Organetto. 1 Walnut Sideboard. 1 do Writing Desk. 2 Small Round Tables (walnut). 1 Parlor Table (walnut). 1 What-not do. 1 Book Case. 1 Hall Stand and Hall Chairs.

Brackets, Pictures, Lace Curtains, Clocks, carpets, Rugs, Lamps, &c. Also—Hall, Cook and Parlor Stoves.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. Ch'town, July 15—15

Mammoth Picnic

Think Carefully, decide Wisely, and go to the Grand Picnic to be held at Block House, on WEDNESDAY, July 27th.

A Big Time Expected, lots of Refreshments and plenty of Amusement on the grounds to make the day very enjoyable.

Steamer Southport will leave Ferry Wharf at 10 o'clock, a. m., 2 p. m., and 4, carrying visitors each trip. The best of accommodation for landing has been provided.

A Grand Moonlight Excursion, in connection with the Picnic will leave Ferry Wharf at 8 o'clock.

F A R E S :

To Picnic and Return 15 Cents To Moonlight Excursion 15 " To Picnic and Excursion 25 "

L. E. PROWSE,

SECY OF COMMITTEE.

Ch'town, July 16, 1887.

LONDON HOUSE.

MIDSUMMER SALE

—OF—

SUMMER GOODS,

PRINTS,

DRESS MUSLINS &

STRAW HATS,

at Low Prices to Clear now going on.

HARRIS & STEWART,

SUCCESSORS TO

CEO, DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, July 11, 1887.—wky

JULY.

During this month we will give Special Bargains in

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,

Black and Colored Cashmeres,

Ladies' Straw Hats and Trimmings,

Ladies' Gloves, Sunshades, Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers,

Mantle Cloths and Ladies' Jerseys.

Remember the READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is one of the Largest in Town. Several lots for Men and Boys' will be cleared at a Great Bargain.

Superior TEA, 25 Cents.

J. B. MACDONALD

Ch'town, July 8, 87—dy wky—pat

MUST BE

CLEARED OUT DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

JAMES PATON & CO.

OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR

Prints, Printed Muslins, Light Parasols

—AND—

SUMMER GOODS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, July 8, 1887.—dy & wky