

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1884.

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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 6th day, 6h. 54 2m. p. m.
Last Quarter 13th day, 10h. 55.6m., p. m.
New Moon 20th day, 5h. 41 6m., p. m.
First Quarter, 27th day, 11h. 29.4m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
M	ris	sets	water	len
1 Friday	4 47	7 25	3 18	6 3 14 38
2 Saturday	4 47	23 4	9 7	12 35
3 Sunday	4 47	22 4	5 7	8 9 33
4 Monday	5 1	21 5	4 0	8 56 30
5 Tuesday	5 2	19 6	19 9	38 27
6 Wednesday	5 3	18 6	5 4	10 17 24
7 Thursday	5 4	16 7	27 10	53 22
8 Friday	5 6	15 7	5 59	11 28 19
9 Saturday	5 7	14 8	28	5 17
10 Sunday	5 8	12 8	57	0 40 14
11 Monday	5 0	11 9	29	1 29 11
12 Tuesday	1 10	10 4	2	3 9
13 Wednesday	2 8	10 43	2 5	6
14 Thursday	3 6	11 39	4 5	3
15 Friday	4 4	12 37	5 32	0
16 Saturday	5 2	0 21	7 1	13 57
17 Sunday	7 1	1 21	8 13	54
18 Monday	8 6	59 2	28	9 7 51
19 Tuesday	9 57	3 36	9 54	48
20 Wednesday	11 56	4 45	10 35	45
21 Thursday	12 54	5 55	11 12	42
22 Friday	13 52	7 2	11 48	39
23 Saturday	14 50	8 8	12 02	36
24 Sunday	15 48	9 12	0 22	33
25 Monday	17 47	10 14	0 57	30
26 Tuesday	18 45	11 14	1 34	27
27 Wednesday	19 43	12 12	2 14	24
28 Thursday	21 42	1 8	3 0	21
29 Friday	22 40	2 0	4 0	18
30 Saturday	23 38	2 49	10 15	15
31 Sunday	24 36	3 34	6 25	12

OAKLAND HOUSE
(Formerly Queen's Hotel)
KING STREET, WEST.
HAVING engaged the premises formerly known as the "Queen's Hotel," on King Street, the Subscriber has had the same thoroughly renovated and painted, and is now prepared to accommodate permanent and transient Boarders at reasonable rates.
Good stabling in connection.
A. CLARK.
Ch'town, Aug 7—5i wkly 5i

WEST & RENDELL,
Commission Merchants,
St. John's, Newfoundland.
Consignments solicited. Liberal advances made.
July 25, 1884.

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.

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 & McQuarrie,
BARRISTERS
—AND—
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office in Old Bank.
(UP STAIRS).
Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
(BOSS MARKET)
BOSTON, MASS.
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
May 15, 1884 wky 1f

CAIRNS' MARBLE WORKS.
MR. CHARLES CAIRNS, in returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has taken into partnership Mr. Malcolm McLean, and that hereafter the business will be carried on under the title of

CAIRNS & CO.,
Marble & Stone Cutters.
They have on hand a fine stock of Monuments, Tablets and Headstones, in Italian and American Marble. They are of the latest designs, and at prices to suit all.
C. CAIRNS,
M. McLEAN.
Ch'town, June 30, 1884—pres n e pat s j w p

Prince Edward Island Hospital.
MEDICAL BOARD:
Dr. Hobbick, Consulting Physician.
Dr. Johnson, Dr. Taylor,
Dr. Beer, Dr. Dawson
Dr. Warburton, Dr. MacKay.
Matron—Mrs. Hannah Robinson.
Applications for admission may be made to the Visiting Physician or Matron, at the Hospital, daily (Sundays excepted), between ten and eleven, a. m., or by correspondence with any member of the medical Board, or the Matron.
The friends of patients will be admitted from two to four, p. m. every day (except Sunday).
The general visiting day for persons wishing to see the institution is Thursday of each week, from two to four o'clock, p. m.
D. R. MACLENNAN,
Secretary of Trustees.
April 24—eod wky

Domain of Canada,
Province of Prince Edward Island.
IN THE SUPREME COURT.
In pursuance of an order of Mr. Justice Peters, dated the sixth day of June, 1883, in the matter of An Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-fifth year of Her present Majesty's reign, Chapter 23 intitled, "An Act respecting Insolvent Banks, Insurance Companies, Loan Companies, Building Societies, and Trading Corporations, and of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, an Insolvent Banking Company."

THE Liquidators of the above named Banking Company will sell by Public Auction, at the Court House, at Charlottetown, on Friday, the twelfth day of September next, at the hour of two o'clock, p. m., all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying or being on Lot or Township Number 5, in Prince County, Province of Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: By a line commencing at a stake set in the west side of the road leading from Alberton to the Government Wharf, and on the north side of Dock Street, and running thence westwardly along the north side of Dock street seven chains and ten links, or to a street; thence northwardly along the said street to the south boundary of land in the possession of R. B. Reid; thence south fifty-seven degrees, thirty minutes, east along said boundary to the said road; and thence along the same southwardly three hundred and seventy-two (372) feet, to the place of commencement, containing four acres, one rood and thirty-four perches, a little more or less. The said above tract of land being held by the said insolvent Banking Company under and by virtue of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twentieth (20th) day of November, 1878, and made between the Hon. James Colledge Pope and Eliza Dalrymple Pope, his wife, of the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the said insolvent Banking Company, of the other part, and now due and unpaid, and under and by virtue of the Power of Sale in said Mortgage contained, the above described tract of land will be sold together or in parcels, as per conditions of sale.

2. The Liquidators of the above named Banking Company will also sell, by Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Friday, the 29th day of August next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, lying and being on Township Number 23, in Queen's County, in the said Province, and is bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a square stake fixed at the southeast angle of a tract of land in possession of George Houston; thence west 233 feet, to a tract of land in possession of Charles Stevenson; thence by a right angle 45 degrees northeast 131 feet, to a right of way leading from Charles Stevenson's to the Settlement Road; thence south along the said right of way to the said Settlement Road 253 feet; thence along said Settlement Road to a stake fixed at the northeast angle of a tract of land in possession of Theophilus S. McLeod 57 feet; thence south 100 feet; thence southwest 81 feet; thence south to the Settlement Road, leading from New Glasgow to Hazel Grove 100 feet; thence following course of said Road southwest to the place of commencement 53 feet, containing forty thousand two hundred and twenty-three feet, a little more or less.

3. Also $\frac{1}{2}$ of that undivided tract, piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, and known and distinguished as the west fourth part of Town Lot Number 41, in the first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, aforesaid, the said west fourth part of said Town Lot being bounded on the north by Dorchester Street, on the east by the north fourth part of said Town Lot, on the south by the south fourth part of the same Town Lot, and on the west by Town Lot Number 40, in the said first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, aforesaid, together with all the houses, buildings, rights, privileges, easements, advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said above two last mentioned tracts of land belonging, or in anywise appertaining. The said last two plots of land, as above described, being held by the said insolvent Banking Company under and by virtue of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date 15th day of December, 1881, and made between William Crilly Bourke, now deceased, of the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the said insolvent Banking Company, of the other part, and now due and unpaid, and under and by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage contained. The said last described two several tracts of land will be sold together or in parcels, as per conditions of sale.

4. The Liquidators will also sell, at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Friday, the 29th day of August, at the same hour, one Lot of land formerly being long to the Ardgowan Estate, and bounded as follows: On the north and south by a road each leading from the Mount Edward Road to the St. Peter's Road; on the east by land in the possession of Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald; on the west by land in the possession of Donald Farquharson, and containing one and one-quarter acre, a little more or less.

As regards the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ of the piece above described and numbered three, arrangements have been made with the owners of the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$, so that the purchaser at the above sale may purchase the whole, and at the same rate that the $\frac{1}{2}$ is sold under the Mortgage.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA,
Per DAVID C. CHALMERS;
L. C. OWEN,
C. C. GARDINER,
Liquidators of the Bank of P. E. Island.
July 23.—1a w th

BARGAINS.
I AM selling the balance of my Furniture saved from the fire of the 20th ult., at J. D. McLeod's corner, Queen Street, at a reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. below usual prices.
JOHN NEWSON.
Ch'town, March 8.

ELEVEN REASONS
Why the Liberal-Conservative Candidate Should be Elected.

1. Because no interest can be promoted by the election of an opponent of the Government.
2. Because no interest in the County demands a contest at this juncture but that of Mr. L. H. Davies; and electors should show Mr. Davies and all other factions politicians, that they do not care to be put to the expense and loss of time involved in an election when there is no necessity for it, and no public good to be promoted or gained.
3. Because there is in Mr. Welsh's "Independent candidature," at the instance of "red hot Grits," an attempt to play fast and loose with the County which should be punished.
4. Because the Liberal-Conservative Government, led by Sir John A. Macdonald, have acted in a more friendly spirit towards the Island than their opponents have acted.
5. Because the Liberal-Conservative Government gave us the Cape Traverse Railway in spite of the protests of Mr. McKenzie that the Dominion had "done very well for the Island" and had "carried out the Terms of Union to the utmost possible extent."
6. Because, notwithstanding the false statement of Mr. Blake that the Dominion is losing millions of dollars by the Island, the Government continue to make liberal grants for the maintenance of our Railway, etc.
7. Because the general policy and administration of the Government are admirable, and have been followed by results which, when compared with the "fly-on-the-wheel" policy and administration of the Grits, are truly splendid.
8. Because the honor of the country has been saved, and our Great Lone Land opened up for British settlers, without loss to the tax-payers, by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway—a gigantic task, successfully undertaken by the Government, though their predecessors had repeatedly failed in it.
9. Because we are more likely to obtain Reciprocity by supporting the present policy of the Government than by throwing our markets open to the Americans free gratis for nothing, and going down on our knees to beseech them to give us fair trade in return.
10. Because the country is prosperous under the Liberal-Conservatives, and does not need "Independent—Grits" to assist in its Government.
11. And because, while trade has been expanding, and while the wages of the people have been increasing, the prices of most of the commodities of life have been lowering, and "goods" are now "cheaper than ever."

The Sparkham Fire-Proof
ROOFING CEMENT CO'Y,
MONTREAL.
\$60,000 Capital Paid Up.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
Estimates furnished and contracts taken for the best and cheapest Roof in the world. Roofs laid by our agents guaranteed for ten years.
GEO. T. MILLER,
General Agent for Maritime Provinces,
Moncton, N. B.
July 15—1m

ATTENTION.
Picnic and Tea Party Committees.
You can get the best Goods, at the lowest prices, at the "City Steam Bakery."
You can return all Goods not used, if in good condition.
We give satisfaction to our customers, and give as references the Committees of the following Teas and Picnics, supplied last year:—
Uigg Tea,
Lot 48 Tea,
Clyde River Tea,
Eldon Hall Tea,
DeSable Tea,
Lot 65 Tea,
Springfield Tea,
South Wiltshire Tea,
St. Peter's Tea,
Railway Picnic,
Benevolent Irish Society Picnic.
J. QUIRK.
Prince Street, Ch'town, June 17—10w

THE CAMPAIGN.
Political Meeting at Rustico.
GRAND CONSERVATIVE RALLY.

The meeting at Rustico, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., was held in the fine large hall over the bank, which was filled with the inhabitants of the surrounding settlements.
The following gentlemen were accommodated with seats on the platform, and addressed the electors present, viz:—The candidates, Dr. J. T. Jenkins, and William Welsh, Esq., Hon. D. Ferguson, L. H. Davies, Esq., M. P., Hon. S. F. Perry, M. P. P., Donald McKay, Esq., M. P. P., Mr. Paterson, Esq., M. P., of Brantford, Ont., Dr. McNeill, of Stanley Bridge, and Mr. Thomas Doyle of Rustico.
The meeting was organized by appointing Joseph Doucette, Esq., chairman, and D. Gallant, Esq., secretary; and it was resolved that after the candidates, each speaker should have three-fourths of an hour, in which to address the meeting.
Dr. Jenkins thanked the electors of Rustico, for the support they had given him on a former occasion, and said that he was again soliciting their suffrages. He reviewed the several important questions affecting the people of Canada, showed that the National Policy had in many ways been of benefit to the Dominion and said that he believed if the Island could get the increased winter steam communication that our terms of union guaranteed to us, that it would greatly tend to develop our manufactures. The keynote of success for any country was to build up a home market, for without it no country could obtain the greatest amount of success. He showed that the Opposition have actually no platform, as they are divided amongst themselves, and although they would like the electors to believe that they are very anxious for Reciprocity, they would like them to explain how they propose to accomplish that object. In reference to the Act respecting the alteration of the law affecting our franchise voters, he showed how it had already been several times amended, since it had been introduced into the House of Commons, and promised to conserve the birthright that had been given our young men by the illustrious Coles and Whelan. He asserted that the loan to the Canada Pacific Railway Syndicate, about which gentlemen of the Opposition made so great an ado, was amply secured by the property which the Government had taken a mortgage of, and demonstrated this fact by showing that not one member on the Opposition side of the House of Commons said that the security was not ample.
There are no independent members after they get to Ottawa, as all have to take their seats either on one side or the other and it was not likely that an Independent or Opposition member would be in as good a position to press our claims for local wants with the Dominion Government as a man, who supported it. He would support the present Government while they acted in a manner he thought was for the benefit of the country.
He was followed by Wm. Welsh, Esq., who said he was not going to Ottawa with his hands tied, but would vote for such measures as would be of service to this Island, where he had been born and lived all his life. He considered Sir John's Government had not done much to improve our winter steam communication, but hoped that he would, if elected, be able to do something in the matter. He reviewed the National Policy from an Opposition stand point, but did not make out a very good argument. The policy of the Opposition was to open negotiations with the United States for a revival of reciprocal trade, but he could not show what effect that would have on our chance of the Americans giving us any concessions until we can show them that they are getting the worst of the bargain by trading with us. As usual he referred to the large quantity of oats he had bought from the farmers of the Province, at the same time however confessing that he had bought to make money out of them and to freight his vessels. In alluding to the matter of the franchise, he said the Doctor would have to vote for Sir John's Bill if he was returned, as he was supporting the Government. In talking about the duty on potatoes he tried to show what a boon it would be if that staple could be sent into the United States duty free.
Voice—How will you take it?
Mr. Welsh said that there was likely to be a Democrat returned for President in the United States this fall, and if so we had a liberal government we would get Reciprocity, but the present Government being influenced by the manufacturers of the Dominion, will not do anything, although the opportunity was given them to do so.
Donald McKay, Esq., M. P. P., in a short but stirring speech brought the question fairly before the electors present, and urged upon them the great necessity there was of them all using the privilege they enjoyed of polling their votes for whichever candidate they considered would best advance the interest of the Island and of this County. He ably reviewed the trade policy of both the late and present Dominion Government, and showed that while the late Government were driving labor away from the country, the present one did all they could to bring it in again. He showed that even Mr. Welsh had admitted there was a feeling in the United States in favor of a reciprocal trade with the Dominion, and that there is no doubt that the National Policy of the Sir John Government had a great deal to do with it. If the United States are willing to trade with us on fair terms, the present Government are willing and anxious to meet them; but it is no use for our country to be craving a boon from our proud cousins unless we can show them we have a tangible bene-

fit to offer them in exchange. He would strongly protest against any change in our present franchise voter; but did not see, if Sir John was determined to carry the matter to a conclusion, how the election of Mr. Welsh could possibly interfere with it, as it was much more likely that a supporter of the Government would obtain more favors than if we sent an opponent. He objected to the manner in which the Fishery Bounty had been distributed this year, and although he would like to see the amount doubled, still, small as was the amount each man received, yet it was much larger than formerly.

Donald Farquharson, M. P. P., made one of his characteristic speeches on the National Policy and other questions affecting Dominion Politics, but did not make so great an impression on the audience as the volubility of his address would have made in less intelligent districts and accordingly gave way for—
Mr. Paterson, M. P., of Brant, Ont., who in a most eloquent speech of some 45 minutes, reviewed the conduct of the present Government and, although speaking as an Opposition member yet, conclusively proved that the imposition of duty on flour does not tend to raise the price of that article in the market as all such commodities are regulated in their price by the Liverpool and London markets. He referred to the duty on wool and other branches of the trade question but did not make one point against the present Government as viewed from an Island stand point.

Hon. Donald Ferguson then loudly called for all over the hall, came forward and addressed the electors in an able and convincing manner. He corrected the impression that some former speakers had endeavored to make that the Government would not do justice to an appeal unless presented by a supporter, and after thanking Mr. Paterson for having set at rest a question that the Conservative party have had to fight with their opponents all over the Province viz: that in regard to who paid the duty on flour, he went on to quote from the speeches of Mr. Paterson himself, delivered in the House of Commons, at Ottawa, in 1876, in which he had advocated the adoption of just such a policy as the present Government had adopted, and copies of which are as follows:—

"The other year the Finance Minister, in revising the Tariff, gave some encouragement to our industry which it never had before. The result was that 1,000 men who were engaged in that industry, in Germany, were literally transported, by the change in the tariff, to Canada and set to work here. The cost of the article was not increased one iota, and Canada got all the benefit. The middlemen suffered a diminution of profits, but for them nobody seems to care much, the producer and consumer receiving all the sympathy."

He (Mr. F.) showed how the Globe newspaper, acting in the interest of the Grit party, had bid for the votes of the members for Quebec, in the House of Commons, and had endeavored to bribe these men to desert their party and friends, in order that Mr. Blake and his friends should be leader of the Government. That Mr. Blake, while protesting against the grant of any amount for the Railways in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, had then complained because twice as much had not been given.

He showed how the McKenzie Government had asserted that the Pacific Railway could not be built by the whole power of the British Empire in ten years, and had so little faith in the country that they would not take any risk nor induce capitalists to put any money into the country to develop it.

Meeting at Saw Mill Bridge.
STRONGLY LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE.

The meeting was held in the open air, and was largely attended by the electors of the surrounding districts.

Mr. Lawson, Esq., occupied the chair. Mr. Welsh spoke first, and was listened to with the curiosity which characterises meetings in which the Liberal-Conservative element largely predominates by the intelligent electors, who differed with his views on public questions.

He was followed by Dr. Jenkins who spoke fluently and well, and left the impression on his hearers that he was the man to secure their rights. His speech was received with enthusiasm, and even his opponents—who know well his energy and determination—admitted that his arguments were good and his principles sound and manly.

Mr. Davies followed in his usual declamatory and overstrained style, but his past record being well known, his theatrical attempt to excite prejudice was rendered abortive. His mendacity was apparent to all, and many felt that the stage was robbed of one who might have appeared to advantage upon it had he left politics alone.

He was followed by Hon. D. Ferguson who spoke with his usual good taste, upon all the questions at issue. He punctured all Mr. Davies' light sounding phrases, and made many good points besides. Mr. Davies returned into the crowd, and, no doubt, felt that he was "flooded" again, and this time worse than ever.

Senator Haythorne followed, and spoke at some length, but failed to make any points. Indeed, to give the Senator his due, he did not appear to be very anxious, but was rather in sympathy with the policy of the party whom he stood by, to defend the franchise rights of our young men from the treachery of the Grits.
Dr. Jenkins and Mr. Welsh again addressed the meeting, and after tendering a vote of thanks to the Chairman, giving three cheers for the Queen—three each having been given during the meeting for the candidates, and also for Messrs. Ferguson and Davies, the cheers of the Opposition representatives being few and feeble—the meeting dispersed.