

The Daily Examiner.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED DAILY

TERMS - FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1881.

VOL. 9.--NO. 12.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING.
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

The Examiner Job Office.

Superior Workmanship,
Prompt Execution,
Satisfactory Results,
Closest Prices.

ALMANAC FOR JUNE 1881.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 4th day, 11h. 7m. p. m., W.
Full Moon, 12th day, 2h. 44m. a. m., S. W.
Last Quarter, 18th day, 5h. 6m. p. m., N.
(below horizon.)
New Moon, 26th day, 10h. 5m. p. m., S. E.

D. M.	DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Days
		rise	sets	rise	water	len.
1	Wednesday	4 17 7	28 8 25	9 57	15 21	
2	Thursday	17 39	9 27	1 34	22	
3	Friday	10 40	10 29	2 13	24	
4	Saturday	10 41	11 31	2 55	25	
5	Sunday	10 42	at 34	3 46	27	
6	Monday	10 42	1 45	4 46	27	
7	Tuesday	10 43	2 48	5 58	29	
8	Wednesday	10 44	3 58	7 8	30	
9	Thursday	10 44	5 10	8 10	30	
10	Friday	10 45	6 21	9 2	31	
11	Saturday	10 45	7 26	9 53	32	
12	Sunday	10 45	8 23	10 39	33	
13	Monday	10 45	9 11	11 27	33	
14	Tuesday	10 45	9 49	at 12	34	
15	Wednesday	10 47	10 21	0 55	34	
16	Thursday	10 48	10 59	1 40	35	
17	Friday	10 48	11 15	2 28	35	
18	Saturday	10 49	11 39	3 21	36	
19	Sunday	10 49	noon	4 17	36	
20	Monday	10 49	0 5	5 42	36	
21	Tuesday	10 49	0 34	6 56	36	
22	Wednesday	10 50	1 5	7 58	36	
23	Thursday	10 50	1 43	8 49	35	
24	Friday	10 50	2 27	9 35	35	
25	Saturday	10 50	3 19	10 14	35	
26	Sunday	10 50	4 13	10 49	34	
27	Monday	10 50	5 13	11 25	34	
28	Tuesday	10 50	6 15	11 59	33	
29	Wednesday	10 50	7 18	noon	33	
30	Thursday	4 17 7	8 20	0 32	15 33	

Marine Insurance Company,

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
ROBT. LONGWORTH, Esq., President.
Directors:
HON. L. C. OWEN, D. R. M. HOOPER, Esq.,
T. HANDEMAN, Esq., B. ROGERS, Esq.,
G. R. BEEB, Esq., SAMUEL MITCHELL, Esq.
RISKS taken daily on VESSELS, CAR-
GOES and FREIGHTS, at their Office, COR-
NER OF GREAT GEORGE AND LOWER
WATER STREETS.
FRED. W. HALEN,
Secretary.
Ch'town, April 23, 1881.

QUEEN INSURANCE COY.

OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Build-
ings, Merchants and Produce. Also, on
Vessels on the stocks.
Special rates for isolated residences.
Losses settled promptly.
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island
June, 1877.

REAL ESTATE

IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.
FOR SALE, on Easy Terms, CITY AND
SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, in desir-
able localities.
Also—
Valuable FARMS, conveniently situated,
containing from 50 to 200 Acres each.
For particulars apply to
A. McNEILL, Auctioneer,
11 Queen Street.
Ch'town, P. E. I.—t.

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.,
Of Edinburgh and London,
ESTABLISHED IN 1809
Subscribed Capital, \$9,733,332.00
Paid up Capital, - 1,216,666.99
Transacts every description of Fire, Life
and Annuity Business on the most favorable
terms.
FIRE DEPARTMENT—Insurance may be ef-
fected at the lowest rates.
Insurances upon Public and Private Build-
ings effected on especially favorable terms.
Losses settled with promptitude and liber-
ality.
LIFE DEPARTMENT—Now and Reduced pre-
miums for Dominion of Canada.
G. W. DEBLOIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island,
Office, No. 25 Water Street, Charlottetown.
April 14, '80—pat her ne sj kea tf eod

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

Commission Merchants,
109 SOUTH MARKET STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.
May 16, 1881. [wkly]
EDWARD T. RUSSELL & CO.,
GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

ACACIA NURSERY,
PICTOU, N. S.
ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES OF
Flowering and Ornamental Plants
Can now be had at the above Nursery.
Situate within five minutes' walk of the
Steamboat Wharf, an excellent opportunity is
afforded the people of P. E. Island to obtain
Plants without injury from handling.
Plants delivered free on board.
JAS. P. McLENNAN,
April 27--2m 2aw tues & fri.

W. C. BISHOP,

Shipping & Forwarding Agent,
MARINE INSURANCE BROKER,
—AND—
General Commission Agent,
80 BEDFORD ROW,
P. O. BOX 1, HALIFAX, N. S.

ODDFELLOWS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Incorporated and Organized June
27th, 1875.
FURNISHES perfect Life Indemnity to
Old Fellows that is reliable and safe,
for one third the cost of ordinary Life In-
surance.
It is no longer an experiment. It is now
in its eighth year.
Benefits paid up to February, 1881,
\$265,657.91.
Application must be made upon the printed
forms furnished by the secretary.
President, B. F. HOLCOMB. Secretary, A. G. LULL.
The undersigned having been appointed
AGENT of this Society for PRINCE ED-
WARD ISLAND, will receive applications for
Membership.
Correspondence from members of the
Order residing in the country promptly
answered.
Full information, blank applications, bye
laws, and other printed matter can be had
by applying to the undersigned at Charlot-
tewtown.
C. F. YATES,
Agent for Prince Edward Island,
April 1, 1881—pat s j tf

THE LONDON

Guarantee and Accident Co
(LIMITED),
OF ENGLAND.
Capital \$1,250,000. Assets \$895,988.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
\$5 per annum insures \$5 per week during
disability, and \$1,000 on death from
accident, and proportionably for larger
amounts.
Risks on Sea Voyages and while Travelling
insured at special rates.
CORPORATE SURETYSHIP.
Officials in Government Departments and
the Law Courts, and in Railway and Banks,
guaranteed at lowest current rates.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Feb. 14, '81—pat 2aw Agent.

OLD QUEEN SQUARE LIVERY STABLES

RE-OPENED.
THE Subscriber has removed to the com-
modious Livery Stables,
LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. JAMES BARR,
North Side Queen Square,
Where you can get the CHEAPEST AND BEST
TURNOUTS IN THE CITY.
JAMES N. MILLNER.
Ch'town, Sept. 14, 1880—ly

5000 DOLLARS WORTH OF TEA

NOW IN STOCK AT
BEHR & GOFF'S.
Excellent quality and warranted to give satisfaction.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CASH PAID FOR ANY QUANTITY OF EGGS.
BEHR & GOFF.
Charlottetown, May 25, 1881.

IMPERIAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO., OF CANADA.

SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G., President.
LOANS OF MONEY UPON REAL ESTATE
MAY BE HAD UPON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
EDWARD J. HODGSON,
May 10th, 1881. Agent for P. E. Island.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Fire Insurance Association,
(LIMITED),
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
Capital Fully Subscribed, \$5,000,000
Paid Up, 1,000,000
Reserve Fund, 250,000
Deposited with Dominion Government, 100,000
All Descriptions of Property Insured on Equitable Terms.
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND SETTLED PROMPTLY WITHOUT REFERENCE TO
HEAD OFFICE.
J. R. BRECKEN, Agent for P. E. Island.
Referring to the above, I have authorized MR. F. W. HYNDMAN to receive applica-
tions and sign receipts for Insurance in the above Company.
April 26, 1881. t. J. R. BRECKEN.

FIRE ! MARINE ! LIFE !
HORACE HASZARD,
General Insurance Agent,
—REPRESENTING—
Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, of London, Eng.,
CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STG.
Western Fire Assurance Company of Toronto, Ont.,
CAPITAL \$800,000.00.
British America Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.,
CAPITAL \$500,000.00.
Sun Mutual Life & Accident Insurance Company, of Montreal,
CAPITAL \$500,000.00.
MARINE INSURANCE ALSO EFFECTED.
Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at Lowest Rates.
OFFICE,--COR. QUEEN AND LOWER WATER STREETS.
Charlottetown, 4th April, 1881--t.

BUILDING LOT!

NORTON'S EXPRESS.
FOR SALE,
ON EUSTON STREET adjoining William
Welsh's property. It has a southern
aspect, and is in every respect a desirable
place for a private residence. For full par-
ticulars apply to
ALEX. MCKINNON,
Estate Foundry,
March 25, 1881--2m 2aw

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JUNE 6, 1881.
SKETCHES.
From an University Town.

There is a hill in Windsor, just between
Spa Spring—a fine mineral spring—and
Ravenwood, from which one of the finest
views in this country can be obtained. It
looks from the College windows, some-
thing like those vine-clad hills which we see
in pictures of the Rhine banks; for it is covered
with beautiful up-sloping fields, and apple
orchards, while, in early June, are like
pink and white masses of fallen cloud. As
we stand, or lie, lazily, on the summit, the
eye roams over nearly eighty square miles
of landscape. Below us are the apple
orchards. At the foot of the hill lies the
little village which is the oldest part of
Windsor. There, too, we see the square,
soft, yellow tower of the old Parish Church
peeping over a grove of feathery willows;
and between the branches of those willows
can discern the quaint old headstones of
last century, with their armorial bearings,
their death's-heads, and their shockingly
ugly cherubs. Immediately in front of us, on
a hill opposite that on which we stand, but
much lower, are the buildings of the Col-
lege; but they are so hidden beneath tall,
graceful elms, that we must reserve our de-
scription of them, until we can come to
closer inspection. We are looking to the
north, and about half a mile beyond the
College lands, we can see the Avon winding
serpentine-like between the dikes, which keep
it from covering the green fields, to empty
itself into the Basin of Minas. Beyond
the Avon, the uplands of Falmouth stretch
away to the north, till they lose them-
selves in the spruce-crowned mountains
that encircle the whole valley. Beyond the
mountains again, the blue peak of Blomidon
rises, like a cloud on the dim horizon.
To the east the view extends nearly ten
miles, over river, forest and farm, till it is
lost in the gray-green of the Ardois Hills.
To the west we can gaze over a charming
prospect of level dike-land, white and yellow
and green, broken only by immense
clumps of willows, the slopes of Martock,
and the lofty grove of Oak Island. Eight
miles away we can see the dike-farms of
the Forks, and the heights of Castle Fred-
erick, but the view is at once obscured by
the purple mist which comes in at evening
from the Basin of Minas.
On our right, the St. Croix flows in
straight course into the Avon. Near the
junction of these rivers is the town of
Windsor. There is nothing beautiful about
the town of Windsor itself but its trees.
The buildings, as a rule, are old and ugly,
the streets crooked and irregular. But
everywhere the dilapidated condition of
the town is concealed by the gigantic trees
which form a half-way across the narrow
streets. Elms, chestnuts, acacias, maples
and willows—all grow in all parts of the
place, forming, every here and there, de-
lightful avenues, constructed, it would
seem, by nature—not by art. There are
few memories more lasting than the mem-
ory of long walks beneath shading trees.
Perhaps the most interesting part of
Windsor, though the most unfashionable,
is what is called "the Island." Here was
situated the French village of Piziquid,
whose inhabitants were exiled by the same
decrees which separated the hapless lovers,
Erangeline and Gabriel. The site of the
old French chapel and burying ground is
still shown here. Possibly no more credit
can be attached to this tradition than the
one which pointed out the house of Dives
in Jerusalem; but at any rate there are
many traces of the early settlers; and the
old orchards are to be seen that have de-
generated like the descendants of their
planters. The temptation to quote Long-
fellow is strong just at this point; but I
will content myself by referring to the
beautiful descriptions of this country to be
found in "Evangeline." VINSOR.

REDUCTION OF THE LEGISLATURE

Abolition of Legislative Council.
HON. MR. FERGUSON'S SPEECH ON THE
"DYNAMITE BILL."
(Concluded)
He would now read from another number
of the Montreal Witness an article on our
proposal to abolish the Legislative Council
of this Province. It was as follows:—
"A RADICAL CHANGE.
Prince Edward Island is, since the
dissolution of the Legislative Council of Mani-
toba, the most over-governed province of
the world. When the last census was taken in
1871 the Island had a population of about
ninety-four thousand men, women and
children, including three hundred Miense
Indians, who are not enfranchised. It is
safe to say that the population has not been
considerably increased during the past ten
years. This small people have the doubt-
ful benefits of two Parliaments. As a part
of the Dominion of Canada, they are gov-
erned by the Federal Parliament at Otta-
wa in which they are represented by four
Senators and six Commissioners. As a dis-
tinct province its governed by its own
Parliament, composed of two Houses, a House
of Lords or properly a Senate, for it is
elective, the only elective Senate in the
Dominion, and an Assembly. The Senate
is composed of thirteen members and the
Assembly of thirty-two members. Forty-
five Provincial and ten Dominion rep-
resentatives, or in all fifty-five. A
member for every fifteen hundred men,
women and children would more than
satisfy the most government loving people in
this or any other world. Montreal city, with
a population of one hundred and seven thousand
people, has only eight representatives
altogether, three members in each lower

Crisis in the Russian Cotton Trade.

A correspondent says a crisis seems to be
developing in the Russian cotton trade.
For two months past there has been a com-
plete cessation in the demand in St. Pet-
ersburg for coarse cottons for the provinces.
All the small manufacturers have decided
to close their mills, and only a few of the
large manufactories remain open, working
on short time, in the hope of a revival of
trade. The cotton trade at Warsaw
and Moscow is in a similar state of
depression. At the latter place heavy
failures are feared. The Russian importa-
tion of raw cotton have diminished 30 per
cent., and of thread 8 per cent.; silk 40 per
cent. The cloth trade is also at a stand-
still. The iron trade is even worse. Many
English merchants depressed by five years'
bad trade and the gloomy political and
financial prospects, are winding up their
affairs, preparatory to migrating with their
capital to England.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich
food and style. Buy good, healthy food,
cheaper and better clothing; get more real
and substantial things of life every way,
and especially stop the foolish habit of running
after expensive and quack doctors or using so
much of the vile humbug medicine that does
you only harm, and makes the proprietors
rich, but put your trust in the goodness of all
simple pure remedies, Hop Bitters and cure
away at a trifling cost, and you will see bet-
ter times and good health. Try it once. Read
of it in another column.

house, and one in each upper house. And yet
Montrealers mentioned to think that, so
far as numbers go, they are not badly off
in the matter of representatives. How-
ever the people of Prince Edward Island
are, and have been for some time, con-
vinced that the government of the Province
would be better and more economically
carried on, and that legislation would be
rather benefited than otherwise, by a de-
cided reduction in the number of law-
makers and law administrators. The As-
sembly has, on more than one occasion,
passed resolutions in favor of the abolition
of the Council or Upper House, which has
long been regarded by all people possessed
of a modicum of common sense as an im-
propriety. The Legislative Council, how-
ever, has steadily refused to vote itself
out of existence. The province, however,
has been getting into deep water in its
financial affairs, and the example of Ont-
ario, the richest province in the Dominion,
the only province in fact with a surplus,
with the best legislature in the Dominion,
and yet without a Council, has been kept
before the people and the result is that the
Council has at last bowed to public opinion.
A resolution moved by Mr. Sullivan, the
Premier of the Province, in favor of abol-
ishing both the Assembly and the Council
as it now exists, has been passed by the
Legislature, and a bill has been introduced
and read a first time, establishing the new
Legislative Assembly, which is to be com-
posed of only one house of twenty-two
members, instead of forty five as at present.
The executive Council is to be reduced
from nine to five members, or one less than
that of Ontario, which has a Minister of
Education. When is the Province of
Quebec going to follow the example set by
the other Provinces? The need of
reducing the expenditure is beyond
question, and it is certain that the
services of the Council can be dispensed
with. If the present Government
take it in hand they will have the support
of the Opposition, and if it is thro-
ughly in earnest, the Council will be
abolished. It is certain that the
Conservative, will no doubt accede
to their request. It is certain that a liberal
Government would do, no matter how
strong it might be in the Lower House.
The present Conservative Government has
it therefore in its power, to render the
Province a very great service indeed, and one
in the performance of which there is not
the slightest danger, as the Liberal party
are pledged to it. Our little Provincial
Parliaments with their Upper Houses of
play-lurks are the laughing stock of the
world, and now that Canada is beginning
to attract attention should be swept away
for this, if for no other reason. Now that
we have become men, and desire to be re-
garded as such, we should put away "childish
things."
This was the opinion of

EVERY HONEST JOURNAL,
entitled to any respect, with reference to
this question. If his hon. friend, the
Leader of the Opposition, had any respect
for authority, he would turn up Mr. Tod's
new and able work on Parliamentary Gov-
ernment in the Colonies. While that
author contended for retaining the Senate
of the Dominion, he declared in most

UNMISTAKABLE TERMS
that on account of the very limited number
of questions to be legislated upon by the
several Provinces, the Legislative Councils
might be dispensed with. After discussing
this question of abolition thoroughly, the
House saw that the Council, instead of
dealing fairly and frankly in the matter,
showed every desire to throw obstructions
in the way of all legislation respecting it.
And yet the members of the Upper House,
declared that they were acting in the
interests of their constituents, and could
not vote away the rights of the
property-holders, without consulting them
in the matter." If this were really the
reason for pursuing their present course, they
should be willing to adopt the only proper
constitutional mode of testing the country
with reference to the question; that is, to
put the people at the polls for their decision.
If the electors declared by their votes that
the Council should be retained, the matter
would be settled. If, on the other hand,
they decided in favor of abolition, the
country would be saved an expense for all
future time of from \$5,000 to \$8,000 per
year.

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altogether, three members in each lower

He who makes too much haste will have
but little success.