

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EPICURUS.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1885.

VOL. 17.—NO. 100.

The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening, by
The Examiner Publishing Co.

From their office, corner of Water and
Great George Streets, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months, \$2 50
Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50

Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.	
Day	Time
Last Quarter	2nd day, 1h. 2m., a. m.
New Moon	8th day, 4h. 31m., p. m.
1st Quarter	16th day, 2h. 2m., a. m.
Full Moon	24th day, 3h. 42m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1 Tuesday	5 25	6 36	10 29	2 59	13 9			
2 Wednesday	27	32	11 20	4 J	5			
3 Thursday	28	30	morn	5 26	2			
4 Friday	29	28	0 21	6 58	12 59			
5 Saturday	30	26	1 29	8 10	56			
6 Sunday	32	24	2 40	9 5	52			
7 Monday	33	22	3 55	9 57	49			
8 Tuesday	34	20	5 9	10 35	46			
9 Wednesday	36	18	6 19	11 13	42			
10 Thursday	37	17	7 33	11 51	40			
11 Friday	38	15	8 42	morn	37			
12 Saturday	39	13	9 48	0 28	34			
13 Sunday	41	11	10 51	1 6	30			
14 Monday	42	9	11 50	1 47	27			
15 Tuesday	43	7	12 44	2 31	24			
16 Wednesday	44	5	1 34	3 25	21			
17 Thursday	46	3	2 20	4 32	17			
18 Friday	47	1	3 0	5 45	14			
19 Saturday	48	59	3 36	6 57	11			
20 Sunday	50	57	4 10	7 36	7			
21 Monday	51	55	4 40	8 42	4			
22 Tuesday	52	56	5 9	9 23	0			
23 Wednesday	53	51	5 38	10 0	11 59			
24 Thursday	54	49	6 6	10 35	55			
25 Friday	55	47	6 35	11 9	52			
26 Saturday	56	45	7 8	11 44	49			
27 Sunday	55	43	7 45	12 22	45			
28 Monday	6 0	41	8 28	1 0	41			
29 Tuesday	1	40	9 17	1 46	39			
30 Wednesday	6 2	5 35	10 14	2 28	11 36			

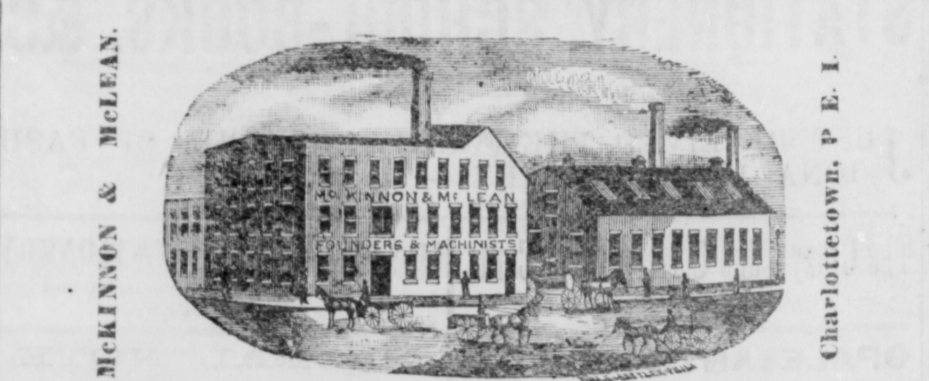
NOTES.
The great fire of London (1666) on 2nd.
George Whitefield died (1770) on 30th.
In this month the mornings decrease 47
minutes; the afternoons 1 hour and 6 min-
utes.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For the convenience of the travelling
public, we have carefully arranged the fol-
lowing table of arrival and departure of
trains on the P. E. Island Railway, accord-
ing to local time:—

Going West.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12
Royalty Junction	7 02	9 47
North Wiltshire	7 37	10 39
Hunter River	7 47	10 55
Bradshaw	8 12	11 32
County Line	8 19	11 43
Frestown	8 29	11 59
Kensington	8 42	12 22
Summerside	9 07	12 57
Misouche	9 27	2 37
Wellington	10 01	3 29
Port Hill	10 29	4 20
O'Leary	11 22	5 42
Alberton	12 05	6 57
Tignish	12 42	7 47
From West.	P. M.	A. M.
Tignish	2 07	6 47
Alberton	2 45	7 57
O'Leary	3 29	9 02
Port Hill	4 20	10 29
Wellington	4 49	11 16
Misouche	5 07	11 44
Summerside	5 22	12 07
Kensington	5 42	1 12
Frestown	6 07	1 49
County Line	6 22	2 12
Bradshaw	6 38	2 37
Hunter River	7 02	3 15
North Wiltshire	7 12	3 32
Royalty Junction	7 47	4 32
Charlottetown	8 02	4 52
Going East.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	7 07	4 17
York	7 43	4 44
Bedford	8 04	4 57
Mount Stewart	8 37	5 22
Morell	8 57	5 57
St. Peter's	9 42	6 16
Bear River	10 15	6 17
Souris	11 07	6 52
Mount Stewart	11 57	7 52
Cardigan	9 02	5 32
Georgetown	10 15	6 25
From East.	A. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 47	2 12
Bear River	7 17	3 02
St. Peter's	7 52	3 54
Morell	8 14	4 27
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17
Bedford	9 12	6 14
York	9 26	6 35
Charlottetown	9 52	7 12
Georgetown	7 32	3 37
Cardigan	7 49	4 00
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,
BARRISTERS
—AND—
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office in Brown's Block, Queen Square
(UP STAIRS)
Ch'town, Feb. 12, 1886



ESDALE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

THE best equipped establishment of the kind on the Island, where the miller can be supplied with Water Wheels, French Burr Stones, Eureka Smutters, Bolting Cloth, Proof Staffs, Silver Steel Picks, Mill Spindles, Shafting, Gear Wheels, Pulleys, Flanges, Boxes, Bails and Screws (for lifting stones), ROTARY SAW MILLS, SHINGLE MACHINES, Lath Cutters, Circular Saws (Daston & Robertson's), Arbors, Belting (rubber or leather), Card Clothing, Combs, Screw Bolts and Bolt Ends.

THE FARMER can get Threshing Mills, Fanmills or the Castings for the same, Ploughs, Cultivators, Shares, Lund Sides, Root Cutters, Boilers, POTATO DIGGERS—75 ON HAND FOR THIS FALL'S TRADE, all sorts of Castings for Stove repairs, &c.

We also build STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, and are at all times prepared to send Boilermakers and Machinists to make repairs in any part of the Island. We keep a full stock of Steam Pipe and Fittings, such as Steam Gages, Water Gages, Gage Cocks, Globe Valves, Check Valves, Stop Cocks, KORTING INJECTORS AND HAN-COCK INSPIRATORS, Water Glasses, Bushing, Elbows, Tees, Unions, Nipples, Couplings, Safety Valves, Return Bands, &c.

As the system of heating dwellings by means of hot water is likely to supersede all other systems, being the most healthful as well as the most economical and cleanly, we have prepared ourselves to do that work by the addition of new machinery, and workmen thoroughly acquainted with the work, and are prepared to furnish estimates for supply of all material and the satisfactory completion of such work.

(Connected by Telephone.)
ADDRESS:
MACKINNON & MACLEAN,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

August 15, 1885—oaw wky

TORONTO LIGHT BINDER!
NO EXPERIMENT!
But a Well-Tried Practical Success.
Acknowledged, Proved, and is THE BEST!
Cuts Closer,
Draws Lighter,
Elevates Easier,
Knots Better.
More Toronto Binders now in use on the Island than all other kinds put together.
For full information apply to E. Kineman, Summerside, General Travelling Agent for P. E. Island; Stewart & Farguharson, Managers of our Branch Warehouses, Charlottetown; J. T. Milligan, Conway, or any of our Local Agents.
TIPPET, BURDITT & CO.,
St. John, N. B., July 31, 1885.

Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.

NEW BOOTS! New Lasts! Latest Styles! We are making our FALL BOOTS on the Latest and Most Improved Styles of Lasts.
We call especial attention to our new BRASS-NAILED BOOTS, as being extra durable, the soles being fastened on with Brass Nails, smoothly clinched on the inside.
Be sure and get a pair of our make of Long Boots. They cannot be beaten in price, quality and fit.
SOLE LEATHER, by the Side and Roll.
DORSEY, COFF & CO.
Ch'town, Sept. 2nd, 1885.

W. R. BOREHAM

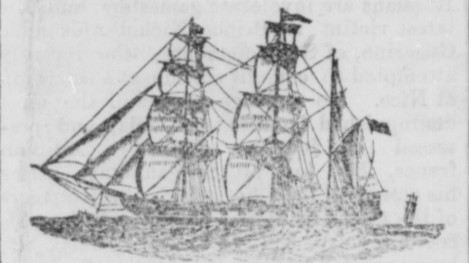
—WILL—
For a Few Days Longer.
—GIVE—
A Discount of 20 per Cent.

on his stock of Boots and Shoes purchased from now until that date (rubber goods excepted.)
This is a Genuine Reduction, in order to make room for fall goods.

FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember the place:
Sign of the **ELEPHANT**,
Grafton Street,
Charlottetown.
September 1—tu fri t!

London and Liverpool.
REGULAR TRADERS
FALL, 1885.



BARKENTINE
"EREMA,"
P. LEDWELL, Commander.

WILL SAIL FROM
London for Charlottetown, direct
About the 20th SEPTEMBER.

—ALSO—
Brighton. **"ZERELDE,"**
L. RICHAM, Commander.

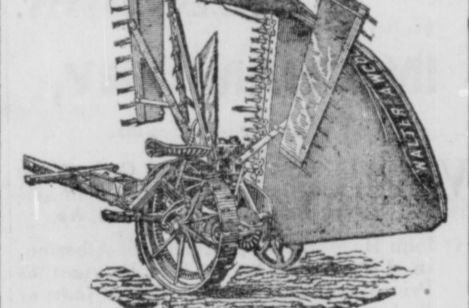
WILL SAIL FROM
Liverpool for Charlottetown, direct.
About the 15th SEPTEMBER, and Bark

"MOSELLE,"
R. RENDE, Commander.

WILL SAIL FROM
Liverpool for Charlottetown, direct.
About the 25th SEPTEMBER,
carrying Freight at through rates to Pictou, Georgetown, Souris, Summerside and Shediac.
For Freight or Passage apply in London to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 16 Great Winchester Street. In Liverpool to PITCAIRN BROTHERS, 51 South John Street; or here to the owners

PEAKE BROS. & CO.
Ch'town, August 14, 1885—eod

Walter A. Wood's



American Reapers and Mowers.

WE have just received from New York a quantity of the above Machines.
These Reapers have five rakes instead of four, and our experience with the five-rake Reaper, for the past five harvests, in all kinds of grain—light and heavy, long and short, standing and lodged,—has satisfied the farmers that it is a very great improvement over the four-rake Harvesters.

Farmers in want of a good American Harvester will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves.

A HORNE & CO.,
155 Upper Queen Street.
August 14, '85—wky 4

JUST RECEIVED.

5 casks White Wine Vinegar.
50 half-casks superior Congo Tea.
500 lbs. French Coffee, all of which will be sold at cost to close.
—ALSO—
1 Fire-Proof Safe (Tilton & McFarland, makers.)
1 Platform Scales (Fairbanks) 1,200 lbs.
1 Letter Press—all at half price.
WILLIAM DODD.
August 11, '85.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Senator Haythorne's Remarks.

Sir,—I have read the report of the great speeches in the Market Hall by the Grit orators; and truly when electors appear satisfied with such balderdash, it is evident they do not study the questions of the day for themselves. I shall pass Mr. Davies for the present time, and look at the remarks of Senator Haythorne, as published in the *Patriot* over the signature of A. B. Warburton. He starts by asking the question: "Are we as free to-day as we were before Confederation?" and then answers, "We are not." This is very cool on the part of the Senator. If we are not, what's the reason, and by what means does he arrive at the conclusion that our personal liberties are less now than they were fifteen years ago? Was it not David Laird and Senator Haythorne who travelled to Ottawa and negotiated the terms with which they were willing to place us in Confederation, and did not Mr. Haythorne do his little best to fasten these terms upon us? Did he not also do his best to defeat Mr. Pope and Senator Howland in securing better terms? Here is a Senator of the Dominion of Canada, pledged to loyalty to the Confederation, talking to an audience in the Market Hall sentiments which would lead that audience to believe they were now serfs and slaves in bondage to the present Government; and, if I mistake not, the point he wished to make was that the present Government was to blame for the whole thing. We are not free to-day, says the Senator, and our freedom and liberties are curtailed. I join issue with the Senator, and tell him he is a political poltroon when he talks such nonsense. Are we not British subjects forming a part of a great Confederation, and have we not the right of appeal to the Crown if our liberties are not as secure as they were when our laws had to go to Downing Street? Does not the British North American Act, by which these colonies were confederated, stipulate for our freedom, and have we not local self-government as of yore? And yet the Senator talks of our "personal and political liberties" being less! He talks sheer nonsense, and I am surprised to read that Senator Haythorne said so; and further, he cannot defend and maintain his statements before an intelligent audience.

The franchise is not in accordance with the Senator's views. In this respect he makes the same mistake which the rest of the Grit orators make. They assume and take for granted that our young men are disfranchised. In this way they endeavor to create a false impression. They say, and Mr. Haythorne repeats it, "once a freeholder always a freeholder, was the sound and right principle, and it was tyranny in a Government to deprive any man of his rights." Here the Senator is astray again, and at variance with the facts. A man may be a freeholder to-day, and, without any tyranny on the part of the Government, but his own individual act, be a pauper to-morrow. The Government did better than that; they acknowledged the principle "once a voter always a voter," and gave the franchise to every man who ever had, or is now entitled to it, under our local franchise, and did this in addition to the qualifications already laid down, which will give the franchise to every farmer and his sons in this Island. Who is disfranchised? None! What man will be deprived of registration under this Bill? None who are now entitled to vote unless Senator Haythorne will import a servant man who cannot qualify under our law; and Mr. Haythorne will not presume to argue that his said servant man would be disfranchised because he must know that he was never a voter. There is a way to remedy that; the Senator can give him an interest in his estate or pay the poor man a salary sufficient to enable him to vote. Mr. Haythorne, we are told, "had made a careful study of political affairs in the Dominion and he had listened carefully to Mr. Davies' speech, and the statements made by Mr. Davies were strictly and accurately true." I am amazed at this statement, and looking charitably at it conclude that Mr. Haythorne was either dreaming or he is now in his dotage, else he would never give such testimony as that. Writers on jurisprudence tell us that the credibility of a witness is doubted, and his evidence greatly weakened when he attempts to prove too much. I fancy the Senator assumed too much when he undertook to say that the statements of Mr. Davies were "strictly and accurately true." Mr. Davies can, under the circumstances, hardly claim that much for himself. It is notorious that few men will give impartial testimony in cases wherein they are interested. It is perhaps very seldom that a witness is guilty of outright mendacity. The majority may be honest men and intend to speak the truth; but their minds are so biased by self-interest that they often swerve from the truth. It is also true that there are some who have minds so well-balanced and who cherish so conscientiously a regard for truth that no amount of interest will induce them to swerve from the truth. The poet says:—

"A king can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke and a that;
But an honest man's aboon hie might."

It is related of the Emperor Julian that on one occasion while he was sitting to administer justice a prosecutor seeing his case about to fail for want of proof, angrily exclaimed: "Most illustrious Caesar, if denial of guilt be sufficient defence, who would ever be convicted?" To which the Emperor replied: "And if accusation were sufficient, proof, who would be safe?"
In discussing questions affecting Governments, and principles affecting the same, writers and speakers should see that they speak the truth, and so far as Mr. Haythorne's speeches are concerned, it is a caricature upon the truth. I am sure he did not intend it, but he spoke without

analyzing his subject, and he should be the last man to speak disloyally about the confederation of this Province. As for Mr. Davies, he is largely interested in having a false impression or a false opinion abroad among the electors of this Province on the Franchise Bill. It is more than Mr. Davies can do to support his opinions concerning the Franchise Bill by facts. He will have to do as he always did at political stumpings—draw largely on his imagination. Both Mr. Haythorne and Mr. Davies should confine themselves to explaining the principles and policy upon which their party expect to carry on the government of the country, should they attain to power, or discuss the policy of the present Government, and the McKenzie administration.
Yours truly,
LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE.
New London, Sept. 9th '85.

A Culpable Blunder.

Sir,—Through a very culpable blunder of magistrates, officials, or printers, a late number of the *Royal Gazette* contained a grossly incorrect list of convictions by Magistrates in this County. The names of several highly respectable young men were published as offenders, and some of them represented as being heavily fined, while no service of any legal document was made or attempted to be made upon them. Not being sued or arrested there could be no conviction or fine; yet they were gazetted as convicted of assault and fined, with a marginal remark that the suit was "settled by parties," which was untrue.
It was bad enough that respectable young men should have their names published in this injurious manner in the *Royal Gazette*; but why the further and very unusual publicity of insertion in the *Patriot*, weekly and daily, should be given to this stupid list, is something that the friends of the injured parties cannot well understand.
JUSTITIA.

The Heat at Suakin.

SKIN CRACKING FROM REFRACTED HEAT AND BODY SCORCHING.
These extracts from a Suakin diary show what the English soldiers had to endure in Africa:—

"Aug. 6.—I am a seasoned vessel by this time and not likely to cry out about trifles, but anything like the heat, as I was coming down the harbor in a boat between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m., I have not experienced in Suakin. There was not a breath of wind, and one felt, under an umbrella, just as if in front of an enormous furnace, everything was burning to the touch.
"7th, 1 o'clock p. m.—No words in the English, or any other language, can do justice to the terrific heat of this most overpowering day. I have just come down the creek from town in a boat. I bolted off the pier across the parade into my tent, and positively the skin on my face was crackling with the refraction from the ground, and my clothes are literally scorching my flesh. The sun through a thick double umbrella made my back feel more unpleasant than if standing in front of the hottest kitchen fire; but it is no use trying to convey any idea of the reality; there is hardly a breath of air; the thermometer under a double roof in a draught marked 111 deg. Pray Heaven the heat do not increase, or existence will become a problem indeed. Yesterday was a scorcher, but to-day took the shine for direct sun fury of all yet.

"8th, 7 a. m.—But all yet was child's play to last night. Imagine being in a close room at the back of a furnace, with occasional jets of hot condensed steam turned on; that's something like it. 8 p. m.—Beginning to be rather exhausted and done; yesterday and last night might have satisfied a salamander.
"9th.—A terrific night, not a motion on air, or sea or sky; the thermometer somewhere between 90 deg. and 100 deg. I spent the hours of darkness crawling between my bed in tent and my chair in open air; but the difference was hardly perceptible in temperature. This sort of thing cannot go on; seven men sick this morning, and five this afternoon. I hear the 1st lieutenant of the Dolphin, which came in yesterday, was knocked down with sunstroke, and died as they were casting anchor. Every one agrees—natives and residents—that such severe and long continued hot weather has not been known for many years. The inhabitants are perishing like flies.

"10th.—Heard at daybreak the three volleys over the water. Our old friend the Kameen is breezing up from equatorial Africa, and, no doubt, we shall not want a pair of skates yet a while. 5 p. m.—The promise of the morning has been amply fulfilled by a scorcher of the afternoon, 108 degrees in coolest corner, but the breeze has come and we breathe once more. When once the thermometer touches a certain height, every day for weeks after it will at one time or other reach that point, or near it, so that one cannot comfort oneself with expecting about exceptional weather. The hospitals on land are all full, so now they are starting one on board ship. Three more volleys. Farewell."

"We announce with much satisfaction that, through the representations made by our members of parliament, the Dominion Government has agreed to grant a subsidy of \$3,200 a mile for the branch railway from Meccan to the Joggins mines.—*Amer. Herald Gazette.*
The proposed Joggins Railway connects the Intercolonial Railway with the Joggins, Minudie, Milner, and other coal mines, the Lower Cove freestone quarries, and with extensive farming and lumbering regions.
A despatch from Madrid states that Mr. John W. Foster, the American Minister, has been ill for the past few days, and that he has become worse.