

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, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1884.

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Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
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
	ris	sets	water	len
	h m	h m	ft h	m
1 Friday	4 47	7 25	3 18	6 3 14
2 Saturday	4 1	7 23	3 18	6 3 14
3 Sunday	4 22	4 57	8 9	3 33
4 Monday	5 1	5 40	8 56	3 30
5 Tuesday	5 19	6 19	9 38	2 27
6 Wednesday	5 33	6 54	10 17	2 24
7 Thursday	5 47	7 27	10 53	2 22
8 Friday	5 56	7 59	11 28	1 19
9 Saturday	5 7	8 28	12 5	1 17
10 Sunday	5 8	8 57	0 40	1 14
11 Monday	5 0	9 29	1 29	1 11
12 Tuesday	1 10	10 4 2	3 9	0
13 Wednesday	2 8	10 43	2 55	6
14 Thursday	3 6	11 39	4 5	3
15 Friday	4 4	m r	5 32	0
16 Saturday	5 2	0 21	7 11	5 3
17 Sunday	7 1	1 24	8 13	5 4
18 Monday	8 6	2 28	9 7	5 1
19 Tuesday	9 5	3 36	9 54	4 5
20 Wednesday	11 56	4 40	10 35	4 5
21 Thursday	12 54	5 50	11 12	4 2
22 Friday	13 52	7 2	11 48	3 9
23 Saturday	14 50	8 8	12 24	3 6
24 Sunday	15 48	9 12	0 22	3 3
25 Monday	17 47	10 14	0 57	3 0
26 Tuesday	18 45	11 14	1 34	2 7
27 Wednesday	19 43	12 12	2 14	2 4
28 Thursday	21 42	1 8	3 0	2 1
29 Friday	22 40	2 0	4 0	1 8
30 Saturday	23 38	2 49	5 10	1 5
31 Sunday	24 36	3 34	6 23	13 12

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 27
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 47
Kensington	8 42	12 22	7 05
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 37
Port Hill	9 27	2 32	
Alberton	10 30	4 15	
Tignish	12 05	6 57	
FROM WEST.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Tignish	2 02	6 47	
Albion	2 40	7 57	
Port Hill	4 15	10 25	
Summerside	5 17	12 07	
Kensington	5 42	1 22	6 57
Hunter River	6 07	2 09	7 30
Charlottetown	7 02	3 25	8 47
GOING EAST.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Charlottetown	4 17	7 02	
Mount Stewart	5 22	8 37	
St. Peter's	5 27	9 02	
St. Peter's	6 17	10 02	
Souris	7 22	12 02	
Mount Stewart	8 32	1 07	
Cardigan	9 29	2 02	
Georgetown	10 47	3 17	
FROM EAST.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 47	2 17	
St. Peter's	7 52	4 00	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17	
Charlottetown	9 47	6 42	
Georgetown	10 52	7 37	
Cardigan	12 02	8 47	
Mount Stewart	1 02	9 52	

LOBSTERS

LUD. WURZBURG,
P. O. BOX 543, HALIFAX, N. S.
(OFFICE—PICKFORD & BLACK'S WHARF)
Exporter of Lobsters
Samples and quotations solicited.
Cash advanced on consignments.
June 23—Aug 31 pd

N. J. CAMPBELL,
(Successor to Campbell & Rayden)
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
SHIP BROKER,
AND INSURANCE AGENT,
COR. OF QUEEN AND WATER STS.,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Messrs. B. Williams & Co.
Lumber and Coal Dealers, Pownall Wharf,
Charlottetown, our agents, who will keep
constantly on hand a full supply of Mould-
ings, Window Sashes, Doors, etc., at
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
All orders entrusted to them will receive
prompt attention.
LEA & ROGERS,
Moncton, N. B.
Sept 5, 1883.—Law wly

WEST & RENDELL,
Commission Merchants,
St. John's, Newfoundland.
Consignments solicited. Liberal advances
made.
July 25, 1884.—Law 4m

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.

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.
CHARLES DONALD & CO.,
79 Queen St. London, E. C.
Will be glad to correspond with Apple Grow-
ers, Merchants and Shippers, with a
view to Autumn and Spring
business.
They will also give the usual facilities to
customers requiring advances. aug1

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,
(ROSS MARKET)
BOSTON, MASS.
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
May 15, 1884 wly tf

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. | CHESTER B. MACNELL
Jan 16, '83.



The Subscriber announces that he is com-
pleting 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 24—Law wly

MONCTON
Sash and Door Factory.
MR. P. LEA, in returning thanks to the
public for the liberal patronage extended
to him while in business in Charlottetown,
begs leave to inform his old customers and
the public generally, that he, in company
with Mr. William Rogers, has appointed
Messrs. B. Williams & Co.
Lumber and Coal Dealers, Pownall Wharf,
Charlottetown, our agents, who will keep
constantly on hand a full supply of Mould-
ings, Window Sashes, Doors, etc., at
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
All orders entrusted to them will receive
prompt attention.
LEA & ROGERS,
Moncton, N. B.
Sept 5, 1883.—Law wly

AUGUST
NEW TEAS. Just landed and in store,
300 HALF-CHESTS SUPERIOR NEW TEAS.
W. A. WEEKS & CO.
SUGAR. 100 BARRELS SUGAR FOR SALE LOW.
W. A. WEEKS & CO.
COTTON WARPS. Best Quality, all Colors and White,
JUST RECEIVED.
W. A. WEEKS & CO.
Ch'town, Aug. 5, 1884

AUGUST!
L. E. PROWSE
IS SELLING THE FOLLOWING LINES OF
GOODS, VERY CHEAP:
Table Linen, Towelling,
Towels, Sheetings,
Grey and White Cottons,
Tickings, Dress Goods,
Black Cashmeres,
Hats, Readymade Clothing,
Teas, etc.
All those who want the best value for their money should call.
L. E. PROWSE,
Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.
Ch'town, Aug 6, 1884.—and wly

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT
THE SEASIDE HOTEL,
Rustico Beach, P. E. I.
This well-known WATERING PLACE will open for the
season on July 1st.
The Proprietors will spare no pains to make this the most
desirable summer resort in the Provinces. The House is too
well known to need any commendation.
TERMS—\$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; \$10.50 per week; \$8.50
per week for months.
Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday evening, calling for
guests; returning every Thursday and Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a. m., Charlot-
teton time.
Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6 a. m., 8 25 a. m., and 3 40 p. m.
" " " Hunter River for Charlottetown 8 a. m., 2 38 p. m., and 6 15 p. m.
" " " Hunter River for Summerside 7 a. m., 10 08 a. m., and 5 p. m.
" " " Summerside for Hunter River 6 10 a. m., 12 35 p. m., and 4 55 p. m.
Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, which is 47 minutes and 20 seconds
shorter than Charlottetown time.
Mr. Bagnall will meet Trains from all points at Hunter River, to convey passengers
to Seaside.
Ch'town, June 18, 1884.—2m

Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The cheapest and best place to buy is at
DORSEY, GOFF & CO'S
Ch'town, June 21, 1884.—and wly

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!
Peake's No. 3 Wharf,
R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.
We are now manufacturing and will sell at the lowest cash prices:
Sashes, Doors, Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mould-
ings, Ballusters, N. and P. Posts, Stair Rails, Twist, etc.
We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Jointing, Morticing, Tenon-
ing, Jig and Fret Sawing, Turned, etc.
All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice.
With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the
utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.
Ch'town, June 7, 1884.—wly 17

An Indian War Threatened.

Either the Indians of Montana, U. S., will starve to death or the United States Government will have another Indian war on its hands. Congress in some instances cut down the allowance to the tribes of Blackfeet, Assinibos, Crows and Flatheads in that territory, when they should have increased it owing to the disappearance of game. It is also stated that in the vicinity of Fort Belknap, Montana, the crops have failed for the last three seasons. Describing the state of things at one of the agencies, a newspaper correspondent says: "Fort Peck has 5,675 Indians located at the agency. It is situated on the north bank of the Missouri River, about sixty-nine miles west of Fort Buford, Dakota. Maters at this agency are even in a worse plight than they are at Blackfeet Agency. The Indians are distributed between the two sub-posts of Wolf Point and Poplar River and Mr. S. E. Snider is the agent. At the end of February they consumed the last of 3,000 dogs for food, and had begun to draw on their pony herd for a like purpose. The beginning of June saw them without a pony and the first of July found them without supplies of any kind on hand. In March they started a stampede south to the Standing Rock Agency in Dakota, where their friends and relations were and where they heard plenty of rations could be obtained; but the horde of well-fed, well-clad Indian police at the agency were soon on their heels and drove every single one of them back on the reservation, where they have been trying to starve to death peaceably ever since. The Indians at Fort Peck are becoming rapidly reduced in numbers by both starvation and desertion.

In some instances the Indians preserve their lives by killing the ranchmen's cattle, the usual "first cause of an Indian war." A Fort Keoch (Montana) correspondent says that at the Blackfeet agency:—

"The first of July has passed, but for some reason or other the government failed to have supplies there on that day. This blunder at Washington will turn loose some 4,500 starving savages on the defenceless settlers in this country, and then look out for wars and rumors of war. A starving Indian is a fearful foe, and these poor, miserable creatures are actually in that frightful condition. A Catholic priest who made the trip a fortnight ago to that spot reports the facts in the case to be exactly as stated. 'As high as four a day, he says, 'are dying, the mortality being confined almost exclusively to the squaws and papooses. The bucks stand by and look on the misery of their women and children in stoical silence, but they are evidently being worked up to a certain point when they will bear it no longer and the Government will then have possibly another Indian war on its hands. The graveyard close to the agency buildings is growing at a rapid rate. The number of scaffolds has increased fearfully of late and more are being added daily.'

With millions of acres of land to cultivate, many will ask why the Indians should starve. The failure of crops may supply a partial explanation, but it is just possible that the Montana Indian has not been instructed in farming as the Indians of the Canadian Northwest have been. The United States Government should not delay in providing food for their Indians, if they cannot find it for themselves. Recently United States journals have been at some pains to spread false reports of the condition of the Canadian Indians. It would be as well for them to give the United States, rather than Canadian, Indian the benefit of any surplus sympathy they may have to expend in that direction.

The Armies of Europe.

SOME FIGURES SHOWING THE ENORMOUS MILITARY STRENGTH.
There was a probability of Europe being divided into two hostile camps, with Germany, Austria, and Italy on one side, and Russia and France on the other, the combatants were not numbered by thousands or hundreds of thousands, but by millions. Germany disposes of a mobilised field army, including Landwehr, of 1,265,746 men, with 2,496 field and 1,352 siege guns, besides a Landsturm, number being 290,125 men, with 132 field guns. The Russian is in round numbers, 875,000 men, with 2,214 guns; that of the reserve army, 400,000 men, with 768 guns; total, 1,275,000, with 2,982 guns. The second reserve of Russia is divided into two classes, the first class supplying nearly 2,000,000 men, whilst no estimate can as yet be formed of the second class. A want of human fighting material would consequently never hamper Russian operations. If we include the mobilised territorial troops which would reinforce the French field army, France would dispose of 1,038,000 combatants, with 3,738 guns. Austria has an army of 800,000 men, reinforced by the Landwehr of Cisleithania (about 138,000), and of Hungary (about 205,000 men), a total strength of 1,143,000 men, with 1,623 guns. The Tyrol would, besides, supply a force of sharpshooters of about 250,000 men. The Landsturm is organised only for the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Hungary, and in 1873 numbered 175,000 men. The Italian field army numbers 440,000 men, with 984 guns, reinforced by 200,000 militia, with 324 field guns, bringing up the total strength of the Italian field army to 640,000, with 1,308 guns. No account is taken in this calculation of about 50,000 Alpine troops, with 60 mountain guns, in which, however, are included 72 Alpine companies of the territorial militia. The strength of the territorial militia is about 1,000,000; but of these only 300,000 men are organized into regiments.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Men and women are equally benefited by the use of that great Brain and nerve rejuvenator, Mack's Magnetic Medicine, an advertisement of which appears in another column.

A Veteran Journalist,

WHO HAS RUN THE SAME NEWSPAPER FOR FIFTY-ONE YEARS.

Alexander Lawson, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, is probably the only man living of whom it can be said that he has edited and published the same newspaper fifty-one years without a break. He is still well and active, and enjoys the salt breeze of the interesting town in which he has lived so long with the appreciation of a vigorous old age. He is a Scotchman by birth, but became a resident of Nova Scotia when a boy. His connection with newspaper work began in the office of the *Observer*, a journal published in Pictou, and then the only newspaper in the Province outside of Halifax. Five years later he removed to Yarmouth and established the *Herald*. That was fifty-one years ago, and Mr. Lawson is still its editor and publisher. There are yet living twelve men in that little township who subscribed for Mr. Lawson's *Herald* at the time when he first published it, who have taken it ever since, and whose names are now on its list of subscribers. The *Herald* is the best paying weekly newspaper in the Dominion of Canada, and Mr. Lawson's is a comfortable old age. Mr. Lawson was only nineteen years of age when he was induced to go to Yarmouth to take charge of a paper which T. C. Coffin (who had become possessed of the printing establishment of the defunct Yarmouth *Telegraph*), proposed to start. But Mr. Coffin was then on the verge of bankruptcy, unable to go on with the enterprise, and the negotiations terminated. Lawson took passage in a schooner for Halifax. The vessel was detained by dense fog, and, meanwhile, a number of enterprising Yarmouthians met and decided that the town must have a paper. The young tyro remained, and within a fortnight, with the aid of a lad, Richard Huntington, who had never before seen a printing office, the first number of the Yarmouth *Herald* was issued, and it has appeared regularly ever since. At that time Lawson was probably the youngest editor and proprietor of a newspaper on the continent, as to-day he is undoubtedly the oldest.

Take Care of Your Eyes.

The venerable Prof. R. D. Mussey, of Cincinnati, the most scientific and celebrated surgeon our country has ever produced, gave the following instructions as to the proper way of caring for your eyes:—
Avoid all sudden change between light and darkness.
Never begin to read, write or sew for several minutes after coming from darkness to a bright light.
Never read by twilight, or moonlight, or on any cloudy day.
Never read or sew directly in front of the light, or window, or door.
It is best to have the light fall from above obliquely, over the left shoulder.
Never sleep so that, on first awakening, the eyes shall open on the light of a window.
Do not use the eye-sight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.
The moment you are instinctively prompted to rub the eyes, that moment cease using them.
If the eyelids are glued together on waking up, do not forcibly open them; but apply saliva with the finger—it is the speediest dilutant in the world, then wash your eyes and face in warm water.

About Wheat.

"Tall wheat items" are going the rounds of the press. The Pictou *News* says: "John Clark, West River, takes the cake for tall grain. He has sent us this week a stalk of wheat measuring 5ft. 9 in., and one of oats 5ft. 6 1/2 in. Mr. E. McMillan, of Whyococmagh, sends us this week a stalk of wheat 4 ft. 10 in. in length and writes that his whole field (sowing of three bushels) is the same height all through—Mr. Peter McDonald, of Green Hill, brought us in yesterday a bunch of wheat stalks, eight in number ranging from 5ft. 10 in. to 6ft. 2 in. in height, picked on the farm of Mrs. Brownrigg, West River. The whole field was about equal to this sample. It is the tallest wheat we have yet heard of and of excellent quality. Come along Manitoba! Unless heavy rains should set in, there will be a splendid grain crop in all parts of the country. Not only is the straw long and strong but the grain itself is filling splendidly. Except in some few localities the continuous heavy rains of July did very little harm.

Old man Pettigrew, of Austin, is very precise in his statements, and is also a strict constructionist. One morning a neighbor rushed in on Pettigrew, while the latter was eating his breakfast, and exclaimed excitedly: "Your house is burning up." "Sir?" "Your house is burning up." "You are wrong, sir." "Wrong!" "Yes, sir, this is not my house. I only rent it."—*Texas Siftings.*

A STEADY COMER.—"Jane, I hear your bean is a little wild; not very steady, they say."

"Oh yes, he is one of the most steady young men I ever saw."

"Steady! Oh, no, he can't be. I've heard he was anything else but steady."

"Well, he just is steady. He has always come to the house every evening since we were first engaged, drunk or sober."

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indications of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York.

GOOD SHEETING, at nine cents per yard, at L. E. PROWSE'S.