

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, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1885.

VOL 17.--NO. 79.

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 advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 3rd day, 5h. 43m., p. m.
New Moon 10th day, 10h. 2m., a. m.
First Quarter, 17th day, 9h. 34m., a. m.
Full Moon, 25th day, 1h. 13m., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	rises	sets	water	length
1 Saturday	4 47	7 25	9 59	1 40
2 Sunday	48	23	10 29	2 33
3 Monday	49	29	11 5	3 14
4 Tuesday	51	21	11 45	4 23
5 Wednesday	53	19	10 34	5 47
6 Thursday	54	18	11 31	8 23
7 Friday	56	15	2 37	9 20
8 Saturday	57	14	3 49	10 9
9 Sunday	58	12	5 4	10 53
10 Monday	59	10	6 50	11 39
11 Tuesday	5 0	9	7 33	12 9
12 Wednesday	2	8	8 47	0 14
13 Thursday	3	6	9 55	0 52
14 Friday	4	4	11 2	1 32
15 Saturday	5	2	12 4	2 16
16 Sunday	7	1	1 4	3 5
17 Monday	8	0	2 0	4 7
18 Tuesday	9	58	2 52	5 19
19 Wednesday	10	56	3 40	6 33
20 Thursday	12	54	4 24	7 38
21 Friday	13	52	5 2	8 29
22 Saturday	14	50	5 37	9 12
23 Sunday	17	49	6 9	9 56
24 Monday	17	47	6 39	10 26
25 Tuesday	19	45	7 11	11 0
26 Wednesday	19	43	7 35	11 53
27 Thursday	20	41	8 3	12 6
28 Friday	22	40	8 29	0 40
29 Saturday	23	38	9 6	1 7
30 Sunday	24	36	9 45	2 0
31 Monday	24	35	9 45	2 13

NOTES.

Duke of Edinburgh's birthday on the 6th.
Dog days end on the 11th.
Landing of Julius Caesar (B.C. 55) on 27th.
In this month the mornings decrease 47 minutes; the afternoons 59 minutes.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For the convenience of the travelling public, we have carefully arranged the following table of arrival and departure of trains on the P. E. Island Railway, according to local time:—

Going West.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 02
Royalty Junction	7 02	9 47	4 27
North Wiltshire	7 37	10 39	5 09
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 22
Brasabane	8 12	11 32	5 57
County Line	8 19	11 43	6 07
Freetown	8 29	11 59	6 22
Kensington	8 42	12 22	6 42
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 12
depart	9 27	2 37	
Misouche	9 42	3 00	
Wellington	10 01	3 29	
Port Hill	10 29	4 20	
O'Leary	11 22	5 42	
Alberton	12 05	6 57	
Tigniah	12 42	7 47	
From West.	P. M.	A. M.	
Tigniah	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	
depart	5 42	1 12	6 57
Kensington	6 07	1 49	7 29
Freetown	6 22	2 12	7 49
County Line	6 32	2 27	8 03
Brasabane	6 38	2 37	8 12
Hunter River	7 02	3 15	8 47
North Wiltshire	7 12	3 32	9 01
Royalty Junction	7 47	4 32	9 47
Charlottetown	8 02	4 52	10 07
arrive	8 42	5 57	
St. Peter's	10 15	6 17	
Bear River	11 07	6 52	
Souris	11 57	7 52	
Mount Stewart	9 02	5 32	
Cardigan	10 15	6 25	
Georgetown	10 37	6 42	
From East.	A. M.	P. M.	
Souris	6 47	2 12	
Bear River	7 17	3 02	
St. Peter's	7 52	3 54	
Mount Stewart	8 14	4 27	
Cardigan	8 42	5 17	
Georgetown	8 47	5 37	
Wellington	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	

LORNE HOTEL,
Grand Tracadie Beach.

This Favorite Watring Place will Re-Open on Dominion Day, 1st July, under experienced Managers from the United States. Visitors will find this place agreeable during the warm weather.

ALWAYS SELLING

GOOD ARTICLE CHEAP,

Therefore, Buy Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

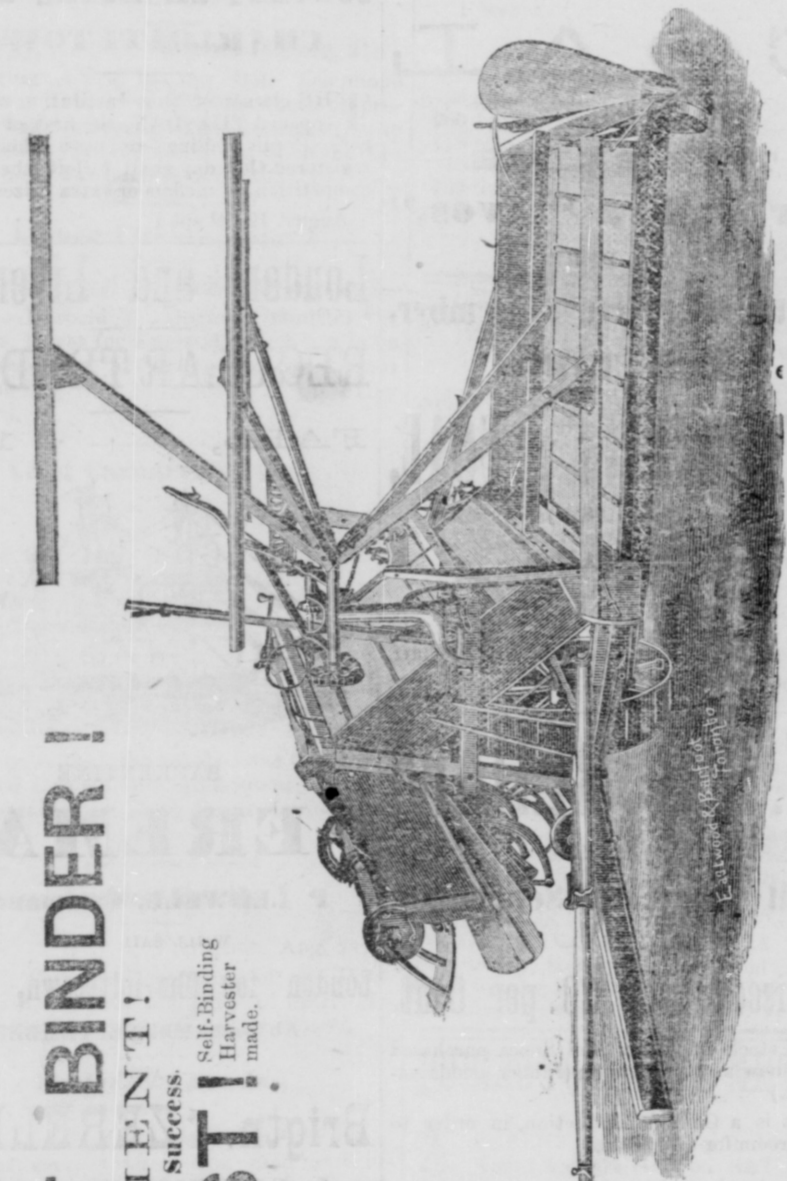
OILCLOTHS,

COTTON WARPS, &c., &c.

—FROM—

Perkins & Sterns.

Ch'town, August 7, 1885.



THE TORONTO LIGHT BINDER!

NO EXPERIMENT!

But a Well-Tried Practical Success

THE BEST!

Self-Binding
Harvester
made.

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. Khaman, Summerside, General Travelling Agent for P. E. Island; Stewart & Farguharson, Managers of our Branch Warehouse, Charlottetown; J. I. Milligan, Conway, or any of our Local Agents.

TIPPET, BURDITT & CO.,
St. John, N. B., July 31, 1885.

DO NOT

Throw your money away in buying Shoddy Boots. Come! come at once and buy a Good Solid Leather pair of Boots or Shoes for Spring, at a Low Price.

We want to keep all the money we can on the Island, so we are bound to give better value in our make than can be had in any imported Boot. Therefore, buy from us.

DORSEY, COFF & CO.

Ch'town, March 25, 1885.

Land Frauds in the United States. A Man Who was Cruel to his Family Flogged by a Mob.

Nothing more startling in the annals of public administration has of late been developed in governmental circles than the land frauds which have been unearthed in the United States. That a powerful vigilant, popular Government could exist for years, and administer the public domain, and yet, either without its knowledge or with its corrupt consent, so wholesale a system of plunder could go on is most astonishing. Millions of acres of the public lands have been taken possession of either by force or fraud and turned over to the rightful owners, or appropriated to uses actually forbidden by the law.

This speculation and wrong-doing occurred largely in the matter of stock ranges and grazing lands. Rich stockmen or companies of them would take possession of the most valuable pasture and mineral lands, enclose them with barbed wire fences and claim and exercise all the sovereign rights of ownership. They kept armed bands of cowboys who did not scruple to enforce the right of might with shotgun and bowie knife. Pre-emption and homestead laws were counted as nothing, and the public mail routes even were fenced across, and the drivers compelled to make long detours to avoid the obstacles. If titles were needed they were either forged or fraudulently obtained, and the ranchmen began to be a law unto themselves. To show the magnitude of the steals, we quote from the New York Sun:—

Documents laid before the committee on public lands in the last Congress, showed that in Colorado alone two foreign companies had fenced in more than a million acres each of the public lands. In the same State H. H. Metcalf and J. W. Prowers, according to a letter of Secretary Teller, had fenced in 200,000 acres each; the Lewesey Brothers, \$150,000; McDaniel and Davis, 75,000; E. C. Jane, Vrooman and McFife, and the Reynolds Cattle Company, 50,000 each; J. W. Frank, Routhler & Lamb, and Beatty Brothers, 40,000 each; Garnett & Langford, and Chick, Brown & Co., 30,000, and so on with less rapacious squatters. In Nebraska the Brighton Ranch occupied 125,000 acres, and the Kennebec from 20,000 to 50,000; Coe & Carter had up fifty miles of fence; J. W. Wilson, forty; J. W. Bosler, twenty. In Nevada W. Humphrey had put up thirty miles of fence and Nelson & Son twenty-two. In Kansas great tracts were fenced in. In Wyoming more than a hundred companies had made illegal enclosures. Dakota showed the same reckless trespassing, and in New Mexico were the Dubuque, Cimarron, and Renollo companies and others, with very large enclosures, one of which was declared during a debate in Congress to be thirty miles square.

It is calculated that the following quantities of land were in this way appropriated:—

	Acres.
In Colorado	2,500,000
In New Mexico	1,500,000
In Nebraska	300,000
In Wyoming	250,000
In Kansas	200,000
In Nevada	60,000
Total	5,110,000

President Cleveland has grappled resolutely with this band of robbers, and will drive them out bag and baggage. The law gives him sufficient power and he intends to use it. But the scandal remains, that under the very eyes of Government such stupendous fraud was possible.

Newfoundland Fisheries.

(Monetary Times.)

The French fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland are evidently feeling the prohibition imposed by the Legislature of the Island to its own people's selling bait to their neighbors. Some go so far as to say the effect will be to ruin the French fisheries. The law, we imagine, will be difficult to enforce; but in any case it is not one with which the Imperial Government, the attention of which was called to it by Mr. Frey, would be likely to interfere. The *Noncriste*, of Rouen, points out that an economic war is going on between Newfoundland and St. Pierre, which is a free port, from which Newfoundland fishermen have been in the habit of getting large quantities of goods in exchange for the now prohibited articles. It is natural that the Government of Newfoundland should be anxious to put a stop to a trade by which it loses heavily in revenue. The recent attempts of the Governments of Great Britain and France to come to some arrangement by which the contested fishing privileges claimed by France on one side of the Island would be placed on a footing satisfactory to both parties, have failed, and the difficulty of late has tended to get worse rather than better.

The fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland is said to be unusually promising this year. This fishery, which was once the chief reliance, fell into neglect some years ago, fishermen got into the habit of paying too much attention to the shore fisheries, including those of Labrador, to the comparative neglect of the Bank fishery. This defect has been remedied. A despatch from Newfoundland points out the advantages which the local fishermen enjoy over their rivals which come from Europe: "Our advantages over our rivals are immense. Our bankers can run out from the various ports with the best of fresh bait, and in a fortnight or three weeks return with from 500 to 1,000 quintals, which they land and hand over to the curers on shore, and having obtained a fresh supply of bait they resume their voyage. They can prosecute this fishery from the end of April till the middle of October. The bank fish bring the highest price in the market." A productive year in the fishery counts for much in a country so deeply interested in Canada in this industry.

ONE CASE Ladies' Rubber Circulars just received at the London House. aug6—2w Siaw wky 4i

The organization of vigilants known as the Red Men of Parkersburg, West Virginia, a few days ago made an example of Elmore Creel, at Graves' Run, West C., because he was cruel to his wife and children. The complaint about his harsh treatment of his wife had become so general that it reached the ears of the avenging mob, and at midnight Creel's house was surrounded. Creel was in bed. A squad of the masked men broke into his house and, overcoming his struggles, tied his hands, took him to the yard and gave him a fearful thrashing with cowhides and hickory switches. After whipping him they untied him and let him go, with the warning that another visit might be looked for if he was not kinder to his wife. Creel went to the Wirt Court House and swore out warrants for four of his neighbors, who were arrested and gave bail for their appearance at the next term. About a hundred lashes were laid on Creel's back.

The Grasshoppers in the North-West.

The reported appearance of grasshoppers in unusual numbers in Montana is confirmed. This intelligence is not pleasant. But it is now almost too late in the season for the Rocky Mountain locust to do much damage to the crops over a large area. If the "hateful grasshopper" armies were bent on the destruction of the crops this year as in 1874 (when they destroyed about one-tenth of the Northwestern grain crop) they would have made an earlier demonstration. The multiplication of the swarms of locusts now reported is probably one effect of the unusually warm season in their native Rocky Mountain plateaus. In the northern Rocky Mountain slope, especially in Southern Montana, the maximum temperature for several days has exceeded ninety degrees. If there is anything in the theory that such intense heat has a stimulating effect upon the locust swarms, we shall soon hear more of their present threatened depredations.

Talmage in London.

Dr. Talmage is in London. On Sunday last he preached in the celebrated Wesleyan Chapel at Finsbury, behind which is the grave of John Wesley, and in front of which is Bunkhill Burial Ground, where lie the bones of John Bunyan, Isaac Watts, Daniel Defoe and Horne Tooke. The "Brooklyn non-conformist," as he is called here, referred in his sermon to this hallowed ground. The chapel was crowded to suffocation. During the indoor service several thousand people stood in the front graveyard and in the street, impeding travel and awaiting Dr. Talmage outside. After the regular service he came into the church porch and addressed to the multitude a theological stump speech in full voice, and then with a smiling face he gave out a stirring hymn, after singing which the populace made the policemen happy by again freeing the thoroughfare.

A Napoleonic Veteran.

Intelligence from the picturesque village of Lenk, on the Upper Rhone, in the Canton of Valais, gives the death of one Gabriel Emery, aged ninety-five years, a Swiss soldier in the contingent obliged to be furnished to the First Napoleon. Last summer he was able to shoulder a musket in the ranks at a local review and was delighted to be there. He was in the horrible Borodino fight, in the cheerless Moscow campaign, at the celebrated passage of the Berezina, and was taken prisoner at Leipzig. His longevity and physical strength after such hardships are regarded as wonderful. Mountain tourists often went out of their way to visit and hear him talk. He was buried with military honors.

A Big Battle.

A despatch of the 18th from Lima says: On the 15th inst., government troops occupying Canta, consisting of 350 infantry and 100 cavalry, were surprised by rebel forces numbering from 1,800 to 2,000 men and said to be under command of General Caceres or Colonel Moralla Bermudez. The battle lasted five hours. When the government troops had exhausted their ammunition and the mitrailleuse had been disabled, a bayonet charge was attempted but without success, and they retreated in confusion. Lieut.-Col. Bustamante seeing all lost shot himself. The losses on both sides were very considerable. Two hundred fugitives of the Government forces have arrived at Lima.

A New Bridge.

The new bridge over the river at St. John, N. B., was tested last week, a train consisting of four locomotives and twenty loaded cars being run over and stationed at various points on the bridge. With the greatest strain under the weight of this train the greatest deflection at the centre of the span was four inches. When the train was run over the bridge at a speed of thirty miles an hour there was no perceptible vibration. The time set for the opening of the bridge for traffic was August 19th when a train will be run through direct from Boston to Halifax.

A Big Steal.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, upon whose reservations certain enterprising but unscrupulous Americans have been running cattle ranches, have been found to number 3,174 souls. For ten years past their agents have been drawing rations for a population of 5,967. The annual steal in beef and flour alone, says the Philadelphia Record, has been \$105,000.

G. H. HASZARD'S

FOR ALL KINDS OF

Blank Books,

— IN —

Ledgers,
Day Books,
Journals, &c.,

SELLING VERY CHEAP.

100,000 100,000

ENVELOPES

of all the leading sizes, by the 100, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ thousand boxes.

FOOLSCAP,

LETTER, &

NOTE PAPER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Stafford's Jet Black Writing Inks,

Stafford's Copying Inks,

(In all sizes bottles.)

This is now acknowledged to be the best Ink for office and private use.

ALSO IN STORE:

Carter's, Stephens & Toiary's

Writing & Copying Inks,

To be Sold at Great Discounts.

G. H. H ZARD,

BROWN'S BLOCK,
Queen Square.

Ch'town, May 18, '85.—wky

FLOUR! FLOUR!

WE have in store a large quantity of Patent and Superior FLOUR, for sale cheap—Wholesale and Retail.

A. HORNE & CO.,
Upper Queen Street.

July 16—law lmo