

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1881.

VOL. 9.—NO. 42.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,  
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
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AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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Advertising at most moderate rates.  
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ments, on application.

## Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 16.  
Summer Arrangement.

To take effect on the 23rd May, 1881.

### TRAINS GOING WEST.

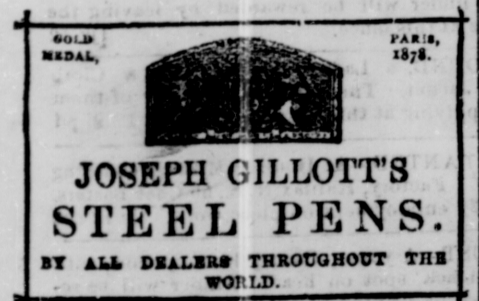
| STATIONS.        | EXPRESS.  | MIXED.    | MIXED.    |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Souris           | Dp 6.30am | Dp 2.15pm |           |
| Bear River       | " 7.04 "  | " 3.00 "  |           |
| St. Peter's      | " 7.44 "  | " 3.52 "  |           |
| Morell           | " 8.08 "  | " 4.25 "  |           |
| Mt. Stewart      | Ar 8.40   | Ar 5.05   |           |
| Georgetown       | Dp 7.20am | Dp 3.10pm |           |
| Cardigan         | " 7.40 "  | " 3.36 "  |           |
| Mt. Stewart      | Ar 8.40   | Ar 5.00   |           |
| Mt. Stewart      | Dp 8.45am | Dp 5.30pm |           |
| Bedford          | " 9.14 "  | " 6.07 "  |           |
| York             | " 9.31 "  | " 6.30 "  |           |
| Royalty Junction | " 9.45 "  | " 6.45 "  |           |
| Ch'town          | Ar 10.00  | Ar 7.10   |           |
| Ch'town          | Dp 6.30am | Dp 9.20am | Dp 4.35pm |
| Royalty Junction | " 6.45 "  | " 9.40 "  | " 4.56 "  |
| N. Wiltah's      | " 7.23 "  | " 10.45 " | " 5.47 "  |
| Hunter R's       | " 7.35 "  | " 11.00 " | " 6.03 "  |
| Bradaba's        | " 8.02 "  | " 11.37 " | " 6.39 "  |
| Co'ty Line       | " 8.10 "  | " 11.47 " | " 6.52 "  |
| Keusing's        | " 8.39 "  | " 12.25pm | " 7.28 "  |
| Sunn's side      | Ar 9.05   | Ar 1.09   | Ar 8.00   |
| Welling's        | Dp 9.25   | Dp 2.45   |           |
| Fort Hill        | " 10.02   | " 3.35    |           |
| O'Leary's        | " 10.35   | " 4.25    |           |
| Alberton         | " 11.32   | " 5.42    |           |
| Tignish          | Ar 1.00   | Ar 7.35   |           |

### TRAINS GOING EAST.

| STATIONS.        | EXPRESS.  | MIXED.    | MIXED.    |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Tignish          | Dp 2.00pm | Dp 6.45am |           |
| Alberton         | " 2.40 "  | Dp 7.40 " |           |
| O'Leary          | " 3.28 "  | " 9.05 "  |           |
| Fort Hill        | " 4.25 "  | " 10.35 " |           |
| Welling's        | " 4.58 "  | " 11.15 " |           |
| Sunn's side      | Ar 5.35   | Ar 12.00  |           |
| Keusing's        | Dp 6.00   | Dp 1.05pm | Dp 6.30am |
| Co'ty Line       | " 6.25 "  | " 1.40 "  | " 7.06 "  |
| Bradaba's        | " 6.52 "  | " 2.17 "  | " 7.46 "  |
| Hunter R's       | " 7.26 "  | " 2.57 "  | " 8.02 "  |
| N. Wiltah's      | " 7.39 "  | " 3.20 "  | " 8.58 "  |
| Royalty Junction | " 8.15 "  | " 4.15 "  | " 9.53 "  |
| Ch'town          | Ar 8.30   | Ar 4.35   | Ar 10.15  |
| Ch'town          | Dp 4.00pm | Dp 6.45am |           |
| Royalty Junction | " 4.15 "  | " 7.08 "  |           |
| Bedford          | " 4.26 "  | " 7.25 "  |           |
| Mt. Stewart      | Ar 5.10   | Ar 8.30   |           |
| Mt. Stewart      | Dp 5.25pm | Dp 8.55am |           |
| Cardigan         | " 6.25 "  | " 10.16 " |           |
| Georgetown       | Ar 6.45   | " 10.45 " |           |
| Mt. Stewart      | Dp 5.20pm | Dp 8.50am |           |
| Morell           | " 5.52 "  | " 9.32 "  |           |
| St. Peter's      | " 6.15 "  | " 10.06 " |           |
| Bear River       | " 6.55 "  | " 11.00 " |           |
| Souris           | Ar 7.30   | Ar 11.50  |           |

N. B.—The Express Train from Souris and Georgetown connects at Royalty Junction with the Mixed Train from Charlottetown for the West, in the morning; and the Mixed Train from the West connects at Royalty Junction with the Express Train from Charlottetown for Georgetown and Souris, in the afternoon.

L. B. ARCHIBALD,  
Superintendent.  
Railway Office, Ch'town, May 21, 1881.



**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S  
STEEL PENS.**  
BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

BENJ. F. GRAFTON, STORY B. LADD  
HALBERT E. PAINE,  
Late Commissioner of Patents.

## PATENTS.

PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD,  
Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of American  
and Foreign Patents.

412 FIFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Practice patent law in all its branches in  
the Patent Office, and in the Supreme and  
Circuit Courts of the United States. Pamph-  
lets sent free on receipt of stamp for  
postage.

## CHEAP CASH STORE!

HEARTZ'S OLD STAND,  
Opposite the Market.

THE Subscriber would inform the purchasing public that he has opened in the above well-known Store a large and varied assortment of Goods in the following lines:—

Hardware, Stoves, Groceries, Earthen, Glass and Wooden Ware, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.,

Which he is prepared to sell to Cash Customers at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Nails and Spikes, Iron and Steel, Paint (all colors); Boiled, Raw, Sweet, Lard, Machinery, Wool, Codfish and Kerosene Oils; Varnishes, Glass and Putty, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Rope, Hames, Whips, Chains, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Screws, Saws, Cutlery, Scales, Guns, Revolvers, Cartridges, Powder, Shot, Tea Trays, &c., &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Spices, Canned Goods, Salt, Rice, Split Peas, Beans, Barley and General Groceries.

## FLOUR, OAT AND CORNMEAL.

FRUIT—in Layer, Muscatel and Valencia Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dried Apples, Almonds, Nuts, Dates, Oranges, Lemons, etc., etc.

GLASSWARE—in Lamps, Glasses and Shades, Tumblers, Goblets, Celery Glasses, Table Sets, Pickle and Preserve Dishes, Water Carriages, etc., etc.

WOODENWARE—in Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Washboards, Churns, Baskets, Seives, Measures, etc., etc.

EARTHEN AND STONE WARE—in Milk Dishes, Butter Crocks, Jars, Flower Pots, Molasses Jugs, Preserve Jars, Churns, etc., etc.

BRUSHES—in Whitewash, Paint, Varnish, Sash, Marking, Tar, Scrubbing, Stove, Shoe, Bannister, Crumb, Window, Horse, Shaving, Hair and Tooth, etc.

STOVES—a large assortment daily expected from Fawcett's Celebrated Foundry Sackville.

Please call and examine quality and prices. Goods delivered at Steamers, Railroads and private residences in the City free of charge.

## HENRY BEER.

Charlottetown, May 27, 1881—2aw wklly

## 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—Corner of Queen and Lower Water Streets.  
Charlottetown, April 4, 1881—4f

## NONE CHEAPER!

## J. B. MACDONALD

IS DAILY OPENING LARGE QUANTITIES OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN

HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.

All the Novelties of the Season.

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Ch'town, May 6—pat pres.

## Society Directory, Charlottetown.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

St. John's Lodge, No. 1, meets 2nd Tuesday, Water Street.

Victoria Lodge, No. 2, meets 4th Wednesday, Water Street.

King Solomon Lodge, No. 9, meets 1st Monday, Water Street.

Alexandra Royal Arch Chapter, meets 3rd Wednesday, Water Street.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Prince Edward Division No. 1, S. of T., meets every Wednesday, Queen Street.

Victoria Division No. 4, S. of T., meets every Monday, Queen Street.

Y. M. C. A. Division No. 102, S. of T., meets every Thursday, Y. M. C. A. Building.

St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, meets every alternate Sunday evening, in St. Patrick's Hall.

New Dominion Section No. 2, Carlets of Temperance, meets every Friday, Queen Street.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

Benevolent Irish Society, meets quarterly, in St. Patrick's Hall.

St. Vincent de Paul Society, meets every Sunday at noon, in St. Patrick's Hall.

INDEPENDENT ORDER ODD-FELLOWS.

St. Lawrence Lodge No. 8, meets every Monday, Queen Street.

Wildy Lodge No. 27, meets every Friday, Prince Street.

Port la Joie Encampment, meets 1st Wednesday, Queen Street.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

St. Joseph's Literary Society, meets every alternate Sunday, in St. Patrick's Hall.

ROYAL ARCADEUM.

Prince Edward Council No. 132, meets every alternate Tuesday in Y. M. C. A. Building.

THE LOBSTER AT HOME.

WILLIAM H. BISHOP furnishes Scribner for June with a very interesting article on the "Lobster at Home," which is admirably illustrated. As, at present, lobster fishing is one of the greatest industries of this Province, it may not be amiss for us to republish a few quotations from Mr. Bishop's clever article:—

THE LOBSTER'S HOUSE.

In spring the lobster, who has passed the winter months in deep water, returns again inshore. He has found the deep water both tranquil and warm, while the shallower expanses near land have been troubled to the bottom by furious gales, and chilled by the drifting ice. Thirty fathoms is a very fair depth for his winter home, while in summer the trap in which he is generally captured gathers in a goodly number if sunk in a depth of five fathoms, or even less. A few lobsters burrow in the mud, and in a manner hibernate, but the ordinary aspect of those taken in winter shows that their habits at this time differ little from what they are at any other. The migratory impulse seizes upon all about the same moment, and they come in regular columns, the stronger members in the front, the weaker in the rear; and, though there is hardly a more quarrelsome animal, whether at large or in a state of captivity, than the lobster, they postpone, for the time, the manifestation of their habitual temper.

THE FEEDING GROUND.

A straight line of coast furnishes but a limited area of feeding ground for the lobster, even should it contain the desirable kind of food. The bottom in such a coast gradually shelves for a moderate distance, but presently drops off into deep soundings. An indented coast is most advantageous, and as a consequence of this the coast of Maine has become the best fishing ground in the world.

THE TYPICAL LOBSTERMAN.

The Typical lobsterman lives at the bottom of a charming and remote cove. The shores rise in bold, gray crags, but he has a strip of sand on which to beach his boat. He is a fisherman in other branches, and a farmer as well, for lobstering need not take the whole of any one's time. His buildings, seen at the top of a rising ground, are weather-beaten, gray and red. At the shore he has fish-houses, a great reel on which nets are wound up, and in a cleft of the rock smokes a large iron kettle, wherein is brewing a decoction of tar and resin for waterproofing the rope work of his lobster traps.

THE TRAPS.

The traps themselves have the appearance of a pile of mammoth bird cages. The structure is four feet long, two feet high, with a semi-circular section. It is made of slabs, with wide intervals between, to afford the proposed victim a clear view of the baits arranged on a perpendicular row of hooks within. A door opens in the centre top, through which access is had for preparing the baits and removing the contents. The trap is sunk to the bottom by a ballast of stones, and a billet of wood at the other end of the rope serves as a buoy. The ends are closed only with tarred rope netting, and in one end there is a circular opening of considerable size. The bait used is a cod's head, or sometimes a row of canners.

FISHING IN WINTER.

The occupation presents its most picturesque aspect in winter, when the fishing is in deep water. The lobsterman then with his dory filled with a pile of the curious cages, which he has taken up for repairs, or is going to set in new places, ventures far out to sea, often at no little personal risk. Sometimes a particularly violent gale will drive the traps with it and wreck them on the breakers.

THE BUSINESS DIMINISHING.

It is claimed that the average size, as well as the profits of the business, is being sadly diminished by the industry with which the pursuit has been lately followed up. The shores teem with traps and the competition is so fierce, that whereas a lobsterman once made four or five dollars a day, he now regards himself lucky, if he makes but one.

THE LOBSTER'S AGE.

If we are to accept the theory of a veteran lobsterman, the lobster may first attain to the age of a man. The first shedding of a shell, he tells us, occurs at the age of five years. After this, he confesses his inability to fix the periods of removal. The mother is often surrounded by baby lobsters a few inches in length, who take refuge under her tail in case of danger, and sometimes the little ones are seen stranded on couch-shells, into which they have crawled near the shore. At the end of the third year, the young are perhaps four inches long, and at the end of the fourth hardly more than six. At such a rate of progress it appears that something in the neighborhood of five years must elapse before they attain the length

of eight or ten inches, at which size they are first found in a soft condition. Our lobsterman's theory of longevity is based upon his observation of this slowness of growth.

HOW THE LOBSTER APPROACHES THE TRAP.

The lobster, on approaching the trap set for his inveiglement, sees the dull, big eyes of the cod's head in the trap stare sagely out at the bloodless victim. The bead-like optics of the lobster, in the flurry of this cold temptation, peer cunningly in. As to the attractiveness of the morsel there can be no doubt, and the way to reach and take possession of it through the passage in the net-work seems ample. With a few deft strokes he is within. Why does he not return in the same way? Whoever understands the defective logical processes of the lobster's mind can alone explain. It does not occur to him to turn around, and as to going out forward, the great claws, now spread out, render it difficult, though the opening is in no way more contracted than before. Nor does the fate of one deter the entrance of others. When the trap is lifted, it contains from one to a dozen of all sizes.

IN THE FACTORY.

The factory generally opens at one end, close to the water. Two men bring in the squirming loads of lobsters from the smack on a stretcher, and dump the mass into coppers for boiling. At intervals the covers are hoisted by ropes and pulleys, and dense clouds of steam arise, through which we catch vistas of men, women and children at work. Two men approach the coppers with stretchers and scoop nets, and they throw rapid scoop-fuls, done to a scariet, backward over their shoulders. The scariet hue is seen in all quarters—on the steaming stretcher, in the great heaps on the tables, in scattered individuals on the floor, in a large pile of shells and refuse seen through the open door, and in an ox-cart load of the same refuse, farther off, which is being taken away for use as a fertilizer.

The boiled lobster is separated, on long tables, into his constituent parts. The meat of many jointed tails is thrust out with a punch. A functionary called a "cracker" frees that of the claws by a couple of deft cuts with a cleaver, and the connective arms are passed on to be picked out with a fork by the girls. In another department the meat is placed in the cans. The first girl puts in roughly a suitable selection of the several parts. The next weighs it, and adds or subtracts enough to complete the exact amount desired (one or two pounds.) The next forces down the contents with a stamp invented especially for the purpose. The next puts in a tin cover with blows of a little hammer. Then a tray is rapidly filled with the cans, and they are carried to the solderers, who seal them tight, except for minute openings in the covers, and put them in another tray, which by means of a tackle pulley is then plunged in bath chaldrons, in order that the cans may be boiled until the air is expelled from their contents through the minute openings. Then they are sealed up, and are boiled again for several hours when the process of cooking is complete.

IN THE PACKING ROOM.

In this room the cans are cleaned with acids, painted a thin coat of green to keep them from rusting, painted with labels displaying a highly ornamental scarlet lobster rampant against a blue sea, and placed by the gross in pine boxes to await the arrival of the Company's vessel, which cruises regularly from factory to factory, collecting the product. On "load-days" the hauls occupy themselves with making the neat cans which it is their ordinary business to fill.

THE SOLDERERS.

The solderers, each with his little sheet-iron furnace, bristling with tools, on the table beside him, and the white light of one of a long row of windows playing over him give the idea of alchemists. The solderers are paid from twelve to fifteen dollars per week, ordinary men from seven to ten, and the girls no more than three and a half, yet, even at this price a respectable class of female labor is engaged. The minor employes are generally gathered from the neighborhood. The more skillful are brought in for the season, and have successful engagements at different ports. The solderers are in particularly active demand, owing to the extent to which the business of canning has been extended, and seem to have in their vocation a substantial means of livelihood.

Considerable alarm is expressed on account of the many half or wholly crazy men turning up at Washington. In addition to McNamara, who felt a "divine inspiration" to offer his services as a detective in the Guiteau case, a young mulatto climbed the fence of the White House grounds on Tuesday night, and startled the guards by telling them the President had sent for him. A few mornings ago, a man at the gate seemed determined to force his way in, saying he had a preparation in his pocket which would be a sure cure for the President's wound.

NOW BUYING!

Old Iron, Old Rope, Old Canvas, Old Zinc, Old Brass, Old Copper, Old Lead, Old Pewter, Kerosene Oil Barrels, at H. COOMBS' Store. June 18—31 law, wky pat 31

BEEF! BEEF! THE subscriber has on hand Sixty Barrels of good BEEF, which he offers for sale cheap for cash. —ALSO— 1,500 New Mackerel Barrels—a good article. OWEN CONNOLLY. Ch'town, June 25, '81.

HERRING. HERRING. EXPECTED about the first week in July, 10,000 barrels Fortune Bay Herring in bulk. Parties wanting the above would do well to secure all or part as soon as possible. GEO. COOMBS, Water Street. June 29, '81.

BARGAINS CASH CUSTOMERS All Classes of Goods, As I am anxious to reduce my Stock. R. W. TREMAINE, June 1, '81. 83 Queen Street

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, Queen Square. WE have opened and are now showing the largest and cheapest stock of BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS Ever offered by us to the Public. Complete in Every Department Selected by One of the Firm on the Very Best Terms. We offer them at unusually low prices to all who may favor us with a call. A superior article of TEA always on hand. W. & A. BROWN & CO. May 30, 1881.

P. E. Island Pottery. THE above Company has on hand a large quantity of MILK PANS, FLOWER POTS, BUTTER CROCKS, BEAN POTS, MOLASSES JARS, PRESERVE CROCKS and other Ware which they offer at Wholesale Only. Samples can be seen at the office of the undersigned—Corner Queen and Water Sts. No sales at the Works. Every description of Ornamental Flower Pots, Garden Vases, etc., made to order Also, Bone Dust for sale. FRED. W. HYNDMAN. May 21, '81—2aw