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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1887.

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ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 2nd day, 7h., 0.2m., a. m., N. W., (below horizon).
Last Quarter 10th day, 11h., 50.7m., a. m., S. E.
New Moon 17th day, 9h., 47.3m., a. m., S. E.
First Quarter 24th day, 0h., 31.4m., a. m., N. W. (below horizon).

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

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RECEIVERS OF

Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS,
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.

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May 18, 1887.

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—BY THE—

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The Only Direct Line Without Change.

Charlottetown to Boston

THE staunch and commodious steamships Carrol and Worcester have been thoroughly refitted and put into first-class condition in every particular.
During the season of 1887, one of these vessels will leave Pownal Street Wharf, Charlottetown, for Boston, at six o'clock, p. m., on THURSDAY of each week, and
Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY at noon.
Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low Rates!
FARES:—Cabin, \$7.50; Stateroom Berth, \$9.50.
Lowest Rates for freight, which is always carefully handled.

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HARRISON LOHNG, Managing Owner,
Lewis Wharf, Boston.
July 21, 1886.

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OF THE

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Also leave St. John at 7.30 every Saturday night for

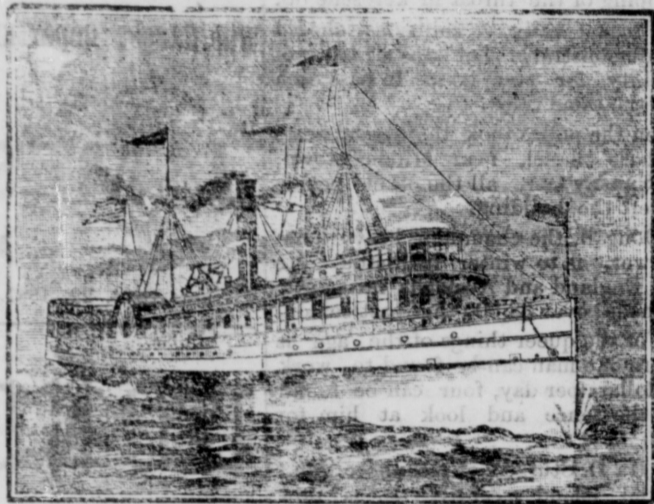
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April 18, 1887.—cod wky

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Bedford, ..	9 80	6 80	Misconche, ..	8 40	5 85
Bear River, ..	10 90	7 50	Morell, ..	10 35	7 15
Broadbent, ..	8 85	6 15	Mount Stewart, ..	10 65	6 95
Bloomfield, ..	9 60	6 65	North Wilshire, ..	9 20	6 40
Cape Traverse, ..	9 15	6 35	O'Leary, ..	9 45	6 55
Charlottetown, ..	9 50	6 50	Port Hill, ..	8 90	6 20
Cardigan, ..	10 20	7 35	St. Peters, ..	10 35	7 30
County Line, ..	8 75	6 10	Souris, ..	11 20	7 75
Freetown, ..	8 65	6 00	Tynish, ..	10 50	7 10
Georgetown, ..	10 75	7 45	Wellington, ..	8 60	6 00
Hunter River, ..	9 40	6 30			

GEO. A. SHARP,

AGENT AT CHARLOTTETOWN.

Ch'town, August 30, 1887.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN

BOOT &

SHOE

FACTORY

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO

Two Doors Below Beer & Goff's.

GOFF BROS.

Ch'town, Sept. 3, 1887.—cod wky

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—AND—

WHITE WOOD

—FOR—

CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

HICKORY, 1 1/2, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 inches thick.

WHITE WOOD, 3/4 thick, 13 to 37 inches wide.

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NORTON & FENNELL.

August 6, 1887.—Zaw & wky

ADAMSON'S BOTANICAL COUGH BALSAM

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25c.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY
Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.
It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colds, and Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALSAM after all other medicines have failed. Sufferers from either recent or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can resort to this great remedy, confident of obtaining speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Bottled at St. Stevens, N. B., by the proprietors,
F. W. KISSINIAN & CO., DRUGGISTS,
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AGENTS—SEA & LAND is the most popular book of the day. Contains over 800 pages, 200 fine engravings, and sells quick; low priced. One agent reports "25 subscribers for 23 hours' work"; another, "43 books in 3 days." We might quote others. J. Budd is the popular and well-known author. Exclusive territory to active canvassers. For terms and outfit address:
W. E. EARLE,
St. John, N. B., Manager.
J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS.,
Publishers.
August 31, 1887.—Zaw & wky

A CARD.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next meeting of the City Council of Charlottetown to have my new Hotel, in course of erection, on Water Street, exempted from taxation under the provisions of the eighteenth section of the 48th Victoria, cap. 3.
Dated this 14th day of September, A. D. 1887.
JOHN J. DAVIES,
Sept. 15, 1887. oaw wy 11

H. W. VINNICOMBE,

Instructor of the Violin, formerly of the Kester Oratorio and Philharmonic Orchestra, pupil of John Rendal, R. A., England.

Tuition given on the instrument individually—not in class. Lindley's conservatory method used. Age preferred—twelve to sixteen years. There is an Orchestral Class in connection for those that are sufficiently advanced, free of charge.
For particulars apply to H. W. Vinnicombe, Fitzroy Street, near St. James' Church.
Orders for piano-tuning left at C. P. Fletcher's, will be attended to promptly.
N. B.—I have two fine old Violins for Sale.
August 20, 1887.

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ALL GOODS
MUSTARD
GERRY SALT
CURRY POWDER
BONAPARTE
SPICES
COFFEE
SHOE POLISH
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THE LEADING LINES ARE
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ASK FOR THE MARK
ARE THE BEST MADE
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161 GRESHAM HOUSE,
Bishopsgate Street,
LONDON, E. C.,
England.
Scott's and Vaughan's Codes
March 29, 1887.

THE PIRATE.

By Sir Walter Scott.

CHAPTER V.
(Continued.)

"You come lightly by it, dame," said Mordaunt, carelessly; "and you should not grudge the fire what the gives you for nothing. These good ribs of oak did their last duty upon earth and ocean, when they could hold no longer together under the brave hearts that manned the bark."
"And that's true, too," said the old woman, softening; "this man be a wondrous weather by sea. Sit down and warm ye, since the sticks are a-low."
"Ay, ay," said Triptolemus, "it is a pleasure to see siccan a bonny breeze. I havena seen the like o't since I left Cauldcares."
"And shalla see the like o't again in a hurry," said Baby, "unless the house take fire, or there should be a coal-bench found out."
"And wherefore should not there be a coal-bench found out?" said the factor triumphantly. "I say, wherefore should not a coal-bench be found out in Zeland as well as in Fife, now that the Chamberlain has a far-sighted and discreet man upon the spot to make the necessary requisitions? They are bath fishing-stations, I trow?"
"I tell you what it is, Tolemus Yellowley," answered his sister, who had practical reasons to fear her brother's opening upon any false scent, "if you promise my Lord see many of these bonnie-walries we'll no be weel hatted here before we are found out and set a-trotting again. If aye was to speak to you about a gold mine, I ken weel what you'd promise he'd have Portgal pieces clinking in his pouch before the year gied by."
"And why said I not?" said Triptolemus. "may be your head does not know there is a land in Orkney called Ophir, or something very like it; and wherefore might not Solomon, the wise King of the Jews, have sent thither his ships and his servants for four hundred and fifty talents? I trow he knew best where to go and send, and I hope you believe in your Bible, Baby?"
Baby was silenced by an appeal to Scripture, however *ad hoc*, and only answered by an articulate humph of incredulity or scorn, while her brother went on addressing Mordaunt.—"Yes, you shall all of you see what a change shall coin introduce, even into such an unpropitious country as yours. Ye have not heard of copper, I warrant, or of iron-stone, in these islands, neither?"
Mordaunt said he had heard there was copper near the Cliffs of Kingsburgh. "Ay, and a copper seam found on the Loch of Swana, too, young man. But the youngest of you, doubtless, thinks himself a match for such a man."
"Baby, who during all this while had been closely and accurately reconnoitering the youth's person, now interposed in a manner by her brother totally unexpected. "Ye had main need, Mr. Yellowley, to give the young man some dry clothes, and to see about getting something for him to eat, than to sit there bleating away with your lang tales, as if the weather was not wily enough without your help; and may be the lad would drink some bland, or sickle, if ye had the grace to ask him."
While Triptolemus looked astonished at such a proposal, considering the quarter it came from, Mordaunt answered, he "should be very glad to have some dry clothes, but begged to be excused from drinking until he had eaten somewhat."
Triptolemus accordingly conducted him into another apartment, and accommodating him with a change of dress, left him to his arrangements, while he himself returned to the kitchen, much puzzled to account for his sister's unusual fit of hospitality. "She must be fey," he said, "and in that case has not long to live, and though I fall heir to her tochergood, I am sorry for it; for she has held the house-gear well together—drawn the girth over tight it may be now and then, but the saddle sits the better."
When Triptolemus returned to the kitchen he found his suspicions confirmed; for his sister was in the desperate act of consigning to the pot a smoked goose, which, with others of the same tribe had long hung in the large chimney, muttering to himself at the same time,—"It maun be eaten sune or syne, and what for no by the pair callant?"
"What is this of it, sister?" said Triptolemus. "You have on the girdle and the pot at anee. What day is this wi' you?"
"E'en such a day as the Israelites had beside the flesh pots of Egypt, bilbie Triptolemus; but ye little ken what ye have in your house this blessed day."
"Troth and little do I ken," said Triptolemus, "as little as I would ken the naig I never saw before. I would take the lad for a yaggar, but he was rather ower good havings, and has no pack."
"Ye ken as little as aye of your ain bits of nowt, man," retorted sister Baby; "if ye ken na him, do ye ken Tronda Dronsdauhter?"
"Tronda Dronsdauhter!" echoed Triptolemus—"how should I but ken her, when I pay her twa pennies Scots by the day, for working in the house here? I trow she works as if the things burned her fingers. I had better give a Scots lass a groat of English siller."
"And that's the maist sensible word ye have said this blessed morning. Well, but Tronda kens this lad weel, but she has often spoke to me about him. They call his father the Silent Man of Sumburgh, and they say he's uncanny."
"Hout, hout—nonsense, nonsense—they are aye at sic trash at that," said the brother, "when you want a days work out of them—they have stepped over the tangs, or they have met an uncanny body, or they have turned about the boat against the sun, and then there's naught to be done that day."
"Weel, weel, brother, ye are so wise," said Baby, "because ye knapped Latin at Saint Andrews; and can your lair tell me, then, what the lad has round his halse?"
"A Barcelona napkin, as wet as a dishcloth, and I have just lent him one of my own overlays," said Triptolemus.
"A Barcelona napkin!" said Baby, elevating her voice, and then suddenly lowering it—as from apprehension of being overheard—"I say a gold chain!"
"A gold chain!" said Triptolemus.
"In troth it is hinny; and how like you that? The folk say here, as Tronda tells me, that the King of the Drows gave it to his father, the Silent Man of Sumburgh."
"I wish you would talk sense, or be the silent wöben," said Triptolemus. "the upst-

of it all is, then, that the lad is the rich stranger's son, and that you are giving him the goose you were to keep till Michaelmas!"
"Troth, brother, we maun do something for God's sake, and to make friends; and the lad," added Baby, "for even she was not altogether above the prejudices of her sex in favor of outward form." "The lad has a fair face of his ain."
(To be continued.)

Normandy Butter.

[From the Farmer's Advocate.]

Considerable attention is now being paid to the Normandy system of butter-making, as the French butter made in this district has taken the lead in the European markets, and brings a higher price in England than the Danish butter, which has enjoyed so high a reputation. In 1886 there were 402,620 cwt. of French butter imported into Britain, valued at £2,264,001, or £5 12s. 5d. per cwt. From Denmark the importations for the same year amounted to 406,559 cwt., and brought an average of £5 9s. 6d. per cwt., being 2s. 11d. per cwt. in favor of the French article. The total importations from all countries (in 1886) were valued at £8,140,188, the average price being £5 5s. 5d. per cwt., Irish butter bringing £4 10s. per cwt. The Normandy system is very simple and somewhat ancient in many respects, few of the improved methods having been adopted. Great attention is paid to cleanliness and the care of the cows, especially the feeding of wholesome and nutritious foods. The cows drop their calves all seasons of the year, so that a regular and constant supply of butter is found in the markets, making the prices pretty uniform, but winter dairying has been greatly on the increase during the past few years. The Normandy butter makers sacrifice everything to quality. In order to keep the cream fresh and sweet, they set deep in cool water, but do not use ice. Although much butter is sold directly from the churn, yet there are large factories which purchase butter from the farmers in large quantities, all of the same grade being mixed together and packed for the foreign markets, and quite a number of different grades are manufactured. The merchants do not pay the farmers the same price for all grades of butter. The worst qualities receive the worst salt, the higher qualities receiving better salt, and the best qualities are not salted at all. The better the quality the less the quantity of salt used.

We take the following extract from Prof. Carrol, who went from England to France to make a special study of the Normandy system, his report appearing in the *Farmer's Gazette*:

"A great deal has been said about the secret of Norman butter-makers. There are no secrets. Given the same care on the part of our people in respect of cleanliness and attention to details, I am perfectly satisfied that we can produce as good butter as is produced in any part of the world. The milking of the cows is very carefully done morning and evening. The cows are generally milked into brass-shaped vessels with narrow mouths. The milk, when brought to the dairy, is carefully strained, cooled by setting the cans in the trough of cold water which is generally found in the Norman dairies. The milk is then set in the deep earthenware pans, and after standing 24 hours in summer to 48 in winter, it is skimmed. In some dairies an earlier skimming is made with the result that the best butter is obtained. Churning is performed generally twice a week, and the operation of churning is the most carefully done work of the dairy. The cream, which in many dairies is kept each skimming separately, is put into the churn at a temperature as near 58 degrees as possible. Sometimes a proportion, about one-fourth of new or sweet milk is added to the cream immediately before churning. The barrel churn, of a size to suit the requirements of the dairy, is in general use in Normandy. The revolutions of the churn are slow and steady; about 40 to the minute. Very careful attention is given to the time for stopping the churning, and here is the critical period when all previous care and attention may be jeopardised. Half a dozen revolutions more than is necessary may spoil the butter beyond recovery. As soon as the butter has formed into grains about the size of mustard seed the churning is stopped, and the greater part of the butter milk is drawn off. The churn is then half filled with cold water, a few revolutions of the churn are given, when the water is drawn off after which the process of adding water and drawing it off continues until the last drawn water comes quite clear. The butter is then taken from the churn, and worked by wood implements until the water is expressed when it is made into a lump covered with a clean linen cloth and made ready for market. The butter is not salted in the dairy, but sold as soon as possible after being churned. The skim milk and butter milk are used in the feeding of calves and pigs. Many calves are fattened for the markets of Paris and other large towns. The young stock reared as stores are kept in capital condition. Those steers intended for the fattening pastures of the department of Calvados are generally kept in good store conditions as much as possible of the calf flesh is kept on them. Occasionally the dairies are heated during winter by burning charcoal or embers set in a metal pan in the centre of the dairy."

In Brief, And to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.
The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.
Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.
But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people healthy and happy. They can enjoy their meals and be happy. Remember: No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.
AUCTION SALE.—Furniture of all kinds, stoves for halls, stores, parlors bedrooms, &c., with a large lot of odds and ends, all of which must be closed out. Sale at rooms, Queen Street, on Friday, Sept. 23, at one o'clock, to suit country buyers.—A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.
Sept 15 dy till sale—wy 11
Fresh Grapes, Peas, Potatoes, &c., retained to day at Beer & Goff's. Sept 21 25