

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1881.

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Advertising at most moderate rates.  
Contracts may be made for monthly,  
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ments, on application.

## ALMANAC FOR NOVEMBER 1881.

DAY OF WEEK	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH	LOW	DAYS
M	ris	sets	ris	water	water	len.h.
1 Tuesday	6 47	4 40	2 9	6 14	9 52	51
2 Wednesday	48	39	2 35	7 24	51	47
3 Thursday	50	37	3 2	8 23	47	45
4 Friday	51	36	3 34	9 11	45	41
5 Saturday	53	34	4 7	9 54	41	39
6 Sunday	54	33	4 49	10 35	39	37
7 Monday	55	32	5 37	11 14	37	34
8 Tuesday	57	31	6 30	11 54	34	30
9 Wednesday	59	29	7 29	12 32	30	28
10 Thursday	7 0	28	8 29	1 12	28	25
11 Friday	2	27	9 31	1 52	23	23
12 Saturday	3	26	10 33	2 35	23	19
13 Sunday	5	24	11 34	3 24	19	17
14 Monday	6	23	12 30	4 22	17	15
15 Tuesday	7	22	0 35	5 28	15	12
16 Wednesday	9	21	1 38	6 32	12	10
17 Thursday	10	20	2 40	7 31	10	7
18 Friday	12	19	3 46	8 23	7	5
19 Saturday	13	18	4 53	9 8	5	3
20 Sunday	14	17	6 1	9 52	3	0
21 Monday	16	16	7 9	10 34	0	6
22 Tuesday	17	16	8 13	11 17	6	59
23 Wednesday	19	15	9 16	12 0	56	54
24 Thursday	20	14	9 59	0 1	54	52
25 Friday	21	13	10 31	0 44	52	50
26 Saturday	23	13	11 15	1 30	50	48
27 Sunday	24	12	11 45	2 19	48	47
28 Monday	25	12	12 13	3 13	47	45
29 Tuesday	26	11	0 39	4 20	45	42
30 Wednesday	28	10	1 51	5 28	42	

**L. ARTHUR & CO.,**  
GENERAL

**Commission Merchants,**  
108 SOUTH MARKET STREET,  
BOSTON, MASS.  
May 16, 1881.

**FIRE AND MARINE**  
**INSURANCE.**

Best Companies and Lowest  
Possible Rates.  
E. PALMER, Jr.,  
Ch'town, Oct. 7, '81—1m eod

**EDWARD T. RUSSELL & CO.**  
GENERAL

**Commission Merchants,**  
No. 213 State Street,  
BOSTON.  
May 14, 1881.

**Credit Foncier**  
**FRANCO-CANADIEN.**

Capital, \$5,000,000  
President—Hon. E. Ducloux, Senator, Paris.  
Vice-Pres.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Montreal.

The Company will make long term loans  
with sinking fund, and short term loans with  
out sinking fund.  
For particulars, apply at the office of Messrs.  
Sullivan & Morson, Solicitors, Charlottetown.  
W. W. SULLIVAN,  
Aug. 24, 1881.

**THE FIRE**  
**Insurance Association**

(LIMITED),  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
Head Office, Corner Leadenhall Street, London.  
Capital, \$5,000,000  
Reserve Fund, 25,000,000  
Deposited with Dominion Govt., 100,000  
Policies issued and losses settled promptly  
without reference to Head Office.  
J. R. BRECKEN,  
Bank of P. E. I., Agent for P. E. I.  
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
Sub-Agent,  
Sept. 13, '81—3m 2aw, pat 3m

**Queen Insurance Co'y**  
OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.  
Insurance effected on all kinds of Buildings,  
Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels  
on the stocks.  
Special rates for isolated residences.  
All Losses settled promptly.  
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),  
Agent for Prince Edward Island  
Sept. 17, '81

For Scotch and English Tweeds or Worsted Suits,  
For Canadian Tweed Suits,  
For Overcoats of all Descriptions,

—GO TO—  
**JOHN MACLEOD & CO'S,**  
UPPER QUEEN STREET,  
TWO DOORS ABOVE APOTHECARIES HALL CORNER.

There you will find the largest and best assortment of Cloths in the  
Island. Prices very moderate. The best workmanship and a perfect fit  
guaranteed.

—ALSO—  
A complete line of Gents' Furnishings and Felt Hats, cheap, &c. &c.  
Remember the address, two doors above Apothecaries Hall Corner.  
Charlottetown, Oct. 11, 1881.

**CHEAPER THAN EVER!**  
—O—  
**J. B. MACDONALD**  
Is Selling Off his Immense Stock of Dry  
Goods and Clothing this Fall at very  
low prices. Everyone in want of good  
articles at a small price should visit this  
Store.  
[w]kly, p[er]

**New Firm, New Goods, New Prices,**  
—AT THE—  
**"SOUTHPORT STORE."**  
—O—  
WE would respectfully call the attention of customers, friends  
and buyers to the fact that we are selling, CHEAP FOR  
CASH, everything in our line, such as

Dry Goods, Glassware, Flour, Tea,  
Ready-made Clothing, Earthenware, Cornmeal, Coffee,  
Felt Hats, Hardware, Oatmeal, Sugar,  
Fur Caps, Iron, Salt, Molasses,  
Cloth Caps, Nails, Brooms, Chests,  
Kid Mitts, Paints, Ropes, and Whip  
Boots, Oils, Buckets, Confectionery,  
Shoes, Glass, Tubs, Spices, &c., &c.

and everything usually found in a general store.  
**DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.**  
**BEER & CHANDLER,**  
Oct. 10, '81—1m eod, w[er]kly 2m—pat  
SOUTHPORT STORE.

**FIRE! MARINE! LIFE!**  
—O—  
**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—1f

**METHODIST HYMNS** —FOR SALE—  
THE NEW HYMN BOOK, in great variety  
of styles and binding, just received at  
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,  
Queen Street  
**BILLS OF LADING**  
—FOR SALE—  
AT THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

**Sugar, Molasses, Tea,**  
**Raisins, &c.**

200 puns, Bright Cienfuegos Molasses,  
100 puns Barbadoes Molasses,  
100 hds. Choice Porto Rico Sugars,  
200 barrels Refined Sugars, different grades,  
200 barrels Granulated Sugars,  
200 bags Rice,  
100 barrels Dried Apples,  
100 boxes Tobacco, different qualities,  
300 chests  
1000 half chests Choice Congou Teas,  
1000 boxes  
carefully selected to meet the re-  
quirements of the trade.  
Also, to arrive by S. S. "Aviona," from Denia  
and Malaga, in October:—  
4000 boxes Valencia Raisins,  
3000 boxes Layer Raisins,  
1000 half-boxes Layer Raisins,  
1000 quarter-boxes Layer "  
2500 boxes London Layer "  
1000 half-boxes "  
1000 gr. boxes "  
1800 boxes Loose Muscatels.

For sale by  
**SEETON & MITCHELL,**  
Oct. 24, '81—1m HALIFAX, N. S.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE NOW  
RECEIVED A LARGE PORTION  
OF THEIR  
**AUTUMN STOCK,**  
and shall be pleased to make quota-  
tions for all kinds of

**General Hardware, Oils,**  
—AND—  
**Mill Supplies,**

which consist in part as follows:  
1050 dozen Axes,  
12 tons Close Link Chain,  
25 tons Sled Shoe Steel,  
12 cases Carriage Bolts,  
4 tons Cordage,  
450 packages Powder,  
750 boxes Horse Nails,  
400 kegs Horse Shoes,  
180 barrels Oil,  
2 cases Halters,  
150 boxes Larders,  
120 hds. Iron Wire,  
76 cases Scales,  
2600 boxes Window Glass,  
1 case Silk Bolting Cloth,  
125 dozen framed Buck Saws,  
850 pieces Hollow Ware,  
4 cases Nixey's Lead,  
7 tons Brandram's Paints,  
4 tons Firth's Cast Steel,  
3 Portable Forges,  
25 barrels Pitch,  
40 barrels Tar,  
12 barrels Rosin,  
5 barrels Borax,  
300 Cotton Nets,  
4 bales Net Twines,  
400 bags Shot,  
3 cases Guns,  
175 packages, containing—  
Brech-Loading Implements, Cartridge Maga-  
zines, Ely's Cartridge Cases and Caps, Shells  
and Pencils, Chalk and Chalk Crayons, Chest  
and Padlocks, Tinware, Whips and Whip  
Lashes, Shoe Twine, Shoe Thread, Cutlery,  
Iron Table and Tea Spoons, Granite Ware,  
Plated Ware.

**W. H. THORNE & CO.**  
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR  
Haszard Powder Co., Powder  
D. F. Jones & Co., Shovels and Forks  
The Howe Scale Co., Scales  
Walter Carson & Sons, Anticorrosive Paint  
J. T. Lawton, Saws  
The Dunn Edge Tool Co., Scythes  
St. John, N. B., Oct. 19, '81—1m

**CHANGE OF TIME.**  
**PICTOU AND HALIFAX.**

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 17th  
inst., the STEAM NAVIGATION COM-  
PANY'S STEAMERS  
Will Leave Charlottetown for Pictou  
Landing at Six o'clock in  
the Morning,  
instead of at half-past seven as during the  
summer months.  
By order,  
FRED. W. HALES,  
Secretary Steam Navigation Company,  
Oct. 13, 1881—10f

**Millner's Tin Shop.**

THE subscriber, thankful for past patron-  
age, respectfully solicits a continuance of  
same.  
**Stove Pipes,**  
**Pans,**  
**Elbows, &c., &c.,**  
At Greatly Reduced Prices for Cash.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
An apprentice wanted immediately to  
learn the Tin Trade.  
GEO. W. MILLNER,  
Oct. 11, '81—1m

**Removed.**  
MRS. W. W. IRVING beg to notify her  
friends and the public generally that  
she has opened her Fall and Winter Classes  
for Painting and Drawing in all their different  
branches.  
For terms, etc., apply at her Studio—resi-  
dence of Mr. Peables, South Side of King  
Square, [au 29 f]

The Political Situation in England

Telegraphic Correspondence of N. Y. Herald.  
The rumors of Mr. Gladstone's retire-  
ment and of Cabinet changes have sub-  
sided as quickly as they were raised. If  
they were put out as feelers, the response  
of the Liberal papers all over the country  
has been that Mr. Gladstone's personality  
is an indispensable necessity to the con-  
tinuance of the Liberal party in power,  
and this acknowledgment of the impor-  
tance of his personality is seized upon by the  
Conservatives as a sign of want of con-  
fidence in the party. The past week was  
distinguished by a bitterness and an acrimo-  
nious recrimination unusual in English  
politics. After Mr. Bright had de-  
nounced the "fair-traders" as lunatics  
and rogues, it was not surprising  
to hear Lord Salisbury taunting the  
Liberal Ministry with having eaten  
dirt in vain. Sir William Vernon Harcourt  
retorted that he did not understand the  
deencies of public discussion. But the  
speech which caused the most stir has been  
that of Lord Randolph Churchill, the dash-  
ing young leader of the so-called fourth  
party, who declared that what Sir William  
Harcourt had said did not much matter,  
but that the implication of indecent rep-  
resentations from other Liberals must be  
noticed. Lord Randolph Churchill styled  
Mr. Gladstone an "incendiary who had  
touched the lowest depths of political  
cowardice and ingratitude." Thereupon  
Mr. Broadhurst denounced Lord Randolph  
Churchill as a miserable, contemptible  
young man; Lord Wolverton told him that  
he was not worthy to black Mr. Gladstone's  
boots. Nevertheless, Lord Randolph  
Churchill's speech is well worth reading,  
especially in reference to America, and his  
comparison of American and English  
commercial prosperity, which are much  
in favor of the former and in advocacy of  
"fair trade."

The Markets.

OATS.  
The London market for oats has been  
quiet, and shows a decline of three pence  
per quarter. As yet there has been no  
business in P. E. Island oats. Buyers offer  
19s. 9d. for the United Kingdom, and 20s.  
for French ports.

POTATOES.  
In foreign market there has been more  
than liberal receipts of potatoes since our  
last report. "Prices are easy," was the  
advice from all quarters, and on the 5th  
inst., the highest paid for very choice stock  
in Boston was 95 cents per bushel and the  
market closed dull. In Boston on the 5th  
quotations were—For Aroostook Roses 90  
to 95c., Prolifics, 85 to 90, Peerless 80  
to 85c. The home market during the past  
week has been active but still, a slight  
decline in price has occurred, and to day  
40 cents is the highest that can be obtained  
for Roses.

FLOUR.  
A Galt, Ont., circular of the 4th reports  
that the previous dullness, inactivity and  
weakness in the flour market there has  
continued in force, and quotations are  
purely nominal. The Montreal Gazette of  
the 7th reports a "little doing on local ac-  
count," with quotations as follows:  
Superior Extra..... \$6 15 @ 6 20  
Extra Superfine..... 6 10 @ 6 15  
Fancy..... 0 00 @ 0 00  
Spring Extra..... 6 10 @ 6 15  
Superfine..... 5 70 @ 5 80  
Fine..... 5 10 @ 5 20

EGGS.  
The market for eggs in Boston is re-  
ported quiet, and P. E. Island stock on the  
6th was quoted at 20 to 26 cents.

FISH.  
From a Boston circular of the 5th we  
quote—"There has been a gradual falling  
off in the trade, and the season for active  
operations is drawing to a close. Receipts,  
however, continue liberal, and find buyers  
at pretty full prices. About two-thirds of  
the mackerel fleet have arrived and are  
hauled up for the season, and the remainder  
will probably be home in another week.  
The total quantity of mackerel landed here  
and outports during the past week foots up  
9,000 barrels, against 14,000 the previous  
week. Total quantity landed at New Eng-  
land ports since May 1st, as compiled by  
the Boston Fish Bureau, is 321,434 bbls.,  
against 240,961 bbls. for the same time last  
year, an increase of 80,465 barrels.  
From the Provinces the receipts are  
55,669 barrels less than last year, which  
deducted from the increase in the Shore  
catch, still leave a supply of 44,796 bbls  
more than last year. Notwithstanding this  
gain, stocks are light and dealers will have  
no more than enough to carry them through  
the season. Prices of mackerel are with-  
out material change. We quote P. E.  
Island at \$8 to \$8.50 for 3's, \$10 to \$11 for  
2's, and \$15 to \$16 for 1's, with sales of  
several lots at \$8.50 and \$10.50 for 3's and  
2's. Large Nova Scotia 3's at \$6.50 to \$7.  
Shore mackerel are nearly all out if first  
hands, with sales in fare lots at \$6.50 to \$7  
for 3's, \$8.50 to \$9 for 2's, and \$17 to \$18  
for 1's. Codfish are in fair demand, with  
sales of N. S. Bank at \$4.25 to 4.50, and  
Shore at \$5 to \$5.25 per qtl.

A Free Trade Tariff.

The Contemporary Review contains a  
paper from Professor Goldwin Smith on  
the tariff question, which has recently  
been the subject of animated controversy  
in the press and on the hustings in Eng-  
land. The Professor, though a member  
of the Cobden Club, takes up the cud-  
gels in behalf of "fair trade" as against  
"free trade." He tells the English  
people, in substance, that their pretence  
of being a free trade nation has never  
been more than a fraud, inasmuch as  
England raises \$100,000,000 annually by  
customs duties, which are, and always  
have been, discriminate in favor of  
English goods. The English, he says,  
have regulated their tariff according to  
what they thought to be their own  
interests, as have the people of other  
countries. England, generations ago,  
took the lead in manufacturing, and  
by means of superior machinery and  
improved inventions established her  
industries and reaped a wonderful har-  
vest. But meanwhile the other nations  
have been learning to provide for  
themselves and are defending themselves  
from English competition by tariffs. It  
was not reasonable to expect that other  
nations would perpetually abstain from  
manufacturing industries.

Canada's Trade with the Mother  
Country.

It is cited as a remarkable fact that,  
since our National Policy was adopted,  
we are actually larger customers, and a  
great deal better paying customers of the  
Mother Country than we were before.  
On this point and on the importance of  
the colonial markets generally to Eng-  
land, we are happy to have the testimony  
of "Blackwood's Magazine," which  
bases its statements on the official records,  
given in the twenty-fifth report of the  
Commissioners of Customs. We quote:  
"From it we find that, whereas the total  
value of our exports to foreign countries in  
1880 was £147,806,207 and to British pos-  
sessions £75,254,179, the increase to foreign  
countries over the exports of 1879 was  
£17,276,620, or only 13 1/2 per cent., against  
£14,152,068, or 23 1/2 per cent., sent to our  
colonies and dependencies. Nor do these  
figures represent the accident of an abnor-  
mal year. In the last ten years the value of  
our exports to foreign countries has fallen  
from £171,815,949 to £147,806,207, while  
the value of our exports to British pos-  
sessions has increased from £51,250,213  
to £75,254,179. In 1871 the proportion of  
exports to foreign countries was 77 per  
cent., to British possessions, 23; in 1880  
the proportion stood at 66.3 to foreign  
countries, 33.7 to British possessions. The  
increase to Australia alone exceeds that  
to France, in spite of the much wanted  
Cobden Treaty; and the increase to India  
stands in the proportion of £9,500,000 to  
£10,500,000 to the United States, from  
whose country we derived more than one-  
half of our extraneous food supplies. It  
is perhaps even more significant to know that  
the increase to our own North American  
colonies, £2,250,000, exceeded the increase  
to France, Italy and Belgium, all put to-  
gether. Why then, with this inexhaustible  
mine of trading wealth waiting to be de-  
veloped within our own limits, are our  
negotiators and statesmen to go cap in  
hand to foreign Governments, and beseech  
them of their clemency to permit our  
manufacturers access, on whatever terms,  
to their markets? The ball is now at our  
feet; shall we allow it to roll away?"  
The few lines we have put in italics  
may help to calm the fears of those who  
think that Canada's National Policy is  
ruining the Mother Country.

Immoral Literature.

Mrs. Besant having felt aggrieved at  
some remarks made by the Bishop of  
Manchester in a speech he delivered, de-  
nouncing secularism as "breaking down  
the purity of English family life," asked  
his lordship to prove his assertion. In  
his reply his lordship remarks:—"I say  
adversely, on the authority not only of  
the clergy, but of laymen who mix  
among the working classes, and know  
their thoughts, that the sanctities of do-  
mestic life are not valued by men who  
adopt the atheistic and secularist hypo-  
thesis. A book that has been condemn-  
ed as utterly immoral in its teach-  
ings and tendency—for which I be-  
lieve, with whatever intention, you are  
responsible—is still publicly sold in the  
streets of Manchester, and was not long  
ago taken by a clergyman in Burnley  
out of the hands of a young unmarried  
Sunday scholar, who was thus taking  
poison into her nature. In Manchester,  
not many months since, 47 men were  
apprehended by the police engaged in  
the most detestable practices, and I say  
distinctly and firmly, that if men's faith  
in a God and righteousness is destroyed,  
and they are taught that there is no  
hereafter, and no account to be given of  
their lives here, these doctrines and their  
natural and necessary outcome will  
destroy the moral health of life at its  
root and make purity an impossible  
virtue. I feel bound to lift up my voice  
against these terrible issues wherever I  
have the opportunity. The spreading  
canker of impurity in all classes of  
society, of which medical men sadly  
assure me, is the one thing that alarms  
me for the future of England."