

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.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1886.

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WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD,
NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the style and firm of Warburton and Smallwood,

**Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,
Notaries Public, &c.**

Office—Cameron Block, Queen Square.

A. B. WARBURTON, B.A., B.C.L.; C. H. SMALLWOOD.

The firm are Agents for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, which does the largest business of any Life Insurance Company in the world.

Dec. 3—law wky 3 mo

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL

Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wky

—FOR—
BOSTON,

Fall and Winter Arrangement

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday and Thursday, at 8.30 a. m. Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. S. S. Co., or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Nov. 2, 1885—cod wky

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.

Oct. 20.

FOR SALE.

BRIGHTON TANNERY, with its Steam Engine, Boiler, Splitting Machine, Stamping Machine and other Plant is offered for sale at private contract.

The above Tannery was formerly operated by the late Donald Mackinnon, of the late firm of Mackinnon & Co., of this city. It is fitted up on the most modern principle, and has hitherto paid a large percentage on the capital invested. To capitalists no better investment for their money, either by Bank or Manufacturing, can be offered.

Possession given immediately.

MARY J. MACKINNON,
Executrix.

Ch'town, Oct. 17, 1885.

Executors' Notice.

The undersigned Executrix and Executors of the late Donald Mackinnon, of Charlottetown, tanner, deceased, carrying on business under the name and style of "MACKINNON & CO.," hereby notify all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment to them at his late office, in Grafton Street, in Charlottetown, and all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are hereby required to furnish the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date.

Dated at Charlottetown, the 2nd day of OCTOBER, 1885.

MARY JANE MACKINNON,
Executrix.

W. McLEAN, JAS. CURRIE,
Executors.

Oct. 2nd—law of

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

The finest assortment of English and Canadian Confectionery for Christmas trade we have ever offered.

BEER & GOFF.

MINCE MEAT,
Choice Brand, for Sale at
BEER & GOFF'S.

ORANGES, LEMONS, GRAPES.
20 cases Oranges, 15 cases Lemons,
25 bris. Grapes, just arrived from
Great Britain.

BEER & GOFF.

RAISINS.
250 boxes received—Layers, Valencias, seedless.

BEER & GOFF.

APPLES.
American Baldwin, N. S. Tomkins, Pippins, &c., at

BEER & GOFF'S.

CRANBERRIES.
30 bris. Cranberries and Foxberries at

BEER & GOFF'S.

CANDIED PEEL.
Keller's Celebrated English Citron, Orange and Lemon Peels at

BEER & GOFF'S.

SPECIALTIES.
Corned Beef, 20cts. per pound;
Smoked Beef (shaved) 24cts. per pound;
Bologna Sausages, 14cts. per pound;
Ox Tongues (English), Pea Soup, &c., at

BEER & GOFF'S.

Pure Spices, Essences, &c.
Pure Spices, Cream Tartar and Baking Powders at

BEER & GOFF'S.

Canned Salmon.
Sandwiches, Peaches, Pine Apples, Corns, Tomatoes, Peas, &c., choice brands.

BEER & GOFF.

COFFEE! COFFEE!
Fresh roasted and ground—fine quality; also Essence Coffee and Condensed Coffee & Milk.

BEER & GOFF.

PASTRY FLOUR.
2, 3, 5, 10 and 12 pound packages, very choice quality.

BEER & GOFF.

KING OF ALL

—IS—
WOODILL'S

GERMAN

BAKING

POWDER

I. C. R. DINING HALL,
Amherst, Dec. 30th, 1885.

No housekeeper, ever using it, would ever after be without WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER. It is the King of All Baking Powders I have used.

MRS. W. J. HAMILTON.

Jan. 6, 1886.

Send six cents or postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex to more money right away than any thing else in the world. Fortunes await the worker, absolutely sure. At home address: 72 St. Augustin, N.B.

A PRIZE.

Oct. 2nd—law of

NOW THEN FOR

D. A. BRUCE'S

—OFFER OF—

CLOTHING & GENTS' FURNISHINGS

—:—

SUITS AND OVERCOATS,

charging only FIVE PER CENT. OVER COST! and from \$4.50 to \$6 for making and trimming Overcoats; from \$5 to \$7 for making and trimming Suits with Good Trimmings and

GOOD WORKMANSHIP.

CLOTH, by the yard or piece, Very Cheap. We have on hand a few Suits and Overcoats, made to order, not called for

SELLING AT COST.

This ought to convince you that there is money lost if you don't purchase from us, instead of buying imported clothing. ALL OUR CLOTHING IS MADE ON THE PREMISES. No \$3 Overcoats.

The Custom Tailoring,

under the management of MR. JAMES McLEOD, leads all others for A1 work. Prices in this department will be found lower than ever. Our past record is sufficient guarantee to secure your future confidence.

A large portion of our Neckwear has been manufactured to our special order, from patterns that will be found the very thing you want.

D. A. BRUCE,
72 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1885.—cod wky 2mos

Printing and Book-Binding.

Printing.

We are better than ever prepared to turn out every description of

Book, Mercantile

—AND—
Fancy Printing,

as Specimens of our work shows, at the Provincial Exhibition and executed since, for several of the leading business men of the city, will abundantly testify.

Our Styles are Original and Tasty. Call and see our Specimens.

Blank Book Manufacturing, and Paper Ruling a Specialty.

Banks, Merchants and others, can get Better Work, for the same money at our Establishment, than at any other house in the Trade.

Color Work a Specialty.

JOHN COOMBS,
18 Queen Street,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Dec. 26—2aw w2m.

MAGNET SOAP,

Warranted Pure.

THIS SOAP is made from the BEST MATERIALS, and is Superior to any similar article manufactured. For general household and family use it SURPASSES all others.

It will be to your interest to try it.

—FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY—
FENTON T. NEWBERRY.

July 22, 1885. 6m

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

FIRE.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

Head Office—MONTREAL.
Halifax Branch—J. SCOTT MITCHELL, Agent.

RISKS TAKEN ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Agent for Prince Edward Island:—

F. H. ARNAUD,
MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.

Ch'town, Jan. 1886.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The "Patriot" and the License Act

Sir,—The Patriot is just now making a great noise over the fact that the Privy Council of England has declared the Dominion License Act to be unconstitutional. To that organ the decision of the Council is no doubt very gratifying. Anything and everything out of which the smallest amount of political capital can be manufactured, is always greedily devoured by the rabid Grit partizan. Fortunately, however, there are many in this broad Dominion of ours who look upon the license question from higher ground than that occupied by political schemers, and to them we must look for an impartial opinion in the matter in question.

I am aware that there are not a few sincere friends of temperance who view the entire licensing system with extreme displeasure. But, until prohibition shall become an established fact, all dealings in intoxicating liquors must be regulated by Acts of Parliament. As to whether the General or Local Government has the right to make these laws, is a question about which there is a great diversity of opinion among lawyers, both on this and the other side of the Atlantic. To a common layman unversed in legal verbiage, and technical ambiguities it appears reasonable that those who framed the British North America Act should be competent to interpret its meaning. Sir John McDonald and other eminent lawyers associated with him in drawing up that Act, as they were in introducing the License Law, are surely no mean authority on constitutional questions. Even the Patriot, I think, cannot dispute this. But lawyers, as well as doctors, differ. The Privy Council says the McCarthy Act is ultra vires. An opinion from such a high authority is entitled to every respect, but how it can give comfort to the temperance men of this Province, under existing circumstances, I leave to the ingenuity of the Patriot editor to explain.

The Scott Act, which is as much a Dominion Law as was the Licensing Act, is in danger, it would seem, of being also declared unconstitutional by the highest Court. This Act, though not as concise, explicit and workable as it might be made, is nevertheless in accord with the temperance sentiment of the country. It is, as is well known, defective in one most important particular. It is not provided with the necessary machinery for working it. The Dominion License Law provided that machinery, defective no doubt in some respects, but not defective so much on account of the Act as on account of those who were charged with enforcing it. In country districts especially, how does the matter now stand? "What is everybody's business," it has been said, "is nobody's business." And this is just how it is at present with regard to the Scott Act. The Inspectors and sub-inspectors of Licenses have been shelved along with the law, and there is now no one to enforce the Scott Act, except the members of the Dominion Alliance (and a thankless undertaking they have already found it) or the self-appointed "informers" who is looked upon in some parts of the country with as much loathing and distrust as is the common hangman. It may be considered a pity that the "informers" is so regarded, but so he is regarded, and it is no use in trying to disguise the fact in the face of present public opinion.

The Patriot is welcome to all he can make out of the Privy Council decision. If he is pleased with the present state of affairs in regard to the temperance question, I feel convinced that lovers of law and order in this Province at least, are not.

Yours,
K. C.

January 17, 1886.

The Capes Service Again.

Sir,—With the personal misunderstanding between Captains Irving and McElhinney, I have no desire to meddle, but with some of the points raised by your Capes Service correspondents I claim the right to deal; and in doing so I shall endeavor to show fairplay to all concerned. On one hand we have the claims of the Irvings to superiority over everybody else. On the other we have Captain McElhinney trying to do his best to bring about needed reforms in the Capes service. Only a few days ago one of your correspondents wanted two Irvings employed, the one to start the boats on this side and the other to start the boats on the Mainland. Now, Captains Arthur and Phillips Irving are both very estimable men. They are well known to be kind, courteous and clear-headed, but there is still another Captain whose name has not yet been mentioned, as kind, as courteous, and as clear-headed as either of them, who though not a "gentleman born" as "Boathook" puts it, being only one of the people, is nevertheless entitled to some slight consideration in the struggle to supplant Captain McElhinney; I refer to Captain Lewis Muttart. "Boathook" would have the public believe that the men who do the work in crossing at the Capes, are "daring, but somewhat turbulent spirits, not easily controlled," at the same time ever ready to "obey his (Captain Irving's) every wish." What about the strike wish? Did they obey that? The men at the Capes, let me tell "Boathook," are not the kind of men he paints them. They are neither turbulent nor uncontrollable, but the very opposite. Discipline in any service is necessary, of course, and that these men are prepared to submit to proper discipline, I have not the slightest doubt.

And now as to the Government and Capt. McElhinney. Surely no disinterested person can find fault with the Government for trying to improve matters at the Capes. The regulations published in your paper the other day have the right ring about them. Every one last winter was crying for something to be done to make

crossing at the Capes easier and less dangerous to human life and limb. Now, when an effort is being made to meet the demands of our people, a cry is raised because the same men who had charge of the service then, are not continued at the head of affairs now. The Government, in my opinion, has done perfectly right in giving Capt. McElhinney charge at the present time. It will prevent log-rolling and all that sort of thing. Capt. McElhinney is no stranger in P. E. Island. His record on the Northern Light is a good one. By those who know him, he is regarded as a first-class man in every respect, and just the man for his present position.

Yours,
STRAF.

Jan. 19, 1886.

Presbyterian Church, Georgetown.

Mr. Howie arrived here on Saturday, 16th, and a few hours later Rev. W. H. Spencer left for St. Peter's Bay. Mr. Howie failed to cross the river, and hence there was no service in the afternoon at Lower Montague. He, however, preached at Montague Bridge and Georgetown on the 17th. He is in town to-day and hopes to lecture at Mansfield on Thursday, the 21st. On Tuesday, the 20th, he returned to Georgetown to give one of his lectures in the Presbyterian Church. On the 27th, 28th and 29th, he is expected at Montague Bridge, Lower Montague and New Perth, respectively. In trying to make the last Sunday, he ventured about 300 yards towards Lower Montague, and soon found it easy to bore a hole through the solid ice with an ordinary walking stick, and hence concluded that the ice was too "tender," and tenderly turned away from it, doubtless supposing—and supposing correctly—that it would give some of his most strict Presbyterian brethren to know that he had gone under the water.

Mr. Howie's mail might be sent to the Post Office, Charlottetown.

Georgetown, Jan. 18, 1886.

Mount Stewart Notes.

Mr. Howie delivered his popular lecture in the Presbyterian Church at this place on Monday, the 12th inst.

Resene Lodge is doing good work at this place, although there are many runsheds still in our midst, but it is to be hoped that these curses will not long disgrace our village.

Smallpox has broken out in the neighboring districts and impedes our trade; but it is to be hoped the scourge will be short-lived, although the health officers seem to be a little negligent in their important work.

X. Y. Z.

Galloway Cattle.

The Galloway is one of the old original breeds of Scotland, and there is nothing definite known about their origin. They are neither deep or long milled, but their milk is of excellent quality. They are a beefing breed, and have no competitors in the quality of their beef; but they are late maturers and do not reach a large size. They are very compact and neatly rounded off, which gives them a handsome appearance. They are very popular in some parts of this country on account of their great hardiness.—Farmer's Advocate.

Reform in Japan.

Advice from Yokohama to the associated press says an important change has just been effected in the form and constitution of the Japanese government. Hitherto there have been three principal offices—that of prime minister, prime minister of the left and prime minister of the right, which ranked in the order named. The council of state only existed in name having no responsibility and no power apart from the three prime ministers. As a consequence the heads of the executive department were not personally responsible for the administration of trusts in their charge. The new reform consists in the abolition of the council of state and the offices of prime ministers and the formation of a responsible cabinet consisting of the chiefs of department, with one of their number as president of the cabinet. Several other changes have been made, the principal one being the abolition of the department of public works and the creation of a department of communication controlling post offices, railways and telegraphs.

Drinking in New York.

The habit of drinking is said to be becoming alarmingly prevalent among New York's high-toned society ladies. Not alone do they tinkle at home, but while out on their shopping tours as well. For their accommodation many fashionable milliners keep a sideboard in one of their parlors, where the initiated may go for the alcoholic stimulant they crave. Both young ladies and old indulge in this surreptitious practice, discovery in which, even by those who themselves are acquainted with the secret and take advantage of their knowledge, is accounted a grave scandal. The defense set up on behalf of these gentle transgressors is that the excitement of their fashionable life draws so largely on their vital forces as to necessitate the use of some exciting tonic; that their husbands, brothers and fathers, under like circumstances, openly indulge their appetites in the numerous swell bar-rooms of the city, and that there is no more wrong in the one case than in the other. And really there is not, custom only leading society to look more leniently on the lapses of the male sex in this regard.

A party of Bedouins attacked the villagers at Lakmahra, 44 miles from Cairo. A force of rebels is advancing against the Italian garrison at Massowah.