

# 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, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1888.

VOL. 23.—NO. 10.

## The Daily Examiner

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Advertising at moderate rates.

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### ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Last Quarter 1st day, 8h., 40.9m., a.m., S.W.  
New Moon 9th day, 0h., 21.5m., p.m., S.  
First Quarter 17th day, 2h., 37.2., a.m., S.E.  
Full Moon 25th day, 5h., 55.0m., p.m., N.E.  
(below horizon.)  
Last Quarter, 30th day, 11h., 40.1m., p.m., E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
	ris	sets	ris	water	len
1 Friday	4 17 38	0 46 4	11 1520		
2 Saturday	17 39	1 13 5	19 21		
3 Sunday	16 39	1 40 6	25 23		
4 Monday	16 40	1 59 7	24 25		
5 Tuesday	15 41	2 22 8	12 26		
6 Wednesday	15 42	2 45 8	54 27		
7 Thursday	15 43	3 12 9	33 29		
8 Friday	14 44	3 43 10	12 30		
9 Saturday	14 45	4 18 10	45 31		
10 Sunday	14 46	5 0 11	32 32		
11 Monday	14 47	5 48 11	59 32		
12 Tuesday	14 47	6 44 11	33 33		
13 Wednesday	14 47	7 46 11	36 33		
14 Thursday	14 48	8 51 11	17 34		
15 Friday	13 48	10 0 12	0 34		
16 Saturday	13 48	11 10 12	47 35		
17 Sunday	13 48	at 22 3 48	35		
18 Monday	13 48	1 34 5	0 35		
19 Tuesday	13 48	2 54 6	29 35		
20 Wednesday	13 48	4 6 7	34 35		
21 Thursday	13 48	5 23 8	34 35		
22 Friday	14 49	6 37 9	27 35		
23 Saturday	14 49	7 45 10	15 35		
24 Sunday	14 49	8 44 11	0 34		
25 Monday	15 49	9 33 11	45 34		
26 Tuesday	15 49	10 13 12	34 34		
27 Wednesday	15 48	10 47 1 9	33		
28 Thursday	16 48	11 15 1 50	33		
29 Friday	16 48	11 40 2 33	32		
30 Saturday	4 16 7 48	morn	3 17 1522		

## DR. KELLY,

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE:  
UPPER QUEEN STREET,

Four Doors Above Apothecaries' Hall,  
Ch town, March 29, 1888—d 3m eod wky

## L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

142, 144 Commercial Street,  
BOSTON, MASS.

## B-O-S-T-O-N

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port  
and, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at  
7.25 a.m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd  
class; \$8.50, 1st class.  
For tickets and other information apply to  
G. A. SAMPSON, F. W. HALES,  
P. E. I. S.S. Co., or to your nearest Ticket Agent.  
May 7, 1888—d wky

## MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,

BROKERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive  
prompt attention.  
REFERENCES: Thomas Fyche, Esq., Cashier  
Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George  
Macdonald, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia  
Charlottetown.

## WARREN & JONES,

TEA MERCHANTS,

71 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINING LANE,  
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Represented in Canada by MORRISON &  
MUSGRAVE, Halifax.  
Oct. 24, 1887—

## NEW BANKRUPT.

# GOODS Bankrupt Clothing

RECEIVED TODAY:  
22 CASES BANKRUPT CLOTHING.

EVERY  
Please Call and See Prices.

## Department. L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the Great Big Hat, Queen Street.  
Charlottetown, May 10, 1888.

## 1888. SPRING ARRIVALS. 1888.

## B. S. DAVIES & CO., CAMERON BLOCK.

CAREFULLY SELECTED NOVELTIES IN SPRING GOODS are now opening up in  
all Departments, especial attention being directed to the following:—  
Custom Tailoring Department.

For those who want a Suit made to order, we have in stock a large and beautiful assort-  
ment of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, Scotch, West of England and Irish TWEEDS,  
BROADCLOTHS and DOESKINS, WORSTEDS, Plain and Fancy OVERCOATINGS,  
SUITS Cut, Trimmed and Finished in the height of style.

Mens' Readymade Clothing Department.  
PLAIN AND FANCY TWEED AND WORSTED SUITS, Fashionable  
Patterns and Style.

Childrens', Boys' and Youths' Department.  
READYMADE CLOTHING, in Suits, two and three pieces, Knickerbocker,  
Long and Short Pants.

Hat and Cap Department.  
A Large and Varied Stock of HARD and SOFT HATS, of English and American  
manufacture, in the Latest Spring Styles.

Neckwear Department.  
A Large and Choice Lot of NECKWEAR TIES, Nobby Patterns and Styles, from one of  
the best New York Houses. Best brands of COLLARS, American and Canadian. Entire  
Stock of FURNISHINGS suitable for any trade. CALL AND SEE.

## B. S. DAVIES & CO., CAMERON BLOCK.

May 8, 1888.

# READY CASH!

## JAMES PATON & CO'S.

—NEW STOCK OF—  
Spring and Summer Goods

Are now open, and for READY CASH, Bargains in all kinds of Goods can be had.

A BETTER LOT OF BARGAINS WERE NEVER OFFERED.

Great Attractions in our Millinery Department.

Space will not permit us to mention all that we have to show, but we ask everyone  
to give us a call. No trouble to show the Goods.  
Just take a look at our CARPET DEPARTMENT. We don't ask you to buy,  
but give us a friendly call.

DRESS DEPARTMENT complete with all the latest Trimmings to match.  
UMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES, very cheap. A wonderful lot of LADIES' SILK  
UMBRELLAS, Fancy Handles, at \$1.20.  
LACE CURTAINS at any price; SILKS, in Black, Watered, Stripes and Shots;  
GLOVES, in Silk, Kid and Lisle.

## JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

May 14, 1888—dy & wky

# BEER & GOFF'S.

Headquarters for Staple and Fancy Groceries.

We Have Now on Hand a Very Large Stock of  
CANNED GOODS, in Peaches, Pine Apple, Corn, Tomatoes, French Peas, Sardines,  
Salmon, Lobster, Corned Beef, Dried Beef, Ox Tongue, Cured Tongue, Pea Soup, &c., &c.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTER SAUCE, Tomato Sauce, Harvey's Sauce, Mushroom  
Catsup, Yorkshire Relish, Mango Chutney, Capers, Ess. Anchovies, China Say Olives,  
Curry Powder, Salad Oil, French Mustard, &c., &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MIXED PICKLES, Chow Chow, Onions, Piccalilli and  
Pickled Walnuts.  
KEILLER'S MARMALADE, JAMS and JELLIES of all kinds.

POTTED HAM, Devilled Ham, Potted Tongue, LIEBEG'S EXT. MEAT, Fluid Beef,  
Milk Food.

All Fresh, Good Stock.

# BEER & GOFF'S.

Queen and King Squares' Stores.  
Feb. 9, 1888—ow & wky

## THE

# Clearance Sale

—AT THE—

## LONDON HOUSE

Is Still Going On.

Many Fine Grades of Goods.

LARGE DISCOUNTS,

And every effort made to meet the require-  
ments of CASH BUYERS.

F. W. MOORE,  
Assignee of HARRIS & STEWART.  
Ch town, March 2, 1888.

## "ALL RIGHT."

ALL RIGHT will be at Charlottetown from  
Monday afternoon till Wednesday morning,  
and from Thursday at noon till Saturday morn-  
ing of each week; and at Summerside from  
Saturday noon until Monday at noon of each  
week.  
June 1, 1888.

## Livery and Exchange Stables,

(Opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral.)

## GREAT GEORGE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

P. P. GILLIS, PROPRIETOR.

Horses, Coaches, Buggies, Barouches and open  
Wagons on hire daily at all hours.  
Telephone to all parts of the city.  
may10-3m

## A By-Law to Amend the By-Law to Prevent Nuisances,

(Passed 14th May, 1888.)

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of  
Charlottetown, as follows:—

1. The By-Law passed on the Nineteenth day  
of December last past, 1887, intitled "A By-Law  
to amend the By-Law to prevent Nuisances," is  
hereby repealed.

2. Immediately after the publication of this  
By-Law, every sign or other projection, fixed or  
hanging and projecting beyond the line of any  
house, shop or other building to which the same  
is attached, and over any sidewalk or street,  
or building to which the same is attached,  
by the owner thereof or by the owner of the pre-  
mises from which the same project, shall be re-  
moved or taken down, and the same shall be  
replaced by a sign or other projection so that the  
same shall project over any sidewalk or street in  
the said city, or beyond the line of any house, shop  
or building to which the same is attached.

3. No person shall hereafter place, fix or hang  
up any sign or other projection so that the same  
shall project over any sidewalk or street in the  
said city, or beyond the line of any house, shop  
or building to which the same is attached.

4. Any person or persons guilty of an infraction  
of the provisions of this By-Law shall, upon con-  
viction before the stipendiary Magistrate of said  
city, forfeit and pay at the discretion of the said  
Magistrate a penalty not exceeding Ten Dollars  
for each offence, exclusive of costs, to be paid  
before the removal of the sign or projection, and  
contrary to the first section of this By-Law, to be  
considered a separate offence, and in default  
of payment thereof it shall and may be lawful  
for the said Magistrate to commit the offender or  
offenders to the Common Jail of the said City  
for any period not exceeding fourteen days, un-  
less the said penalty and costs be sooner paid.

T. HEATH HAVILAND,  
Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.  
A. H. MACPHERSON,  
may16-2w 2aw  
City Clerk.

## MR. S. N. EARLE,

Teacher of Piano and Organ,

WEST STREET,  
Charlottetown, - - P. E. Island.

SUMMER CLASSES will commence May 1st,  
when Mr. Earle will be glad to receive a few  
pupils in place of some who do not remain in  
town during the summer.

Having resigned his position in St. Paul's  
Church, Mr. Earle is open to an engagement as  
Organist or Trainer of a Choir.

Terms—Ten Dollars per quarter, hour lessons  
Five Dollars per quarter, half hour lessons.  
Special attention given to young ladies from  
the country.  
2w (mon & thurs)—ap 16

## Montana.

Sir,—Since coming to this country I have  
received quite a number of letters from  
friends asking: "What kind of a country  
is Montana?" To these the following will  
be a faithful answer as far as my knowledge  
of the country goes:

Montana is, as its name implies, full of  
mountains. The first thing that strikes the  
"pilgrim" is the lack of green in the color of  
grass in these western countries, where the  
civilizing plough has not yet been introduc-  
ed. That was my experience. I had  
pictured to myself a land of green grass—  
a land of plenty. I was woefully mistaken  
when I reached Bismarck, D. T. So were  
some of my companions, I expect; for when  
I returned from a stroll the next morning  
(Sunday) I found (not them) but that they  
had taken the back track for beautiful P.  
E. Island, "The Gem of the Gulf," and  
left me to the mercies of a wild western  
town, where Sunday is one of the days of  
the week. That was too much of a change.  
It made us all a little home-sick. But I  
was going to tell you what a great big coun-  
try Montana is. It is an empire in itself.  
It contains in round numbers 146,000  
square miles, or over 93,000,000 acres. It  
is as large as Great Britain and Ireland,  
Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut,  
and Rhode Island combined. It has a  
greater area than Iowa, Ohio, Maine and  
New Jersey put together, and could find  
room for South Carolina, Georgia and  
Florida. Two of the great rivers of the  
North American Continent—the Columbia  
and the "mighty" Missouri—have their  
sources within its boundaries. Its mean  
altitude, including its mountain peaks and  
valleys, is 3000 feet above sea level. It is  
4000 feet lower than Colorado, 3000 feet  
lower than Wyoming, and 2600 feet lower  
than New Mexico. This must be borne in  
mind when reading of the climate. 30,  
000,000 acres of this vast country, less than  
one-third of it, are suitable for cultivation,  
the rest are grazing territory in the Union.  
Here are some of its streams: the Missouri,  
the Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, Yellow-  
stone, Dearborn, Snake, Teton, Marias,  
Milk, Poplar, Deer Lodge, Missoula,  
Clark's Fork, Big Horn, Little Big Horn,  
(memorable as the scene of the massacre of  
Brady Custer by Sitting Bull and his red  
devils the Sioux), Tongue and Powder  
rivers. The principal valleys in Montana are  
the Gallatin, Missoula, Deer Lodge,  
Judith, Yellowstone, Musselshell, Smith  
River, Snake River, Bitter Root, Missouri,  
Willow Creek, Prickley Pear, Big Hole,  
Beaverhead and Ruby—not to mention the  
innumerable smaller valleys of the tribu-  
taries of the streams named  
above. They all contain very fer-  
tile lands which yield enormously  
in favorable season. Some fields in Gallatin  
Valley this season turned out 100 bushels of  
oats to the acre, and 60 bushels of wheat.

Eastern people cannot understand what  
makes these western territories such graz-  
ing lands for all kinds of stock. The table  
lands, foothills and mountains are covered  
with "bunch grass," so called because it  
grows in bunches, and "buffalo grass."  
They are both very sweet and nutritious,  
and stock fatten on them very fast. In the  
summer, after the grass ceases to grow, it  
"cures" standing, and the steer, horse  
and sheep have their winter's supply of  
food right where they want it, providing  
the range is not eaten off by over-stocking as  
is too often the case here.

Many people think because we live up  
here among the mountains and block up  
against the N. W. T., of Canada, we must  
necessarily have a cold time of it. This is  
all a mistake. Of course we can't pluck an  
orange every day in the year, or eat a bana-  
na, but we fared a good deal better this  
winter than a good many east of us in the  
same latitude and a little south. The  
"blizzard" that we read so much about in  
eastern papers is unknown here. The phys-  
ical geography of any country has much to  
do with its climate. Owing to its altitude  
Montana has a dry atmosphere which ren-  
ders the cold less piercing than in places of  
the same latitude east of us. Again, Men-  
tana occupies a depression in the Rocky  
Mountain system over which the trade  
winds of the Pacific sweep laden with warm  
air from the Japan current,—laden with  
what we call a "Chenook" out here. The  
isothermal line of 50 deg. Fahrenheit—that  
is an imaginary line passing through places  
having the same mean annual temperature  
—passes through Montana from the Pacific  
and out through Chicago, Cleveland, Har-  
risburg, across the Atlantic into Southern  
France and Russia. This explains our  
mild climate.

Talk about a healthy country. Consump-  
tion is unknown here. Persons afflicted  
with pulmonary complaints recover in short  
order. Cholera and yellow fever never  
enter the limits of Montana. Cyclones get  
their death shock against the jagged spurs  
and lofty peaks of her mountains. We  
have lots of winds sweeping the snow from  
our range, but they never assume the size  
and force of a cyclone.

Agriculture is only in its infancy in this  
territory. Nearly all the cereals and vegeta-  
bles of the north temperate zone are  
grown here. Small fruits yield largely;  
apples and pears of the hardy varieties do  
well in all parts of the territory. Peaches  
are successfully raised in the Bitter Root  
Valley, and I believe in Missoula Valley  
too. There is a large field here, and a rich  
one for the industrious and prudent farmer.  
He may find a home market for everything  
he raises.

The great resources of the territory are  
in its mines and its cattle, horses and  
sheep upon a thousand hills. The yield of  
the mines will amount to nearly \$50,000,  
000 this year. When machinery for work-  
ing the low grade ores have been put to  
work, as many are going to this spring,  
Montana's output will soon be doubled. It  
is the opinion of many horsemen that Mon-  
tana is the country in which to raise horses  
—all kinds, but especially the race-horse. It  
don't cost much to feed them. Uncle Sam  
provides most of the food, and if no sick-

ness gets among them they will coin money  
pretty fast for their owners. Several es-  
tablishments have shipped "flyers" east  
to Kentucky and elsewhere to contest in  
the races this season. I think cattlemen  
have learned a lesson from the losses sus-  
tained in the winter of 1886-7, caused by over-  
stocking the ranges—putting more cattle  
on the ranges than the ranges could possi-  
bly feed. The tendency is to cut down the  
herds and feed the poor stock. There was  
only a slight loss among horsemen in 1886-7.

Taken all in all, Montana is a fine coun-  
try. With its healthy climate, its immense  
area of agricultural, grazing and mineral  
lands it has attractions for all. For the in-  
valid medicine in its hot mineral springs.  
The tourist in search of pleasure will de-  
light in its magnificent scenery, and find  
plenty of game in its mountains. The  
capitalist will find a wide field for profit-  
able investment, and the laborer will find  
work at remunerative wages. Montana  
is not devoid of social advantages. Fine,  
comfortable residences may be seen in the  
older-settled parts. In the towns fine  
buildings—business houses, churches and  
schools—rise to show the industry of their  
inhabitants. To all she extends a hearty  
welcome.

GEO. H. SIMPSON,  
Big Timber, Montana, May 21, 1888.

## Drink in England.

Archdeacon Farrar writes to the  
Fortnightly Review:—

"The monster evil of England at this  
moment is still drink. It is, to use the  
phrase applied by Emerson to the far less  
universal and overwhelming evil of slavery,  
"an accursed mountain of sorrow." I know  
no object on which the national conscience  
is so fatally seared as it were with a hot  
iron. I think that it would be impossible  
for the demand for searching and radical  
reform in our drink legislation could be  
opposed, as it is, by fatuous jokes and de-  
precatory epigrams if those who have so long  
successfully resisted the righteous demand  
of suffering multitudes could only see, as  
the parish clergyman, the prison chaplain  
and the hospital surgeon see the hideous  
train of ruin, disease and unutterable  
wretchedness which the present condition  
of our liquor traffic entails. I can answer  
for it that in my own parish—which con-  
tains many of the poorest—there would be  
hardly any crime, or absolute destitution,  
or hopeless misery, if we could eliminate  
the curse of drink fostered by multitudes  
of needless gin shops. We spend on drink  
directly nearly \$126,000,000 a year, and in-  
directly a sum almost inconceivable. In  
the "Judicial Statistics for 1886," page 29,  
I find that 165,139 persons were summarily  
proceeded against for being drunk and  
disorderly. In the London district about  
30,000 are yearly arrested for drunkenness,  
and of these 15,600 are women. The  
numbers may mean nothing to some  
readers, to others they mean crimes of  
every degree of violence and infamy—the  
fiends kicking and beating and maiming of  
wives, brutal ill-treatment of young  
children, the overlying and slow murder  
and starvation of tens of thousands of in-  
fants, the empoisonment of blood in another  
generation of criminals and harlots. For  
the number of those arrested for drunk-  
ness is known to be a very small fraction  
of the number of drunkards. The drink  
traffic is strong in the influence of wealthy  
capitalists, and brewers and gin distillers  
are freely elevated to the House of Lords.  
In defence of our present drink laws there  
is a banded union of the triple forces of  
ignorance, appetite, and interest. Never-  
theless, the fact remains that drink is the  
chief cause of our worst national disgraces  
as a nation; that we sin, and have been  
sinning for years with a high hand against  
God and man, by forcing our drink on the  
helpless childhood of the world; that we  
are decimating and demoralizing, and even  
destroying the poor aboriginal races with  
which we come in contact; that from John  
O'Grout's house to Land's End we defile  
our own country with the curse of ardent  
spirits, and that "intoxicating drink is the  
greatest factor of crime, pauperism, orphan-  
hood, prostitution, insanity and disease."

A singular marriage was performed in  
Henry County, Alabama, the principals in  
which have gone to Mexico. Fifteen years  
ago, Bigley Smith, who had been for  
several years in Chihuahua, Mex., returned  
to his home in Alabama, bringing with him  
a 12-month's old girl baby, which was  
named Dolores Orlagas. He asked his  
mother to raise and educate the little one,  
as he intended making her his wife when  
she grew up to womanhood. He then re-  
turned to Chihuahua, where he has lived  
ever since. A few weeks ago he returned  
home to Alabama, and was pleased to find  
his charge grown up to be a beautiful young  
woman. She had been kept in ignorance  
of his relations towards her, so that when  
he broached the subject of marriage it had  
all the usual suddenness so much prized by  
her sex. She was willing, and they were  
married.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's  
Soothing Syrup should always be used when  
children are cutting teeth. It relieves the  
little sufferer at once; it produces natural  
quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain;  
and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a  
button." It is very pleasant to taste. It  
soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all  
pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and  
is the best known remedy for diarrhoea,  
whether arising from teething or other  
causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be  
sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing  
Syrup, and take no other kind. [April 1 '88]

Thomas Mooney, the well known writer,  
agitator, and pioneer for Home Rule, died at  
Dieppe, France, recently, in the 90th year of  
his age.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness  
and noises in the head of 23 years' standing  
by a simple remedy will send a description of  
it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOL  
SON, 30 St. John Street, Montreal. 4m—m14