

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, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1887.

VOL. 19.—NO. 194.

The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening by
The Examiner Publishing Co.
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Advertising at moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JANUARY, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter 2nd day, 8h. 5m., a. m.,
N. E. (below horizon.)
Full Moon 9th day, 6h., 19.8m., p. m., S. E.
Last Quarter 16th day, 11h., 9.5m., a. m., W.
New Moon 23rd day, 10h., 46.8m., p. m., N.
(below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M.	rissets	rissses	water	len h
1 Saturday	7 50 4	19 11 31	2 39	8 29
2 Sunday	50	20 11 56	3 26	30
3 Monday	50	21 12 26	4 26	31
4 Tuesday	50	22 0 50	5 35	32
5 Wednesday	49	23 1 21	6 44	33
6 Thursday	49	24 2 37	7 48	35
7 Friday	48	25 2 44	8 42	37
8 Saturday	48	26 3 38	9 30	38
9 Sunday	48	28 4 40	10 16	40
10 Monday	47	30 5 50	11 0	41
11 Tuesday	47	30 7 4	11 43	43
12 Wednesday	46	31 8 15	12 27	45
13 Thursday	46	33 9 34	1 9	47
14 Friday	45	34 10 48	1 54	49
15 Saturday	45	36 11 59	2 43	51
16 Sunday	44	37 12 34	3 44	53
17 Monday	43	37 1 10	4 57	56
18 Tuesday	42	38 2 18	6 16	58
19 Wednesday	42	41 3 17	7 51	61
20 Thursday	41	42 4 25	8 29	64
21 Friday	40	44 5 22	9 16	66
22 Saturday	39	45 6 14	9 59	68
23 Sunday	38	46 6 59	10 29	71
24 Monday	37	48 7 38	11 12	73
25 Tuesday	36	49 8 12	11 47	76
26 Wednesday	35	50 8 41	morn	78
27 Thursday	34	52 9 9	0	80
28 Friday	33	54 9 34	0 51	82
29 Saturday	32	55 10 2	1 26	84
30 Sunday	31	57 10 24	2 2	86
31 Monday	29	58 10 48	2 42	89

CARD.

"THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY," having lately added to their stock of type and material for Job Printing, are better than ever prepared to execute orders for Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Handbills of all kinds, Visiting or Business Cards, &c., promptly and cheaply, in the best style of the art.
None but first-class workmen are employed in their office, and, as they import their printing papers direct from the manufacturers, they are able to fill all orders on the most favorable terms. The continued patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
W. L. COTTON,
Manager.
Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1886.

CARD.

MRS. E. RUTH wishes to announce to the ladies of Charlottetown that she is prepared to do **MANTEL AND DRESSMAKING** in the newest fashions, having had many years practical experience in the United States, patrons can feel assured of getting every satisfaction.
Residence, Richmond Street, near Hillsborough Square.
Nov. 29—3mo eod & wky



FOR BOSTON.

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 8.00 a. m. Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class, \$9.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
A. SHARP, F. W. HALES,
P. K. L. RY., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Nov. 1, 1886—eod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—4ly wky

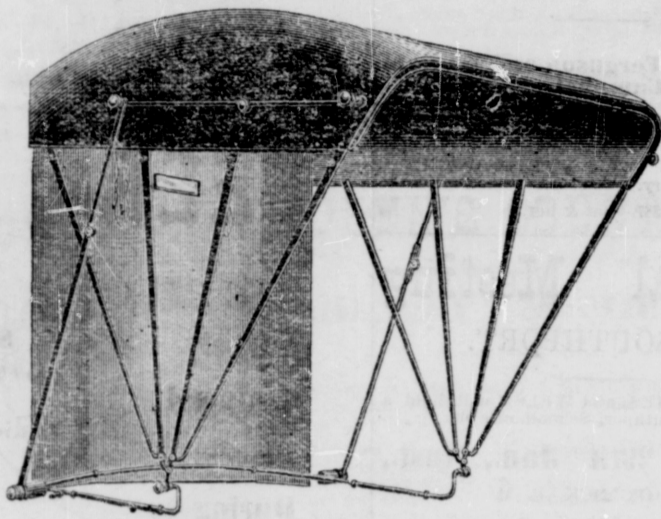
BARCLAY & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission & Shipping Merchants,
191 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

EIGHT years' experience in this market. Over fifty thousand bushels of P. E. I. potatoes received by us last fall. Our patrons all satisfied. Vessels chartered for potato freights at short notice. Write for market reports.
Specialties—Potatoes, Mackerel, Canned Lobsters, Eggs.
June 17, '86—3mo eod

Carriage Builders Complete Outfitting Warehouse.

Everything in the Line at Lowest Prices.

BUGGY TOPS—Write for Prices.



BUGGY TOPS—Write for Prices.

We offer Better Value in BUGGY TOPS than any other House in Canada.

NORTON & FENNEL,

CITY HARDWARE STORE, QUEEN STREET.
January 5, 1887.—2aw & wky

ATTRACTIONS.

WE will make the following reductions during the Xmas and New Year's trade—

Fur Caps, worth \$18.00 for \$14.00	Boys' Overcoats, worth \$4.75 for 3.50
Fur Caps, worth 12.00 for 9.00	Boys' Overcoats, worth 4.00 for 2.75
Fur Caps, worth 10.50 for 8.50	Boys' Suits, worth 7.00 for 5.00
Fur Caps, worth 7.50 for 5.00	Boys' Suits, worth 6.00 for 4.50
Fur Caps, worth 6.75 for 4.75	Boys' Suits, worth 5.00 for 3.75
Fur Caps, worth 4.75 for 3.75	Boys' Suits, worth 4.00 for 3.00
Boys' Overcoats, worth 7.10 for 4.75	Boys' Suits, worth 3.00 for 2.00
Boys' Overcoats, worth 6.75 for 4.10	Boys' Suits, worth 2.30 for 1.75

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

UPPER QUEEN ST., (Op. Roger's New Brick Block.)
Ch'town, Dec. 22, 1886.

FURS! FURS!

NO MATTER what competitors may say in their advertisements, it is apparent to the general public that the

BEST BARGAINS

can be had at our establishment.

It is not our claim that we offer FURS as cheap as other houses—we claim you save 40 per cent by trading with us.

We have not the time to enumerate our bargains in Muffs, Caps, Gloves, Coats, Sacques, Robes, Collars, &c., but we invite you to call and examine them—satisfy yourself that our bargains are genuine, and our prices the LOWEST OF THE LOW.

STUART'S NEW FUR STORE,

NEWSON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.
Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1886.

30,000 FEET PICTURE MOULDINGS,

the Largest Stock ever shown in the Province. Wholesale and Retail at Low Prices.

AMERICAN METAL MOULDINGS,

direct from the factory of a renowned Chicago maker—Choice and durable.

Send in your Pictures, &c., and have them framed cheap. Plush frames of every description, made to order.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 7, 1886.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC 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 low and affections, can resort to this great remedy, instead of obtaining speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
Bottled at St. Stephen, N. B., by the proprietors,
F. W. KINSMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS,
543 4th AVE., N. Y.

The "Old London" OYSTER HOUSE

IS the most reliable place in the city to get Fresh Narrow's Oysters.

The Half-Shell Department cannot be surpassed in the Province for convenience and neatness. It is supplied daily with the Best Oysters that can be procured.

The Stews that are served in the Saloon have never failed to more than please the most fastidious.

Exquisite! is the exclamation of those who order by the Pint, Quart, &c., and are always agreeably surprised at the size and flavor.

Always on Hand. The Largest Stock of Cigars in the city, and the best brands available.

JOHN JOY.
Nov. 6, 1886—eod if

PARKER-HOUSE BAKING-POWDER.

GOOD PURE WHOLESOME

Dec. 8, 1886.

HORSESHOEING.

HAVING secured the services of MR. WILFRIED TUCKER, a native of this Island who has had nine years' experience as a Horse-shoer in the United States, I am prepared to supply a long-felt want in this line. Mr. Tucker has reduced horse-shoeing to a science, and is prepared to perform all classes of work in a common-sense and scientific manner. I need not inform the intelligent horseowner that the gait of the horse and condition of the feet must be understood to weight a horse properly and to successfully operate thereon. Numerous patrons already admit the merits of the work performed, and recommend his system of shoeing. Customers can always depend on prompt attention and entire satisfaction.
W. J. FRASER.
Ch'town, Nov. 17, 1886.

"Nothing Injurious."



Contains Nothing Injurious.

MAYNARD BOWMAN,
DOMINION ANALYST,
Halifax, N. S.

Dec. 2, 1886.

COFFEE, COFFEE

Fresh Roasted & Ground

—AT—

BEER & GOFF'S.

Dec. 8, 1886.

Skates! Skates!

JUST RECEIVED:

150 pairs Acme Club Skates,

200 do Imitation Spring do

FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.

DODD & ROGERS.

Ch'town, Dec. 3—4wks eod

NOTICE.

THE Book Debts of W. R. BOREHAM, Boot and Shoe Merchant of this city, have been assigned to the undersigned, to whose agent amounts due to him will be payable, at the shop occupied by Mr. Boreham.

AMHERST BOOT & SHOE MANUFAC TURING CO
J. M. McLEOD, Agent,
Dec. 30, 1886.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Scott Act in King's County.

Sir,—Complaint is being made that the Scott Act is not enforced in King's County, and the Inspector of Licenses is brought to task for not prosecuting those who sell liquor. Whether the Inspector of Licenses does all he can to punish those who contravene the law is a question difficult to decide; but the fact is apparent that none of the Inspectors who have been appointed in this County have been able to prevent the sale of liquor. There must be some reason why this is the case. It is a well known fact that no law can be enforced unless the majority of the people are in sympathy with it, and when we consider some of the circumstances attending the sale of liquor, perhaps we may find the reason why the Scott Act has been a failure. It is well known that persons who have to travel in the country, especially during the winter season, are of necessity obliged to obtain accommodation at houses of entertainment, if not for themselves, for their horses. Unless they apply to those who make a practice of selling liquor, they have no other place to go to, excepting the farmers' houses. Now, farmers, as a rule, do not charge for the entertainment of travellers, and a person in travelling is chary of applying to them when pay will not be taken. Consequently the traveller has to apply to houses of public resort where liquor is sold. These men who sell liquor are not obliged to provide accommodation for travellers, and can refuse to give it to persons whose respect of being averse to their business. If these houses are prevented from selling liquor, the travelling public will be put to great inconvenience; and on a cold stormy night, the traveller whose business takes him from home, may suffer great hardship on account of not being able to get food for his horse and himself. To my mind, the best way to get the Scott Act enforced, would be to have houses of entertainment established at central places, where travellers would be able to demand reasonable accommodation, and which would be subject to Government inspection. Of course such houses will not be maintained in country districts, unless they are subsidized by the Government; and the only objection to this scheme is the cost it would entail on the public. This expense, however, would not be so great as many would suppose, for the amount of subsidy could be regulated by tender; and in many villages and towns persons would be found willing to provide the requisite accommodation at a nominal yearly amount. The establishment of hostleries of this kind is clearly the duty of the Government, for even in semi-barbarous countries like Tartary, Tibet, China, Syria and many others, we find that the duty of providing some place where travellers can obtain shelter is recognized. And yet in Prince Edward Island, where we should have conveniences of every kind, the law provides no place where the traveler can obtain shelter. The expense of maintaining houses of entertainment for the travelling public would be cheerfully borne when the benefits of the system were considered. One thing is certain, while the people who travel have to apply to liquor sellers for the accommodation they require, no efforts of the Inspector of Licenses, or of the temperance bodies, or of the magistracy of the Island will cause the law to be respected. You must first remove the necessity for these houses before the people will heartily second the efforts of those who wish to stop the sale of liquor.

It will be argued that the sale of liquor in villages does not arise from this cause, but even in villages accommodation for travelers is required and must be obtained in general from those persons who sell liquor. Once licensed houses for the accommodation of the public are provided, at which the sale of liquor would forfeit the subsidy paid them, the suppression of these "shebeens" that do so much harm would be easily accomplished. Instead of the Temperance Societies spending their time in advising the liquor dealers and those who do not take on themselves the disagreeable duty of acting as spies and informers, would it not be better for them to consider what steps can be taken to remove the necessity that exists of having the travelling public entertained at places where liquor is sold? Hotel keepers in country places contend that they cannot afford to keep a house of entertainment unless they are allowed to sell liquor, and the fact that liquor is generally sold in these places, and that only very few temperance houses are open to the public, shows that there must be something in the argument.

Even if such houses were established, I do not maintain that the sale of liquor would be wholly suppressed; but a great step would be taken towards that object. The travelling public—and who does not travel the roads some time—are the great majority who support these places where liquor is sold; but they would not patronize illegal houses if other accommodation were provided. At present, even the persons who reside in the vicinity of houses where liquor is sold, are more lenient towards them on account of the travelling public. They know that they themselves would often be put to great inconvenience in order to accommodate persons who could get no place to stay at, if these liquor shops were shut up, and they deliberately wink at the violation of the law.

I believe that a step in this direction will do more good than an unlimited number of prosecutions. A certain amount of sympathy is always generated for persons who are prosecuted, more especially if the offence is one not entirely repugnant to our views. Let this matter, therefore, be taken up and pressed on the attention of the Legislature and the Government, and more benefit will come from it than all the wild abuse of liquor sellers that has ever been written.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE F. OWEN,
Cardigan, King's County, Jan. 17, 1887.

Meeting of the Western Agricultural Convention.

The Western Agricultural Convention met at the Cavendish Hall on the 13th inst., at one o'clock, p. m., the President, William McN Simpson, of Hamilton, in the chair. On account of the stormy weather the attendance was not as large as expected. Among those present, we noticed most of the leading farmers of the community, with many from the adjoining settlements of Hope River, Bay View, New Glasgow and Rustico, and a few from more distant places.

A paper on fruit cultivation was read by the Secretary, Mr. H. A. Stewart, of Hamilton, in which he took the ground that if nurseries were established on the Island, and trees of

various varieties, such as have succeeded in climates similar to our own, grown to supply our own people, that fruit could be successfully cultivated. He was followed by the President and Messrs. Arthur Simpson, W. J. Simpson, Wm. Laird, Richard E. Bagnall and several others. One of them spoke from practical experience of the business, nearly all being of the opinion that fruit might be grown with profit. The Convention adjourned at 4 o'clock to meet at 6.30.

The first question for discussion at the evening session was, "What breed of horses is most desirable to introduce into the country at present." The discussion was taken part in by E. E. Bagnall, W. Laird, Walter Simpson, Frank Glyden, James Moffatt, G. R. Macneil, W. J. Simpson and others, most of the speakers being of the opinion that the breed known as the Cleveland Bay is much wanted in the Province.

A paper on the cultivation of wheat was read by Arthur Simpson, of Bay View, which was followed by a lively discussion, kept up to a late hour, nearly all the speakers being of the opinion that with the present prices wheat was the least remunerative crop grown, and that unless mills were erected to manufacture flour by the most approved methods, it was not desirable to grow more than was necessary to supply their own families.

A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Stewart and Simpson for the papers read by them.

It was decided that the next meeting be held at Margate during the last week in March.

The thanks of the Convention were then tendered to the Hall Company for the use of their Hall.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet at the call of the President and Secretary.

ONE PRESENT.

Lord Lansdowne's Tenants.

A cable despatch was recently published in Canadian newspapers to the effect that General Sir R. Buller (acting in a special military capacity in Ireland) in giving evidence during a recent trial, had pointed out cases of hardship on the Marquis of Lansdowne's property in Kerry. The Ottawa Citizen has made enquiries in regard to the accuracy of the despatch, and has been put in possession of the following facts by Captain Streetfield, His Excellency's Military Secretary:

During the autumn of 1885, Sir R. Buller forwarded to Lord Lansdowne's agent copies of reports which had been made to him by local police officers in reference to five cases of alleged hardship on the Kerry estate. These were promptly investigated, and a detailed statement of the facts were submitted to General Buller. That statement was to the following effect:

In the first case, the tenant owed one and a half year's rent, or £30. General Buller had been informed that the tenant was prepared to pay £22, but that the landlord would not come to terms. As a matter of fact, no such offer had been made by the tenant, who had refused all payment. The landlord had refused, however, to abandon proceedings on receipt of half a year's rent. In this case the rent was presumably not unreasonable, as the tenant had not applied to the Land Court for its revision.

In the second case, the tenant had paid no rent since May, 1885. He was evicted in October, 1886, but was reinstated on payment of half a year's rent, and costs. In this case the rent was a "fair rent," fixed by the Land Court.

In the third case, the tenant had made no payment since October, 1884. In November, 1885, the landlord offered to "forgive" half a year's rent, and to abandon proceedings if one year's rent was paid. This offer was refused. The tenant owed £126, and has held his land for nothing during the last two years. The rent of his holding is one fixed by the Land Court as a "fair rent."

In the fourth case, the tenant owed two years' rent, had been receiving an abatement of twenty per cent., and had made no payment since November, 1884.

In the fifth case, General Buller had been informed that only one year's rent was due. As a matter of fact the tenant made no payment since 1884, and he had been offered an abatement of twenty per cent.

The foregoing are the facts of the cases referred to in the cable despatch, as forwarded to Lord Lansdowne by his agent. When it is considered that there are nearly a thousand tenants on Lord Lansdowne's Kerry estate, and that the five cases above referred to are the only cases of "hardship" pointed out by General Buller, the conclusion will naturally be arrived at that Lord Lansdowne is a humane and considerate landlord. Such was the reputation he bore before he came to Canada, and the readiness he has displayed in making concessions to his tenants during his residence in the Dominion, of which we have learned from time to time in the press, is the best proof we can have that the same policy has been carried out in his absence.

What True Merit Will Do.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected, and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when these diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price 75 cents, large bottles.

They have just published in London an official report of the railroad accidents in England during the first six months of 1886. According to this report, 449 persons were killed and 1,686 injured. Of the killed 202 were employees, and of the wounded 958 were also connected with the lines.