

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1886.

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Advertising at moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter 5th day, 4h., 43.1m., a. m., S. E.
Full Moon 13th day, 6h., 37.9m., a. m., W.
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter 20th day, 1h., 43.2m., p. m., E.
New Moon 27th day, 5h., 6.1m., p. m., W.

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

PARKER HOUSE

Baking Powder.

Highly Recommended.

40 CTS. PER POUND IN BULK

BEER & GOFF



BOSTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.0 a. m.
Leave St. John at 8 o'clock every Saturday night for

BOSTON DIRECT.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$8.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
A. SHARP, P. E. L. HALE, P. E. L. STEAM NAV. CO.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
May 7, 1886—cod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—dis wky

RANKIN HOUSE.

THE undersigned will lease for a term of years the above well known Hotel, situated on corner of Water and Pownall Streets, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Possession given on the 1st October next.
Any information required will be given, either by letter or personal interview.
J. H. GRAY,
DAVID STIRLING,
Trustees.
Ch'town, June 12, 1886—June 15 last her Jour

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

33 QUEEN STREET.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

FOR SEPTEMBER ONLY.

A Large Lot of WOOL TWEEDS,
" " ULSTER CLOTHS,
" " GENTS' UNDERCLOTHING,
" " DRESS GOODS,
" " FANCY PRINTS.

Balance of CRETONNES
LARGELY REDUCED FOR CASH.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Sept 1—wky

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VERY CHEAP

—AT—

PERKINS & STERNS'

Balance of Ladies' Straw Hats for almost nothing.
Balance of Men's and Boys' Straw Hats at a big discount.
Balance of White and Colored Shirts very cheap.

Bargains in PRINT COTTONS.
Bargains in COLORED MUSLINS.
Bargains in COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Cheap White Cottons, Cheap Gray Cottons, Cheap Linens,
Cheap Carpets, Cheap Oilcloths.

EVERYTHING CHEAP AT
PERKINS & STERNS.

August 4th, 1886.

Boots, Boots.

Buy Your
FALL BOOTS

—AT—
DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, Sept. 2, 1886.

NEW

HAT & FUR STORE,

Newson Block.

A NEW DEPARTURE!

HATS, of the Latest Styles, at the very LOWEST PRICES.
FURS, of all kinds. Cleaned, Dyed, altered and Repaired.
HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Raw Furs.

E. STUART.

Ch'town, May 4, 1886

Steam Laundry.

NOTICE.

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Call at the office and leave orders for work. Price Lists and all information freely given by MR. SHAW, Manager, at the Laundry, Kent Street, King Square.
TERMS—Cash on delivery.

[CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE.]
Ch'town, July 28, 1886.

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BOTANIC

COUGH

BALSAM

25 Cts.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT.
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 remedies have failed. Sufferers from either acute 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. John's, N. B., by the proprietor,
F. W. KISSMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS,
243 QUEEN AVENUE, N. Y.

FLOUR.

Matchless,
Kent Mills,
City Mills,
Estey (a choice Pastry Flour in barrels) and half barrels,
and other Good Brands selling Cheap

BEER & COFF.

August 30.

STEM WIND,

VERSUS
KEY WIND.

The Stem-Winding Watch is Decidedly the Best.

AS the cases need scarcely ever be opened, they are NOT LIABLE TO GET DUST IN, like the Key-Winder.

Another advantage, the watch can be WOUND AT ANY TIME the wearer happens to think of it—no key needs to be carried in the pocket to shove it into the watch every time it is used. To meet the wants of those who object to Stem-Winders, our

Stem-Winding Rockford Watches can also be WOUND WITH A KEY, should the stem-winding give out, which we have never known it to do when used right.
Key-Winding Watches at Reduced Rates.

E. W. TAYLOR,

CAMERON BLOCK.
Aug. 21—2aw

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY

OF MUSIC Boston, Mass.

THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE WORLD—100 Instructors, 2000 Students last year. Thorough instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Tuning, Fine Arts, Oratory, Literature, French, German and Italian Languages, English Grammar, Gymnastics, etc. Tuition, \$5 to \$25 board and room with Steam Heat and Electric Light, \$45 to \$75 per term. Fall Term begins September 1, 1886. For Illustrated Catalogue, with full information, address, E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin St., BOSTON, Mass.

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GROCERY STORE

NELSON BROS., dealers in Choice
Family Groceries, Meat, Fish, &c.

Those favoring us with their patronage will find Goods as cheap as any in the city. A call solicited.
ROBERT NELSON,
SAMUEL NELSON.
Ch'town, June 17, 1886—3mos law

Just Arrived.

100 half barrels Prime No. 1 Fat Herring,
25 barrels do. do.,
50 quintals Codfish,
300 bags Salt,
100 Mackerel Barrels.
For sale at
D. SMALL'S NEW STORE,
Cor. Water Street and Pownall Wharf.
jy31

1827 - - - 1886.
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Dry Goods and Shipping,
HALIFAX, CANADA.

T. & E. KENNY,

(F. C. HAUN)
Ship Owners and Brokers,
General Commission Merchants,
161 GRESHAM HOUSE,
Bishopsgate Street,
LONDON, E. C.,
England.

Scott's and Vaughan's Codes
March 29, 1886.

The Liquor Traffic in the United Kingdom.

The annual report of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Inland Revenue was lately laid before Parliament. It appears from a summary of the report before us that the net receipts from excise, stamps, land tax, inhabited house duty, and income tax for the fiscal year ended the 31st March last was £55,180,421, against £53,210,717 for the preceding year, a net increase of £1,967,704. The following figures represent the quantities of spirits charged with duty in the years 1886 and 1885 respectively:

	1886.	1885.	Decrease.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
England...	15,243,555	13,369,094	825,540
Scotland...	8,200,621	8,573,812	293,194
Ireland...	6,727,507	7,281,565	553,758
Totals...	27,551,982	29,224,474	1,672,492

In addition to the decrease in the quantity of spirits charged with duty there was also a considerable decrease in the quantity of spirits consumed. The comparative statement for the two years is as follows:

	1886.	1885.	Decrease.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
England...	15,290,816	13,322,991	1,932,175
Scotland...	6,397,365	6,629,361	331,996
Ireland...	4,754,670	5,069,928	314,358
Totals...	26,342,851	28,021,380	1,678,529

The percentage of decrease in the consumption of spirits in 1886-87 compared with 1885-86 was, in England 6.32, Scotland 5.00, and Ireland 6.20—for the United Kingdom, 5.99. The quantity consumed per head of population during 1886 was in England, 556 of a gallon, Scotland, 1.611, and Ireland .996. For the United Kingdom the average consumption was .725.

The following figures show the quantities of spirits distilled in the United Kingdom in the years 1886 and 1885 respectively:

	1886.	1885.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
England...	10,358,920	10,551,749
Scotland...	17,982,338	20,710,951
Ireland...	10,620,584	9,833,786
Totals...	38,961,428	41,096,486

The number of distilleries at work during the year ended 30th September, 1885, was in England, 10, in Scotland, 127, and in Ireland, 27, making in all 164. The following is an estimate of the quantities of the principal materials used: malt, 928,919 quarters; unmalted grain, 986,366 quarters; molasses, 341,087 cwt; and rice, 167,513 cwt. It is pointed out that the use of rice, which for some years has been gradually increasing, suffered a marked decline last year, whilst the use of molasses continues to increase. The quantities of spirits in bond at the end of the calendar years 1886 and 1885 respectively were:

	1886.	1885.
	Barrels.	Barrels.
England...	7,151,733	6,914,637
Scotland...	35,974,011	32,356,190
Ireland...	21,280,073	19,974,789
Totals...	64,405,817	59,245,624

Coming to the production and consumption of beer we gather the following facts. The quantities brewed in 1886 and 1885 were as follows:

	1886.	1885.
	Barrels.	Barrels.
England...	23,808,743	24,919,173
Scotland...	1,236,332	1,237,328
Ireland...	2,149,618	2,229,997
Totals...	27,194,693	27,986,498

The net receipts from the duty on beer last year amounted to £8,403,581—a decrease of £141,168 compared with 1885. The commissioners furnish a table for several years past showing the quantities of spirits, wines, beers, tea and coffee retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom. Representing different periods the years 1852, 1872, and 1885 are selected. The figures show the consumption of each article per head of population at the respective duties:

	1852.	1872.	1885.
British Spirits, gallons...	916	844	723
Foreign Spirits " " " "	177	285	221
Spirits of all kinds " " " "	1,093	1,129	953
Wines " " " "	231	527	379
Beer—barrels...	698	855	746
Tea—lbs...	1,909	4,010	5,022
Coffee " " " "	1,207	976	898
Cocoa " " " "	121	245	402

The foregoing statement may prove of interest to those who are fond of dealing with figures in considering the question of the growth or diminution of the use of intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom.

A Remarkable Explosion.

Just after a passenger train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis road had entered Annapolis, Ind., on the afternoon of the 9th, the boiler of the locomotive exploded with such terrific force that not a vestige of the engine was left standing. The cab was carried through the air a distance of three hundred yards and fell in a vacant lot. A piece of one of the driving wheels fell through the roof of a house two hundred yards away, and fragments were thrown in all directions for a distance of two squares. On a neighboring telegraph wire was found, in pieces, the clothing of the engineer and fireman, which had been placed under the seat in the cab. All the tracks and ties under the engine were driven into the ground. The engineer was not on the locomotive at the time of the explosion, and the escape of the fireman, Frank Coburn, was miraculous, as, besides a slight scald about his shoulders, he received no other injury than a severe shock from falling violently after being blown several feet in the air.

Railroads and their Cost.

A German paper gives statistics of the railroads of the world, prepared for the most part from official sources, giving the aggregate length at the end of 1884 as 290,750 miles, of which no less than 27,788 miles have been opened since 1879. Of this there were in the several grand divisions of the world:—

	1884.	1880.	Increase.
Europe.....	117,604	104,606	13,088
Asia.....	12,757	9,905	2,852
Africa.....	4,075	2,842	1,232
America.....	148,738	105,766	42,962
Australia.....	7,485	4,844	2,642

Of the 290,750 miles of railroad in the world no less than 174,016, or 60 per cent., are in English speaking countries. The countries which have the greatest mileage in proportion to population are Australia, 364 people per mile; while the United States, 460, and Canada, 486; in Europe, Sweden, which has fewest, has 1,113; Great Britain and Ireland, 1,870; Germany, 1,894; France, 1,943; Belgium, 2,195; Austria-Hungary, 2,786.

The cost of railroads, as is well known, has been greatest in Great Britain, being there \$205,842 per mile of roads; for the Belgian state railroads it is \$123,936; for the French railroads, \$124,642; for the German state railroads, \$105,204; for the Russian private roads, \$71,877; for the Austro-Hungarian roads, \$104,420; for the Russian railroads \$82,244, against \$63,250 per mile for the railroads of the United States, and about \$50,000 per mile for Canadian roads. These figures of cost are interesting. Certain newspapers in this country have been charging that the Government aid to the Canadian Pacific, amounting to \$70,000,000 inclusive of cost of sections built by the Government previous to the contract, has been sufficient to construct the entire road of 3,000 miles. This is a ridiculous contention. Taking the average cost of Canadian railways as the cost of the Canadian Pacific, the three thousand miles would stand for more than double the amount of the Government aid. The statements submitted by the company show a large investment of private capital in the enterprise, to which must be added the 20 millions recently obtained from British capitalists to pay off the Government loan.

The Wheat Supply of the World.

The wheat producing countries of the world, exclusive of the United States and Canada, promise an aggregate of fully 1,500,000,000 bushels this season, or 35,000,000 bushels below an average annual production of such countries, and 100,000,000 bushels short of last year's crop; in the United States and Canada the production will be about 75,000,000 bushels greater than last year, or say 15,000,000 bushels short of what may be accepted as an average, so that the year's wheat crop of the world, as now indicated, will fall 50,000,000 bushels short of an average production, and approximately 25,000,000 bushels below last year. If these calculations be justified by actual results, and it is considered that the United States has an available surplus of previous growth amounting to 30,000,000 bushels, with practically normal stocks abroad and afloat, it is apparent that there cannot be likely to arise any special stringency in the needs of the wheat importing countries during the year, although all the surroundings justify an expectation of materially better average prices than have been realized for wheat the past year. During the past year the United States exported 95,000,000 bushels of wheat, flour included. With a crop of fully 325,000,000 bushels this season, and an available surplus of previous growth of 30,000,000 bushels in excess of needed reserves, the available supply is approximately 465,000,000 bushels, from which can be spared for export 120,000,000 to 125,000,000 bushels, quite comfortably, say 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels more than was disposed of the past year.

Europeans in Persia.

Numerous Europeans have visited the Persian capital lately, probably attracted by possible complications. Then a sewing machine company has set up a depot, with many machines. The company presented a magnificent platd machine to the Shah, but as a seamstress works here for 5 pence a day and feeds herself, sewing machines are not perhaps much wanted as yet. Many civilians and commercial men have passed through, but as there is no real way to recover debts in Persia, these latter will mostly have their labor for their pains. Consuls, not Armenian or Persian agents, are what the English merchants want, and they are not gratified; consequently trade with Persia, from England at least, is not large.

On the other hand, a Russian or German trader finds no difficulty; his debts are recovered. The German minister has certainly protected his subjects to some purpose, and portraits of the German emperor and family, Bismarck, Moltke, etc., are seen everywhere. Even their statues are getting plentiful. Nearly every match box has the Prussian effigy on it. In fact, in the race for trade the Germans are running the Russians hard. A young French woman has arrived who teaches music, giving piano lessons. The Nairi-Sultaneh, the king's third son, also has his pianist. The case of the Jews in Persia, too, seems likely to be bettered; a Hebrew dentist has arrived, a physician, and a chemist; Dr. Albu, also a Jew, is now professor of medicine at the royal college.—Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.

Consumption Can be Cured.

Not by any secret remedy, but by proper healthful exercise, and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, containing the healing and strength-giving virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form. Prescribed universally by physicians. Take no other.

The Berlin Pester Lloyd, a semi-official journal, says:—"Austria, if obliged to fight Russia, will have to fight alone, as Germany would rather renounce the Austrian alliance than go to war with Russia."