

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, APRIL 15, 1887.

VOL. 19.—NO. 266.

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 APRIL, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 1st day, 9h. 40.3m., a. m., N.E. (below horizon.)

Full Moon 8th day, 1h. 26.4m., a. m., S.

Last Quarter 14th day, 11h. 51.3m., p. m., W. (below horizon.)

New Moon 21st day, 4h. 42.7m., a. m., E.

First Quarter 30th day, 6h. 47.9m., p. m., S.

D. DAY OF WEEK. Sun Sun Moon High Day's
M. rises/sets rises water len h m

| D. M. | DAY OF WEEK. | Sun rises | Sun sets | Moon rises | Moon sets | High water | Day's len |
|-------|--------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | Friday | 5 44 | 6 23 | 10 50 | 3 17 | 12 39 | |
| 2 | Saturday | 4 3 | 25 11 | 51 4 | 41 43 | | |
| 3 | Sunday | 40 | 26 | 51 59 | 6 10 | 46 | |
| 4 | Monday | 38 | 27 | 2 13 | 7 28 | 52 | |
| 5 | Tuesday | 37 | 29 | 3 31 | 8 31 | 55 | |
| 6 | Wednesday | 35 | 30 | 4 47 | 9 22 | 59 | |
| 7 | Thursday | 33 | 32 | 6 1 | 10 8 | 13 2 | |
| 8 | Friday | 31 | 33 | 7 23 | 10 49 | 5 | |
| 9 | Saturday | 29 | 34 | 8 38 | 11 30 | 8 | |
| 10 | Sunday | 27 | 35 | 9 51 | 12 11 | 12 | |
| 11 | Monday | 25 | 37 | 10 58 | 0 52 | 15 | |
| 12 | Tuesday | 23 | 38 | 11 59 | 1 39 | 18 | |
| 13 | Wednesday | 22 | 40 | 12 58 | 2 28 | 21 | |
| 14 | Thursday | 20 | 41 | 0 52 | 3 25 | 24 | |
| 15 | Friday | 18 | 42 | 1 36 | 4 26 | 27 | |
| 16 | Saturday | 16 | 43 | 2 12 | 5 32 | 30 | |
| 17 | Sunday | 15 | 45 | 2 51 | 6 43 | 33 | |
| 18 | Monday | 13 | 46 | 3 20 | 7 57 | 36 | |
| 19 | Tuesday | 11 | 47 | 3 47 | 8 36 | 39 | |
| 20 | Wednesday | 9 | 48 | 4 12 | 9 19 | 42 | |
| 21 | Thursday | 8 | 50 | 4 38 | 9 56 | 46 | |
| 22 | Friday | 6 | 52 | 5 10 | 10 27 | 49 | |
| 23 | Saturday | 4 | 53 | 5 27 | 11 0 | 52 | |
| 24 | Sunday | 2 | 54 | 5 56 | 11 33 | 54 | |
| 25 | Monday | 0 | 55 | 6 29 | 12 0 | 56 | |
| 26 | Tuesday | 4 58 | 56 | 7 8 | 0 8 | 59 | |
| 27 | Wednesday | 57 | 58 | 7 51 | 0 43 | 14 | |
| 28 | Thursday | 56 | 7 0 | 8 42 | 1 25 | 4 | |
| 29 | Friday | 54 | 1 9 | 41 | 2 12 | 6 | |
| 30 | Saturday | 4 52 | 7 2 | 10 46 | 3 6 | 14 | 9 |

GUARDIAN
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL \$10,000,000

CARVELL BROS.,
AGENTS.

March 25—21 wky lmo pst



FOR
BOSTON.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

THE PALACE STEAMERS
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Tuesday, and Thursday at 8.30 a. m. Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$5.50, 2nd class; \$3.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to G. S. LIPP, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co. P. O. B. 177, P. E. I. or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Feb. 12, 1887—cod wky



Dec. 8, 1885.

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.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Buy and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—14 wky

CHARLOTTETOWN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

SPRING, - - - 1887 - - - SPRING.

WE must thank our friends and the public generally for their ever increasing patronage since we have commenced business.

Our Boot & Shoe Factory, in starting, had many difficulties to overcome, and we are glad that to-day those difficulties have been surmounted, and we are now well able to compete with the best Boot and Shoe Factories abroad.

Some of the advantages purchasers have in buying from us are, saving of freight, ordering goods when you want them (not six months before), getting them without delay—which saves carrying a large stock which deteriorates on the shelves.

Our leathers are bought directly from the tanneries, thereby saving commissions which many factories have to pay.

We are more determined than ever to give the

BEST OF SATISFACTION

and to merit the whole of the Island's patronage.

We hope to see many new industries arise, thereby increasing the prosperity of the "Gem of the Sea."

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, March 15, 1887.—cod & wky

NOTICE.

Intending to move
back to my own store
first of April, I will sell
for the next ten days
the remaining stock on
hand at a sacrifice.

J. B. McDONALD.

Ch'town, March 21, 1887.—ly & wky

COKE PLATES.

3,000 BOXES,

BEST BRANDS GUARANTEED,

TOGETHER WITH ALL OTHER

Lobster Packers' Supplies and Tools

AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

P. WALSH,
HALIFAX, N. S.

March 8th, 1887.—1 mo

SEE!

30 PER CENT DISCOUNT!

WE will Sell our MAGNIFICENT STOCK at the above discount, for cash, to clear by the 1st of April.

This is a Genuine Sale, as we want to commence in our new premises with an entire New Stock.

This Discount is for Cash Only.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1887.—cod & wky

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets, 1st January, 1886 \$36,606,822.03.

FIRE RISKS accepted upon the most favorable conditions and at Lowest Current Rates.

R. R. FITZGERALD,

Agent,

Jan. 3, 1887.

ADAMSON'S
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 recent 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. Stevens, N. B., by the proprietors,
F. W. KISSMAN & CO., Druggists,
215 4TH AVE., N. Y.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next ensuing session thereof, for an Act to authorize and allow the Nova Scotia Permanent Benefit Building Society and Savings Fund, a Society established and formed under an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, Chapter 12, 13 Victoria, entitled "an Act for the regulation of Benefit Building Societies to transact business as a Building Society and Savings Fund throughout the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, as well as the Province of Nova Scotia, and to loan money on real and certain kinds of personal property, and to borrow money and receive money and deposits, with power to issue debentures and deposit receipts and other powers usual to Loan Companies and for other purposes.

Dated at Halifax, 5th March, 1887.

JNO. W. PAYZANT,
Solicitor of Applicant.

March 22, 1887.—2mos

PURE GOLD GOODS
ARE THE BEST MADE.
ASK FOR THEM IN CANS
BOTTLES OR PACKAGES

THE LEADING LINES ARE
BAKING POWDER
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
SHOE BLACKING
STOVE POLISH
COFFEE
SPICES
BORAX
CURRY POWDER
CELERY SALT
MUSTARD
POWDERED HERBS &c.

2 GOLD MEDALS
1 SILVER MEDAL
8 BRONZE MEDALS

ALL GOODS
GUARANTEED GENUINE
PURE GOLD MANFG. CO.
38 FRONT ST. EAST TORONTO

CANADA AND WEST INDIES.

Tenders for Steamship Lines.

TENDERS will be received at the Finance Department, to and including the 1st day of May next, from persons or companies, for the performance of the following steamship services, viz.:

1st. A line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to Havana, thence to Kingston, thence to Santiago de Cuba, thence to Canada; and (2nd) a line of mail steamers between Canada and Porto Rico and adjacent islands. Trips to be made by each line fortnightly. Steamers to be of a size sufficient to carry 2,000 tons of cargo and to be able to steam twelve knots an hour, averaging not less than eleven knots an hour. The contract in either case to be for a period of five years. Tenders will be received for the above services either separately or together. Tenders to be marked on the outside "Tenders for Steamship Service to West Indies." The Government of Canada do not bind themselves to accept any tender.

By command, J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Ottawa, 7th Feb., 1887.—Feb 19 1aw till April 30

TAMARAC
ELIXIR
NATURE'S REMEDY
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
THROAT & LUNG COMPLAINTS,
INSTANT RELIEF POSITIVE CURE

NOTICE.

THE celebrated stallion ALL RIGHT will stand on the coming season at Charlottetown, Summerside, Cape Traverse and New Glasgow.

NEWTON LEE,
Truro, March 21, 1887.

FOR SALE.

Ten Shares in "The Examiner Publishing Company,"

each Share representing \$100 in the Capital Stock.

THE undersigned offers for Sale TEN SHARES (all paid up) of the Capital Stock of THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY. Will be sold in lots of one or more shares, to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to

J. W. MITCHELL,
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1886.

An Appeal.

THE President of the "Irish National League of America" has issued the following appeal:—

"The corporation of Dublin, the metropolitan city of Ireland, has appealed to the Christian world for the protest of humanity against the further persecution of the Irish people by the British government.

"A time has come in the relations of Ireland and England when the laws of God and the dictates of humanity become superior to every ruling of international etiquette, and demand from the morality of the world a stern denunciation of the course about to be pursued by the tory government against the Irish people.

"The voice of America, at all events, should not be silent when additional outrages are to be inflicted on a robbed and persecuted nation. The British statesman, who now champions a policy of justice to Ireland and condemns coercion as alike cruel and impolitic, did not hesitate to denounce a similar oppression by the Turks in Bulgaria.

"Are the Irish less to America than the Bulgarians were to England, that Americans should hesitate to interfere in Ireland's behalf, against the cruelties of the British government?

"The Irish people have exhausted every means of moral and constitutional agitation to recover their just and legitimate social and political rights.

"The voice of Scotland, and of Wales and of the mass of the English democracy has sanctioned the efforts of Ireland and proclaimed the justice of her cause. Gladstone, Morley, Labouchere and every English leader worthy of the name of statesman have proclaimed themselves advocates of Ireland's claims to legislative independence.

"It is no longer the English people who oppose the restoration of Ireland's liberties, but the aristocratic robbers who have throttled alike both Britain and Ireland, and have fattened for generations on public plunder, with the proceeds of which they can use the lever of corruption to lift themselves into power and maintain themselves therein. The cause of Ireland is the cause of the British democracy, and to this fact may we attribute the bitter and unrelenting opposition of the British tories.

"The Irish do not pretend to fight the British people, but against the oppressors of both.

"In this struggle the Irish have done all that morality can demand from an oppressed nation, and now as a last effort they ask the interference of the Christian world to prevent their destruction.

"As president of the Irish National League of America, the representative body of the Irish race upon this continent, I re-echo that appeal. I ask the American press and people to pass their verdict on the treatment now being meted out to the Irish people by a heartless and venom blinded tory government. Let them say boldly, now, if the Irish have not displayed all the forbearance that human nature is capable of in their passive resistance to such inhuman laws as those to which the British government would force them to submit.

"There is no law, human or divine, that compels a nation to passively accept annihilation, and if these British tories are permitted to heap additional wrongs on the Irish people, despair will nerve the Irish to active resistance and wild retaliation. The very deer will turn on their pursuers when driven to bay, and if nothing will satisfy the British government but the destruction of the Irish people, Ireland will be justified before God and man in selling her life at the heaviest price she can obtain, and in using every weapon the ingenuity of man can place within her reach.

"I ask the justice and freedom loving people of America to prevent this terrible consummation of British crime and misgovernment. Let the condemnation of the British government's policy in Ireland ring from every community on this continent. I ask the honest and fearless press of America to sustain the efforts of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone to inaugurate a policy of justice and liberty, in opposition to the tyranny of Lord Salisbury.

"I appeal most forcibly to the Irish race in America to refuse themselves to immediate action. In an especial manner I address myself to those of our blood whom God has blessed with the abundance to come forward to share in the burdens and sacrifices of their people. No rank or power can justify any man in refusing to identify himself with the race to which he belongs, and the man who thus shirks his duty deserves the contempt of his fellowmen."

"With the fullest confidence in their never failing fidelity to Ireland, I call again upon the masses of the Irish race in America to repeat the splendid generosity they have so often extended towards their struggling brethren in Ireland. Mr. Parnell says the immediate future will be a time of suffering for the Irish people. With God's help the time will not be long; but long or short, no Irishman must perish for want of Irish-American support, and no Irish-American is so poor that by self sacrifice he cannot contribute his mite to the Irish cause."

"I advise the officers of the League to make redoubled efforts to increase its membership. Every man of Irish blood in the United States and Canada should be enrolled in the league wherever it is possible; and steps should be taken to recognize disbanded branches and establish new ones. To those of our people living on farms too remote from each other to form branches of the league, I will say that Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Detroit, Mich., will receive their subscriptions, be they great or small, and promptly acknowledge the same in the public press. They have every opportunity, therefore, to share in Ireland's struggle, and should lose no time in sending in their names and such contributions as their means will permit.

"In this crisis I also earnestly ask the assistance and support of the Irish-American press for the Irish National League. Let us have one grand, effective organization, with one heart and one voice, pledged to sustain Mr. Parnell and his Irish associates with all our strength and influence in their efforts to recover the legislative independence of Ireland, aided by Mr. Gladstone and the British democracy, who strive to replace Tory opposition with the broad principles of human liberty and international justice."

Why throw away so much hard-earned money trying worthless medicines, when for 35 cents a remedy can be procured that will cure coughs, colds, sore lungs and croup? Give it a trial. Adamson's Balsam will do it. Trial bottles 10 cents. **dy wy 1w**

General Grant Refuses Wine

Let us take a few facts: When traveling in India he was surrounded with social customs, to disregard which required the strongest will and the firmest purpose. Not a few foreign residents in the East are hard drinkers. There were not hours enough in the day for Grant to accept the invitations he received. To be courteous, he not infrequently accepted invitations to half a dozen dinners on the same day, at each one of which he would remain a few moments, until the last one had been reached. At all these gatherings, wine and liquors were freely used. He became so thoroughly disgusted with the custom that, on his return to his hotel, he said to his wife: "Julia, I do not intend to take another glass of wine to please anybody." This was in 1878, and from that time forward to Mount McGregor, his temperance habits were above suspicion.

From Calcutta he went to Burma. The reception committee furnished large baskets of champagne and liquors. These were subject to Grant's orders. To the disappointment and disgust of the committee, the baskets were not opened. Surprise was expressed; but Grant simply said: "Gentlemen, I do not wish anything to drink," and the baskets were returned unopened to Calcutta. I received accounts of this incident from Gen. Litchfield, late Consul-General to India, and from Mrs. Grant.

After Grant reached California, his old friends were the witnesses of this new proof of his personal decision. While in the city of Mexico his enthusiastic admirers invited him to what is called "a wine dinner." Bishop Harris was present, and he informed me that Gen. Grant deliberately turned his glass upside down.—The Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, in The American Magazine.

Wade Hampton's Belief in Prayer.

The love and admiration in which he is held by the people of South Carolina are illustrated in an incident related by General Hampton when he was recovering from his sickness.

"I am certain," he said, "that my life was saved by the fervent prayers of the people of South Carolina. I was at the point of death and had lost all interest in life, when I received a letter from an old Methodist minister, a friend, telling me of the deep and devoted petitions put up for my restoration to health by the Methodist Conference then in session at Newberry. The letter closed by begging me to exercise my will to live in response to the supplications of the people of the whole State, who were praying for me night and day in every household. When I heard the letter read I promised my sister that I would heed the kind, loving words of the man of God, and arouse my will to live. That night I fell into a deep sleep and dreamed most vividly that I was in a spacious room in which I was moved to all parts of the State, so that I met my assembled friends everywhere. I remember most distinctly of all, old Beaufort, where I had last been. I was in immense assemblages, and as I looked down upon them a grave personage approached me and touched me on the shoulder and said to me: 'These people are praying for you. Live! Live!! Live!!!' I never realized anything like it before. It seemed a vision. I woke the next morning feeling the life-blood creeping through my veins, and I told my family that the crisis was passed and that I should get better."—Z. L. White, in the American Magazine.

Encourage Men to Own Homes.

A man's first duties are to his family and himself. The State should not make those primary duties more difficult by taxing any of the necessities of life. The necessity for the major portion of the enormous revenue needed by government arise from vice and folly in their various forms. The causes of taxation should bear the burden of taxation. All public revenues should be drawn from indirect taxes upon conduct and conditions more or less inimical to the general welfare. Luxuries, vice, follies, excessive wealth, and all conduct, either of citizens or foreigners, which tends to generate evil and injustice, should be taxed as far as practicable. Such a system of taxation would necessarily have a correlative effect, viz., the encouragement of virtuous acts by freeing them from public burdens.

Instead of a policy which would make it impossible for any individual to ever become the absolute owner of a homestead—that would make mankind more nomadic and lessen their interest in and affection for their homes—the State should encourage every man to get a piece of ground and a home of his own. To this end, all homesteads to a limited amount of value, should be exempt both from taxation and from attachment of debt. The tendency of such a measure would be silently to prevent and cure the evil of a monopoly of land by a comparatively few, as well as the evil of a tenant population with little interest in the soil upon which their toil and lives are spent.—John Philip Phillips, in the American Magazine.

Prices of Farm Products.

The past year was remarkable for the extremely low prices of farm products throughout the civilized world. The extent of the general decline may be best measured by a comparison between last year's prices and those previously prevailing in Great Britain, the mother country forming a common market for other countries which have a surplus for export. It is stated officially that as compared with the average prices of forty years wheat had declined in England 38 1/2 per cent; oats, 16 per cent; barley, 19 1/2 per cent; butter, 29 per cent; beef, 12 per cent; pork, 17 1/2 per cent; potatoes, 25 per cent, and wool, 43 per cent.

Many causes have contributed to this decline, chief among which are the increased facilities for transportation, low freight rates, and the unexampled productive capacity of the western states of America, and other new fields in Asia and Australia opened up within a generation past. This extraordinary decline in prices has had a most disastrous effect upon the farming interests of Great Britain and Ireland, and involve the necessity of the reduction of rents. It has, also, been materially injurious to countries like Canada, which depend upon the British market for the sale of surplus cereals, vegetable and animal products.