

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1888.

VOL. 24.—NO. 7.

The Daily Examiner

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ALMANAC FOR NOVEMBER, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 3rd day, 7h, 49.9m, a. m., S. E.
First Quarter, 10th day, 0h., 3.3m., p. m., E.
(below horizon.)
Full Moon, 18th day, 11h., 3.4m., a. m., N.
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter, 26th day, 1h., 8.0m., p. m., W.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1 Thursday	6 47	4 41	3 22	8 55	9 54			
2 Friday	48	39	4 39	9 41	51			
3 Saturday	50	38	5 58	10 25	48			
4 Sunday	51	36	7 17	11 7	45			
5 Monday	53	35	8 37	11 51	42			
6 Tuesday	54	34	9 52	12 30	40			
7 Wednesday	56	33	10 59	0 35	37			
8 Thursday	57	31	11 56	1 23	34			
9 Friday	58	29	12 43	2 16	31			
10 Saturday	7 0	28	1 23	3 14	28			
11 Sunday	1 27	1 53	4 25	26				
12 Monday	3 26	2 20	5 43	23				
13 Tuesday	4 25	2 44	6 53	21				
14 Wednesday	6 24	3 7	7 50	18				
15 Thursday	7 22	3 29	8 34	15				
16 Friday	8 21	3 52	9 13	13				
17 Saturday	10 20	4 18	9 49	10				
18 Sunday	11 19	4 46	10 23	8				
19 Monday	13 18	5 18	10 55	6				
20 Tuesday	14 18	5 56	11 20	4				
21 Wednesday	16 17	6 43	11 51	2				
22 Thursday	17 16	7 32	0 41	1 59				
23 Friday	18 15	8 31	1 29	57				
24 Saturday	20 14	9 33	2 2 54					
25 Sunday	21 13	10 39	2 51 52					
26 Monday	23 13	11 48	3 49 50					
27 Tuesday	24 12	12 58	4 5 48					
28 Wednesday	25 11	0 55	6 19 47					
29 Thursday	26 11	2 11	7 28 45					
30 Friday	7 28	4 10	3 27 8 43					

HARRIS

Blankets, Blankets,
Flannels, Flannels,
Bed Spreads, Bed Spreads,
Knit Woolen Goods,
Mens' Wool Underclothing,
Ladies' Wool Underclothing,
Boys' Wool Underclothing,

STEWART

Mens' Fur Coats,
Mens' Fur Caps,
Boys' Fur Caps,
Ladies' Fur Jackets,
Ladies' Fur Muffs,
Ladies' Fur Boas.

LONDON

HOUSE.

Charlottetown, November 23, 1888.

Still at the Front

PROM YEAR TO YEAR the Manufacturers, Merchants and Mechanics are striving to make and place before the consumers Goods that will please the eye and give satisfaction to the consumer. And to please Fickle Fashion, Styles and Patterns have to be changed, for MEN OF FASHION, as of old, are ever looking for something NEW. And we take great pleasure in informing the FASHIONABLE PUBLIC, and also those who love the GOOD OLD STYLES, that we have this season spared no pains to place on our counters

The Largest and Most Select Stock of Cloths to be found in any Merchant Tailoring House in Canada.

In TROWSERINGS, we have an immense stock—over 150 patterns; also, a large line of STRIPED SCOTCH SUITINGS, the newest things in the market. In WORSTED PLAIN AND FANCY OVERCOATINGS our Stock is complete. We guarantee our Cloths, for FIT, STYLE and WORKMANSHIP, superior to any made in this city, and at lower prices for the same quality. We respectfully solicit an inspection of our Stock.

ALWAYS ON HAND—A full line of GENTS' FURNISHINGS, BOYS' SUITS, TRUNKS, VALISES, FUR COATS, &c., &c.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
Rogers' Building, Upper Queen Street.

nov3—2aw & wk

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

COMPETE WHO CAN!

IN ADDITION to the decided Bargains offered by us in PARLOR and CHAMBER SUITES of our own manufacture, we have secured some immense Bargains in lines of Imported Goods, and invite the public to investigate.

PICTURE MOULDINGS.—Our stock takes the lead in quality and price, new patterns, best makes.

OIL PAINTINGS.—150 just received from the studio of a famous art gatherer of Chicago. These Paintings are all works of art, and will bear inspection.

MATRESSES.—We have just received a carload from the largest Bedding House in Canada. Hair Mattresses, \$9.00 each; Flock Mattresses, \$3 50; Fibre, Wool, Moss, Sea Grass and Straw Mattresses at corresponding low prices.

SPRING BEDS.—The Dominion Wire, the best Bed in the world. Each Bed warranted for five years.

WOVEN WIRE BEDS, adjustable, only \$3.00 each. This Mattress is sold all over the Dominion for \$5 00 each.
RATTAN and BED CHAIRS, CHILDREN'S CHAIRS, New Patterns and Nice Designs.
KITCHEN CHAIRS, 40 cents each and upwards.
Our Stock is large and our Prices are low. It will pay you in dollars and cents to call on us before buying.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, Nov. 24, 1888—2aw & wk

Blankets, Blankets,
Flannels, Flannels,
Bed Spreads, Bed Spreads,
Knit Woolen Goods,
Mens' Wool Underclothing,
Ladies' Wool Underclothing,
Boys' Wool Underclothing,

FURS! FURS!

Mens' Fur Coats,
Mens' Fur Caps,
Boys' Fur Caps,
Ladies' Fur Jackets,
Ladies' Fur Muffs,
Ladies' Fur Boas.

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MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, Nov. 24, 1888—2aw & wk

Best of All

Cough medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in greater demand than ever. No preparation for Throat and Lung Troubles is so prompt in its effects, so agreeable to the taste, and so widely known, as this. It is the family medicine in thousands of households.

"I have suffered for years from a bronchial trouble that, whenever I take cold or an exposed to inclement weather, shows itself by a very annoying tickling sensation in the throat and by difficulty in breathing. I have tried a great many remedies, but none does so well as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which always gives prompt relief in returns of my old complaint."—Ernest A. Hepler, Inspector of Public Roads, Parish Terrebonne, La.

"I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy.

For Home Use.

I have tested its curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults."—Mrs. E. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded me no relief and considered my case hopeless. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before I had finished one bottle, found relief. I continued to take this medicine until a cure was effected. I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—Samuel Griggs, Waukegan, Ill.

"Six years ago I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and soon developed all the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had a cough, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, pains in chest and sides, and was so prostrated as to be confined to my bed most of the time. After trying various prescriptions, without benefit, my physician finally determined to give me Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took it, and the effect was magical. I seemed to rally from the first dose of this medicine, and, after using only three bottles, am as well and sound as ever."—Rodney Johnson, Springfield, Ill.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Furniture! Furniture!

I HAVE now on hand a large assortment of PARLOR AND BEDROOM SETS, in Walnut, Mahogany, Ash and Oak, Walnut Sideboards, Hair and Flock Mattresses, etc.

Intending purchasers would do well to inspect this Furniture before going elsewhere.

nov12

G. M. HARRIS,
Auctioneer.

THE PRICE OF GAS.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Charlottetown Gas Light Co., held at their office this morning, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved,—That the net price of Gas to consumers be reduced to Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Thousand Feet, on and after the first day of December next, and that no discount be allowed thereafter on the payment of Gas accounts.

DANIEL DAVIES,
President.

Ch'town, Nov. 17, 1888—pat her guar

RELIABLE

WOODILL'S

GERMAN

BAKING

POWDER

ALWAYS.

nov20

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the Age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages, 8 vo., 125 pre-scriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only \$1.00, by mail, sealed, illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewell Medical awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or DR. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty, Diseases of Man. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch Street.

Jul2—1yr and 4 wk

The Dairying Interest in Canada.

A SERIES OF LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC OF CANADA, BRINGING A CAREFUL STUDY OF DAIRY METHODS AND PRACTICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE, DURING A FOUR MONTHS' VISIT IN 1888.

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In Canada's resources, developed and undeveloped, the field, the forest, the fishery, the mine, manufactures and commerce, all occupy no mean place. It is, however, no depreciation of the other resources to say that both in actual results and in future promise, the first named stands highest in importance. Our exports are an illustration of this fact. In 1887 more than half of the total exports, in importance is that of the forest, and the exports of the latter were less than half those of the field. In round millions of dollars, our total exports, in 1887, were as follows:—

The field.....	\$41,000,000
The forest.....	20,000,000
Fisheries.....	7,000,000
Mines.....	4,000,000
Manufactures.....	3,000,000
Furs.....	2,000,000
Miscellaneous.....	1,000,000
Total.....	\$78,000,000

In this classification I have made a departure from that of the trade and navigation tables. In the "field" (agriculture) I have included "animals and their products," except "furs," which I have classified separately.

These figures, striking as they are, do not fully express the relative importance of agriculture. Among the considerations which emphasize that expression are the following:—

1. The forest products exported are more nearly in a raw state, like deals, planks, etc., and do not represent the employment afforded by such products as cattle, cheese, butter, grain, etc.

2. Forest products belong only to the new phase of the country, and must wait with its development, while the field is the present backbone and the future promise of the country; and our highest prosperity in the future will be contingent upon its best and continuous expansion and improvement, which both are possible.

Now an analysis of the exports of our most important and valuable agricultural resources will show there is one special branch of the industry which overtops the other branches, even as agriculture itself stands higher than our other resources. As we exported in 1887 in round million dollars:—

Cheese and butter.....	\$8,000,000
Horned cattle.....	6,000,000
Wool.....	5,000,000
Wheat.....	4,000,000
Peas.....	2,000,000
Flour.....	2,000,000
Horses.....	2,000,000
Eggs..... (nearly)	2,000,000
Sundries.....	10,000,000
Total.....	\$41,000,000

The dairy exports here stand highest of all. Indeed, they exceeded our combined exports of sheep, fruit, bacon, hay, oats, hides, potatoes and wool! They were nearly 20 per cent. of all the agricultural exports, and over 16 per cent. of our total exports!

These facts indicate, so far as exports have any meaning, that the dairy is a factor in our industrial economy which is second to no other. It is such a factor in a sense not indicated by figures, for milk production rather than being unduly exhaustive to the soil is favorable to a system of cultivation which will help to renew the fertility of soil already impoverished by grain cropping. It is the Canadian experience that the intelligent production of milk and the skillful manufacture of its products, brings prosperity to the agriculturist.

The manifest advantages of dairying, and the large place it has in our industrial economy, bespeak a condition of things favorable to the future prosperity and progress of the country.

Unhappily, a further analysis of our dairy exports will greatly modify any self-congratulations. While in a general splendid expansion and rapid growth of our exports, our dairy products, as a whole, have kept pace with the most important of our other exports, one of these dairy products has been steadily falling behind in a most marked degree. The years 1872 to 1887, which increased our total exports from 61 to 78 million dollars, or 22 per cent., increased our cheese and butter exports from \$5,500,000 to \$8,000,000, or 48 per cent.; while our butter exports, instead of showing their share of increase, have actually fallen off from three and a half millions to one million dollars, or no less than 73 per cent. It, of course, follows that the exports of cheese must have had an almost phenomenal expansion, in order to have given the combined exports so good a showing as they have made. And the actual increase of our cheese exports have, indeed, been something striking. From less than two million dollars in 1872, they have grown to over seven million dollars in 1887, an expansion of about 286 per cent.

The actual reputation abroad of Canadian cheese, compared with what it was before the trade began to assume noticeable proportions, is a flattering confirmation of the conclusions which naturally follow from a study of the above figures. At one time Canadian cheese was exported under an American brand, to give it a better hold upon the English market; to-day it is to be feared that shrewd Americans know too well that American cheese will sell better in England if put upon the market as Canadian. The reputation of Canadian cheese is now second to none, and the success of the Dominion in cheese production has already awakened considerable enquiry as to our methods among our competitors. Both in Denmark, the present butter country par excellence, and in Holland, the premier country for milk production and dairy exports, I saw indications of a disposition to study the reasons of Canada's success. Incidentally I might remark that for four years the southwestern counties of Scotland have been steadily improving the quality of their cheese under the personal instruction of Canadian cheesemakers, who are introducing the Canadian system. The first season the canny Scots were content with the importation of one instructor; but now they are not satisfied with less than two of our best men, whom they secure to the utmost practical businesslike way,

by liberal remuneration for what they find to be exceedingly valuable service.

On the other hand, the actual reputation abroad of Canadian butter to-day, compared to what it was at one time, is of a less flattering character. Indeed, it is a question which has fallen off the most, our exports of butter (which we have seen has gone down 73 per cent.), or our reputation for making it!

So much for the past of our dairy industry. What is its possible and probable future? To myself, in spite of the discouraging aspects of one branch of our enquiry, the outlook is hopeful.

First—The country is remarkably well adapted for dairying. The success of the cheese industry is abundant proof of adaptation to the production of milk, and of one at least of the milk products. Our failure in butter exportation is not necessarily proof that the country is not adapted for butter production. The quality of butter which we export is small in proportion to what we consume at home. The Canadian people are light consumers of cheese, but heavy consumers of butter. Our butter consumption is, to a very considerable extent, of an exacting character, and it absorbs a large proportion, if not nearly all, of the very best portion of our whole milk. Local prices for the best of our butter are usually sufficiently high to force the exporter to sell quantities of cheaper and inferior butter. Our butter-maker within a mile of my writing, has sold no butter for years at less than 20 cents per pound. He always has "his price," and a few years ago his price was 25 cents per pound. This butter has usually been sold directly to some of the many consumers always on the lookout for good butter at any reasonable price. Doubtless not a single tub of it ever found its way into the exports, for the reason that it was always, spoken for, and usually at figures which forbade its export. The person referred to has just sent me one tub of his "very fine butter." One tub has gone to Kingston, Ont.; one goes to Ottawa, and the balance is spoken for by a Montreal retailer. There is nothing exceptional in this instance, it is merely illustrative of a condition of things which bars upon the question of the grade of our whole butter production.

Again, the faulty condition of butter in a foreign market is not always a proof that the butter was devoid of quality when first made. It may not have been packed to provide for the rying conditions of its intended destination. It may have been unfairly treated in its transportation or by speculative "holding."

As a matter of fact, in every province of the Dominion, and very likely in every county, more or less butter has been and is being made, which would be considered fine in any market. It is unlikely that in Ireland itself better butter can be made than in our own Prince Edward Island—equally green and beautiful. "Gilt-edged" butter may be made almost anywhere in maritime Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with their rich marshes and grassy slopes, kissed by Atlantic seabreezes. Quebec has its Eastern Townships, the very name of which is synonymous with the best butter of the country. It has, too, its Kamouraska district, which, though it has shipped enough bad butter to spoil the best reputation, did it in spite of cattle, grasses and atmosphere, which have produced some, and might have produced more, of the finest milk and butter in the world. Ontario being more of a wheat-growing country, has had less of the advantage of having made butter-making in some degree a specialty, but it is not to be doubted that in every one of its rich counties excellent butter has been made, though tons of it have been spoiled by bad mixing and store packing. As for our glorious Western heritage—the prairies—there may be some parts of it lacking the abundance of pure water essential to the production of finest butter; but they are probably only a small proportion of the whole, and where there is water there are the added advantages of superb dairy cattle, rich, sweet prairie grasses, nature's purest air, cool summer nights, and let it be added, a people of enterprise and intelligence, the pick of everywhere. If Canada does not take first rank as a dairy country, it will not be because she is not favored by nature with all the essential conditions of grasses, water, climate, etc.

Doubtless there are districts in Canada, because of natural conditions or circumstances, not so well adapted for butter as for cheese production. This may be true of some of our wheat-growing water-scarce Ontario counties, or some of our rich low clay lands of our Quebec parishes; but these districts will confine themselves more closely to cheese production, as a profitable specialty, making butter only in supplementary way, and mainly for consumption more or less local.

Second.—The genius of the people of Canada is equal to the special needs of successful dairying. Here I have touched upon an important factor of success. Natural advantages, though necessary to complete success, are almost less than half the battle. We are coming more and more into days of stiff competition, in which intelligence, enterprise and skill will play the fullest part. Scientific investigation, to discover Nature's secrets; experimental work, leading to perfection of method; ingenious inventions, to perfect necessary apparatus; originality and push in the enterprise—all are necessary to success in the strong competition already upon us. In pushing to the front in cheese-making, Canada has shown herself peopled with a race possessed of the qualifications for success. The growth of the cheese industry, if carefully studied, will be seen to be not an accident nor a spur, but a real growth, due to the intelligent enterprise of the people most intimately connected with that growth. It is the united action of the pioneers of the industry in Ontario, in association, assisted, in a moderate degree only, by Government, which gave the first impetus to what is now our great factory system of cheese-making. Quebec followed closely upon Ontario, and now other provinces are on the move. The cheese industry is now well in hand, that there can be little doubt of such steady progress that the Dominion will lead all competitors in the race.

The good judgment of the Canadian cheesemakers is well indicated by their temper on the question of the adulteration of cheese. All the plausible arguments to greedily resort to the tempting profits of robbing the milk of its cream, and substituting something cheaper, are always met by a unanimous, even impatient, opposition by our associated cheesemakers. The wisdom of this disposition becomes more and more apparent in every improving reputation of our cheese in Great Britain. In a recent official examination of Canadian cheese in England, not one was found to be adulterated.

(Continued on fourth page.)