

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1887.

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ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon 3rd day, 4h., 27.0m., p. m., N.E.,
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter 11th day, 7h., 24.0m., p. m., N.
E. (below horizon.)
New Moon 19th day, 1h., 26.1m., a. m., N.
(below horizon.)
First Quarter 25th day, 4h., 8.7m., p. m., S.E.

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

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RECEIVERS FOR
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS,
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.
142, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.,
May 18, 1887.

Boston Direct,
BY THE
Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward
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The Only Direct Line Without Change.
Charlottetown to Boston

THE staunch and commodious steamships Carrol and Worcester have been thoroughly refitted and put into first-class condition in every particular.
During the season of 1887, one of these vessels will leave Pownal Street Wharf, Charlottetown, for Boston, at six o'clock, p. m., on THURSDAY of each week, and
Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY at noon.
Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low Rates!
FARES:—Cabin, \$7.50; Steerage, \$3.00.
Lowest Rates for freight, which is always carefully handled.
CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents, Charlottetown.
HARRISON LORING, Managing Owner,
Lewis Wharf, Boston,
July 21, 1887.

FOR
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 8.00 a. m.
Also leave St. John at 7.30 every Saturday night for
BOSTON DIRECT.
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$3.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. S. HARRIS, P. E. I. S. S. Co.,
P. E. I. S. S. Co.,
P. E. I. S. S. Co.,
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
April 12, 1887—Wed wky

PREPARE FOR HOT WEATHER

Perkins & Sterns

—AND BUY FROM—
New American Muslins, New French Muslins,
New Printed Batists, New Printed Cottons.
A BIG DISPLAY OF LACES.
Book Muslin, Victoria Lawn, Bishop's Lawn, Check Muslins.
Embroideries, in Allovers, Flouncings, Edgings, Insertions, &c.
A Big Stock of Gloves and Hosiery.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, separate or in sets.
Corsets, direct from the makers and at the lowest price.

If you want a Seaside Dress just see our stock of
Flannels - Cheapest and Best Goods for the purpose to be found.

Perkins & Sterns

Know all Men by these Presents that THE STAR

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

Is the right place to get your Clothes made.
Because we give Good Value and a Fit that beats the world.
Our Establishment is new but our Cutters are the oldest at their business in the Province.
We can give a style and finish to our garments that others cannot attain to.

WE BLOW

Because we know we are right and care not what our competitors say.
We are bound to knock them out in Fit, Style, Finish, Price, &c.
Come and see us, even if you don't buy. We want to show you our Fine Stock of Tweeds, Worsteds, &c.

M'LEOD & M'KENZIE,

Queen Street, opposite Watson's Drug Store.
JAMES M'LEOD, late of C. Robertson & Co.
J. T. M'KENZIE, formerly Bruce & McKenzie, late of New York.
Charlottetown, July 5, 1887—Wed & wky

SUMMER BEVERAGES, & C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Montserrat Lime Juice, in pint and quart bottles. This Lime Juice is imported from the Island of Montserrat, and is guaranteed to be the best and purest in the world.

West India Lime Juice, in bottles and on draught. We import this in casks and bottle it ourselves, and it has given first-class satisfaction

Lemon and Raspberry Syrups.—As we import these from one of the best houses in the Dominion we guarantee them to be equal, if not superior, to any other Syrups in the market.

Fresh Fruit.—We are receiving Oranges, Lemons and Apples, every Boston steamer, and will have Pears, Grapes, Strawberries, Watermelons, &c., in their season.

Confectionery.—Having a very large stock of good, wholesome Confectionery, we are prepared to give extra value in this line.

Tea Committees will find it to their advantage to give us a call before buying elsewhere.

BEER GOFF,

QUEEN SQUARE AND KING SQUARE STORES.
Charlottetown, July 19, 1887—Wed wky

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

SAFE, SURE, PROMPT.
25 Cts.
A WONDERFUL REMEDY
Adams's Botanic Cough Balsam.
It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colic, 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 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. KINSMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS,
243 4th AVE., N. Y.

WOODHULL'S & GERMANN'S

RETAILS AT—
32 CENTS PER POUND.
2 CENTS PER OUNCE.
2 1/2 Oz., 5 Oz., 10 Oz. PACKETS.
July 29, 1887—Wed wky

NASAL BALM

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.
It Cures CATARRH, Cold in Head, HAY FEVER.
Droppings from Nasal passages into the throat and excessive expectoration caused by Catarrh. Sent pre-paid on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1. Address FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.
"Cleanliness Next to Godliness"
Cleanse Your Beds and Guard Against Sickness.
NOW is the time to get your Feather Beds and Pillows renovated by Dufour's Patent Feather Renovator, which will remain in Charlottetown for the purpose of Cleaning Feather Beds and Pillows, and making them Soft, Clean and Healthy.
Thousands of our Canadian Housekeepers can testify to the beautiful work done by this splendid invention.
Medical men and scientists acknowledge its excellence.
Satisfaction guaranteed—Charges moderate.
Remember the place—Terlitzki's Corner, Queen Street.
July 27, 1887—Wed wky

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
GELERY SALT
MUSTARD
POWDERED HERBS & C.
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED GENUINE.
PURE GOLD MANUFACTURING CO.,
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1827 - 1887

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(F. C. MAHON)
Ship Owners and Brokers,
General Commission Merchants,
161 GRESHAM HOUSE,
Bishopgate Street,
LONDON, E. C.,
England.
Scott's and Vaughan's Codes
March 20, 1887.

Greatness in Youth.

Charles James Fox was in Parliament at 19.
The great Cromwell left the University of Cambridge at 18.
John Bright was never at any school a day after he was fifteen years old.
Gladstone was in parliament at 22, and at 24 was Lord of the Treasury.
Lord Bacon graduated at Cambridge when 16, and was called to the bar at 21.
Peel was in Parliament at 21, and Palmerston was Lord of the Admiralty at 23.
John Hampton, after graduating at Oxford, was a student at law in the Inner Temple at 19.
Gustav Adolphus ascended the throne at 16; before he was 34 he was one of the great rulers of Europe.
Judge Story was at Harvard at 15, in Congress at 29, and Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States at 32.
Conde conducted a memorable campaign at 17, and at 22 he, and Turenne also, were two of the most illustrious men of their time.
Only one civilian out of the presidents of the United States gained his first election after he was 69, and that one was James Buchanan.
Webster was in college at 15, gave earnest of his great future before he was 25, and at 30 was the peer of the ablest men in Congress.
William H. Seward commenced the practice of law at 21, at 31 was president of a state convention, and at 37 was Governor of New York.
Washington was a distinguished colonel in the army at 22, early in public affairs, commander of the forces at 43, and president at 57.
Maurice, of Saxony, died at 32, conceded to have been one of the profoundest statesmen, and one of the ablest generals which Christendom had seen.
Napoleon at 25 commanded the army of Italy. At 30 he was not only one of the most illustrious generals of all time, but one of the great law givers of the world. At 46 he saw Waterloo.
The great Leo X. was Pope at 38; having finished his academic training he took the office of cardinal at 18—only 12 months younger than was Charles James Fox when he entered parliament.
William Pitt entered the University at 14, was Chancellor of the Exchequer at 22, Prime Minister at 24 and so continued for twenty years, and when 35 was the most powerful uncrowned head in Europe.
From the earliest years of Queen Elizabeth to the latest of Queen Victoria, England had scarce an able statesman who did not leave the university by the time he was 20, and many of them left at an earlier age.
The late Lord Beaconsfield left the cloister and entered the great world early—as did John Bright—and commenced his political career by writing a book at 17, in which he predicted that he would be prime minister.
Hamilton was in King's college at 16; when 17, he made a notable address on public affairs to the citizens of New York; at 20 he was intrusted with a most important mission to Gen. Gates, was in congress at 25 and secretary of the treasury at 32.
John Quincy Adams, at the age of 14 was secretary to Mr. Dana, then minister at the Russian court; at 30 he was himself minister to Prussia; at 35 he was minister to Russia; at 48 he was minister to England; at 56 he was secretary of state, and president at 57.
Jonathan Edwards acquired early renown as the greatest metaphysician in America and as unsurpassed by any one in Europe. He commenced the reading of Latin when 6 years old. At 10 he wrote a remarkable paper upon immortality. At the age of 13 he entered Yale College, where he graduated four years later.
Gen. Grant was elected president at 46. But when a very young man, in the Mexican war, he so distinguished himself at the battle of Molino del Rey that Gen. Scott named him for promotion on the field, and at the storming of Chapultepec his courage and ability caused him to be specially commended by Gen. Worth, and for these young acts of skill and valor he was made captain in the regular army. He was about 39 when he gained his victory at Fort Donelson, and only 41 when he took Vicksburg.

Ontario's Crops

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND PEAS MUCH BELOW THE AVERAGE.
The report of the bureau of industries for Ontario made from reports by nearly 600 correspondents throughout the province on August 12th, on the year's crops and harvest, has just been issued. It states that the yield of fall wheat where threshing has been reported, runs generally from 10 to 18 bushels per acre, the average being about 16 bushels, or five bushels less than the average of the past five years. The general yield will probably not exceed two-thirds of the average crop, the estimate being 14,435,505 bushels against 20,635,343 for the average. Spring wheat is almost a total failure in Western Ontario and only a few districts in the East report even a fair crop. The estimated yield is four millions five hundred thousand less than the average of the past five years. In barley the samples are remarkably bright in color, although the berry is reported rather small. The estimated total yield is 17,436,322 bushels, being 2,136,000 bushels less than the average of the past five years, although the breadth in crops is fifty thousand acres more. The estimated yield throughout the province of oats is only 30 bushels per acre, whereas the average yield of last year was 37 bushels. The total estimate is eight millions less than the yield of last year, and five millions less than the average of the past five years. Peas, corn and root crops are very poor, but the hay crop, owing to the increased acreage, will be a little above the average.

Progress in Japan.

The thirty-five millions of heathens inhabiting the realm of the Mikado are making remarkable progress in the art of civilization. They long since adopted the decimal system in money, and are extending the same handy method to measures of all kinds. Their system of lighthouses and buoys constructed during the past fifteen years now compares favorably with that of many western nations. Railways, the first of which was opened in 1875, now extend over hundreds of miles. Telegraph lines, electric lights, and even telephones are being brought into use. The chief cities are connected with each other and with Europe by telegraph lines, the aggregate length of which, in 1883, was 12,470 miles. The Japanese postal system was, in 1871, modeled on the European system, and in 1882 there were 5,169 post offices, which in that year handled 44,729,699 letters, 29,533,363 post cards, 18,671,570 newspapers, and 1,128,519 books packets etc.
The educational system is very complete and thorough for the time it has been in operation in its modern form. The official statistics of 1882 shows 28,905 elementary schools, with 924 teachers; 71 normal schools, with 546 teachers; 2 universities, with 135 professors; 93 technical schools, with 975 teachers, besides a thousand other schools, with twice that number of teachers. The universities have above 2,000 male students. For the elementary institutions the school age is from 6 to 14, the average attendance being almost 49 per cent.
With a small army organized on European models and armed with breech loading rifles, and a strong fleet including iron clad vessels, Japan is fairly provided with means of defence. In 1884 the army consisted of 37,790 officers and men of all arms, and the navy of 21 steamers and five sailing vessels. Six of these are cannon vessels, carrying Krupp steel cannon. Three or four swift armored cruisers have been since added, capable of steaming 18 to 18 1/2 knots.
Of course, with so much progress, Japan must needs have a national debt. It had reached in 1883 some \$335,000,000 gross, or \$260,000,000 net, but of this all but \$8,904,488 was borrowed within the country. More than half of the foreign debt, as it first existed, has been paid off, and the rate of interest reduced by two per cent. on the balance remaining unpaid. Now that Yokohama is to be the real terminus of our Pacific Railway and steamship system, it is to be hoped that Canada may learn something from Japan.

Might vs. Right.

The Montreal Star gathers from reading and observation, that the trouble with our American friends is this: They cannot forget that they are a very big people and we a comparatively small one, and their vanity is hurt by the apparent ignoring of this great fact in the policy pursued by the Canadian Government and its agents. We proceed as if a small country might have rights no less than a large one—as if considerations of comparative strength and greatness had nothing whatever to do with questions of right. Our big neighbors do not seem to understand this; at least, they cannot quite make up their minds to forego the advantages appertaining to their superior size and strength. This is not the most generous temper in the world, nor yet the most dignified; but it is the temper we have to deal with and take account of. That is no reason, however, for abandoning the policy we have adopted, namely, the strict enforcement of the treaty of 1818. Our neighbors may come to a better mind and consent to recognize that there may be equality of rights even where there is marked disparity of military strength; if not, we must just face all the perils of the situation, seeing that to give way to mere bullying, would be to acknowledge that we hold our very existences as a separate people on the mere sufferance of the American Republic.

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 pain, 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.
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