

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1887.

VOL. 19.—NO. 245.

The Daily Examiner

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ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter 2nd day, 9h. 55.3m., p. m.,
W. S. W.
Full Moon 9th day, 4h., 21.4m., p. m., N. E.
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter 16th day, 9h., 29.6m., a. m., W.
New Moon 24th day, 11h. 57.2m., a. m., S.

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

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

BRITISH WAREHOUSE

83

QUEEN STREET.

EXTENSIVE CASH SALE!

I have decided to close out the whole of my stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, commencing December 15th, 1886, and continuing until the whole is disposed of, at

LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Dec. 14—wkly

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM
25c.
SAFE. PURE. PROMPT.
AWONDERFUL 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 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,
313 4th AVE., N. Y.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the Thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1887, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, under a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the twenty-seventh day of December, A. D. 1875, and made between Michael Landrigan and Margaret Landrigan his wife, of the one part, and the Right Rev. Hibbert Binney and Benjamin Gerrish Gray, Trustees for King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, of the other part.

MORTGAGE SALE.

All that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate on Lot Thirty-four, in Queen's County, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the southwestern corner of land owned by Edward Auld, thence running along the southern boundary line of said land eastwardly for the distance of thirty-four chains, thence northwardly along the eastern boundary of said land twelve and one-half chains, thence westwardly parallel with the said boundary line till it strikes the east boundary line of thirty acres of land recently sold by Edward Auld to Lawrence Whelan, thence at right angles south until it strikes the southeast angle of said thirty acres of land, thence along the south boundary of said thirty acres until it strikes land here by James Landrigan, thence south to the place of commencement, containing twenty-seven and one-half acres, a little more or less.

And also that other tract, piece or parcel of land, situate on Lot number Thirty-four aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed on the east side of the road leading from Charlottetown to Stanhope, thence east seventy-two chains, thence south ten chains, thence west seventy-two chains, and thence north ten chains along the said road to the place of commencement, containing sixty acres of land, a little more or less.

And also that other tract, piece or parcel of land, situate on Lot number Thirty-four aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: front of six chains on the west side of the Covehead Road, and running west by parallel lines to the boundary line of Township number Thirty-three, containing fifty acres of land, a little more or less.

For further particulars apply to Edward J. Hodgson, Solicitor, Charlottetown.
Dated 4th March, 1887.
HIBBERT BINNEY,
BENJAMIN G. GRAY,
Mortgagees.

March 5, 1887—cod 11 sale

PURE COLD 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
ALL GOODS
GUARANTEED GENUINE
PURE GOLD-MANFG. CO.
313 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

SEED WHEAT

THE Subscriber offers for sale a few hundred bushels of his famous White Russian Wheat, grown on the Warren Farm (one year). Call early and secure the best seed, cheap.
JOHN NEWSON.
March 9, 1887—2mos cod & wkly

WANTED (NEW BOOK)

AGENTS to sell our new book, entitled "The Home Treasury." Retail price, \$1.50. Big discounts offered to active men and women. This book is believed, meets a need long felt. It is very nicely and securely bound in cloth; profusely illustrated; printed in large clear type, on excellent paper; contains full instructions in department on all sorts of amusements; in fact, everything to make home happy, and for this reason should be placed in every home.
Address: W. E. EARLE, St. John, N. B. Manager for J. S. Robertson & Bros., Toronto, Ont.
March 7—2m & wkly

COFFEE, COFFEE

Fresh Roasted and Grod
— AT —
BEER & GOFF'S.

BEER & GOFF'S.

EVERYTHING in the uniforming and equipping of the men is subordinated to the idea of utility and comfort.
The artillery, which is of the Krupp pattern and manufacture, has perhaps undergone little change or improvement since 1870, but in small arms the Germans have lately made enormous strides. The *Militär-Zeitung für die Reserve und Landwehr des Deutschen Heeres* of last December contained a detailed account of a new maga-

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 21, 1887.

German War Statistics.

For some time past Germany and France have been snapping and snarling at each other. At any moment the dogs of war may be let loose. Unless a kind Providence interferes the grim spectre of war will ere long, overcloud the European continent. When the struggle does come, it will be a terrible one. The opposing armies are so great in numbers, and so perfectly organized, that nothing short of complete annihilation will cause either to give way, and complete annihilation means the sacrifice of upwards of a million human lives. A writer in the *New York World* gives some interesting information concerning the military resources of the two countries, and to him we are indebted for much of the information which follows.

The German army is recruited in accordance with the terms of the law of May 6, 1880, which provides that all German subjects shall be liable to do military duty between the ages of 17 and 42. Were this law carried out to the letter it would place nearly 8,000,000 men under arms and would bankrupt the national treasury. So, by a series of military regulations, the army on a peace footing has been placed at a little over 425,000 men, while in time of war 2,762,000 trained soldiers can be sent into the field. This, of course, includes every branch of the service, the reserve, the Landwehr, the Landsturm, etc.

The entire force in war time is under the direct command of the Emperor William. Still, the different minor States preserve a certain amount of individuality which is visible in more ways than one, especially in times of peace. Thus the King of Bavaria stands practically at the head of his own forces; Bavaria has her own Ministers of War and can dispose of the military funds appropriated to her by the Reichstag independently of the empire.

Promotion in the army is a long and tedious matter. No private can even aspire to the rank of a corporal without accomplishing his three years' service—a fact which necessitates his re-enlisting. There are five grades of non-commissioned officers, viz., *Unteroffizier*, who performs a corporal's duties; *Sergeant*; or *lance-sergeant*; *vizefeldwebel*, or *Sergeant-Major*; and lastly, *porte-epée-fachrich*, or *ensign*. The latter officer, who also non-commissioned, distinguishes himself from the rest in so far that he has passed a special examination, and that by going through a course at one of the nine war academies of the empire, followed by another successful examination, can be promoted to the grade of second lieutenant. The other non-commissioned officers on the other hand seldom rise above the rank of *feldwebel*.

The commissioned officers are divided into six grades as follows: Second lieutenant, lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. No definite laws exist on the subject of promotion, which depends principally on the will of the Emperor. Still the custom has been to promote in accordance with duration of service. The general officers are divided into four grades: Major-general, lieutenant general, infantry or cavalry general and field marshal. There are at present but three officers of the latter grade in Germany—Moltke, the Crown Prince and Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, the latter, however, being called *Feldzeugmeister*, an appellation peculiar to the Austrian army. And now we come to the great German general staff, that combination of military genius, learning and foresight of which the aged field marshal Moltke is chief. The Prussian general staff is the most perfect institution of its kind in the world, and to this perfection is in a large measure due the phenomenal success of Prussian arms since 1864. One of the departments is devoted to the collection and compilation of military writings, charts, topographical surveys, etc., from every section of the habitable globe; hence the Germans are justly said to be better posted regarding the geography and military resources of their neighbors than perhaps their neighbors themselves. The general staff also publishes official histories of former wars: the one on the Danish war having recently appeared. Since 1882 General von Waldersee has acted in the capacity of assistant to the aged Moltke, with the title of General Quartermaster. The remaining members of the General Staff are Count Schlieffen, Vogel von Falkenstein, Colonel Obarhoffner and Count von Keller, all officers of vast experience and technical knowledge, above all Falkenstein, an active commander in Prussia's three last campaigns.

As already stated, almost each of the States of the Confederation has its own war minister. General Bronsart von Schellendorf has had the Prussian folio since 1883; in Bavaria Lieutenant-General von Henleth, and Saxony General von Fabricie, and in Wurtemberg Major Billfinger are Ministers of War. Over and above all these ministers stands the Military Cabinet of the Emperor, directed by General von Albedyll. In addition to this the Emperor communicates with the eighteen army corps of the German army by means of five inspectors-general, the incumbents of which are directly responsible to him. Thus are the component parts of this great fighting machine controlled from one and the same source and kept in perfect harmony with each other.

Everything in the uniforming and equipping of the men is subordinated to the idea of utility and comfort.
The artillery, which is of the Krupp pattern and manufacture, has perhaps undergone little change or improvement since 1870, but in small arms the Germans have lately made enormous strides. The *Militär-Zeitung für die Reserve und Landwehr des Deutschen Heeres* of last December contained a detailed account of a new maga-

zine gun that had just been introduced into the German army, from which the following facts are gleaned: The gun goes by the name M. 71/84, meaning that it is nothing more than the old Mauser rifle introduced in 1871 and subjected in 1884 to an alteration which converted it into a magazine gun. The first public knowledge of this change was not earlier than August of last year, when five German army corps stationed on the western frontier were suddenly armed with the improved weapon, and it was learned for the first time that the Government had been working on the project for nearly two years. Since then the whole German army has been supplied with magazine guns, and is at present proficient in their use.

In appearance the German magazine gun greatly resembles the Winchester, and, indeed, it is worked on the same principle, although it will hold but ten cartridges at a time instead of sixteen. The magazine consists of a long barrel running parallel with the barrel of the gun. A spiral spring forces the cartridges forward, and another spring called a feeder or spoon forces them one after the other into the firing chamber and from there into the bore. The magazine holds eight cartridges, the chamber one and the bore another. The empty cartridge is ejected by another spring immediately after firing. The manipulation of the new gun is claimed to be very simple, so much so that the troops accustomed to the old pattern learned to handle it easily after a few hours' practice, and as reloading can be easily gotten through with within twenty seconds, this ravages it is destined to commit must be patent to every one.

Many a hero of the last three wars has gone over to the majority during the past decade, but some good men still remain to lead Germany's cohorts into the field. Field Marshal Moltke, with his four or five years weighing heavily on his shoulders, would do little beyond watching operations from the offices of the General Staff; but the Crown Prince, a clever tactician and cool head, would never be found wanting. Around him are grouped a galaxy of military talent of which even the great Napoleon might have felt proud. The reigning Princes of the minor States, beginning with the King of Saxony and ending with the Grand Duke of Baden, have all held important commands in previous wars, and to them may be added the veteran but active Werder, the successful besieger of the Strasburg and conqueror of Bourbais; the cautious but determined Bulthaupt, chief of the Fourth Army Corps; von Kummer, von Beyer, von Raven, von Rose, von Kirchbach, von Mutius and a host of others.

In another article we shall have something to say in reference to France and her chances in a contest with Germany or any other power.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Government Belief."

SIR,—In your issue of the 16th inst., I notice that you assert "the Government believe that Dr. Jenkins has already been amply paid for his services on that occasion," alluding to his professional services in the smallpox epidemic. What is belief on the part of the Government? If they amply paid Dr. Jenkins, they did me wrong towards him that they did to me. We read that all things are possible to them that believe. Is it on this basis that the Local Government are acting towards the medical men who risked their lives and that of their families in battling with the plague in the interests of society? I believe the Government are unjust and wrong in my case, and they have refused "to believe," and would not listen to reason, argument or anything else. I am, therefore, quite ready "to believe" that Dr. Jenkins is not amply rewarded, if all the authority you have for your opinion is "the Government believe."

Some people have an idea that our Local Government is supreme and all powerful. If they have the power to take a professional man's time and service and skill and pay for it whatever they "believe" or think proper—they have the power to enter our farms, take our wheat, cattle, and finally our farms and pay for them whatever "they believe"—their conception of the power of the state may lead them to adopt spartan views, and then we may be told that "they believe" that every relationship of society must be subordinated to their consideration of imagined political necessity. Come Mr. Editor, you should tell the Government that the laborer is worthy of his hire—that it is unjust and dishonorable to treat the medical men as they are doing. "Owe no man anything" is a scriptural injunction and while they claim to have a policy of collecting debts due to them from the Dominion they should be true to their principles and pay their debts, for I can assure you, sir, that the medical men have rights of which they cannot with propriety be divested, and these rights have been conceded by the common law recognize by all civilized nations, notwithstanding the belief of our Local Government.
Yours truly,
R. MCNEILL.
New London, March 18, 1887.

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.
mar17 cod & wkly

"New Lancers, Quadrilles, Waltzes, etc., just received at "The Music Store."—C. F. Fletcher.
31—mch19
EVERYTHING in men's furnishings can be had at the lowest price of D. A. Brown's.



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 8.00 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. HALE, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co. or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Feb. 12, 1887—cod wkly

CARD.

MRS. E. RUTH wishes to announce to the ladies of Charlottetown that she is prepared to do MANTLE 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 cod & wkly

PARKER-HOUSE BAKING-POWDER.
Dec. 3, 1886.

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.
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—dly wkly

Ten Thousand Pounds
Extra Quality
-T-E-A-
at Twenty-five cents per
pound at the
LONDON HOUSE.
Feb. 11—2aw wy 2mos

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Total Assets, Thirty Million Dollars
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Agent for P. E. Island.
Ch'town, March 11, 1887—2½ mos 2aw

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!

Peake's No. 3 Wharf,
R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We are now manufacturing and will sell at the Lowest Cash Prices:
Sashes, Doors, Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mouldings, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Stair Rails, Twists, &c.
We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Joining, Morticing, Tenoning, Jig and Fret Sawing, Turning, &c.
All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice.
With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.
Jan. 5, 1887.