

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, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1887.

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ALMANAC FOR NOVEMBER, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter 8th day, 0h., 49.5m., p.m., W.
New Moon 15th day, 4h., 55.9m., a.m., N.W.
(below horizon.)
First Quarter 22nd day, 6h., 30.5m., a.m.,
(below horizon.)
Full Moon 30th day, 11h., 7.6m., a.m., South.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M.	rises	sets	rises	water
1 Tuesday	6 47	4 41	5 34	10 44
2 Wednesday	48	39	6 6	11 20
3 Thursday	50	38	6 43	11 55
4 Friday	51	36	7 27	12 40
5 Saturday	52	35	8 17	1 8
6 Sunday	54	34	9 15	1 51
7 Monday	56	33	10 19	2 41
8 Tuesday	57	31	11 27	3 42
9 Wednesday	60	29	12 39	4 59
10 Thursday	7 0	28	0 38	6 23
11 Friday	1 27	1 53	7 36	7 26
12 Saturday	3 26	3 9	8 34	8 23
13 Sunday	4 25	4 27	9 24	9 21
14 Monday	6 24	5 45	10 9	10 15
15 Tuesday	7 22	7 2	10 53	11 15
16 Wednesday	8 21	8 17	11 36	12 13
17 Thursday	10 20	9 25	12 10	1 10
18 Friday	11 19	10 26	0 18	2 8
19 Saturday	13 19	11 17	1 2	3 6
20 Sunday	14 18	11 55	1 48	4 4
21 Monday	16 17	12 35	2 42	5 1
22 Tuesday	17 16	1 6	3 33	5 57
23 Wednesday	18 15	1 33	4 38	6 57
24 Thursday	20 14	1 57	5 45	8 15
25 Friday	21 13	2 22	6 52	9 32
26 Saturday	23 13	2 44	7 45	10 50
27 Sunday	24 12	3 9	8 30	12 48
28 Monday	25 11	3 36	9 10	47
29 Tuesday	26 11	4 6	9 47	45
30 Wednesday	7 27	4 0	4 41	10 33

—FOR—

B-O-S-T-O-N

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday, and Thursday at 8.00 a. m.

Fares from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.00, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SILLARD, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
P. E. I. R. F., or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Nov. 12, 1887—end wkr

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RECEIVERS OF

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
Island Steamship Line.

The Only Direct Line Without Change.

Charlottetown to Boston

THE staunch and commodious steamships Car-

roll and Worcester have been thoroughly

refurbished and put into first-class condition

in every particular.

During the season of 1887, one of these vessels

will leave Pownal Street Wharf, Charlottetown,

or Boston, at four o'clock, p.m., on THURSDAY

of each week, and

Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY

at noon.
Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low
Rates!
FARES:—Cabin, \$6.50; Stateroom Berth, \$8.50.
Lowest Rates for freight, which is always care-
fully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents, Charlottetown,
HARRISON LORING, Managing Owner,
Lewis Wharf, Boston,
July 21, 1880.

Perkins & Sterns

Do not anticipate enlarging their premises or making any change in their business at present; but in order to give their customers the cheapest goods to be found in the city, have decided to make sweeping reductions in a great many lines, DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD.

GENUINE DISCOUNTS:
Hats, Bonnets, Feathers and all Millinery, 33 per Cent Discount.
Winter Jackets and Fur-lined Cloaks, 25 per Cent Discount.
Plushes, Velvets and Velvetens, 25 per Cent Discount.
Cloths and Tweeds of all kinds, 20 per Cent Discount.
Flannels of Every Description, 20 per Cent Discount.
Fleecy Cottons, all Colours, 20 per Cent Discount.
Dress Goods (Colored and Black) 20 per Cent Discount.
Gray, White and Colored Blankets, 20 per Cent Discount.
Shirts and Drawers and Top Shirts, 20 per Cent Discount.

A Big Lot of Scotch Yarn at 5 Cents a Skein; Beehive Yarn, Rutland Yarn, and other makes, 16 cents a skein.

We have a large stock of the above Goods and intend to Sell them.

TERMS: CASH.

Perkins & Sterns.

Charlottetown, Nov. 23, 1887.

GREAT DRY GOODS SALE.

BIG DISCOUNTS.
TREMENDOUS STOCK.

J. B. MACDONALD will offer his entire stock of Dry Goods and Clothing at a Great Sacrifice, bound not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

Come right along; you will find that no one can attempt to undersell us.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Ch'town, Nov. 21, 1887.

GREAT DRY GOODS SALE

AND OPENING OF THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

We find our premises are at present entirely too small for our increasing trade, and contemplate adding to the rear of our large store a two-storey brick building

In order to do this it is not necessary to advertise such enormous discounts off our already very Low Prices, as the public are well aware that our prices are away below those who are continually advertising 20, 30 and 40 per cent discount.

FOR CASH

We guarantee as much Dry Goods for one dollar as any store in the city.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 19, 1887.

GREAT DRY GOODS SALE

STANLEY BROTHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

We don't believe in Clearance Sales at this busy season of the year; its not business and its not right. But to meet those who have started it, we will offer our whole stock at Large Reductions for Cash, as we are bound not to be undersold.

Our Goods are all made in plain figures, so that you can see for yourselves the regular price and the marked down price. This is a bona fide Clearance Sale. Come and get Bargains.

ANY GOODS THAT ARE CHARGED MUST BE ENTERED AT THE REGULAR PRICE.

STANLEY BROS.

Ch'town, November 21, 1887.

THE PIRATE.

By Sir Walter Scott.

CHAPTER XIX.

I pass the night from land to land,
I have a strange power of speech,
So soon as e'er his face I see,
I know the man that must hear me,
To him my tale I teach.

COLONEL'S LINE OF THE ANCIENT MARINER.

The daughters of Magnus Troil shared the same bed in a chamber which had been that of their parents before the death of their mother. Magnus, who had suffered grievously under that dispensation of Providence, had become disgusted with the apartment. The nuptial chamber was abandoned to the pledges of his increased affection, of whom the eldest was at that period only four years old, or thereabouts; and having been their nursery in infancy continued, though now tricked out and adorned according to the best fashion of the islands, and the taste of the lovely sisters themselves, to be their sleeping room, or in the old Norse dialect, their bower.

It had been for many years the scene of the most intimate confidence, if that could be called confidence, where, in truth, there was nothing to be confided; where neither sister had a secret; and where every thought that had birth in the bosom of the one, was, without either hesitation or doubt, confided to the other as spontaneously as it had arisen. But since Cleveland abode in the Mansion of Burgh-Westra, each of the lovely sisters had entertained thoughts which are not lightly or easily communicated, unless she who listens to them has previously assured herself that the confidence will be kindly received. Minna had noticed, what other and less interested observers had been unable to perceive, that Cleveland, namely, held a lower rank in Brenda's opinion than in her own; and Brenda, on her side, thought that Minna had hastily and unjustly joined in the prejudices which been excited against Mordant Mertoun in the mind of her father. Each was sensible that she was no longer the same to her sister, and this conviction was a painful addition to other painful apprehensions which they supposed they had to struggle with. Their manner toward each other was, in outward appearance, and in all the little cares by which affection can be expressed, even more assiduously kind than before, as if both, conscious that their internal reserve was a breach of their sisterly union, strove to atone for it by double assiduity in these external marks of affection, which, at other times, when there was nothing to hide, might be omitted without inferring any consequences.

On the night referred to in particular, the sisters felt more especially the decay of the confidence which used to exist betwixt them. They were seated at the table, and that at the time of the fair, when persons of every degree repair thither, either for business or amusement, was likely to be an important incident in lives usually so simple and uniform as theirs; and a few months ago, Minna and Brenda would have been awake half the night, anticipating, in their talk with each other, all that was likely to happen on so momentous an occasion. But now the subject was just mentioned, and suffered to drop, as if the topic was likely to produce a difference betwixt them, or to call forth a more open display of their several opinions than either was willing to make to the other.

Yet such was their natural openness and gentleness of disposition, that each sister imputed to herself the fault that there was aught like estrangement existing between them; and when, having finished their devotions and betaken themselves to their common couch, they folded each other in their arms, and exchanged a sisterly kiss, and a sisterly good-night, they seemed mutually to ask pardon, and to exchange forgiveness, although neither said a word of offence, either offered or received; and both were soon plunged into that light and yet profound repose, which is only enjoyed when sleep sinks down on the eyes of youth and innocence.

On the night to which the story relates, both sisters were visited by dreams, which, though varied by the modes and habits of the sleepers, bore yet a strange general resemblance to each other. Minna dreamed that she was in one of the most lonely recesses of the beach, called Swartaster, where the incessant operation of the waves, indenting a calcareous rock, has formed a deep halter, which, in the language of the island, means a subterranean cavern, into which the tide ebbs and flows. Many of these run to an extraordinary and unascertained depth under ground, and are the secure retreat of cormorants and seals, which it is neither easy nor safe to pursue to their extreme recesses. Amongst these, this halter of Swartaster was accounted peculiarly inaccessible, and shunned both by fowlers and by seamen, on account of sharp angles and turnings in the cave itself, as well as the sunken rocks which rendered it very dangerous for skiffs or boats to advance far into it, especially if there was the usual swell of an island tide. From the dark-browed mouth of this cavern, it seemed to Minna, in her dream, that she beheld a mermaid issue, not in the classical dress of a Nereid, as in the Claud Halcro's mask of the preceding evening, but with comb and glass in hand, according to popular belief, and lashing the waves with that long scaly train, which, in the traditions of the country, forms so frightful a contrast with the fair face, long tresses, and displayed bosom, of a human and earthly female, of surpassing beauty. She seemed to beckon to Minna, while her wild notes rang sadly in her ear, and denounce, in prophetic sounds, calamity and woe. From the dark-browed mouth of this cavern, it seemed to Minna, in her dream, that she beheld a mermaid issue, not in the classical dress of a Nereid, as in the Claud Halcro's mask of the preceding evening, but with comb and glass in hand, according to popular belief, and lashing the waves with that long scaly train, which, in the traditions of the country, forms so frightful a contrast with the fair face, long tresses, and displayed bosom, of a human and earthly female, of surpassing beauty. She seemed to beckon to Minna, while her wild notes rang sadly in her ear, and denounce, in prophetic sounds, calamity and woe.

She sat, as she thought, in her favorite bower, surrounded by her father and a party of his most beloved friends, amongst whom Mordant Mertoun was not forgotten. She was required to sing; and she strove to entertain them with a lively ditty, in which she was accounted eminently successful, and which she sung with such simple, yet natural humour, as seldom failed to produce shouts of laughter and applause, while all who could, or who could not sing, were irresistibly compelled to lend their voices to the chorus. But, on this occasion, it seemed as if her own voice refused all its usual duty, and as if, while she felt herself unable to express the words of the well-known air, it assumed, in her own despite, the deep tones and wild and melancholy notes of Norma of Fittful-head, for the purpose of chanting some wild Runic rhyme, resembling those sung by the heathen priests of old, when the victim (too often human) was bound to the fatal altar of Odin or of Thor.

(To be continued.)

The Late William Elder's Testimony.

At a meeting of the St. John Board of Trade, Mr. C. H. Fairweather read from the St. John Telegraph of November 22nd, 1881, to show the opinions entertained by the late Mr. Elder of the relative prosperity of Canada and the adjacent States of the American union as follows:—

"The growth of a population during a decennial period may be influenced by transient causes, but if we take a period of fifty years, and compare the growth of one country with another, during that period, we shall be able to determine pretty accurately which country has within it the greatest elements of progress. The New England States afford a fair field for comparison with the old provinces of Canada. This is what the census reveal:—

	1850-1	1881	Increase in 50 years.
Maine,			
N. Hampshire,	1,953,717	4,010,026	2,056,309
Vermont,			
Massachusetts,			
Connecticut,			
Rhode Island,			
Ontario,			
Quebec,			
N. Brunswick,	1,065,215	4,141,424	3,076,209
Nova Scotia,			
P. E. Island,			

While the New England States have merely doubled their population in fifty years, the older provinces of Canada have nearly quadrupled theirs in the same period.

Dropping Ontario from the comparison, let us see how Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—the States that lie immediately on our borders, whose soil and climate are similar to ours—have grown in population during the past fifty years, as compared with Quebec and the Maritime Provinces:—

	1830-1.	1880.	Increase in 50 years.
Three New Eng. States,	949,435	1,327,713	378,278
Four Canadian Provinces,	828,513	2,227,964	1,399,451

In other words while the increase of population in the three New England States on our borders in fifty years has been only 38 per cent., the increase in the four provinces has been 169 per cent. Figures like these require no comment.

If we drop Quebec out of the statement and compare the growth of the maritime provinces with that of Maine, which lies immediately on our borders, the result will be found hardly less remarkable:

	1830-1.	1880-1.	Increase in 50 years.
Maine,	309,455	648,436	248,981
Mar. Provinces,	275,879	869,495	593,616

In other words, while the increase of Maine in population in fifty years has been only 62 per cent., the increase of the maritime provinces in the same period has been 212 per cent.

Let us limit the comparison between Maine and the maritime provinces to a period of twenty years, and exclude Prince Edward Island, and we shall have a still better opportunity of judging of the comparative growth of two pieces of territory, differing but little in soil or climate and where the natural advantages are nearly equal. The following table speaks for itself:

	1860-1	1880-1	Increase in 20 years.
Maine,	628,279	648,436	20,157
N. B. and N. S.,	582,940	761,714	178,774

Maine, which twenty years ago had 45,000 more people than New Brunswick and Nova Scotia combined, now has 113,000 less; and while Maine in that period has only added to her population by three per cent., New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have increased in population more than thirty per cent.

"Some people are never tired of telling us that if Canada had been annexed to the United States its progress would have been greater than it has been; others when they cross the line from even the least progressive of the New England States into Canada, profess to be struck with our want of progress and lament that the influence of monarchical institutions should so depress a people. The true test of the value of this kind of talk is in the census returns, and we propose to use them for the purpose of showing that people who employ such language do not know what they are talking about, and are only repeating the ignorant chatter which they have heard used by others who are as ill-informed as themselves.

Summerside Exports.

SUMMERSIDE, Nov. 25th, 1887.

Shipped per steamer St. Lawrence,
Cameron, master, for Point du Chene:

29 cases eggs	\$ 147
5 brls potatoes	7
3 tubs butter	20
4 horses	330
437 brls oysters	1093
300 lbs poultry	12
750 lbs Island cloth	600
86000 lbs starch	(88)
2588 bush oats	776
	\$ 5865

By same str. 26th:—

28 cases eggs	\$ 162
318 brls oysters	796
2528 bush oats	827
165 bush barley	102
3 brls mackerel	45
200 sheep	400
8 horses	740
7 bags potatoes	40
2 cattle	5
380 lbs leather	152
9690 lbs pork	678
25 brls pelts	438
540 lbs butter	96
48000 lbs starch	1440
600 lbs hides	36
2 brls oatmeal	10
	\$ 5960

SHIP NEWS

S'Side, 29—Ent, sch Arzoo, Kennedy, Shediac, bal; Maggie Jane, Carver, Shediac, bal; Laura, Ross, Baddeck, bal. 25—Old Pioneer, King, Shediac, oats; Leonora, Arsenault, Shediac, oats. 26—Onward, Heighton, Pictou, oats; Lodi, Green, Shediac, oats; Torridon, Heckman, New York, potatoes.