

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1886.

VOL. 19.—NO. 100.

The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening by  
The Examiner Publishing Co.  
From their office, corner of Water and  
Great George Streets, Charlottetown,  
Prince Edward Island.

—RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—  
Six months ..... \$2.50  
Three months ..... 1.25  
One month ..... 50  
Advertising at moderate rates.  
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
First Quarter 5th day, 4h., 43.1m., a. m., S.E.  
Full Moon 13th day, 6h., 37.9m., a. m., W.  
(below horizon.)  
Last Quarter 20th day, 11h., 43.2m., p. m., E.  
New Moon 27th day, 5h., 6.1m., p. m., W.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	High	Day's	Low
M	h	m	h	rise	set
1 Wednesday	5	25	6	34	9
2 Thursday	27	32	10	12	0
3 Friday	29	30	11	21	1
4 Saturday	28	28	11	26	2
5 Sunday	30	26	1	29	3
6 Monday	32	24	2	23	4
7 Tuesday	33	22	3	13	5
8 Wednesday	34	20	3	35	6
9 Thursday	36	19	4	35	7
10 Friday	37	17	5	9	8
11 Saturday	38	15	5	39	9
12 Sunday	39	13	6	7	10
13 Monday	41	12	6	32	10
14 Tuesday	42	10	6	59	11
15 Wednesday	43	8	7	25	11
16 Thursday	44	6	7	52	10
17 Friday	46	4	8	23	0
18 Saturday	47	2	8	56	1
19 Sunday	48	0	9	37	2
20 Monday	50	5	8	10	2
21 Tuesday	51	5	11	19	4
22 Wednesday	52	5	4	19	4
23 Thursday	53	5	2	21	6
24 Friday	54	5	1	29	8
25 Saturday	55	4	2	48	9
26 Sunday	56	4	3	59	9
27 Monday	58	4	3	16	10
28 Tuesday	6	0	4	6	11
29 Wednesday	4	0	4	7	14
30 Thursday	6	2	5	33	9

## NEW GOODS JUST OPENED

### J. B. MACDONALD'S.

New Dress Goods,  
New Velvets,  
New Ribbons,  
New Buttons,  
New Cashmeres,  
New Corsets,  
New Flannels,  
New Tweeds,

Selling at Cheapest Prices

### J. B. MACDONALD'S,

QUEEN STREET.  
Ch'town, August 25—dy wy

## Boots, Boots.

Buy Your  
**FALL BOOTS**  
DORSEY, GOFF & CO.  
Ch'town, Sept. 2, 1886.

## NEW HAT & FUR STORE,

Newson Block.

A NEW DEPARTMENT!  
HATS, of the Latest Styles, at the very LOWEST PRICES.  
FURS, of all kinds. Cleaned, Dyed, altered and Repaired.  
HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Raw Furs.  
**E. STUART.**  
Ch'town, May 4, 1886

## ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

SAFE. PROMPT.  
25 Cts.

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 acute 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,  
343 4TH AVE., N. Y.

## FLOUR.

Matchless,  
Kent Mills,  
City Mills,  
Estey (a choice Pastry Flour in barrels and half barrels),  
and other Good Brands selling Cheap

## BEER & COFF.

August 30.

## STEM WIND, VERSUS KEY WIND.

The Stem-Winding Watch is Decidedly the Best.

AS the cases need scarcely ever be opened, they are NOT LIABLE TO GET DUST IN, like the Key-Winder.  
Another advantage, the watch can be WOUND AT ANY TIME the wearer happens to think of it—no key needs to be carried in the pocket, or shovelled dust into the watch every time it is used.  
To meet the wants of those who object to Stem-Winders, our

Stem-Winding Rockford Watches can also be WOUND WITH A KEY, should the stem-winding give out, which we have never known it to do when used right.  
Key-Winding Watches at Reduced Rates.  
**E. W. TAYLOR,**  
CAMERON BLOCK,  
Aug. 21—2aw

## SHIRTINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE

As it has been brought to our notice that other makes of Shirtings are being sold to the Retail and Country Trade, under various Fancy Brands, as being of our manufacture.  
We beg to inform all purchasers of this article that we will not guarantee as ours, any Shirtings which have not our label

Parks' Fine Shirtings upon them.  
Those with this label will be found to be FULL WEIGHT.  
FULL WIDTH of 25 inches.  
FAST COLORS,  
and woven the SAME ON BOTH SIDES, so as to be reversible.  
They are for sale by all the leading Wholesale Houses, from whom the Retail Trade can always get them, if they insist upon being supplied with our Shirtings, instead of inferior goods.  
**WM. PARKS & SON,**  
(LIMITED),  
ST. JOHN, N. B.  
July 27, 1886.

1827 - - - 1886.  
**T. & E. KENNY,**  
Dry Goods and Shipping,  
HALIFAX, CANADA.

**T. & E. KENNY,**  
(F. C. MAHON)  
Ship Owners and Brokers,  
General Commission Merchants,  
161 GRESHAM HOUSE,  
Bishopsgate Street,  
LONDON, E. C.,  
England.

Scott's and Vaughans Codes  
March 29, 1886.

### Aristocracy in England.

PATRICIAN POVERTY.

Besides the legalized and intended disparity produced by the accumulation of splendor and wealth in the hands of one at the expense of the other members of a family, there is a glaring inequality of fortune among the peers themselves, and comparative poverty exists even among earls and dukes. Many of these magnates have difficulty in making both ends meet. Their establishments are so enormous, their states so elaborate, their luxury so prescriptive, that for the sake of these they sometimes relinquish comforts which less privileged individuals consider indispensable. They made me think of what I heard one of them say: "I can get along without the necessities of life, but I must have the luxuries."

I once stayed at a palatial establishment where a peer of ancient name was entertaining forty guests. After dinner the company was scattered in half a dozen drawing-rooms, and whenever, by some chance, one of the apartments was left unoccupied, the master went in and blew out the candles, for economy.

At another house, as the party broke up, the butler came to me and said the family were leaving for a visit themselves; her ladyship knew I was a housekeeper, and requested me to buy a fine large salmon, which otherwise would be left on her hands. The fish was perfectly fresh, and they would pack it nicely for me. I ascertained that my hostess sanctioned the muckstering, so I paid for the salmon, and my own man carried it off in a hamper that it was neither so cheap nor so good as I could have purchased in London.

In the years 1878-9 the harvests in England were bad beyond precedent, and simultaneously came a great depression in trade; the importation of fresh meat from America began at the same period, interfering, of course, very materially with the profits of cattle raising. It became inevitable to lower the rents, and nearly all of the great proprietors suffered a diminution of from one-fourth to one-third of their incomes. There was a positive change in the style of living of not a few of the aristocracy. Peers even, with unmarried daughters on their hands, were unable to come to town for the season; great country houses were closed while their owners went abroad to economize. The agricultural strikes began at about the same time, and the Irish difficulties absolutely impoverished many important landholders. I knew peers who were reduced to an hundredth part of their previous incomes.

Many of the nobility lately resorted to various devices for making a living. They became chairmen of railway companies; they are interested in stock; they lend their names without capital to business speculations, just as prominent people do in America for a consideration. A brother of a Duke and a member of Lord Beaconsfield's Government was concerned in some city enterprise that ended dishonorably, and obliged to give up his place under the Government. About the same time several others—commoners, baronets, and honourees—became bankrupt and resigned from the House of Commons. The Earl of Winchester, the head of one of the oldest families in England, was bankrupt for many years and unable to take his place in the House of Lords, for that assembly refuses to allow an acknowledged bankrupt to sit in its chamber.

But now many peers have the resource of bankruptcy. The creditors of great aristocrats are usually unable to attach the land, and must content themselves with personal assets. Only a year or two ago the Duke of Hamilton, the intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, and sprung himself from the noblest houses in Europe, as nobility goes, was obliged to sell the inestimable treasures of art and literature which his ancestors had accumulated. The present Duke of Marlborough has disposed of the Blenheim collection, which was almost a national monument. Every now and then one of the peerage comes to grief from gambling or mishaps on the turf, or still worse, dissipation or extravagance. There are eldest sons of earls who cannot live in England without incurring risk of imprisonment on account of illegal entanglements. This sort of poverty does not arouse the liveliest commiseration, but the innocent suffer as well as those who precipitate the storm. I knew a nobleman of oldest family who came into a great estate which was horribly embarrassed by the conduct of his predecessor. The new man was unblemished in life and admirable in character. By excellent business management, careful economy and downright hard labor he brought back the property to its pristine prosperity; but his heir pledged it nearly all again in advance, by post-obits and similar devices. The father was obliged to pay the debts of his son over and over again to the amount of hundreds of thousands of pounds, and the estate became as much involved as ever. The creditors however, unable to break the entail and the great property remains for some future peer to restore and his successor to involve, if entail and aristocracy continue.

The condition of the dowagers has always seemed to me especially pitiable, the descent is so tremendous from millions for an income to comparative indigence. They have once wore the coronet and blazed with the family jewels, only to hand them over to another; have been mistress sometimes of half a dozen mansions, only to be remorselessly expelled from all, and glad at last to take places in the household of the Queen for the sake of the wages of a few hundreds a year, or else to live in little houses in insignificant streets, and keep no carriage.

I knew a Duchess, not now living, who revelled in splendor part of her life, but on the death of the Duke she was reduced to £4,000 a year—not enough to cover half of what she thought her necessary expenditure. The Duchess, however, fell in with day at D. A. Bruce's.

An American woman of fortune, and the couple travelled together, the Duchess the guest of the democrat. They were fast friends, but appreciated each other's advantages. One night at a ball at the Mansion House, when no royalties were present, the Duchess was put upon the dais, usually reserved for princely personages, and the American was profoundly impressed with this indication of city deference. "How nice it must be to be a Duchess," she exclaimed. "Ah," said her Grace, "but you are so rich!" "Yes," replied her candid countrywoman. "You have the rank, and I have the money and clothes."

Another dowager, whose husband had been called the wealthiest "commoner" in England, was left £8,000 a year, though he willed away millions. A woman is nobody in Englishmen's eyes. The husband had been fond of his wife, but it did not occur to him to provide her with the state to which she had been accustomed for a lifetime.

The daughters of great houses prepare for their fate from the beginning. They never resign unless they marry. If they cannot secure a husband, they club together when the father dies, and keep up a little establishment in an obscure way; or the Queen gives some of them, out of charity, rooms at Kensington Palace or Hampt Court, or some other asylum for decayed aristocrats. You find there women of the oldest lineage pinched for their dinners and their gloves, whose early lives were spent in the most sumptuous structures and splendid style that this world knows.

The peerage itself is reached by the rising tide. Lady Waldegrave derived a large income from her coal mines, and her estates I have often seen long trains of trucks heaped up with coal, every truck labelled in large letters, "Frances, Countess Waldegrave." For my part I could never see why the mining business is less ignoble than the manufacturing; but a Lord is never a manufacturer, though the revenues of some of the greatest peers are derived from their mines. The distinction is too fine for democratic eyes. A Lord may manage a theatre, but not an hotel; he may hire ballet girls and opera singers, but never be a publisher; he may sell "coals" but not books.

Of late years, it is true, there have been earls who owned handsome cars for speculation, and others who have started milk companies, and the milk was delivered in London from carts that bore their illustrious names. But those have been abnormal cases; usually they glossed over their connection with business. They dabble in stocks, women as well as men, and several peers are interested in banks. Lady Burdett-Coutts is a member of the great banking house that bears her name; and none are too proud to receive the results of trade.

Half at least of the present peerage are connected with persons who have been engaged in business within a century. The Ashburtons, the Northbrooks, the St. Alban's, the Longfords, the Newcastles, and a hundred others are descended from tradesmen within that period; but merchants may not go to court.

The very letting of land is a trade as purely and simply as shop keeping, and the grandest of them are in this branch of business. They are never above turning an honest penny, even if they sell their game.

### A Powerful Ironclad.

The Thames ironworks company are about to deliver to the government the new ironclad Benbow, 12, the most formidable of the six ironclads of the admiralty type at present building for the royal navy. The Benbow was begun early in 1883, and was launched at Blackwall in July, 1885, when the christening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Gladstone. She is to be brought to Sheerness for her trial trips. She has a displacement of 10,000 tons, and has been fitted with compound engines of 7,500 horse power. She will be armed with two 110-ton breech-loading guns, the heaviest ordnance ever mounted on a ship of war or fortress, which will be mounted in barbette towers. Besides these formidable weapons the Benbow will be equipped with ten six-inch breech-loading guns, mounted on Vavasseur fittings, 12 quick-firing shell guns, eight Nordenflet guns, two Gardner machine guns, and four tubes for firing torpedoes. She will carry 12 Whitehead torpedoes. The citadel of the Benbow is plated with steel armour 18-in. thick, and will be the most powerful ship afloat, with the exception of the Nile and Trafalgar, which have only just been laid down. She will rely entirely upon steam power, being provided only with a "military" mast from which machine guns can be fired. Her total cost is estimated at about £600,000.

### Consumption Can be Cured.

Not by any secret remedy, but by proper healthful exercise, and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, containing the healing and strength-giving virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form. Prescribed universally by physicians. Take no other.

They get along fast in Dakota, and to prove it a story is told of a recently elected Judge. He had been a sort of free lance in his profession, and had incurred the enmity of the Judge the other day with an ordinary motion, which should have been granted in due course of law. But it wasn't. "Motion denied," yelled the Judge. "But, your honor!" "Motion denied, I say." "Your honor, one word, if you please." "Not a word, sir." "Your honor seems to have a prejudice against me." "You're right, I have," said the Judge, "I've been laying for you for the past three years, and you don't get any notions in this court."—New York Sun.

New Fruit.—Delaware Grapes, Bartlett Pears, Gravenstein Apples, Ripe Tomatoes, etc., etc. Geo. Carter & Co., Market Square, sep 16 31

## Steam Laundry.

### NOTICE.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN STEAM LAUNDRY is now in operation. Goods will be called for and delivered free of charge.  
Call at the office and leave orders for work. Price Lists and all information freely given by MR. SHAW, Manager, at the Laundry, Kent Street, King Square.  
TERMS—Cash on delivery.  
[CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE.]  
Ch'town, July 29, 1886.

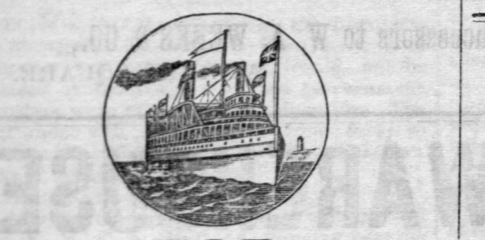
## PARKER HOUSE Baking Powder.

Highly Recommended.

40 CTS. PER POUND IN BULK

## BEER & GOFF

Aug. 6, '86.



## 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.  
Leave St. John at 8 o'clock every Saturday night for

### BOSTON DIRECT.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$2.50, 1st class.  
For tickets and other information apply to  
A. SHARP, F. W. HALLES,  
P. E. I. S. S. CO.,  
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.  
May 7, 1886—cod wky

### L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL Commission Merchants,  
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,  
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.  
July 15—dly wky

## RANKIN HOUSE.

THE undersigned will lease for a term of years the above well known Hotel, situated on corner of Water and Pownall streets, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Possession given on the 1st October next.  
Any information required will be given, either by letter or personal interview.  
J. H. GRAY,  
DAVID STIRLING,  
Trustees.  
Ch'town, June 19, 1886—jun 19 Shaw her Jour