

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EPIPHANIUS.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1886.

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Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR NOVEMBER, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 3rd day, Oh, 52.7m., p. m., E.
(below horizon.)
Full Moon 11th day, 3h., 54.0., p. m., N. E.
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter 18th day, 6h., 27.8m., p. m., N.
(below horizon.)
New Moon 25th day, 3h., 6.0m., p. m., S. W.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	rises sets	rises	water	len'th
1 Monday	6 47 4	41 11 51	1 35	9 54
2 Tuesday	48 39	aft 33 2 21	51	
3 Wednesday	50 38	1 10 3 11	48	
4 Thursday	51 36	1 43 4 13	45	
5 Friday	53 35	2 12 5 22	42	
6 Saturday	54 34	2 35 6 31	40	
7 Sunday	56 33	3 5 7 30	37	
8 Monday	57 31	3 31 8 19	34	
9 Tuesday	58 29	3 58 9 9	31	
10 Wednesday	7 0	28 4 26 9 39	28	
11 Thursday	1 27	4 58 10 15	26	
12 Friday	3 23	5 34 10 52	23	
13 Saturday	4 25	6 18 11 29	21	
14 Sunday	6 24	7 7 12 8	18	
15 Monday	7 22	8 3 9 49	15	
16 Tuesday	8 21	9 8 10 34	13	
17 Wednesday	10 20	10 14 11 25	10	
18 Thursday	11 19	11 24 12 24	8	
19 Friday	13 19	noon 1 44	6	
20 Saturday	14 18	9 33 6 3	4	
21 Sunday	16 17	1 49 7 18	1	
22 Monday	17 16	3 2 8 19	59	
23 Tuesday	18 15	4 14 9 8	57	
24 Wednesday	20 14	5 27 9 53	54	
25 Thursday	21 13	6 36 10 34	52	
26 Friday	23 13	7 43 11 13	50	
27 Saturday	24 12	8 44 11 52	48	
28 Sunday	25 11	9 35 noon	47	
29 Monday	25 11	10 28 9 22	45	
30 Tuesday	7 26	4 9 11 8 10	8 43	

JAMES H. REDDIN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
has removed to the office adjoining that of R. R.
Fitzgerald, Esq., Cameron Block,
227 MONEY TO LOAN.
Sept. 27, 1886—1 mo end & w 3 mo



—FOR—
BOSTON.
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.
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$5.00, 2nd class; \$3.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
A. S. HARRIS, P. E. W. HALLS,
P. & L. E. Y., P. E. Steam Nav. Co.,
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Nov. 13, 1886—end wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—div wky

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the erroneous
indications of youth, nervous weakness, early
decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt
that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great
remedy was discovered by a missionary in South
America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the
REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

BARCLAY & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission & Shipping Merchants,
191 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

EIGHT years' experience in this market.
Over fifty thousand bushels P. E. I.
potatoes received by us last fall. Our patrons
all satisfied. Vessels chartered for potato
freights at short notice. Write for market
reports.
227 Association—Potatoes, Mackerel, Canned
Larders, &c.
June 17, '86—3mo end

TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER.

CLEARING OUT SALE.

J. B. Macdonald's

CONTEMPLATING making extensive alterations in my
store, early in the new year, which will necessitate my
closing for some time, I will

SELL OFF

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

New and Seasonable Goods.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

C-L-O-T-H-I-N-G

AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

All the stock of Fancy Dress Goods and Dress Cloths at 33 1/2
per cent discount.

All the Cloths and Tweeds at a discount of 33 1/2 per cent.

Knit Wool Goods, Shawls and Mantles at 33 1/2 per cent
discount.

Gray, White and Scarlet Flannels at 33 1/2 per cent
discount.

Velvets, Plushes, Ribbon and all Millinery Goods at 33 1/2
per cent discount.

All the stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Gents' Furnish-
ings, Overcoats, Reefers and Suits at a discount of 33 1/2 per
cent.

All Cotton Goods at a discount of 25 per cent.

The entire stock must be cleared before the first of the
New Year. You can depend on getting the BEST BARGAINS
ever offered in this city.

All Goods Sold for CASH only.

J. B. MACDONALD,

QUEEN STREET.
Ch'town, Oct. 19, '86—div wky

WHICH IS THE

Cheapest and Best Dry Goods House

IN CHARLOTTETOWN?

Is a question frequently asked, and we believe the best solution of the problem is a
careful comparison of the goods and the prices charged. In point of genuine value
we claim to stand in the front rank, and respectfully invite a fair comparison. We
wish also to intimate to our friends that, notwithstanding the effort put forth by our
opponents to sell at a discount of 33 1/3 per cent, our sales this month have been larger
than ever. This, alone convinces us that our prices are honest and that we are serving
our customers well. We again ask you to look everywhere; but buy nowhere till you
inspect

JAMES PATON & CO'S

STOCK OF

Dress Goods, Hosiery, Overcoats,
Sarcues, Hats, Mufflers,
Fur Caps, Caps, Scarfs,
Shawls, Mantle Cloths, Linters and Drawers,
Gloves, Ulster Cloths, Shirts, &c.

Coat Robes Very Cheap.

MILLINERY.

We need not say anything about this Department. It is still under MISS
HOBBS management; all orders get her special attention.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.
Ch'town, Oct. 21, 1886.

THE PLACE

TO BUY ALL YOUR

Dry Goods

—AND—

CLOTHING

—IS—

Where Everything is Cheap.

COME AND SEE THE

B-A-R-G-A-I-N-S

that we offer in ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

GEO. E. FULL,

Sign of "RED LION," QUEEN STREET.
Nov. 2, 1886.

CARD.

MRS. McNEILL is still in the occupation of the
Revere Hotel, and will continue to occupy it
for some years—reports to the contrary, notwithstanding, she will be glad to see all her old
customers and as many more as will come.
Nov. 15, 1886.

WE HAVE OPENED UP A

Retail Grocery Business

—ON—

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

alongside of John Stambles' Harness Shop, where
we are bound to sell everything in our
line at Bottom Prices.

TEA, (different qualities.)
SUGAR, " " "
RAISINS, " " "
CURRANTS, MOLASSES,
NEWFOUNDLAND FISH,
and everything you want in the Grocery line.

STABLING ACCOMMODATION

We are determined to give those who favor us
with their patronage entire satisfaction, and the
best value for their money. Our buildings are
complete, comfortable and inspect our Goods.
Remember the place is on Great George Street,
next John Stambles' Harness Establishment.

Eggs Wanted.

JOHN EVANS & CO.,

GREAT GEORGE STREET.
Oct. 4, 1886—2mo end

Carriages and Sleighs.

THE Undersigned beg leave to thank his many
customers for their liberal patronage since
commencing business, and would call to their
notice and the public generally, that he is now
holding a large assortment of Sleighs, in all the
leading styles. All new Sleighs shod with Patent
Sole Steel, which prevents sliding and runs
lighter in soft snow.

Painting, Trimming and Repairing of every
description promptly attended to and warranted
to give satisfaction.
N. B.—For want of room I will sell the balance
of my stock in Carriages, consisting of: One
single, one double, one Double-seater, one
Pair on Buggy, one Curving Buggy, and one Box
Buggy. These are all new and first-class articles,
and will be sold at a great bargain.

Parties wanting their Carriages Painted,
Repaired or Re-trimmed, can have them stored
for the winter free of charge.
Remember the place—McKinnon & Fraser's
old stand, opposite New Baptist Church.
J. J. SEAMAN.
Ch'town, Oct. 23, 1886—2aw & wky

FARM, STOCK & CROP FOR SALE.

THERE will be offered, immediately after the
sale of Real Estate previously advertised at
Auction, on the premises, at the late residence of
Donald McMillan, Esq., West River, Lot 65,
ON WEDNESDAY, 24th Inst.,

the following Stock, Crop, Agricultural Im-
plements, and other articles to be found on a well-
stocked Farm—all in good order.

STOCK—2 Horses, 2 Colts (1 year old) 5 Milch
Cows, 1 two-year-old Heifer in calf, 4 one-year-
old Heifers (good breed), 18 Sheep and 10 Pigs.

CROP—About 500 bushels Oats, 500 bushels
Potatoes, 500 bushels Turneps, 100 bushels Buck-
wheat; also, a quantity of Hay and Straw.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—1 Threshing
Machine with Shaker, 1 set Fanners, 1
Reaper, 1 Hay Cutter, 1 Roller, 1 Wheel Hake,
1 Spring-tooth Harrow, 1 Spring-tooth Culti-
vator, 1 set Harrows, 2 Ploughs, 3 Wood Sleighs,
Carts, 1 Driving Wagon, 1 Truck-body, 1 Trip
Wagon, 2 sets Sled harness, 1 set Driving Har-
ness, Back-band, Single Trees and Traces, a
lot of Sawing and other articles too numerous
to mention.

TERMS—All under \$5. cash; all over that
amount eleven months' credit, on approved notes.
Ch'town, Nov. 2nd, 1886.
—Nov 5 wky 31 & 6ly 17 till sale

KENSINGTON HOUSE.

Kensington, . . . P. E. Island.

JOHN BURKE, PROPRIETOR

THE above House, being lately refitted and
refurnished, will be open on and after the
19th of NOVEMBER next, for the accommoda-
tion of the travelling public.
This House is conveniently situated on
Browway Street, opposite the Railway Station,
and situated at a distance will be paid to the wants of
patrons.

The proprietor respectfully solicits a share of
public patronage.
Livery Stable and good Stabling in connection.
JOHN BURKE,
Kensington, Nov. 1, '86—61

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letter from Kentucky.

Sir,—In most civilized communities the
habit of public sentiment puts a stigma on
the man who drinks and the drunkard is
treated with contempt and derision; but
here in Kentucky they not only ignore
drunkenness as a mark of disgrace, but ac-
tually think no more of a debauch than if it
was the simplest and most ordinary cir-
cumstance of their daily duty. A "drunk"
excites no comment, and whether he be a
laborer or a high official on a spree it seems
to be regarded as common as pay day and
creates as little criticism as if to drink was
the chief aim and for that matter the chief
end of man.

In many towns in "Old Kentucky" it is
part of the glory of the male population
that they can be depended upon to "paint
the town red" upon the slightest provoca-
tion, and through the kindly aid of the in-
genuitous American paragon, the impres-
sion has gone abroad that the native Ken-
tuckian is totally unacquainted with the
taste of water.

This is hardly to be wondered at in a
country where whiskey of world-wide
celebrity is so plenty and where stills for
its manufacture abound on every hill-top
in the interior of the State.

The "corn cracker" or "moonshiner" is a
constant thorn in the flesh to the United
States officials. He is generally a dweller
in the mountainous counties, several miles
from a line of railroad—generally selecting
a site which offers a safe retreat from the
prying gaze of the United States
Internal Revenue Officers. Here he be-
gins the construction of his "distillery"
which is a very primitive affair, and so
concealed among the ravines and under-
brush that nothing short of an instrument
with the alcoholic propensities of a work-
house bum could possibly locate it.

The Internal Revenue tax on whiskey is 90 cts.
(ninety) a gallon, and by working hard the
"moonshiner" can manufacture from 15 to
20 gallons a week. He can easily dispose
of all he can make, for "moonshine"
whiskey is said to be the pure juice of the
corn and free from the chemicals used by
large distillers to give it color or age.

The risks attending the manufacture of
"moonshine" whiskey are such that only
men of nerve would undertake it. The
fines are heavy and the punishment ranges
from six months to 14 years in prison, and
prison to the average "moonshiner" means
a lingering death; for being used to the
free mountain air, they contract diseases
which often end their days before their
term of imprisonment expires. These
"mountaineers" are a hardy people, inured
to heat and cold, and of large stature—
many being perfect types of physical man-
hood. They are very illiterate, scarcely
one in a thousand being able to read or
write, and their communication with the
outside world is limited to an occasional
visit of a not very friendly nature from a
detective or officer, sent to hunt out illicit
stills. The detectives generally travel dis-
guised as peddlers or stock-buyers, for the
mountaineers are not kindly disposed
toward the fraternity, and the revenue
officer who ventures into their stronghold
undisguised, must be a man of nerve and
skill. The mountaineer is a crack shot,
and he carries his Winchester with him
wherever he goes. When caught in the
act of "running a blind," if he gets the
"drop" on the detective, the latter's soul is
already half-way on the threshold of
heaven or hell.

The arrival of a revenue
officer in their neighborhood is com-
municated to dwellers twenty miles
distant by means of fires lighted on
hill-tops to warn them of the near approach
of their dreaded enemy. The officers are
shunned as if from some plague-stricken
city, and a pronounced "boycott" is placed
upon them by the inhabitants. The
officers often finding themselves unable to
purchase for love or money a meal in a
hotel or fodder for their horses. They are
harrassed on all sides by the mountaineers,
and are accounted lucky by their brother
officers if they return with a "whole skin."

The mountaineers admire pluck in an
officer, however, and have often been
known to parley with a "nervy" one,
when he could as easily have dropped
him in his tracks.

There are no schools and no doctors, and
only about once a year a circuit preacher,
riding a sad-eyed mule happens along to
minister to their spiritual wants.

If there is anything in this sinful world
that a Kentucky mountaineer has a com-
tempt for it's for a "biled" shirt and a
high collar. The candidate for office who
seeks their vote must don an old rebel army
shirt, and stick his trouser legs inside his
boots if he wishes to come within a stone's
throw of a chance of election.

The mountaineer wouldn't listen to the most
silvered eloquence that swells up through
a laundried shirt band, and he would not
trust a man who wears a pair of cuffs for a
glass of buttermilk.

Ludlow, Ky., Nov. 10, 1886.

STORM SIGNALS.—As the coming of a great
storm is heralded by the display of cautionary
signals; so is the approach of that dread and
fatal disease, consumption of the lungs, usually
announced in advance by pimples, blotches,
eruptions ulcers, glandular swellings, and
kindred outward manifestations of internal
blood poison, which, if not promptly expelled
from the system, attacks the delicate tissues
of the lungs, causing them to ulcerate and
break down. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical
Discovery is the great remedy for this, as for
all diseases having their origin in bad blood.
It improves the appetite and digestion, in-
creases nutrition and builds up the wasted
system.

The only Steam Sewing Machine and Gun
Repairing Shop in the Dominion, and the
only place where you can get every part of a
Sewing Machine or a Gun made is at Brown's,
at the Albertina, Ch'town.

The Strength of the Baptists.

The Baptist year book for 1886 has been
received. In its 290 pages are minutes of
conventions of maritime provinces, and of
the associations—4 in Nova Scotia, 3 in
New Brunswick, and 1 in P. E. Island.
Reports of home missions, foreign missions,
education, church sustentation, Sabbath
schools, periodicals and book and tract so-
ciety, together with statistics of churches,
missions, and all the principal matters con-
nected with this denomination, make this
little book a mine of wealth to Baptists and
a source of interest to all other denomina-
tions. In the maritime provinces there
are 357 churches, 43,453 members and
2,538 baptisms during the year. In the
Dominion of Canada the Baptists have 750
churches, 540 ministers, and 71,898 mem-
bers. In the United States they number
28,953 churches, 16,191 ministers and 2-
572,238 members. In Great Britain there
are 2,533 churches, 2,444 ministers, and
334,802 communicants. Their total num-
bers in all countries are 34,215 churches,
23,616 ordained ministers and 3,146,586
members. The contributions for mission
and benevolent purposes during the year
aggregate \$19,637, divided as follows:
Home missions, \$5,096; foreign missions,
\$5,206; Acadia college, \$4,575; relief to
infirm ministers, \$500; ministerial educa-
tion, \$500. Collected by the women's so-
cieties, \$3,110. The Acadia college was
managed at the comparatively small sum of
\$9,372 for the year. The home missions
board expended \$8,240, employing 59 men
for longer or shorter periods, who pre-
ached over 500 sermons. The foreign mission
board expended \$8,337, and employed ten
Canadian missionaries in Hindostan, (Madras
presidency) and a number of native
preachers and teachers.

Boston Markets.

NOVEMBER 13.

Eggs—The demand for fresh eggs is fully
equal to the supply and prices are firm.
Sales of Eastern extras at 27c, and Eastern
and Northern firsts range from 23 to 25c.
Best marks of P. E. Island and Nova
Scotia command 25c.

FISH TRADE.—There is less activity in
the fish market, but prices are without
material change. Mackerel continue in
light receipt and stocks are small. Demand
moderate and dealers are not willing to
respond to any advance. Very few Bay
selling in round lots. Last fare sales
at outports were at \$16 per brl. We
quote No. 1 Bay American inspection at
\$16 to \$18 for ordinary and \$25 to
\$28 for extra; and No. 2 at \$12 to \$13 per
brl. P. E. Island and Nova Scotia mackerel
are rather slow, and we quote nomi-
nally as follows:—Unscaled lots \$11 to \$14;
No. 1 extra \$25; No. 1 ordinary \$14 to \$18;
No. 2 \$11 to \$12; No. 3 large \$9 to \$10
per brl. Receipts of Mackerel the week
have been 2,554 bbls., including 1,465 bar-
rels from foreign ports, and 1,089 bar-
rels from domestic sources. The total New
England catch to date is 80,092 bbls.,
against 529,108 bbls. last year, and 418,418
bbls. in 1884.

POTATOES.—The market for potatoes is
firmer than last week, but it is not easy to
get much advance. Houlton Hebron com-
mand 55 to 58c., and Houlton Rose 53 to
55c. Burbanks and Provinces go off fairly
at 48 to 50c. Northern Hebron and Rose
rule at 45 to 48c. Sweet's are quiet and
unchanged. We quote: P. E. Island
Rose, 45c.; Changoes, 45c.

Farming in Great Britain.

The agricultural situation in England has
been receiving attention from Professor
Wallace, of the Edinburgh University. He
asserts that not enough is known as to the
serious losses of the English and Scotch
farmers during the last six or eight years.
If evil times continue and no adequate
relief comes there is no danger that wide-
spread ruin may result. A sliding scale of
rent is advocated against the system of
leasing land for shorter or longer terms.
The latter plan, so long in vogue, is
doomed to vanish. It is proposed to base
the sliding scale in fixing rent leased on the
average prices taken in the local markets.
It appears that in some farming districts
this is a time-honored method of leasing.
During the last six months Prof. Wallace
has been investigating the condition of
agriculture in the United Kingdom. He
finds that where mixed farming has pre-
vailed against the single crop idea the suffer-
ing has been materially less. There is an evi-
dent tendency in England to give increased
attention to scientific agricultural education.

The Labor Problem in Belgium.

In Belgium the labor agitation of the
past year is apparently going to have a
distinct effect on legislation. At the opening
of the Belgian Chambers on Monday it was
announced that the government would
bring forward bills providing for the free
formation of professional bodies, for the
establishment of arbitration and concilia-
tion councils, for the regulation of the labor
of women and children, and for the repres-
entation of unions connected with the pay-
ment of wages. Other projects proposed con-
template the development of sick and pro-
vident institutions, and of insurance systems
for workmen and schemes for facilitating
the construction of dwellings for workmen.
A promise of amnesty for persons
convicted of participating in the riots of
last spring was also held out by the govern-
ment. In England efforts are being made
to coerce government action in relation to
the labor question. The extremists in
London made Lord Mayor's Day the occasion
for a demonstration and for demanding
that the government provide work for the
unemployed and institute the eight-hour
day. The strikes at Chicago and else-
where in this country show that the estab-
lishment of the unionism and discontent of
the labor movement is not yet at its end.