

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1887.

VOL. 19.—NO. 188.

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 JANUARY, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 2nd day, 8h. 5m., a. m.,
N. E. (below horizon.)
Full Moon 9th day, 6h., 19.8m., p. m., S. E.
Last Quarter 16th day, 11h., 9.5m., a. m., W.
New Moon 23rd day, 10h., 46.8m., p. m., N.
(below horizon.)

D. DAY OF WEEK	Sun		Moon		High		Day's	
	rises	sets	rises	sets	water	length		
1 Saturday	7 50.4	19 11.31	2 39	8 29				
2 Sunday	50	20 11.56	3 26	30				
3 Monday	50	21 12.26	4 26	31				
4 Tuesday	50	22 0 50	5 35	32				
5 Wednesday	49	23 1 21	6 44	33				
6 Thursday	49	24 2 3	7 48	35				
7 Friday	48	25 2 44	8 42	37				
8 Saturday	48	26 3 38	9 30	38				
9 Sunday	48	28 4 40	10 16	40				
10 Monday	47	30 5 50	11 0	41				
11 Tuesday	47	30 7 4	11 43	43				
12 Wednesday	46	31 8 15	12 27	45				
13 Thursday	46	33 9 34	1 9	47				
14 Friday	45	34 10 48	1 54	46				
15 Saturday	45	36 11 59	2 51	45				
16 Sunday	44	37 12 34	3 44	43				
17 Monday	43	37 1 10	4 57	41				
18 Tuesday	42	38 2 18	6 16	38				
19 Wednesday	42	41 3 17	7 31	34				
20 Thursday	41	42 4 25	8 29	4				
21 Friday	40	44 5 22	9 16	6				
22 Saturday	39	45 6 14	9 59	8				
23 Sunday	38	46 6 59	10 29	11				
24 Monday	37	48 7 38	11 12	13				
25 Tuesday	36	49 8 12	11 47	16				
26 Wednesday	35	50 8 41	12 18	18				
27 Thursday	34	52 9 9	1 18	20				
28 Friday	33	54 9 34	0 51	22				
29 Saturday	32	55 10 2	1 26	24				
30 Sunday	31	57 10 24	2 2	26				
31 Monday	7 29.4	58 10 48	2 42	8 29				

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 offices; 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.

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 eod & wky



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, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
A. SHARP, F. W. HALE, P. E. L. RYAN, P. E. L. STEAM NAV. CO.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Nov. 1, 1886—eod wky

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

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—July wky

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.
Specialties—Potatoes, Mackerel, Canned Libbers, Eggs.
June 17, '86—3mo eod

THE GREAT Clearance Sale OF D-R-Y G-O-O-D-S

— AND —
CLOTHING
STILL GOING ON

— AT —
J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Everyone who has already Made Purchases, Delighted with their Bargains.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY

YOU CAN DEPEND ON GETTING THE BEST BARGAIN

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY AT

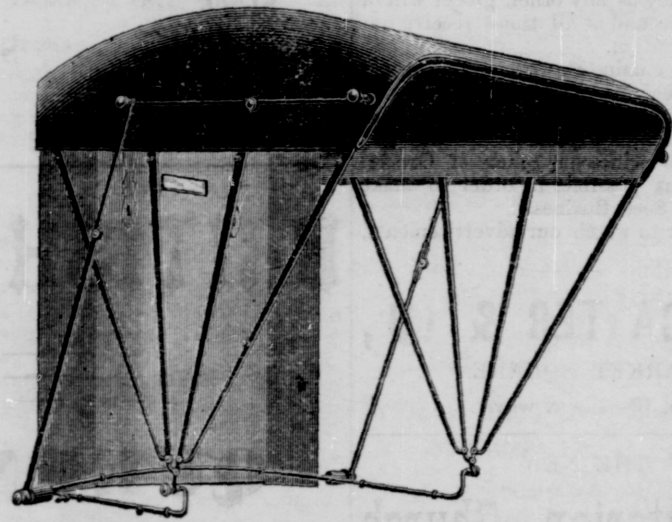
J. B. Macdonald's
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

Ch'town, Dec 16, '86.—dy wky

Carriage Builders Complete Outfitting Warehouse.

Everything in the Line at Lowest Prices.

BUGGY TOPS—Write for Prices.



BUGGY TOPS—Write for Prices.

We offer Better Value in BUGGY TOPS than any other House in Canada.

NORTON & FENNEL,
CITY HARDWARE STORE, QUEEN STREET.
January 5, 1887.—2aw & wky

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets, 1st January, 1886 \$36,606,822.03.

FIRE RISKS accepted upon the most Favorable Conditions and at Lowest Current Rates.

R. R. FITZGERALD,
Agent.
Jan. 3, 1887.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM
SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.
A WONDERFUL 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. Patients 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. STEVEN'S, N. B., BY THE PROPRIETOR,
F. W. KINSMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS,
233 4TH AVE., N. Y.

The "Old London" OYSTER HOUSE
IS the most reliable place in the city to get Fresh "Narrow's" Oysters.
The Half-Shell Department cannot be surpassed in the Province for convenience and neatness. It is supplied daily with the Best Oysters that can be procured.
The Stews that are served in the Saloon have never failed to more than please the most fastidious.
Esquisite! is the exclamation of those who order by the Pint, Quart, &c., and are always agreeably surprised at the size and flavor.
Always on Hand.
The Largest Stock of Oysters in the city, and the best brands available.
JOHN JOY.
Nov. 6, 1886—eod if

GOOD PURE
PARKER-HOUSE BAKING-POWDER.
WHOLESALE

Dec. 8, 1886.

HORSESHOEING.
HAVING secured the services of MR. WILLIAM TUCKER, a native of this Island, who has had nine years' experience as a Horse-shoer in the United States, I am prepared to supply a long-felt want in a science, and in a common-sense and scientific manner. I need not inform the intelligent horseowner that the gait of the horse and condition of the feet must be understood to weight a horse properly and to successfully operate thereon. Numerous patrons already admit the merits of the work performed, and recommend his system of shoeing.
Customers can always depend on prompt attention and entire satisfaction.
W. J. FRASER.
Ch'town, Nov. 17, 1886.

"Nothing Injurious."
WOODRUFF'S & GERMAN
BAKING-POWDER

Contains Nothing Injurious.
MAYNARD BOWMAN,
DOMINION ANALYST,
Halifax, N. S.
Dec. 2, 1886.

COFFEE, COFFEE
Fresh Roasted & Ground
— AT —
BEER & COFFS.
Dec. 8, 1886.

Skates! Skates!
JUST RECEIVED:
150 pairs Acme Club Skates,
200 do Imitation Spring do
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.
DODD & ROGERS.
Ch'town, Dec. 3—4wks eod

NOTICE.
THE Book Debts of W. R. BOREHAM, Boot and Shoe Merchant of this city, have been assigned to the undersigned, to whose agent amounts due to him will be payable, at the shop occupied by Mr. Boreham.
AMHERST BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.
J. M. McLeod, Agent.
Dec. 30, 1886.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Eastern School Inspector.

SIR,—In your weekly issue of December 31st, I noticed an article headed "School Inspection," the author of which signs himself "A Scholar," and hails from Lower Montague. In it an attempt is made to charge Inspector Cain, with gross ignorance and incompetency "for the office he now holds." Let us examine this article thoroughly and see what is in it.

Well, this "Scholar" is a very frank sort of fellow, and manifests no desire to conceal his faults; for, in his first sentence, he tells the public that when Mr. Cain visited the school at Lower Montague on the 20th ult., he found it "in a very unsatisfactory condition." This is a very candid statement! His second sentence tells us that Mr. Cain did not examine the scholars in the branches they were studying; and the third sentence gives a list of the subjects on which they were not examined, and which, therefore, they must have been studying. What branches, then, are the pupils of Lower Montague studying? Those on which Mr. Cain did not examine them, viz., Latin, French, Geometry, Algebra, and (for aught "Scholar" has told us to the contrary) Hebrew and Volapuck may be added to the number. And what branches are they not studying? Those on which Mr. Cain examined them, and of which we are made sure only of two, viz., geography and arithmetic. Wonderful, indeed! The pupils of Lower Montague school neglect the study of two branches which are taught in all our schools, and which are of the greatest practical importance to them, while they take up the study of the higher branches, as Latin, French, Geometry and Algebra! Now, if the scholars were not studying geography and arithmetic, why was not the Inspector made aware of the fact on the day of visit, or why was he allowed to examine them in them? Where was the teacher, or why did he not explain this matter to Mr. Cain? Perhaps the teacher was "A Scholar" that day. Anyway, it looks a little neglectful on his part not to tell the Inspector the branches his pupils were studying. But "Scholar" may exclaim, "that is not what I meant." No matter; it is what you said, and if you can't say what you mean, you should not attack public officials, and scribble anonymous letters for publication.

Come now, "Scholar," give an account of yourself. Where were you when the geography examination was going on? You described it very minutely, either to show the smartness of your comrades (?) or to show Mr. Cain's ignorance. No doubt, it was intended principally for the latter purpose. But why did you not correct Mr. Cain's terrible blunder at the time, instead of running to the prescribed authority on the subject, and, in two or three days after, giving the public the result of your investigation? Probably your brains were in your master's head! It never occurred to you that Mr. Cain might have been only playing a little game with the credulity of those he was examining. But you told us you were not studying geography, and yet you complain of the examination. Everything consistent!

"As for arithmetic," you make a sad mistake. In the authorized text book, vulgar fractions and circulating decimals precede the other rules you mentioned, and it would be natural to suppose that, before entering upon the latter, you would be thoroughly acquainted with the former. Now, in the name of common sense, in what better way could the Inspector test the thoroughness of the work done, than by giving the pupils a few exercises in the rules they have gone over? Yet this is given as a proof of Mr. Cain's incompetency! "Tis well that "Scholar" is not an Inspector. So you see, Mr. Editor, that this "Scholar" is a Crotaxi of falsehood and inconsistency. The whole tone of his letter is simply this: that the Inspector found the Montague West School in "a very unsatisfactory condition," and that the scholars were not to be blamed. Certainly not. It is the teacher that is to be blamed. Indeed, the Inspector might well be charged with ignorance, if he held the scholars accountable for the unsatisfactory condition of the school, or rather, for the unsatisfactory work done in the school. Inspector Cain knows too much to do this; and hence this questionable "Scholar" endeavors to lift the blame from the teacher's shoulders, and place it on the Inspector's. In this he cannot succeed, though he may have sympathizers, like "Sec'y School Board, No. 2," in the issue of the 7th inst. But, by the way, did it not occur to you, Mr. Editor, that the office he now holds may have had something to do with the production of "Scholar's" letter. It has the ring of a disappointed office-seeker about it.

With regard to his concluding remarks about Mr. Montgomery honoring them with a visit, he may rest assured that that gentleman will not step out of his path to perform an act of supererogation, and that Inspector Cain will pay him another visit sometime during the course of the present term.

Thanking you for your valuable space, I remain,
Yours truly,
PLOUGHBOY.
Cherry Valley, Jan. 10, 1887.

Inspection.

SIR,—In the last two issues of THE EXAMINER, there has appeared anonymous letters, the tone of which tends to throw disparagement upon the Inspector of Schools for the eastern portion of the Island.
The first coming from a pupil would lead us to believe that Mr. Cain committed an unpardonable error in not allowing that promising youth to have his way with regard to the examination of the school. Leaving aside the catechizing in Geography which shows a very limited stock of knowledge and an unenviable tact for trumping up falsehoods on the part of the scholar (?) we find that this

poor fellow had a decided preference for Stocks, Commission and Cube Root over Fractions and Circulating Decimals. You must creep before you walk, my boy. Follow the order laid down in the Arithmetic used at present in all our schools. Do your work thoroughly as you go, and I assure you you will never have reason to complain of dissatisfaction from the Inspector's visits.

As to the letter of Secretary, No. 2, King's County, we need only remark that if that gentleman's knowledge of what constitutes proper inspection, be as poor as his style of composition, the country has much more to fear from the ravings of such self-conceited individuals, than from the *modus operandi* adopted by Mr. Cain.

There is a system of classification laid down in the register. This, all teachers are expected to follow and to enforce, which our much respected friend has labored from the time of his appointment.

Pupils whose instructors have attended to this grading will never find themselves over-taxed; but on the contrary, highly pleased and very much benefited by Mr. Cain's method of eliciting from them whatever they know.

The honest, hardworking and conscientious teacher finds no truer friend or more hearty sympathizer than the above mentioned gentleman. But on the other hand, the careless, shallow and inattentive receive the reproof they justly deserve, and for which, through the columns of the press, he would dare slander him who has courage enough to do his duty.

J. ROACH,
Souris West, Teacher.

The Real Cause of the Rebellion.

The Winnipeg *Manitoban* deals with the whole Northwest question in a masterly article of great length. It shows beyond dispute that the claims of the half-breeds, in regard to the surveys had been complied with as far as it was possible to do so, and adds:

Examination into the claims of the leaders of the rebellion and Riel's councilors will show conclusively that they had no grievance to complain of in reference to land matters.

Gabriel Dumont, councillor-in-chief, a Northwest half-breed, made entry for his land on the 1st March, 1883, and if entitled to patent could have obtained it.

Joseph Delorme, second in command, a Manitoba half-breed, first made improvements on his claim in 1883, and began residence in the same year. As he settled after the survey he could have obtained entry had he conformed thereto.

Philip Garnier, secretary of Riel's council, a native of the Province of Quebec, patented in 1883, after survey, and could have obtained entry had he conformed to the law.

Aeneas Poitras, jr., a Manitoba half-breed, first settled on his claim in 1875, and could have made entry and obtained patent early in 1884 had he so desired.

David Torond, a Manitoba half-breed, came to the Saskatchewan in 1882, and obtained entry for his land on the 10th March, 1884, a year before the rebellion.

Croixite Torond, a Manitoba half-breed, got entry for his land on the 3rd March, 1884. Alexander Fisher, a Manitoba half-breed, held a homestead entry and had been told prior to the outbreak that he could have his patent any time he applied for it.

Phillip Garrigue, a Manitoba half-breed, had three claims: one of which, comprising 400 acres, he sold to Hayter Reed, in 1878; another which he sold to T. J. Anglow, in 1882, for \$2,000; and one on which he himself squatted subsequently to survey, and for which he could have obtained entry had he chosen.

Napoleon Nault, a Manitoba half-breed, and cousin to Riel, (he it was who started the agitation and went to Montana to fetch Riel) had two claims on opposite sides of the river. Had he chosen, he could, at any time after September, 1881, have obtained entry for the land on the west side of the river, and could also have done the same regarding the one on the east side.

These, says the *Manitoban*, are the leaders of the agitation who could have had, if any had, grievances. These are the patriots of the Northwest whom Laurier and Blake are holding up as heroes. Never was there a more dastardly and causeless revolt against a lenient and considerate Government than the one these men were engaged in. The *Manitoban* concludes by saying:—

Enough has been said to show the public that the charge of "enel and callous neglect" on the part of the Government cannot be sustained in any particular, and that such neglect was not the cause of the rebellion. On the contrary, it was the Grit enemies who worked on the feelings of an easily-alarmed people, and hurried them into deeds of bloodshed and treason.

There is good reason for believing that disreputable Grit agents would have been willing to stir up more trouble this winter had it been possible to do so.

What True Merit Will Do.
The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected, and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when these diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price 75 cents, large bottles.

The number of new vessels added to the Gloucester, Mass., fleet in 1886 was considerably below the average for the past half dozen years, comprising only sixteen vessels, aggregating 1040.34 tons, viz.: 11 schooners, 2 steamers and 3 boats of less than twenty tons. Last year the number of new vessels added to the fleet was 20, of 1528.96 tons; in 1884, twenty-eight vessels, 2302.64 tons; in 1883 forty-six vessels, 3635.07 tons; in 1882 forty-six vessels, 3635.07 tons; in 1881 forty-three vessels, 3547.97 tons.