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, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1887. VOL. 19.—NO. 263.

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Advertising at moderate rates.

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

ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 1s day, 9h. 40.3m., a. m., N.E. (below horizon.)
Full Moon 8th day, 1h., 26.4m., a. m., S.
Last Quarter 14th day, 11h., 51.3m., p. m., W. (below horizon.)
New Moon 21st day, 4h, 42.7m., a. m., E.
First Quarter 30th day, 6h., 47 9m., p.m., S.

D. M.	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len'h
		h m	h m	morn	morn	h m
1	Friday	5 44	6 23	10 50	3 17	12 39
2	Saturday	42	25	11 51	4 41	43
3	Sunday	40	26	aft 59	6 10	46
4	Monday	38	27	2 13	7 28	52
5	Tuesday	37	29	3 31	8 31	55
6	Wednesday	35	30	4 47	9 22	59
7	Thursday	33	32	6 1	10 8	13 2
8	Friday	31	33	7 23	10 49	5
9	Saturday	29	34	8 38	11 30	8
10	Sunday	27	35	9 51	aft 11	12
11	Monday	25	37	10 58	0 52	15
12	Tuesday	23	38	11 59	1 39	18
13	Wednesday	22	40	morn	2 28	21
14	Thursday	20	41	0 52	3 25	24
15	Friday	18	42	1 36	4 36	27
16	Saturday	16	43	2 12	5 52	30
17	Sunday	15	45	2 51	7 1	33
18	Monday	13	46	3 20	7 57	36
19	Tuesday	11	47	3 47	8 36	39
20	Wednesday	9	48	4 12	19	42
21	Thursday	8	50	4 38	9 56	46
22	Friday	6	52	5 1	10 27	49
23	Saturday	4	53	5 27	11 0	52
24	Sunday	2	54	5 56	11 33	54
25	Monday	0	55	6 29	morn	56
26	Tuesday	4 58	56	7 8	0 8	59
27	Wednesday	57	58	7 51	0 43	14 1
28	Thursday	56	7 0	8 42	1 25	4
29	Friday	54	1	9 41	2 12	6
30	Saturday	4 52	7 2	10 46	3 6	14 9

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL - - $10,000,000

CARVELL BROS., AGENTS.

March 26—2i wky 1mo pat

—FOR—
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
G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. Ry., F. W. HALES, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Feb. 12, 1887—eod wky

GOOD. * PURE. *
PARKER-HOUSE BAKING-POWDER.
* WHOLESOME. *

Dec. 8, 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

CHARLOTTETOWN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

SPRING, - - - 1887 - - - SPRING.

WE must thank our friends and the public generally for their ever increasing patronage since we have commenced business.

Our Boot & Shoe Factory, in starting, had many difficulties to overcome, and we are glad that to-day those difficulties have been surmounted, and we are now well able to compete with the best Boot and Shoe Factories abroad.

Some of the advantages purchasers have in buying from us are, saving of freight, ordering goods when you want them (not six months before), getting them without delay—which saves carrying a large stock which deteriorates on the shelves.

Our leathers are bought directly from the tanneries, thereby saving commissions which many factories have to pay.

We are more determined than ever to give the

BEST OF SATISFACTION

and to merit the whole of the Island's patronage.

We hope to see many new industries arise, thereby increasing the prosperity of the "Gem of the Sea."

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, March 15, 1887.—eod & wky

NOTICE.

Intending to move back to my own store first of April, I will sell for the next ten days the remaining stock on hand at a sacrifice.

J. B. McDONALD.

Ch'town, March 21, 1887—dy & wky

COKE PLATES.

3,000 BOXES,

BEST BRANDS GURANTEED,

TOGETHER WITH ALL OTHER

Lobster Packers' Supplies and Tools

AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

P. WALSH,

HALIFAX, N. S.

March 8th, 1887—1 mo

Ten Thousand Pounds
Extra Quality
--T-:-E-:-A--
at Twenty-five cents per pound at the
LONDON HOUSE.

Feb. 11—2aw wy 2mos

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. 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, 243 4TH AVE., N. Y.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next ensuing session thereof, for an Act to authorize and allow the Nova Scotia Permanent Benefit Building Society and Savings Fund, a Society established and formed under an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, Chapter 42, 12 Victoria, entitled "an Act for the regulation of Benefit Building Societies," to transact business as a Building Society and Savings Fund throughout the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, as well as the Province of Nova Scotia and to loan money on real and certain kinds of personal property, and to borrow money and receive money and deposits, with power to issue debentures and deposit receipts and other powers usual to Loan Companies and for other purposes.

Dated at Halifax, 5th March, 1887.

JNO. W. PAYZANT, Solicitor of Applicant.

March 22, 1887—2mos

PURE GOLD 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 &c.
2 GOLD MEDALS 1 SILVER MEDAL 8 BRONZE MEDALS 1886
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED GENUINE
PURE GOLD MANFG. CO.
31 FRONT ST. EAST TORONTO.

CANADA AND WEST INDIES.

Tenders for Steamship Lines.

TENDERS will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, up to and including the 1st day of May next, from persons or companies, for the performance of the following steamship services, viz.:—

1st, a line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to Havana, thence to Kingston, thence to Santiago de Cuba, the ce to Canada; and (2nd) a line of mail steamers between Canada and Porto Rico and adjacent Islands. Trips to be made by each line fortnightly. Steamers to be of a size sufficient to carry 2,000 tons of cargo and to be able to steam twelve knots an hour, averaging not less than eleven knots an hour. The contract in either case to be for a period of five years. Tenders will be received for the above services either separately or together. Tenders to be marked on the outside "Tenders for Steamship Service to West Indies." The Government of Canada do not bind themselves to accept any tender.

By command,

J. M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, Ottawa, 7th Feb., 1887—feb19 1aw til april 30

TAMARAC ELIXIR
NATURE'S REMEDY
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, THROAT & LUNG COMPLAINTS
INSTANT RELIEF POSITIVE CURE

NOTICE.

THE celebrated stallion ALL RIGHT will stand on the coming season at Charlottetown, Summerside, Cape Traverse and New Glasgow.

NEWTON LEE.

Truro, March 21, 1887.

FOR SALE.

Ten Shares in "The Examiner Publishing Company,"

each Share representing $100 in the Capital Stock.

THE undersigned offers for Sale TEN SHARES (all paid up) of the Capital Stock of THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY. Will be sold in lots of one or more shares, to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to

J. W. MITCHELL.

Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1886.

Spring.

Free from their prisons leap the crystal streams,
Once more the meadows free their pulses stir,
The air again is conscious of the whirr
Of feathered jockeys racing with their teams
Along the courses of the sun's gold gleams,
And Time, that wonder-making conjurer,
Near sleeping Nature comes, and, touching her
With his light wand, breaks through her death-like dreams.

"Awake," he cries, "awake, for now the snows
Have yielded to the heavens' glorious king;
The wind pays fragrant homage as it blows;
The brooks and birds in tuneful concord sing;
And in the woods the pale arbutus shows
Her blossoms—lights to guide the steps of Spring!

—*Frank Dempster Sherman, in Brooklyn Magazine.*

The Effects of Prohibition.

Lieutenant-Governor Sands, of Mississippi, writes: "Prohibiton began to be enforced in Tate country, August 1st, 1884. During the first six months there was some illicit sales in defiance of the law though the circuit court drove all the 'tigers from the lairs. For twelve months past prohibition has prohibited more effectually, perhaps, than has any other penal statute prevented the crime at which it aimed. Instead of disorders we have had peace; for violence we have procured amity; our nights are no more disturbed by random pistol shots and boisterous shouts; every mother knows where her son is, for there is no more loafing place for him in the town; there are but a few young men who have not within the last twelve months united themselves to some of the churches; there has been organized a Young Men's Christian Association, with some eighty members, and the sight of a drunken man or boy, formerly so common, has almost passed from our view; at least I have not seen more than one in a year in this town. Many merchants have told me that their business has improved, notably in the amount of goods sold for cash. I do not think I go beyond a moderate statement of existing facts when I say that every line of of business in the town has improved except four—lawyers, doctors, undertakers, and peace officers suffer in income by prohibitory legislation. As to the lawyers, I speak from my own experience; as to the peace officers I speak from my own observation in the courts; as to the doctors, I speak from their own statements; as to the undertakers, I can lay my hand upon the game that has escaped them, because of prohibitory legislation.—These four classes of our citizens are not complaining because of the decline in earnings. Every man of these four callings in this towns is earnestly opposed to licensing the sale of liquors. Our schools are more prosperous than ever before, and within the last year we have built by contributions a schoolhouse that cost $5,000. These are the facts only stated in part. Whether these be good results must be decided by each man's judgment of what is good. There is scarcely a dissenting opinion here as to their goodness."

Elocutionary Training in Our Universities.

The importance of an elocutionary training is forcing itself upon educational authorities so strongly that we need not be surprised to see ere long a chair of elocution established in any university that intends to keep abreast with the times. An education in the art of speaking is just as essential to an individual whether he become a public man in the ordinary sense of that term, or whether he confines himself to the less prominent callings of life. No one who has attended public meetings, conventions, or even our legislative assemblies, but has been impressed with the fact that enough attention is not being paid to the proper training of the human voice, and to the cultivation of the faculty of addressing public assemblies, so as to make the best out of what is to be said. Many of our best men,—men whose ability and application entitle them to a first place in whatever profession they adopt, fail to reach their true position because they lack the power of clear and convincing speech. The great men of to-day—the men who wield the largest measure of influence, are the men who when called upon can make their influence felt through the medium of speech.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Samples bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada.

The *North German Gazette*, Prince Bismarck's organ, takes notice of the conduct of Senor Moencarini, the Spanish Consul at Hong Kong, who, at a recent banquet in that city, toasted the prosperity of France, and expressed a hope that she would have a brilliant *revanche*. The *Gazette* says the other diplomats at the banquet were unable to suppress expressions of surprise at this speech, and adds: "Germany will not fail to make to Spain a proper and weighty comment on the occurrence. Spain must not permit her diplomats to forget with culpable frivolity what is due to their position."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Remarks by the Highway.

SIR,—Under the above heading I find an article in the EXAMINER of March, 1886, drawing the attention of the Commissioner of Public Works and those in authority, to the state of the public highway, and is as follows:—

"Every person putting up a permanent fence through the Island, who thinks proper, encroaches on the road without let or hindrance, then others plough up and cart away the clay from the side of the road and leave a deep gutter to be filled with water in the wet season, instead of having a nice place for a side-walk, or a passable place for sleighing when the winter season is about breaking up. In the wheeling time, if any way dark, it is dangerous in some places for one team to pass another.

"If there be no parties in authority to interfere, let our Local Legislature pass an Act that any persons interfering with the Queen's highway, say from fifteen to twenty feet from the centre of the road, be held liable to prosecution, before our roads are made more unsightly and dangerous."

Now in addition to above which I humbly endorse, I think may be added the doing away with statute labor altogether, which might have sufficed when the country was less thickly populated and less hauling to the different shipping places being done.

I would suggest the letting the repairing of roads to a party or parties by the year or years, say so much a chain, a furlong, or a mile according to the traffic in the vicinity, and a competent engineer or other be appointed say one for each County (independent of politics) and act fearless and see that work was properly done and kept in order, and do away with supervisors and other supernumeraries altogether.

The adage of "a stitch in time" would then be exemplified, for now as the snow is melting, the water is coursing through the centres of the roads that it will take more than statute labor to make them passable in the spring. Of course the money to be provided for such an expenditure, an assessment tax would have to be levied, which no reasonable person would object to, as it would more than counterbalance the amount expended on the repairing of gear and vehicles, not considering the annoyance and loss of time.

As this is a matter that interests everybody, I will leave the consideration to our legislators before any public grants of road money are made.

"THOMAS TELFORD."

April 9, 1887.

Mr. Beecher on Dancing.

People ask me frequently, "Do you think that there is any harm in dancing?" No, I do not. There is much good in it. "Do you, then, object to dancing-parties?" No; in themselves, I do not. But where unknit youth, unripe muscle, unsettled and unhardened nerves, are put through an excess of excitement, treated with stimulants, fed irregularly and with unwholesome food, surrounded with gayety which is excessive, and which is protracted through hours when they should be asleep, I object, not because of the dancing, but because of the dissipation. It is taking the time that unquestionably was intended for sleep, and spending it in the highest state of exhilaration and excitement. The harm is not in the dancing itself; for if they danced as do the peasants, in the open air, upon the grass under the trees, and in the day, it might be commended, not as virtuous, but still as belonging to those negative things that may be beautiful. But the wassail in the night, the wastefulness—I will not say of precious hours, for they are almost as precious as nerves are—the dissipation, continued night after night, and week after week, through the whole season, it is this I deprecate as eating out the very life. I am not superstitious of observances, but I am always thankful that there are forty days of Lent in the year, when folks can rest from their debauches and dissipations; when no round of excessive excitement in the pursuit of pleasure is permitted to come in and ruin the health and cripple the natural powers of the young.
—*Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn Magazine.*

The Czar's Opinion.

The *National Gazette*, Berlin, confirms the report that the Czar will positively not permit Russia to take part in the Paris exhibition of 1889. The Czar, says the *Gazette*, "knows that the headquarters of the Nihilists have been transferred to Paris, and that the recent anniversary of his father's murder was clebrated by a number of meetings held under the very eyes of the French police."

The *Frankfort Zeitung* has advices from Riga, saying that throughout the Baltic provinces the teaching of the Russian language in primary schools is being enforced, and that the German gymnasium has been converted into a Russian institution. At the opening of the first Russian gymnasium at Riga, the educational curator, Kapustin, declared that in place of German culture youths must henceforth be taught to study and think in Russian, so that they may grow up with Russian hearts.

Denmark has been the scene of a constitutional struggle of years in duration. The King and the Minister have been repeatedly defeated in the national parliament and at the polls, yet the ministry refuse either to resign or to make the concessions which the people demand. Having exhausted all possible means short of a resort to arms, Mr. Berg, the popular leader, has resigned his position in parliament and gives up the battle. It is not unlikely that armed revolution might be resorted to were it not for the fear that Germany would seize the opportunity for intervention and the absorption of more of Denmark's territory. It is a very sorry condition of affairs.

WHY throw away so much hard-earned money trying worthless medicines, when for 35 cents a remedy can be procured that will cure coughs, colds, sore lungs and croup? Give it a trial. Adamson's Balsam willl do it. Trial bottles 10 cents. dy wy 1w