

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, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1888.

VOL. 23.—NO. 62.

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.

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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 AUGUST, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 7th day, 2h. 8.5m. p.m., S. W.
First Quarter 14th day, 0h., 31.6m., p. m., E.
Full Moon 21st day, 0h., 7.5m., p. m., N.
(below horizon.)

Last Quarter, 29th day, 10h., 5.5m., a.m., SW

D. DAY OF WEEK Sun Sun Moon High Day's

M. rises sets rises water len'h

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's			
M.	rises	sets	rises	water	len'h			
1 Wednesday	4 47	7 25	1 5	33	1438			
2 Thursday	48	22	0 16	6	43	33		
3 Friday	49	22	0 50	7	43	33		
4 Saturday	51	21	1 35	8	19	30		
5 Sunday	52	19	2 26	9	25	27		
6 Monday	53	18	3 25	10	9	25		
7 Tuesday	54	16	4 29	10	47	22		
8 Wednesday	56	15	5 38	11	26	19		
9 Thursday	57	14	6 49	morn	17			
10 Friday	58	12	8 2	0	4	14		
11 Saturday	59	10	9 15	0	41	11		
12 Sunday	5	0	9 10	27	1	0	9	
13 Monday	2	8	11	31	2	4	6	
14 Tuesday	3	6	11	54	2	55	3	
15 Wednesday	4	4	2	1	4	2	0	
16 Thursday	5	2	3	16	5	26	1357	
17 Friday	7	1	4	19	6	54	34	
18 Saturday	8	0	5	15	8	7	32	
19 Sunday	9	6	5	1	9	3	49	
20 Monday	10	5	6	41	9	50	46	
21 Tuesday	12	5	7	13	10	31	42	
22 Wednesday	13	5	7	42	11	8	39	
23 Thursday	14	5	8	7	11	43	36	
24 Friday	16	4	8	31	11	33	33	
25 Saturday	17	4	8	55	0	49	30	
26 Sunday	18	4	9	19	1	22	27	
27 Monday	19	4	9	44	2	0	24	
28 Tuesday	20	4	10	14	2	40	21	
29 Wednesday	22	4	10	48	3	32	18	
30 Thursday	23	3	11	28	4	37	19	
31 Friday	5	24	6	36	morn	5	54	1312

D. A. MACKINNON, L.L.B.,
Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.

—HAS OPENED HIS—
Law Office in Georgetown,
King's County,

where he will attend to professional work,
and loan money on Real Estate.
nov25—wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RECEIVERS OF
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

—FOR—
B-O-S-T-O-N

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS

THE PALACE STEAMERS
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland,
every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at
7.25 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd
class; \$8.00, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALES,
P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

May 7, 1888—wed wky

JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS

—AND—
Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive
prompt attention.

REFERENCES: Thomas Fyche, Esq., Cashier
Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George
MacLeod, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia
Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES,
TEA MERCHANTS,

71 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINING LANE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Represented in Canada by MORRISON &
MUSGRAVE, Halifax.
Oct. 24, 1887—

NOBODY HURT

But the Manufacturers.

\$7,000 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Bought at a Great Sacrifice, and will be cleared out at Slaughter Prices.

—ALSO—
A LOT OF BANKRUPT CLOTHING.

SAMPLE PRICES:

550 suits selling for - - - \$3.75
800 suits " " " " " 4.60
750 suits " " " " " 5.50

Come straight along for the Best Bargains to

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Ch'town, June 14, 1888—dy & wky

PERKINS & STERNS.

Seasonable Dry Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Muslins, CHEAP.	Print Cott ns, CHEAP.	Dress Goods, CHEAP.	Flannelettes, CHEAP.	White Cottons, CHEAP.
Ginghams, CHEAP.	Parasols, CHEAP.	Umbrellas, CHEAP.	Silk Gloves, CHEAP.	Millinery, CHEAP.
Corsets, CHEAP.	Shirtings, CHEAP.	Ribbs-Laces, CHEAP.	Straw Hats, CHEAP.	White Shirts CHEAP.
Table Linen, CHEAP.	Cloths, Tweeds, CHEAP.	Bed Ticking, CHEAP.	Carpets, Rugs, CHEAP.	Oil Cloths, CHEAP.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, July 7, 1888.

B.S. DAVIES & CO., CUSTOM TAILORS,

Dealers in Mens' Furnishing Goods.

Large Stock and Very Best Value for your Money.

Large Lot of Summer Underwear, very cheap,

“ Straw Hats, “

“ Helmets, “

Coats for the Hot Weather,

All the Novelties in Gents' Neckwear and Furnishings,

ALL AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,

June 22, 1888. CAMERON BLOCK, OPP. POST OFFICE.

TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT, Cameron Block, Charlottetown Agency.

MR. J. D. REID having given up the above Agency, and sold out his Stock-in-Trade to us, we give notice that we shall continue the business as a SALES DEPOT for CLOTHS, TWEEDS, BLANKETS and YARNS of our own manufacture. MR. R. D. COFFIN will remain in charge.

Wool that has been left with our Agent (J. D. Reid) will be settled for on demand as well as any other liabilities that he has incurred in connection with said business. We also collect all debts due to him. All imported goods, excepting Cloth and Tailors Trimmings, will be closed out regardless of cost during the next thirty days.

A large stock of our own manufactures will be kept constantly in stock to exchange for Wool at Mill prices. CASH FOR WOOL.

TRYON WOOLEN MFG CO.

TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT,
Cameron Block, July 18, 1888—dy & wky

CASH PAID

WHEAT.

—ALSO—
Flour Exchanged

UP TO AUGUST 15TH,

when Mills will close until the New Crop comes in.

Charlottetown Milling Co.

July 19—6i eod

—ALSO—
School for Children.

MRS. J. D. MARTIN has still a few vacancies in her Morning Class. Should a sufficient number of Pupils come forward, an Afternoon Class will be formed. These Classes will continue during the Summer. For terms, etc., apply at residence, FITZROY STREET.

CHEAP FLOUR.

A Few Bags Dark Flour
FOR SALE CHEAP FOR FEED.

ROLLER MILLS.

July 21—4i eod

"ALL RIGHT."

ALL RIGHT will be at Charlottetown from Monday afternoon till Wednesday morning, and from Thursday at noon till Saturday morning of each week; and at Summerside from Saturday noon until Monday at noon of each week.
JUNE 1, 1888. NEWTON LEE.

WANTED.—"Vacancy for Student."—Three steady, reliable College Students can obtain lucrative situations for the next two months (probably longer), if they address at once, enclosing testimonials, Box 22, St. John, N. B. 2aw & wky—jull

1883

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 CARROLL and WORCESTER, having been thoroughly refurnished and put into first-class condition in every particular, will, during the Season of 1888, run as follows, commencing with

The Carroll, on Saturday, 5th May.

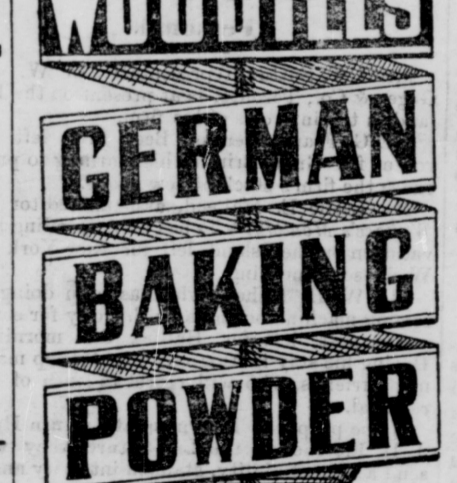
One of these vessels will leave Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY, at noon; and Charlottetown for Boston every THURSDAY, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low Rates!

FARES—First-class Passage Berth in well-furnished Cabin, \$5.50; Steerage Berth, \$3.50. Lowest rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents, Charlottetown.

HARRISON LORING,
Managing Director and Treasurer,
Lewis Wharf, Boston.
Ch'town, May 3, 1888—pat sum jour



"INCH ARRAN HOUSE,
DALHOUSIE, N. B., July 18, 1888.

"I have used WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER for the past two months, and shall continue to do so, for it has rendered full satisfaction."
"GEORGE D. FUCHS,
"Manager."

Livery and Exchange Stables,

(Opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral.)

GREAT GEORGE STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

P. P. GILLIS, - PROPRIETOR.

Horses, Coaches, Buggies, Barouches and open Wagons on hire daily at all hours. Telephone to all parts of the city. May 10—3m

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Temperance in King's County."

SIR,—Under the above heading, and in your weekly issue of July 27th, I noticed a communication from Montague regarding the status of temperance in King's County; and was greatly surprised to find so many glaring inconsistencies, inaccuracies and base insinuations "bolstered up" by the sacred name of "Truth." It is evident to the most unobscuring, that your correspondent, a "notoriety seeker," should have depended more upon facts than the "absurd and empty vapors" of his pessimistic imagination. No doubt his dissatisfaction with the efforts put forth by the temperance people must have caused him many a heart ache, but it never caused him to give any pecuniary assistance or gratuitous advice, but rather to stand afar off from the scene, and with a readiness and a zeal which is truly commendable (were it exerted in a better cause) he is ever ready to champion the reverse of the temperance party.

In speaking of temperance sympathy for the rum-sellers, he evidently mistook his own inclinations for those of the real temperance party; for since the adoption of the Scott Act he has shown his sympathy for the rum-seller's fraternity by never assisting in their prosecution, and seeking every occasion to belittle the efforts directed against their interests.

Then the temperance lodges come in for a full share of his harmless vituperation, but from latest intelligence it is expected they will survive the effects of his scathing denunciations. By his sneering reference to the practical work done through these societies he has displayed more ignorance and malevolence than might reasonably be expected from the most uninitiated. Is he not aware that when the temperance people of Montague needed financial assistance the various lodges in this community readily responded, and none more readily and willingly than "that branch of the I. O. G. T. styled Fidelity Lodge?"

His allusion to the different concerts, entertainments, etc., will not go for much in this enlightened age. We hope, at any rate, that the efficiency of the various theatre boards of London and New York will not be seriously impaired by the verbose statements of the youthful correspondent. He seems to forget that the main object of the subordinate temperance lodges is the creation of a healthy temperance sentiment in the youth, who, in the natural order of things, must eventually rule the destinies of the country; for no law can be successfully enforced without a strong sentiment in its favor. His expatiation on practical work, "if productive of no other good, seems to illustrate the truth of the old maxim, 'the rattle of the empty cart, etc.'"

His statement that the Lodge referred to has fallen into a state of collapse, is sadly wanting in the essential element, if we may judge of the standing by the increased attendance, the general interest taken in the proceedings, as well as the institution of a first-class library at the last regular meeting. As regards the non-enforcement of the Scott Act at Montague, the chief fault lies with the Inspector and other temperance officials of that village; for sufficient support has been guaranteed to them by the temperance people of this community in the event of any legal technicality causing financial embarrassment. Nevertheless your correspondent delights in using grandiloquent phrases, such as "the avowed supporters of the temperance cause," etc. We will leave it to a discerning public to decide as to what party is entitled to the foregoing epithets—those who have guaranteed their support in case of emergency, those who have failed to carry out the law notwithstanding this support, or those, like "Truth," who offered no assistance, but still would like to pose before the public as men of "sincerity and honest endeavor."

In conclusion, we admit that the law is being trampled upon with impunity; that free men is corrupting the life blood and sapping the vitals of the community; but to say that because of this all temperance advocates are in league with the liquor dealers, is more than reasonable men will readily believe; and we also confess that it is high time that Mr. Nicholson and the real supporters of temperance should awaken to a higher sense of their duty and uphold the majesty of the law before all other considerations, and in spite of the petty hindrances and child-like criticisms thrown in the way by a few chronic grumblers who have never benefited the land of their nativity, and whose very existence ensures a hindrance to all social and moral improvement.

I. O. G. T.

New Perth, Aug. 1, 1888.

Savings of the People.

(Moncton Times.)

The contention that the people of Canada were more prosperous in the period of so-called low tariff than they have been under protection, is not borne out by the records in any particular. Take the Post Office Savings Banks. The record of deposits in different years since 1873 is as follows:

Years.	Depositors	Amount on deposit.
1873	23,526	\$ 3,207,051.00
1874	24,988	3,204,965.00
1875	24,294	2,926,090.00
1876	24,415	2,740,932.00
1877	24,074	2,639,937.00
1878	25,535	2,754,484.03
1879	27,445	3,105,190.80
1880	31,365	3,945,669.11
1881	39,605	6,208,224.77
1882	51,463	9,473,661.53
1883	61,059	11,976,237.31
1884	66,682	13,245,552.64
1885	73,322	15,090,540.31
1886	80,870	17,539,320.09
1887	90,159	19,479,750.15
1888	101,693	20,689,032.62

The amount remaining on deposit includes interest—for the last year amounting to \$765,699.15. At the close of the last fiscal year the first Conservative Government was in office (1872-73) the amount remaining on deposit was \$3,207,051. Then the Liberals came in and when they went out of office it had fallen to \$2,754,484. The increases since that time have been annually as above set forth. The statement does not afford much comfort to the "preachers of despair."

NEW ARRIVAL.—Apples, bartlett pears, bananas, tomatoes, California plums, lemons, all nice ripe fruit at—George Carter & Co's. Aug. 1 find dy.

Letter of Condolence.

To the family of the late John C. Leitch:

The officers and members of Blooming Heather Division, Sons of Temperance, wish to convey to you their heartfelt sympathy in the loss of one of their most talented members. Although prevented of late from taking an active part in our work, yet in him we always found one ready to speak a cheering word, and to aid us in every good movement.

But not only in our Division and at the fire-side will his loss be keenly felt. In church and school matters he always took a prominent part, and to his exertion we can trace many of the advantages we are to-day enjoying.

In his death another of the old landmarks has been removed; but we sorrow not as those who have no hope; for if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also that are fallen asleep in Jesus will God bring with Him.

So short-sighted are we that we may be disposed to murmur and say, "How much better if things had happened otherwise." But let us remember that we are in the hands of an All-wise Father, who is perfect love and goodness, who does not willingly afflict us, but who looks upon us not as mere creatures, whom He was pleased to create, but rather as children beloved. He knows when to give and when to take away. He looks upon us with mercy through all the changes of life, and invites us to call on Him in the day of trouble, and in calling on Him, He hath promised comfort for the past and support for the future.

We trust that it may prove some little comfort to you in your affliction to rest assured that his memory will long be cherished by us, and that when this life shall come to an end, and we again meet those who have gone on a little before, it may be in that better life which shall have no end.

Yours in Love, Purity and Fidelity,
ALEXANDER McLAUCHLIN,
W. W. ALEXANDER,
A. C. DOUGLAS,
Committee on behalf of Division,
Stanhope, P. E. I., July 28, 1888.

The Alaskan Boundary.

According to the convention between Great Britain and Russia, concluded in 1825, the boundary line between the British territory (now British Columbia) and that of the Czar, (now the United States district of Alaska), was thus defined: "Commencing from the southernmost point of the Island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54° 40' north latitude, and between the 131st and 133rd degrees of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north, along the channel called the Portland channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude. From this last mentioned point, the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian) and finally, from the said point of intersection of the said meridian, in its prolongation, as far as the Frozen Ocean. With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding articles, it is understood: 1st, that the Island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia; 2nd, that whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

Canadian News.

In the Province of Quebec, says the St. John's News of last Friday, saying is making good progress, and a good average crop is being taken in. The Richmond Guardian says: "It is now certain that the hay crop is going to be a very good one, and of very good quality. The farmers round here are mostly all at work harvesting it."

A lady bought some maple sugar in the Bonsecours market, Montreal, last week, and on taking it home and boiling it down, found half of it to be sawdust. Hearing of this, the medical health officer, Dr. Laberg, caused samples to be procured from many stalls in the market and tested them, but found them all free from adulteration.

Great excitement prevails along the Algonquin branch of the C. P. R., owing to a sensational fight which occurred at Sable river on the 27th ult., between two men, named Robert O'Connell, a lumberman, of Mattawa, and a man named Wilson. It appears that the two men had a dispute which culminated in a fearful assault upon each other at the lumber camp at Massey, and O'Connell, picking up a shovel, literally hacked Wilson's head to pieces. Wilson is dead. After the fight O'Connell took to the bush and is now being pursued by men of the camp, who declare that they will lynch him should he be found. Chief of Police Irving and Detective Hawkins left to-day to endeavor to get O'Connell before the camp men lay hands upon him. The murderer is unfavorably known to the police as a desperate character who will not hesitate to kill anyone attempting to effect his arrest. Trouble is expected.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind. [April 1 '88