

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1886.

VOL. 19.—NO. 120.

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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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Six months \$2.50
Three months 1.25
One month 50

A advertising at moderate rates.

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

ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 4th day, 6h. 21.1m. p. m., S.
Full Moon 12th day, 11h. 11.4m. p. m., S.
Last Quarter 20th day, 10h. 23.3m. a. m., S. W.

New Moon 27th day, 3h. 3.0m. a. m., N. E., (below horizon.)

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

JAMES H. REDDIN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

has removed to the office adjoining that of R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., Cameron Block.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Sept. 27, 1886—1 mo. eod & wy 2 mos



—FOR—

BOSTON.

FALL 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.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$8.75, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to A. S. LAMP, P. E. I. S.S. Co., or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Oct. 9 1886—eod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wky

HARD COAL

IN Store, a quantity of

BEST HARD COAL

Egg and Chestnut Sizes.

227 Cheap for Cash.

CAPT. J. HUGHES,

Water Street.

Ch'town, Oct. 14, 1886—1m eod

BARCLAY & CO., GENERAL

Commission & Shipping Merchants,

191 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

Over fifty years' experience in this market.

Our 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 Lobsters, Eggs.

Sept 17, '86—dly eod

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods

Perkins & Sterns.

THE Lease of our premises expires in a few months, and not being able to renew the same on reasonable terms, or procure other premises in time for spring trade, we will dispose of our whole stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS at an

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs and Mats at 33 per cent discount; Black and Colored Dress Goods at 33 per cent discount; Mantle and other Cloths, Tweeds, &c., at 33 per cent discount; Blankets, Counterpanes, Comforts and Lace Curtains at 33 per cent discount; Silks, Satins and Velvets at 33 per cent discount; Black and Colored Plushes at 33 per cent discount; Gloves and Hosiery at 33 per cent discount; Linen Goods of all kinds at 25 per cent discount; Prints and White Cottons at 25 per cent discount.

A Lot of Goods at HALF PRICE, such as Millinery, Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Real Lace, Edgings, Collars and Cuffs, Frillings, a large variety Wool Goods, &c.

All of the Above New and in Good Order, and will be Sacrificed in order to Clear

Out Quick.

SEE OUR CIRCULARS FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Perkins & Sterns.

Ch'town, Oct. 14, 1886.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

83 QUEEN STREET.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FOR SEPTEMBER ONLY.

A Large Lot of WOOL TWEEDS,
" " ULSTER CLOTHS,
" " GENTS' UNDERCLOTHING,
" " DRESS GOODS,
" " FANCY PRINTS.

Balance of CREFONNES

LARGELY REDUCED FOR CASH.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Sept 1—wky

NEW

HAT & FUR STORE,

Newsom Block.

A NEW DEPARTURE!

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.

H. STUART.

Ch'town, May 4, 1886.

The Scott Act Fines.

(Toronto Mail.)

We are given to understand that the course adopted by the Dominion Government in giving the Scott Act fines to the municipalities has been influenced by the following considerations: By the "Act respecting the application of certain fines and forfeitures," it is provided that the Governor in Council may from time to time direct that any fine, penalty or forfeiture or any portion thereof, which would otherwise belong to the Crown for the public uses of Canada, may be paid to any provincial, municipal or local authority which wholly or in part bears the expenses of administering the law under which such fine, etc., is imposed; or that the same be applied in any other manner deemed best adapted to attain the objects of the law and to secure its due administration." Acting within the authority thus conferred, the Ottawa Council has made an order-in-Council "that all such fines, etc., recovered or enforced under the Canada Temperance Act and its amendments, within any city or county which has adopted the Act, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the City or County for the purposes of the Scott Act." The Government contends that the municipal authorities are more immediately interested than the Provincial Government in maintaining law and order within their boundaries; and the words at the end of the order-in-Council setting forth that the money is paid to the county treasurers expressly "for the purposes of the Scott Act," will, it is thought, ensure the application of it by the municipalities for the payment of additional inspectors and of police magistrates. It is also pointed out that, fines or no fines, the Provincial Government is bound to enforce the Scott Act just as conscientiously as it enforces the law against housebreaking or any other Dominion statute; that it receives an enormous annual subsidy from the Dominion treasury for the purpose, amongst other things, of administering justice; and that, if, in order to conciliate the liquor interest, it chooses to let the Scott Act remain a dead letter, it has no right to lay the blame for the failure of the law upon the trivial fact that the fines go to the councils. There is a great deal of force in this argument, nevertheless we think the Dominion authorities would have acted with greater wisdom had they decided to turn the fines over to the Local Government. There would then have been no possible excuse for failure on the part of the latter to enforce the law.

Exhibition Judges.

The mere fact that an animal, product, or article has taken first or any other prize at an exhibition is, in itself, no proof of intrinsic merit. A premium derives all its value from the competency of its judges. Hence it should be a matter of most strenuous endeavor to secure for this duty parties thoroughly fitted to discharge it. This is not an easy matter. Generally speaking, at all our great fairs, the most competent judges are themselves exhibitors. Directors of agricultural societies are often beset with applications for appointment to this office, from persons who are utterly unqualified, but who wish to attend a particular exhibition, and would like to have their expenses paid. They are loath to give offence by refusing such requests, especially if they come, as they often do, from people of some influence. Perhaps the strangest thing of all about this matter is, that so many who know themselves to be incompetent and frankly confess it, nevertheless undertake the task, depending upon their associates, or the opinion of chance bystanders to aid them in coming to a decision. It goes without saying that gigantic blunders are sometimes made, and gross injustice is perpetrated in the way of mistaken judging. This matter was thoroughly ventilated at the recent annual meeting of the Ontario Provincial Agricultural Association. A calm, well-sustained discussion brought out important facts and weighty opinions. Much doubt was expressed as to the wisdom of having three judges, and some strong reasons were given for committing the work to a single expert in each class. Here, however, the difficulty loomed up of getting such an expert who was not an exhibitor. In some cases experts had been got from the United States, but the expense of this was great, and it could only be done on a limited scale. In many departments of these exhibitions there are those who were once competitors and have retired from the field of rivalry, but still retain an interest in their old pursuits. These are not only competent but impartial. If intending exhibitors were consulted they could many times nominate judges in whom all would have confidence. This idea was thrown out at the meeting spoken of above, but did not meet with favor. It is nevertheless well worth being considered. None know better who are competent as judges and who are not, than those in active competition in particular lines, and were they to agree on the choice of an expert, or three experts, they could hardly complain of the awards given. There should be a well-defined standard of excellence whenever practicable, so that the judging can be done by "points." In poultry there is such a standard, which is readily accepted by all breeders who know anything of their business. So also in some other live stock classes. Notwithstanding this, the judging is usually done on general principles, instead of being sealed by "points." It is impossible to set up a convincing defence of judgment given without acknowledged rules, or an accepted standard. In the live stock departments fat is too often the one "point" looked at. The prize is given not to the best but to the heaviest specimen. In a certain case known to the writer, Sebright Bantams were weighed with a view of finding which specimen weighed most, whereas the standard awards the palm to that weighing the least. Fat is the curse of our shows. It hides glaring defects, throws a sleek skin over coarse and worthless brutes, and sends forth prize-bedecked mongrels to perpetuate the defects of a scrub ancestry. No one is fit to be a judge in live stock who is not being deceived by masses of adipose matter hung on a badly-built framework of bones. But here is a very common colloquy: "A pretty good cattle show, Smith?" "First rate. I got the first premium on the bull calf." "Ah! Did you?" "Yes; and the judges said he was the biggest and fattest calf ever shown on the grounds." Too many prizes go to mere monstrosities that have neither beauty nor merit. This is a subject on which the public needs enlightenment, and on which the officers and members of agricultural societies ought to have some hard pokes in the ribs every now and then. Exhibitors, too, need some stirring up. Too many of them are anxious to get prizes for the name of the thing, regardless of real merit. Judges are often embarrassed by the influences brought to bear upon them to secure prizes that are not deserved. A man should scorn that kind of thing, and a true man will. What pleasure can a prize give a rightly constituted mind, unless there is an honest belief that it is fairly won? It is the over-weening valuation of money that leads to those unprincipled tricks, but mere money-getting is no compensation for loss of self-respect. Ah, for it, some of them have none to lose! It was all gone "lang syne," and now they are only gatherers of pelf! Truly, they have got down low in the world;—very low.—Lindenbank, in Montreal Witness.

Hostile Indians.

They make short work of hostile Indians in the American West. A recent issue of the New Mexico Enterprise, an official county paper, contains the following advertisement:—

\$250 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid by the Board of County Commissioners of Grant County to any citizen of said county for each and every hostile, renegade Apache killed by such citizen, on presentation to said board of the scalp of such Indian. By order of the Board, E. SMIZE, clerk.

Commenting upon this advertisement, the Toronto Mail says it is the sort of official notice that would probably grace Canadian Western papers, were Mr. Blake's mountain gun system of managing the Indians resorted to. Mr. Blake's opinion is that mountain guns should dot the Northwestern plains for the double purpose of keeping the Indians in a state of "wholesome alarm" and of shooting them when they have become alarmed. A more dangerous policy could not well be devised. Under it, the settlers and the Indians would be continually at war.

Massacre of Christians.

Reports have been received at Rome of the most barbaric cruelties inflicted upon Catholic Christians in Ton-puin. While missionaries were killed as well as their native converts, the ingenuity of torture was reserved for the latter. Harrowing details have been received. In one community five hundred Christians were cruelly put to death. The old men and old women were thrown into deep trenches and buried alive. The infants and children were disembowelled in the presence of their parents. And the old and the young having been thus disposed of, the remainder were put to death native fashion. Upon some was inflicted *ling chi*, which means that the victim must be cut into a thousand pieces, the executioner selecting the least vital portions until death finally results, after incredible pain, from loss of blood. Others were flogged to death with scourges dipped in boiling oil. Others had their legs and arms amputated, while some were thrown to one side, and sawn asunder. All that fiendish ingenuity could suggest was done. The Vatican appeals to France for aid and counsel in the work of putting a stop to these inhuman practices.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

ONE OF THE BEST TONICS.

Dr. A. Atkinson, Prof. Materia Medica and Dermatology, in College of Surgeons and Physicians, Baltimore, Md., says: "It makes a pleasant drink, and is one of our best tonics in the shape of phosphates in soluble form."

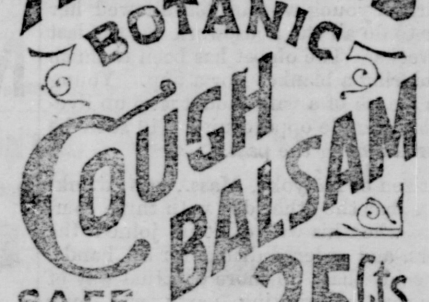
The Athens press, commenting on the Eastern difficulty, concludes that England has been left out in the cold.

Nervous debility, in either sex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Address, with ten cents in stamps, for reply and book of particulars, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Sultan of Turkey is to promulgate an edict sanctioning the last Egyptian loan of £5,000,000.

Lamps and Lamp Fittings are sold cheap at W. P. Colwill's. 49 eod wky w

ADAMSON'S



SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25c.

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. H., by the proprietors, F. W. KINSMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS, 243 4TH AVE., N. Y.

Try the TEA, 25 Cents, at the LONDON HOUSE. ang31

1827 - - - 1886.

T. & E. KENNY, Dry Goods and Shipping, HALIFAX, CANADA.

T. & E. KENNY, (F. C. MARON)

Ship Owners and Brokers, General Commission Merchants,

151 GRESHAM HOUSE, Bishopsgate Street, LONDON, E. C., England.

Scott's and Vaughan's Codes March 29, 1886.