

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, OCTOBER 28, 1886.

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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 OCTOBER, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 4th day, 6^h, 21^m, p. m., S.
Full Moon 12th day, 11^h, 11^m, p. m., S.
Last Quarter 20th day, 10^h, 28^m, a. m., S. W.

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

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

SEE MONEY TO LOAN.

Sept. 27, 1886—1 mo cod & w 3 mos



—FOR—

BOSTON.

FALL ARRANGEMENT

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

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port-
land, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at
8.30 a. m.

Leave from Charlottetown to Boston, \$8.50, 2nd
class; \$9.50, 1st class.

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

Oct. 9 1886—cod 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.

25¢ Cheap for Cash.

CAPT. J. HUGHES,

Water Street.

Ch'town, Oct. 14, 1886—1m cod

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, Can-
ned Lobsters, Eggs.

July 17, '86—3mo cod

LISTEN TO REASON!

NO DECEPTION!

L. E. PROWSE does not offer a discount of 33 per cent; to do so, 50 per cent profit would need to be added. Such profit would ruin a farmer or any other man—33 per cent discount means a profit of 50 per cent. But the facts are: He buys for cash only, therefore buy from 15 to 25 per cent less than many houses in the trade, and can afford to sell even less than those who pretend to give those Fabulous Discounts.

Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) worth of Clothing at wonderful low prices, Overcoats from \$2.75. Suits from \$4.50 up. Job Lot Clothing at about half-price. Large stock of Dress Goods, Sacques, Ulsters, Sacque Cloth, Ladies' Hats, &c, very cheap. Shirts and Underclothing below competition.

Every sensible man and woman should see his stock and not be led away by sensational advertisements.

L. E. PROWSE.

Ch'town, Oct. 21, 1886.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE

—OF—

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods

—AT—

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.

FOR SALE. 2,000 BUSHELS POTATOES.

THE Land and Property recently occupied by the undersigned, situated on the Brighton Road.

BENJAMIN HEARTZ.

April 20—2w of 4 yst

WANTED—2,000 bushels Garnet and Minnesota Potatoes, for which we will pay the highest market price, delivered in Charlottetown this (October) month.

A. MORNE & CO.

Ch'town, Oct. 21—2w of 4 yst

ST. CATHERINES' HALL, AUGUSTA, ME.

PROCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Rev. H. A. NRELY, D.D., President. The Rev. W. D. MARTIN, A.M., Rector and Principal. 15th year opens Sept. 15. Terms: \$25 and \$20. Increased advantages offered. For circulars address the Principals.

July 10—10 wks

Radical Conservatism in England.

Lord Randolph Churchill, the present leader of the House of Commons, seems anxious to imitate the example of his predecessor and prototype, Lord Beaconsfield, who as Mr. Disraeli distinguished himself by "catching the Whigs bathing and running off with their clothes." The recent speech of the former at Dartford, where he assumed to lay down a programme for the Tories, certainly seems to point the way for a new departure for the party of conservatism. Whatever else it may be, the programme is at any rate the reverse of reactionary. Its spirit is indicated frankly enough in some introductory remarks, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed his hearers that it was not well to dwell too fondly on the past; that politics was a science, not of the past, but of the future; that it was not a profession which consisted in standing still, but that it was essentially a science and a profession of progress; that the Tory party had a long road to travel, and that political ranges of mountains of great difficulty were to be crossed. Conservative Tories must have felt that these remarks were not intended as mere generalities, as they listened to Lord Randolph's appropriation and adoption of plank after plank of what has been generally regarded as the Liberal Radical programme.

The departure proposed by the Dartford programme in relation to domestic affairs is most marked. A little over a year ago Lord Iddesleigh (Sir Stafford Northcote) was urging in public addresses the great importance of conversation in dealing with the land question, and it will be remembered that at the beginning of this year the Tory government was turned out of power upon a vote on the Collings amendment, a radical amendment moved in the interest of the agricultural laborers and strenuously opposed by the Tories. A year has not passed since then, and yet we find the Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer giving the first place in his programme to a "measure which should provide facilities through the operation of local authorities for the acquisition by the agricultural laborer of freehold plots and allotments of land." The Radicals have no longer a monopoly of the political capital to be derived from "three acres and a cow." A bill providing for cheaper modes of acquiring and transferring landed property is promised, as is also a measure further reforming the land laws of Ireland. The government will not stop with reforms of the land laws. It intends to propose to Parliament a comprehensive measure dealing with the question of railway regulation. A local government bill is also to be introduced, and consideration is also promised for the question of popular elementary education. Finally Lord Randolph Churchill reserves for his own special effort the endeavor to attain some genuine and considerable reduction of public expenditure. All of these schemes of reform, it will be remembered, formed part of the programme of Radical reform which was urged by Mr. Chamberlain and his followers a year ago. Apparently, at whatever sacrifice of consistency, they are to form part of the Tory programme of the future.

It is not only in domestic affairs that there is to be a departure from what has been understood to be the traditional Tory policy. In the matter of foreign policy also there is to be a change of front. What a late writer on the foreign relations of England declared to be, from the standpoint of British interests, the one great achievement accomplished by the Berlin treaty—the formation of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia into separate provinces—was, as will be remembered, nullified last year without any effective protest from Great Britain. It would seem that the attitude then assumed is to be maintained by the Tories in the future. The Tory foreign policy is not to be a policy of jingoism. Since the days of Lord Palmerston, says the Chancellor of the Exchequer, times and circumstances have changed, and England can now honorably and safely afford to view with satisfaction the entrance of Austro-Hungary upon the leading role in the great international work of maintaining the freedom and independence of the Danubian principalities and of the Balkan nationalities. It is enough for England to know that "the Austrian sentinel is on the ramparts." The British empire is to be content among the powers which desire "to content themselves with their possessions and their frontiers, and to concentrate their energies on commercial progress and industrial development." The spirit that breathes through these utterances of the new Tory leader is scarcely the spirit that manifested itself in Beaconsfield's policy in reference to England's foreign relations. The tone sounds much more like an echo of the anti-jingo declarations of the Radical programme of last year. The address shows traces throughout of the influence of the Unionist Liberal alliance. Indeed, it announced that the guiding motive of the policy of the government will be to maintain unimpaired the union of the Unionist party. Whether the new policy will survive that alliance remains to be seen. For the present discipline of party will, doubtless, bring the majority of the Tories to its support, projected as it is by their really most conspicuous and influential leader.

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 shrub awakes as bright as a star. It is very pleasant to taste. It softens the child, softens the gums, allays all spasms, 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.

The newspaper men of New York, or rather a certain number of them, have organized a campaign club in support of Elway George's candidacy for Mayor.

Tranquil Ireland.

A Dublin correspondent says: All idea of coercion appears to have been abandoned by the Government, excepting the necessary coercion of unreasonable landlords who refuse to meet the tenants half way by concessions necessary to tide over the hardest times. Ireland was never more tranquil since 1879. From October 1st to the 19th there have been only thirty-nine agrarian outrages reported, including threatening letters. This is the lowest average on record for seventy years. The readiness of the majority of the landlords and tenants to give and take is unpraised for years. The country generally is more tranquil, and the reduced rents better paid than last year. This state of things is due chiefly to the co-operation of the National League and the authorities of Dublin Castle; but the condition of peace this winter is that the Government shall coerce Lord Clanricarde into at least sending some person to Woodford with a landlord's power to deal with the rent of the tenants. Lord Clanricarde lives in the Albany, in Piccadilly, and his face is absolutely unknown to his tenants. He has never discharged a solitary duty supposed to attach to the possession of property. His agent on the spot desires to make reductions but is forbidden. Lord Clanricarde may be the means of plunging Ireland into a bloody social war.

Work and Pay.

The idea of improving the condition of mechanics and laboring men by lessening the hours of labor is the result of a kind of logic that will not stand a practical test. It was easy for the imaginative Colonel Sellers, after thinking of the teeming millions of Asiatics, "and with sore eyes," to construct a theory that there were "millions" in his eye water, if he could sell it for a dollar a bottle; but he left completely out of the account the fact that the Asiatics might not want his eye water, and might not be able to buy it if they wished to do so.

It is easy to construct a theory that there is a demand for a vast amount of work in this country, and that if the laborer can sell his time at an increased profit, or can sell a part of it for as much as the whole, it will improve his condition materially. But this theory leaves out of the account the fact that while there may be a demand for a great deal of work, no one will pay for it unless he can make a profit from its employment, and control its methods and direction. If a farmer wishes to sharpen his scythe he may pay a man for turning a grindstone, but he will never employ a man for that purpose unless he can derive some advantage from his labor, and will certainly not employ him just for the sake of paying him. Labor is never employed without the promise or the hope of a profitable result to the employer.

The efforts to lessen the hours of a day's work while retaining the pay of the longer day is based on the theory that there is too much production, and also on the idea that by working a less number of hours there will be a chance for a larger number of laborers who are usually idle, to obtain employment. In regard to the overproduction it may be said that that is a sort of relative proposition. There may be too much at one price when there would not be at another. The immediate effort of limiting the hours of work, with no diminution of wages, would be to increase the cost of the product, and this would tend still further to limit and restrict the market and thus to increase the amount of the apparent over production, or it might perhaps stop production altogether, either of which would directly react upon the laborer.

The principle of giving less and asking as much as for a greater quantity does not seem to be a tenable one. If it can be applied to labor it certainly must be elastic enough to apply to other business relations. But if the farmers, dissatisfied with the price of hay, should organize and on the theory that there was too much hay, should agree that they would leave the fifth part of their hay standing, and would ask as much for the four fifths they cut as they would be able to get for the whole, they would undoubtedly fail in their object, and would universally be regarded as very foolish. The fact is, they could not afford to leave uncut any of their hay which might be used or sold for something. And it is very questionable whether the laborer can really afford to withhold a fifth of his labor.

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."

Summerside Exports.

SUMMERSIDE, Oct. 25.

Shipped per steamer Princess of Wales, Cameron master, for Point du Chene:

275 lbs butter	45 00
11 brls potatoes	6 00
193 sheep	351 00
27 horses	2929 00
540 brls oysters	578 00
45 cases eggs	256 00
700 lbs pork	35 00
6000 lbs cheese	720 00
4 bxs smelts	8 00
	\$4908 00

By same str. on the 26th:—

36 cases eggs	500 00
72 brls potatoes	44 00
45 brls mackerel	45 00
7 brls onions	153 00
200 lbs codfish	7 00
4 brl oatmeal	3 00
192 sheep	332 00
1 box lard	4 00
11 horses	1235 00
370 lbs cloth	296 00
414 bush oats	124 00
	\$5900 00