

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1888.

VOL. 22.—NO. 76.

The Daily Examiner

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Advertising at moderate rates.
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ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter 4th day, 3h., 13.3m., a. m., N.
(below horizon.)
New Moon 11th day, 7h., 40.0m., p. m., W.
(below horizon.)
First Quarter 19th day, 9h., 46.7p. m., S.W.
Full Moon 27th day, 7h., 45.1m., a. m., W.
(below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M.	risessets	risessets	water	length
1 Wednesday	7 28	4 59	9 38	1 4 9 31
2 Thursday	27 5	1 10	57	1 42 34
3 Friday	28	3	morning	2 33 37
4 Saturday	24	4	0 9	3 30 40
5 Sunday	22	6	1 23	4 46 43
6 Monday	20	7	2 35	6 12 46
7 Tuesday	19	8	3 40	7 31 49
8 Wednesday	18	9	4 41	8 53 51
9 Thursday	14	11	5 35	9 23 54
10 Friday	12	12	6 22	10 8 57
11 Saturday	11	13	7 0	10 46 10 1
12 Sunday	10	15	7 34	11 22 4
13 Monday	9	16	8 4	11 57 7
14 Tuesday	8	18	8 29	morning 10
15 Wednesday	7	19	8 57	0 28 13
16 Thursday	6	21	9 17	1 2 16
17 Friday	5	22	9 41	1 35 19
18 Saturday	3	24	10 9	2 13 22
19 Sunday	1	26	10 35	2 57 25
20 Monday	6 59	27	11 9	3 49 28
21 Tuesday	58	28	11 48	4 58 31
22 Wednesday	57	30	af 34	6 15 34
23 Thursday	56	31	1 28	7 28 37
24 Friday	55	33	2 30	8 28 40
25 Saturday	52	34	3 40	9 19 43
26 Sunday	51	36	4 48	10 4 46
27 Monday	49	37	6 9	10 45 49
28 Tuesday	47	38	7 25	11 25 52
29 Wednesday	6 45	5 40	8 42	af 5 1055

\$55,000

TO LOAN on First Mortgage securities of Freehold Farms.
Low rates of interest.
Payable by instalments if required.
WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD,
Solicitors.
Ch'town, Dec. 29, 1887.—11 wky 31

FOR
B-O-S-T-O-N

PRING ARRANGEMENT.

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

Leave St. John for Boston, via Newport and Portland, every Tuesday and Thursday at 5.59 a. m.

For further particulars apply to
G. S. HARRIS, P. E. I. S. S. Co. Agents,
142, 144 Commercial Street,
Boston, Mass.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

142, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

May 19, 1887.

AMES 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—

FUR GOODS

Ladies' Astracan Jackets, Dolmanettes, Muffs, in Seal, Beaver, Persian Lamb, Astracan, Nutria, &c., Fur Collars, and Fur Guffs, Ladies Caps, Finest Quality, Lowest Prices.

Men's Driving Collars, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps, and a lot of Gray and Black Sleigh Robes, Very Cheap.

LOW PRICES

A Large STOCK

STANLEY BROTHERS, BROWN'S BLOCK.
Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1887.—cod & wky

Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1887.—cod & wky

HORACE HASZARD, Manufacturers' and General Agent,

—REPRESENTING—

J. LEWENZ & HAUSER BROS., London, England,

ROBERT LAMB & CO., Dundee, Scotland,

Bags, Hessians, &c.

The NOVA SCOTIA SUGAR REFINERY, Halifax, N. S.

J. F. CARTER, Beverly, Mass.

Oil Clothing, &c.

THOS. CONNOR & SONS, Portland, N. B.

Rope, Marline, Twine, &c.

WESTERN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Exporter of Canned Lobsters, Salmon, Mackerel, &c.

February 6, 1888.—1m cod

HOME MANUFACTURES,

VERSUS

IMPORTED.

OUR New Factory is furnished with the most Modern Labor Saving Machines. We are now able to offer good, reliable home-made Furniture as cheap in price as any imported and guarantee the buyer

25 Per Cent Better Value for his Money

We invite careful comparison of Goods and Prices, and feel confident that our patrons are money by trading with us.

Large Stock! New Designs! Cut Prices!

MARK WRIGHT & CO.,

Manufacturers of House, Store, Office, Church and School Furniture.

UNDERTAKING.

Jan. 6, 1888.

Charlottetown Roller Mills FLOUR,

Equal to the Best Imported,
NOW FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL
CITY GROCERY STORES.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Can obtain Samples and best Prices at the Store of the undersigned,

QUEEN STREET.
GEORGE E. FULL.

Feb 15—9i 3aw pat

Inland Steam Navigation Company

OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of Hon. L. C. Owen, King Street, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the election of Directors and of other business.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN HUGHES,
Secretary.

Ch'town, P. E. I., Feb. 6, 1888—3i 1aw

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL PARTS OF
Canada and the United States

—AT THE—
Lowest Rates and by the Shortest Routes.

To be convinced of this call upon
G. A. SHARP,
Station Master and Ticket Agent,
E. I. Railway, Ch'town.

Feb 17—1aw & wky 3m

THROUGH TICKETS

TO
California, British Columbia, and to all Points West, South-west and North-west.

Also—Cook's Excursion Tickets.

OFFICE—QUEEN STREET, next door to Telegraph Office (up stairs)

W. M. A. FAUGHT,
Agent.
Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1888—wky

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ANY partnership or agreement in the nature thereof, heretofore existing between the undersigned, whether in the name and style of A. L. BRIDGES & CO., or otherwise, has this day been terminated and dissolved by mutual consent. All amounts due to the late firm of A. L. BRIDGES & CO. are to be paid to the undersigned, ROBERT BRIDGES, who is fully authorized to receive therefor.

Dated at Charlottetown, 1st February, 1888.
ROBERT BRIDGES,
A. L. BRIDGES.

Referring to the above, R. Bridges will continue the business on his own account, in the old stand, Hillsborough Street, A. L. Bridges doing business on his own account in the store on Great Street, in J. D. McLeod's building.

WOOD!

OWING to the scarcity and high price of COAL, I have made arrangements to supply

Hard and Soft Wood,
cut to any length required, at a small advance on cost.

R. McWILLAN,
Coal Office, foot of Prince Street.
Feb 16—dy cod wky 1m

Notice of Meeting.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MERCHANTS' BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, for the election of Directors and receiving a statement of the affairs of the Bank, will be held at the Banking Office, on THURSDAY, March 1st, at the hour of ELEVEN o'clock, a. m.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29th, inst.

By order,
F. MITCHELL,
Cashier.
Feb. 13, 1888—m w f t 1 Moh 1

MORTGAGE SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1888, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Court House in Charlottetown:

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of Land situate, lying and being on Lot Number Fifty-nine, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: All that tract, piece or parcel of Land situate, lying and being on Lot Fifty-nine, commencing on the south-western side of the road leading from the Ferry Road to Montague Bridge, in the western boundary of fifty acres now or formerly in possession of Augustine Melnonid; thence south three degrees east along said boundary to the rear boundary of farms fronting on that section of Montague River; thence following said line westwardly ten chains; thence north three degrees west to the Ferry Road; thence east along the same to a continuation of the east boundary of three and three-quarter acres sold to Hugh McPherson, and in the possession of Charles D. Poole; thence northwardly along the same to the Montague Bridge Road, and thence south-eastwardly along the same to the place of commencement, containing eighty acres and one rood of land, a little more or less.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1883, and made between Alexander Lemson of the one part and Duncan Matheson of the other part.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this 14th day of February, A. D. 1888.
DUNCAN MATHESON,
Mortgagee.

Feb 16—dy ev thurs 1 1/2

THE PIRATE.

By Sir Walter Scott.

CHAPTER XXXIII.
(Continued)

"Well, said old Hawkins!" said Derrick the quarter-master, who was an offender of very considerable importance among these rovers; "I say, if the two captains won't agree to live together quietly, and club both heart and head to defend the vessel, why d—n me, depose them both, say I, and choose another in their stead!"

"Meaning yourself, I suppose, Master Quarter-Master!" said Jack Bunce; "but that cock won't fight. He that is to command gentlemen, should be a gentleman himself, I think; and I give my vote for Captain Cleveland, as spirited and as gentlemanly a man as ever duffed the world astir, and bid it pass!"

"What! you call yourself a gentleman, I warrant!" retorted Derrick; "why—your eyes! a tailor would make a better out of the worst suit of rags in your strolling wardrobe!—It is a shame for men of spirit to have such a Jack-a-dandy scarecrow on board!"

Jack Bunce was so incensed at these base comparisons, that, without more ado, he laid his hand on his sword. The carpenter, however, and the boatswain, interfered, the former brandishing his broad axe, and swearing he would put the skull of the first who should strike a blow past clouting, and the latter reminding them, that, by their articles, all quarrelling, striking, or more especially fighting on board, was strictly prohibited; and that, if any gentleman had a quarrel to settle, they were to go ashore, and decide it with cutlass and pistol in presence of two of their messmates.

"I have no equal with any one, ———," said Goffe, suddenly; "Captain Cleveland has wandered about among the island here, amusing himself, ——— and we have wasted our time and property in waiting for him, when we might have been adding twenty or thirty thousand dollars to the stock-purse. However, if it pleases the rest of the gentlemen-adventurers, ——— why, I shall not grumble about it."

"I propose," said the boatswain, "that there should be a general council called in the great cabin according to our articles, &c. &c. we consider what course we are to hold in this matter."

A general assent followed the boatswain's proposal; for every one found his own account in these general councils, in which each of the rovers had a free vote. By far the greater part of the crew only valued this franchise, as it allowed them, upon each solemn occasion an unlimited quantity of liquor—a right which they fell not to exercise to the uttermost, by way of adding their deliberations. But a few amongst the adventurers, who united some degree of judgment with the daring and profligate character of their profession, were wont, at such periods, to limit themselves within the bounds of comparative sobriety, and by these, under the apparent form of a vote of the general council, all things of moment relating to the voyage and undertakings of the pirates were in fact determined. The rest of the crew, when they recovered from their intoxication, were easily persuaded that the resolution adopted had been the legitimate effort of the combined wisdom of the whole senate.

Upon the present occasion the debauch had proceeded until the greater part of the crew were, as usual, displaying inebriation in all its most brutal and disgraceful shapes—swearing empty and unmeaning oaths—venting the most horrid imprecations in the mere gally of their hearts—singing songs, the ribaldry of which was only equalled by their profaneness; and, from the middle of this earthly hell, the two captains, together with one or two of their principal adherents, as also the carpenter and boatswain, who always took a lead on such occasions, had drawn together into a pandemonium, or privy council of their own, to consider what was to be done; for, as the boatswain metaphorically observed, they were in a narrow channel, and behaved to keep sounding the tide-way.

When they began their consultations, the friends of Goffe remarked, to their great displeasure, that he had not observed the whole scene to which we have just alluded; but that, in endeavoring to drown his mortification at the sudden appearance of Cleveland, and the reception he met with from the crew, the elder Captain had not been able to do so without overflowing his reason at the same time. His natural sullen taciturnity had prevented this from being observed, and his council began his deliberations, when it proved impossible to hide it.

The first person who spoke was Cleveland, who said, that, so far from wishing the command of the vessel, he desired no favor at any one's hand, except to land him upon some island or hoim at a distance from Kirkwall, and leave him to shift for himself.

The boatswain remonstrated strongly against this resolution. "The lads," he said, "all knew Cleveland, and could trust his manhood, as well as his courage; besides, he never let the grog get quite uppermost, and was always in proper trim, either to sail the ship, or fight the ship, whereby she was never without some one to keep her course when she was on board.—And as for the noble Captain Goffe," continued the mediator, "he is as stout a heart as ever broke biscuit, and that I will uphold him; but then when he has his grog aboard—I speak to his face—he is so d—d funny with his cranks and his jests, there is no living with him. You all remember how high he had run the ship on that cursed Horse of Copinsha, as they call it, just by way of frolic; and then you know how he fired off his pistol under the table, when we were at the great council, and shot Jack Jenkins in the knee, and cost the poor devil his leg, with his pleasantry."

"Jack Jenkins was not a chip the worse," said the carpenter; "I took the leg off with my saw as well as any loblolly-boy in the land could have done—heated my broad-axe, and sawed the stump—ay, by—! and made a jury-leg that he shamblies about with as well as he ever did—for Jack could never cut a feather."

"You are a clever fellow, carpenter," replied the boatswain, "a d—d clever fellow; but I had rather you tried your saw and red hot axe upon the ship's knee-timbers than on mine, sink me!—But that here is not the case.—The question is, if we shall part with Captain Cleveland here, who is a man of thought

and action, whereby it is my belief it will be heaving the pilot overboard when the gale is blowing on a lee-shore. And I must say, it is not the part of true heart to leave his mates, who have been here waiting for him till they have missed stays. Our water is well-nigh out, and we have junketed till provisions are low with us. We cannot sail without provisions—we cannot get provisions without the goodwill of the Kirkwall folks. If we remain here longer, the Halcyon frigate will be down upon us—she was seen off Peterhead two days since—and we shall hang up at the yard-arm to be sun-dried. Now, Captain Cleveland will get us out of the hobble, if any can. He can play the gentleman with these Kirkwall folks, and knows how to deal with them on fair terms, and foul, too, if there be occasion for it."

"And so you would turn honest Captain Goffe a-grazing, would ye?" said an old weather-beaten pirate, who had but one eye; "what though he has his humors, and made my eye downe the gim in his fancies and frolics, he is as honest a man as ever walked a quarter-deck, for all that; and d—me but I stard by him so long as t'other lantern is lit!"

"Why, you would not hear me out," said Hawkins; "a man might as well talk to so many naggers—I tell you, I propose that Cleveland shall only be Captain from one, p. m., to five, a. m., during which time Goffe is always drunk."

(To be continued.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Question of Obedience to God's Commands.

SIR,—The writer of the letter headed "Condemned and Forbidden of God," in your issue of the 16th inst., has done well to call the attention of THE EXAMINER'S readers to the obedience due from the creature to the Creator, but he might have gone a little further, as he could have included nearly all Christendom in the sin of differing from what is commanded in the Sacred Writings.

His Hebraistic exposition on the question of doing what is Biblically condemned, might have included what is not done when Biblically enjoined. Disobedience is more grievous in a sinner than a saint, and it is evident that all have sinned in this respect, and come short of the glory of a true faith in God's Holy Word. For example, take the Decalogue. I do not wish to refer to the Ninth Commandment, though a strong case in point, as it might seem personal to the learned letter writer on Spiritualism, who seems to have a full share of zeal for God, though not altogether according to knowledge, for from what he writes he seems to know but little more of the inside of the *ism* he is trying to demolish than Baalam's four footed friend who also spoke his mind freely. It is the Fourth Commandment I would refer to (and brevity must be the reason for omitting other references) than which nothing can be clearer nor stronger in point of language, (particularly in the Hebrew original) and yet this exact and comprehensive law, ordained by God from the creation, is set aside for a mere tradition, and wholly ignored (for Holiness) and what is more, converted (for a day of extra work, for washing up generally, or turned into a rollicking holiday for various excesses.

As to demolishing Spiritualism, if it be of God it will prosper; and if not it will come to naught of itself without assistance. Writing in the papers about its delusions only tends to increase the number of the deluded, as it immediately leads to investigation, which generally results in belief in its claims, or so it seems to a

SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST.

Population of Great Britain.

The official returns show the natural increase in the population of England and Wales in 1887 to be 355,440, or 11,000 less than the increase in 1887. Emigration also increase in 1887; so that the population has not grown as largely as might have been expected. In 1887 the populations of the kingdoms were: England and Wales, 37,091,564; Ireland, 4,852,914; and Scotland, 3,661,499. The figures are impressive enough, however, to draw from Professor Huxley a serious article on the "struggle for" existence," in which he urges the spread of technical education to enable these millions of people to support themselves under the keener competition which is every year being more strongly felt. It may ease the worthy theorist's mind to know that we have still lots of room and welcome for numerous sons of England, Ireland and Scotland in this proportion of the British dominions.

ADVISE 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, 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.

Robert Bonner has given his sons a million dollars "as an incentive work." With the average young man that would be an incentive to play.

FROM C. B. Wells, Furniture Dealer, Augusta, Me.—"Having been subject to a cough more or less—generally more—I wish to add my testimony in favor of the celebrated Adamson's Cough Balsam, which has given relief sooner, and cured a cough quicker for me, than anything else that I have ever tried for that purpose." Trial bottles 10 cents, feb 20 dy wky 1w

The gossip of a single sewing society in Ohio has broken up four families and caused a suicide, and yet the good work for the heathen goes on.