

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1887.

VOL. 21.—NO. 100.

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The Examiner Publishing Co.

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Advertising at moderate rates.

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ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 2nd day, 7h, 0.2m., a. m., N. W., (below horizon.)

Last Quarter 10th day, 11h., 50.7m., a. m., S. E.

New Moon 17th day, 9h., 47.3m., a. m., S. E.

First Quarter 24th day, 0h., 51.4m., a. m., N. W. (below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Day's length
1 Thursday	5 23 6	5 54	6 26	10 31	9	9
2 Friday	5 27	5 52	6 33	10 37	5	2
3 Saturday	5 30	5 49	6 39	10 41	2	5
4 Sunday	5 33	5 46	6 43	10 40	12	59
5 Monday	5 36	5 43	6 47	10 36	56	
6 Tuesday	5 39	5 40	6 50	10 31	52	
7 Wednesday	5 42	5 37	6 53	10 26	49	
8 Thursday	5 45	5 34	6 56	10 21	46	
9 Friday	5 48	5 31	6 59	10 16	43	
10 Saturday	5 51	5 28	7 02	10 11	40	
11 Sunday	5 54	5 25	7 05	10 06	37	
12 Monday	5 57	5 22	7 08	10 01	34	
13 Tuesday	6 00	5 19	7 11	9 56	31	
14 Wednesday	6 03	5 16	7 14	9 51	28	
15 Thursday	6 06	5 13	7 17	9 46	25	
16 Friday	6 09	5 10	7 20	9 41	22	
17 Saturday	6 12	5 07	7 23	9 36	19	
18 Sunday	6 15	5 04	7 26	9 31	16	
19 Monday	6 18	5 01	7 29	9 26	13	
20 Tuesday	6 21	4 58	7 32	9 21	10	
21 Wednesday	6 24	4 55	7 35	9 16	7	
22 Thursday	6 27	4 52	7 38	9 11	4	
23 Friday	6 30	4 49	7 41	9 06	1	
24 Saturday	6 33	4 46	7 44	9 01		
25 Sunday	6 36	4 43	7 47	8 56		
26 Monday	6 39	4 40	7 50	8 51		
27 Tuesday	6 42	4 37	7 53	8 46		
28 Wednesday	6 45	4 34	7 56	8 41		
29 Thursday	6 48	4 31	7 59	8 36		
30 Friday	6 51	4 28	8 02	8 31		

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

142, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

May 18, 1887.

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 Carrol and Worcester have been thoroughly refitted and put into first-class condition in every particular.

During the season of 1887, one of these vessels will leave Pownall Street Wharf, Charlottetown, for Boston, at six o'clock, p. m., on THURSDAY of each week, and Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY at noon.

Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low Rates!
FARES: Cabin, \$7.50; Stateroom Berth, \$9.50. Lowest Rates for freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents, Charlottetown.

HARRISON LORING, Managing Owner,
Lewis Wharf, Boston.
July 21, 1887.

—FOR—

B-O-S-T-O-N

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

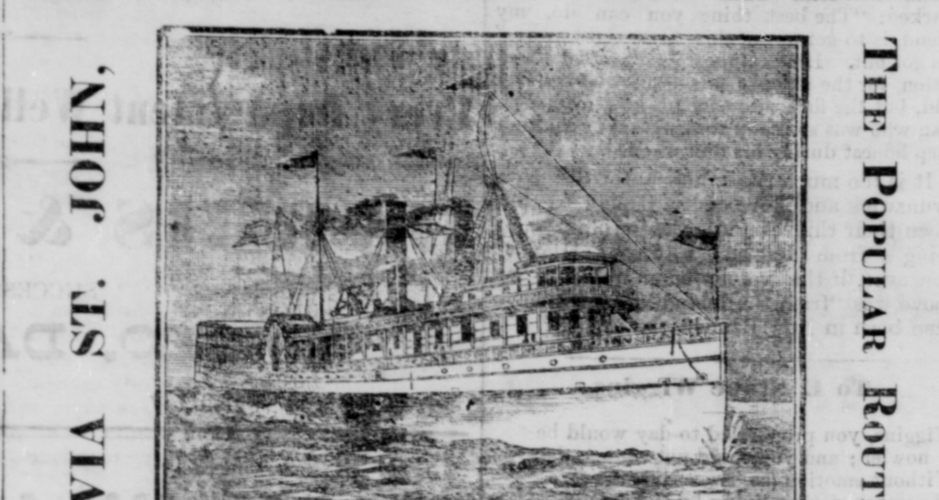
Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.00 a. m.

Also leave St. John at 7.30 every Saturday night for

BOSTON DIRECT.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$2.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to G. A. SHARP, P. W. HALE, P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co. or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
April 18, 1887.—ood & wky

FOR BOSTON!



VIA ST. JOHN, THE POPULAR ROUTE.

PALACE STEAMERS of the East in connection with Intercolonial Railway.

Steamers leave ST. JOHN for PORTLAND & BOSTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 a. m.;

—ALSO—

SATURDAYS AT 7.35 P. M.,

FOR

BOSTON DIRECT.

Through Tickets are Sold from all Important Stations on the Island.

From	1st Class	2nd Class	From	1st Class	2nd Class
Alberton, P. E. I.	\$ 9.50	\$ 6.80	Kensington, P. E. I.	\$ 8.50	\$ 5.80
Bedford, "	9.50	6.80	Misconche, "	10.25	7.15
Bear River, "	10.00	7.50	Moreil, "	10.25	7.15
Bradabane, "	8.50	6.15	Mount Stewart, "	10.25	7.15
Bloomfield, "	9.50	6.80	North Wiltshire, "	9.50	6.40
Cape Traverse, "	9.15	6.35	O'Leary, "	9.15	6.55
Charlottetown, "	9.50	6.50	Port Hill, "	8.50	6.20
Cardigan, "	10.00	7.35	St. Peter's, "	10.00	7.30
County Line, "	8.75	6.10	Sonris, "	11.20	7.75
Freetown, "	8.00	6.00	Tignish, "	10.20	7.10
Georgetown, "	10.75	7.15	Wellington, "	8.50	6.00
Hunter River, "	9.10	6.30			

GEO. A. SHARP,
AGENT AT CHARLOTTETOWN.

Ch'town, August 30, 1887.

Bankrupt Clothing.

Wonderful Bargains for All!

402 SUITS, bought at a sacrifice, will be cleared out at prices that will astonish all.

The natives have got to be surprised, and the only way to do it is to show them our Clothing and tell the price.

All-wool Suits, worth \$10.00 (just think of it) now only \$6.50.

Extra good Worsteds Suits, worth \$14.00, now \$10.00.

Coat, Pants and Vest, separate, at tremendous low prices.

Try us, we can do it, and the goods must go.

L. E. PROWSE,

SIGN OF THE GREAT BIG HAT, 74 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, August 8, 1887.—ood & wky

HICKORY

—AND—

WHITE WOOD

—FOR—

CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

HICKORY, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 inches thick.

WHITE WOOD, 3/4 thick, 13 to 37 inches wide.

CITY HARDWARE STORE.

NORTON & FENNELL.

August 6, 1887.—2aw & wky

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.

It is pleasant as Honey. Coughs, Colds, and Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALSAM after 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 S. E. MOORE, N. B., by the proprietor,
F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Dispensers,
343 4th Ave., N. Y.

WANTED.

AGENTS—SEA & LAND is the most popular book of the day. Contains over 800 pages, 300 fine engravings, and sells quickly. Low priced. One agent reports "25 subscribers for 25 hours' work"; another, "43 books in 5 days." We might quote others. J. Buel is the popular and well-known author. Exclusive territory to active canvassers. For terms and outfit address:

W. E. EARLE,
St. John, N. B., Manager,
J. S. ROBERTSON & CO.,
Publishers.

August 31, 1887.—2aw & wky

A CARD.

Those who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. LINNAN, Station D, New York City.

NASAL BALM

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

It Cures CATARRH, Cold in Head, HAY FEVER.

STOPS Droppings from Nasal passages in Catarrh.

EASY TO USE. To be used to the throat and excessive expectoration caused by Catarrh. Sent pre-paid on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1. Address FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

H. W. VINNICOMBE,

Instructor of the Violin, formerly of the Exeter Oratorio and Philharmonic Orchestras, pupil of John Rendal, R. A., England.

Tuition given on the instrument individually—not in class. Dancla's conservatory method used. Age preferred—twelve to sixteen years.

There is an Orchestral Class in connection for those that are sufficiently advanced, free of charge.

For particulars apply to H. W. Vinnicombe, Fitzroy Street, near St. James' Church. Orders for piano tuning left at C. P. Fletcher's, will be attended to promptly.

N. B.—I have two fine old Violins for Sale. August 20, 1887.

PURE GOLD GOODS

ARE THE BEST MADE.

ASK FOR THEM IN CANS, 10 TUBS 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, 3 BRONZE MEDALS, 1886.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED GENUINE PURE GOLD-MANFG. CO.

37 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

1827 - - - 1887.

T. & E. KENNY,

Dry Goods and Shipping,
HALIFAX, CANADA.

T. & E. KENNY,

(F. C. MAHON)
Ship Owners and Brokers.

General Commission Merchants,
161 GRESHAM HOUSE,
Bishopsgate Street,
LONDON, E. C.,
England.

Scott's and Vaughan's Codes
March 29, 1887.

THE PIRATE.

By Sir Walter Scott.

CHAPTER IV.

(Continued.)

"I must not pass Stourburgh on the journey," said the youth, deferring to his patron's prejudice against innovation, "if this boiling weather bring on tempest; but if it only break in rain, as is most probable, I am not likely to be melted in the wetting."

"It will not soften into rain alone," said Minna; see how much heavier the clouds fall every moment, and see these weather-gaws that streak the lead-coloured mass with partial gleams of faded red and purple."

"I see them all," said Mordaunt; "but they only tell me I have no time to tarry here. Adieu, Minna; I will send you the eagle's feathers, if an eagle can be found on Fair-Isle or Foulah. And fare thee well, my pretty Brenda, and keep a thought for me, should the Paba men dance ever so well."

"Take care of yourself, since you go will," said both sisters, together.

Old Magnus scolded them formally for supposing there was any danger to an active young fellow from a spring gale, whether by sea or land; yet ended by giving his own caution to Mordaunt, advising him seriously to delay his journey, or at least to stop at Stourburgh.

"For," said he, "second thoughts are best; and as this Scottish man's howl lies right under your lee, why, take any port in a storm. But do not be assured to find the door on latch, let the storm blow ever so hard; there are such matters as bolts and bars in Scotland, though, thanks to Saint Ronald, they are unknown here, save that great lock on the old Castle of Scalloway, that all men run to see—may be they make part of this man's improvements. But go, Mordaunt, since you go will. You should drink a stirrup-cup now, were you three years older, but boys should never drink, excepting after dinner; I will drink it for you, that good customs may not be broken, or bad luck come of it. Here is your bonally, my lad." And so saying, he quaffed a rummer glass of brandy with as much impunity as if it had been spring water. Thus regretted and cautioned on all hands, Mordaunt took leave of the hospitable household, and looking back at the comforts with which it was surrounded, and the dense smoke that rolled upwards from its chimneys, he first recollected the greenless and solitary desolation of Jarlshof, then compared with the sullen and moody melancholy of his father's temper the warm kindness of those whom he was leaving, and could not refrain from a sigh at the thoughts which forced themselves on his imagination.

The signs of the tempest did not dishonor the predictions of Minna. Mordaunt had not advanced three hours on his journey before the wind, which had been so deadly still in the morning, began at first to wall and sigh, as if bemoaning beforehand the evils which it might perpetrate in its fury, like a madman in the gloomy state of dejection which precedes his fit of violence; then gradually increasing, the gale howled, raged and roared, with the full fury of a northern storm. It was accompanied by showers of rain mixed with hail, that dashed with the most unrelenting rage against the hills and rocks with which the traveller was surrounded, distracting his attention, in spite of his utmost exertions, and rendering it very difficult for him to keep the direction of his journey in a country where there is neither road, nor even the slightest track to direct the steps of the wanderer, and where he is often interrupted by brooks as well as large pools of water, lakes, and lagoons. All these inland waters were now lashed into sheets of tumbling foam, much of which, carried off by the fury of the whirlwind, was mingled with the gale, and transported far from the waves of which it had lately made a part; while the salt relish of the drift which was pelted against his face, shewed Mordaunt that the spray of the more distant ocean, disturbed to frenzy by the storm, was mingled with that of the inland lakes and streams.

Amidst this hideous combustion of the elements, Mordaunt struggled forward as one to whom such elemental war was familiar, and who regarded the exertions which it required to withstand its fury, but as a mark of resolution and manhood. He felt even, as happens usually to those who endure great hardships, that the exertion necessary to subdue them, is in itself a kind of elevating triumph. To see and distinguish his path when the night were driven from the hill, and the very fowls from the firmament, was but the stronger proof of his own superiority. "They shall not hear of me at Burgh-Westra," said he to himself, "as they heard of old doited Ringan Ewenson's boat, that foundered between roadstead and key. I am more of a cragsman than to mind fire or water, wave by sea, or quagmire by land." Thus he struggled on, buffeted with the storm, supplying the want of the usual signs by which travellers directed their progress (for rock, mountain, and headland, were shrouded in mist and darkness,) by the instinctive sagacity with which long acquaintance with these wilds had taught him to mark every minute object, which could serve in such circumstances to regulate his course. Thus, we repeat, he struggled onward, occasionally standing still, or even lying down, when the gust was most impetuous; making way against it when it was somewhat lulled, by a rapid and bold advance even in its very current; or, when this was impossible, by a movement resembling that of a vessel working to windward by short tacks, but never yielding one inch of the way which he had fought so hard to gain.

Yet, notwithstanding Mordaunt's experience and resolution, his situation was sufficiently uncomfortable, and even precarious; not because his sailor's jacket and trousers, the common dress of young men through these isles when on a journey, were thoroughly wet, for that might have taken place within the same brief time, in any ordinary day, in this watery climate; but the real danger was, that, notwithstanding his utmost exertions, he made very slow way through brooks that were sending their waters all aboard, through morasses drowned in double deluges of moisture, which rendered all the ordinary passes more than usually dangerous, and repeatedly obliged the traveller to perform a considerable circuit, which in the usual case was unnecessary. Thus repeatedly baffled, notwithstanding his youth and strength, Mordaunt, after maintaining a dogged conflict with wind, rain, and the fatigue of a prolonged journey; was truly happy, when, not without having been more than once mistaken in his road, he

at length found himself within sight of the house of Stourburgh, or Harfra; for the names were indifferently given to the residence of Mr. Triptolemus Yellowley, who was the chosen missionary of the Chamberlain of Orkney and Zetland, a speculative person, who designed, through the medium of Triptolemus, to introduce into the *Ultima Thule* of the Romans a spirit of improvement, which at that early period was scarce known to exist in Scotland itself.

At length, and with much difficulty, Mordaunt reached the house of this worthy agriculturist, the only refuge from the relentless storm which he could hope to meet with for several miles; and going straight to the door, with the most undoubting confidence of instant admission, he was not a little surprised to find it not merely latched, which the weather might excuse, but even bolted, a thing which, as Magnus Troil has already intimated, was almost unknown in the Archipelago. To knock, to call, and finally to batter the door with staff and stones, were the natural resources of the youth, who was rendered alike impatient by the pelting of the storm, and by encountering such most unexpected and unusual obstacles to instant admission.

(To be continued.)

Savings Banks and other Things.

A curious thing may be noticed by those who read the *St. John Globe* and the *Halifax Chronicle*. The last mentioned journal is scolding the Government because of the alleged enormous increase in deposits from Nova Scotia in the government savings banks. The *Chronicle* sets forth that the disproportionately large amount deposited in Nova Scotia bears witness against the financial prosperity of the Nova Scotia people. But the *St. John Globe* mentions the fact that the people of Maine deposited more money in the savings banks than those of New Brunswick, not to show that Maine is less prosperous than New Brunswick, but to prove that New Brunswick is less prosperous than Maine. The two grit journals make the same facts prove opposite things, but they agree in one thing—they try to prove that in their respective provinces the conditions of life are not as good as in foreign countries.

The truth is that no complete argument can be made from the savings banks deposits without taking into consideration the deposits in other banks, and there are no returns giving the deposits by provinces in chartered banks. But if Mr. Ellis desires to pursue his line of reasoning let him publish the deposits in savings banks in New Brunswick, and see whether they do not prove that the people of New Brunswick are saving money faster than they did before confederation, or during the period before the National Policy.

In 1855 the savings in these banks amounted to \$340,000.

In 1860 it had increased to \$483,000.

And in 1866 it reached \$725,000.

On the 1st July, 1867, the amount was \$777,000.

July 1st, 1872.....\$1,000,000

" 1874..... 1,151,060

" 1879..... 1,705,060

" 1880..... 1,911,000

" 1881..... 2,611,000

" 1882..... 3,362,000

" 1883..... 3,896,000

" 1884..... 4,306,000

" 1885..... 4,821,000

" 1886..... 5,492,000

And on the last of May of this year the balance at credit of New Brunswick depositors was \$5,868,000.

The people of Maine have no less than \$38,000,000 in the savings banks of the state, which is nearly three times as much per head as the people of New Brunswick have in the government savings banks.

How far the disproportion is rectified by the excess of deposits in chartered Canadian banks above those in the national banks of Maine we cannot say, but probably in New Brunswick these deposits do not go very far to balance the account.

Ten or fifteen years ago, while New Brunswick was staking everything in ships and lumber, our neighbors across the line were putting away a part of their savings, and placing a part in investments in manufacturing enterprises, most of which paid dividends when the Canadian market for home products was at the mercy of the foreign producer. In 1878 Maine deposits were twenty times those of New Brunswick. Last year they were only seven times as much. While we have multiplied our savings by five the Maine people have not quite doubled theirs. Mr. Ellis says these things should make people ponder and perhaps he is right.—*St. John Sun*.

Summerside Exports.

SUMMERSIDE, Sept. 14th, 1887.

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