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, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1886. VOL. 19.—NO. 66.

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, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 6th day, 4h., 43.8m., p. m., S.
Full Moon 14th day, 2h., 11.7m., p. m., N. (below horizon.)
Last Quarter 22nd day, 3h., 29.3m., p. m., (below horizon).
New Moon 29th day, 8h, 41.9m., a. m., E.

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len'h
		h m	h m	morn	aft'n	h m
1	Sunday	4 47	7 25	6 21	11 51	14 38
2	Monday	48	23	7 30	morn	35
3	Tuesday	49	22	8 54	0 33	33
4	Wednesday	51	21	10 8	1 14	30
5	Thursday	52	19	11 19	2 0	27
6	Friday	53	18	aft 27	2 48	25
7	Saturday	54	16	1 34	3 49	22
8	Sunday	56	15	2 36	5 3	19
9	Monday	57	14	3 34	6 22	17
10	Tuesday	58	12	4 27	7 30	14
11	Wednesday	59	10	5 15	8 27	11
12	Thursday	5 0	9	5 57	9 12	9
13	Friday	2	8	6 34	9 52	6
14	Saturday	3	6	7 6	10 28	3
15	Sunday	4	4	7 36	11 1	0
16	Monday	5	2	8 3	11 34	13 57
17	Tuesday	7	1	8 29	aft 5	54
18	Wednesday	8	0	8 55	0 35	52
19	Thursday	9	6 58	9 31	1 9	49
20	Friday	10	56	9 50	1 45	46
21	Saturday	12	54	10 22	2 28	42
22	Sunday	13	52	10 58	3 19	39
23	Monday	14	50	11 41	4 29	36
24	Tuesday	16	49	morn	5 5	33
25	Wednesday	17	47	0 31	7 15	30
26	Thursday	18	45	1 32	8 25	27
27	Friday	19	43	2 40	9 19	24
28	Saturday	20	41	3 54	10 8	21
29	Sunday	22	40	5 10	10 52	18
30	Monday	23	38	6 28	11 34	15
31	Tuesday	5 24	6 36	7 46	morn	13 12

RANKIN HOUSE.

THE undersigned will lease for a term of years the above well known Hotel, situated on corner of Water and Pownal Streets, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Possession given on the 1st October next.

Any information required will be given, either by letter or personal interview.

J. H. GRAY,
DAVID STIRLING,
Trustees.

Ch'town. June 12, 1886—jun15 2aw her jour

—FOR—

BOSTON.

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.

Leave St. John at 8 o'clock every Saturday night for

BOSTON DIRECT.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, $6.50, 2nd class; $9.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to

A. SHARP, P. E. I. R'y.,
F. W. HALES, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.

or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

May 7, 1886—eod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wkly

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.

Oct. 20

OPENING TO-DAY,

—AT—

STANLEY BROS,

BROWN'S BLOCK:

1 Case American White Shirts,
1 " " Collars and Cuffs,
1 " " Scarfs and Ties.

Also—New Prints, New Muslins, New Seersuckers, Newport Wraps (all shades), Ladies' Vests, in Balbriggan, Merino and India Gauze, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

STANLEY BROS.,
Brown's Block, Opposite Market House.

Ch'town, June 21, 1886.

STRICT ATTENTION

to Business, Honesty and Square Dealing, and paying Cash every time, is what has placed

L. E. PROWSE

to the front of all competitors, in CLOTHING, HATS, &c.

He does not advertize to sell goods at cost, but he guarantees to sell from 10 to 25 per cent less than those who do advertize to sell at cost.

He does not try to deceive the people by making a big blow and offering paltry rewards, but trys to do things right and has the goods to back him up in what he advertizes.

He has now about 6,500 HATS and $4,000 worth of CLOTHING, which he guarantees to sell from 10 to 25 per cent less than any house in the trade. A lot of this Clothing was bought less than half price, and will be sold less than half price.

He does not ask the people to believe his advertisement until they see his prices; he knows then they will believe, and knows that the goods and prices back him up every time.

All goods freely shown, or sent to any part of the town.

☞ Please don't forget to call.

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, May 7, '86—eod wky

D. A. BRUCE

Wants to Have His Say---that is:

YOU cannot get a Suit of Clothes the same quality of material and workmanship in P. E. Island, Cheaper than from us.

We have a reputation for getting up FIRST-CLASS WORK, that none of our competitors can attain to. There is no better quality of Cloths manufactured than what we are showing. Stock, one of the largest you ever saw in this city.

Having three Cutters and a large staff of Workmen, we can give you prompt attention.

o

$500 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of our own manufacture, many suits of which were made to order and not called for, but are now SELLING AT COST. We have

An Immense Stock of Hats,

selling rapidly, because buyers can save from 12½ to 20 per cent. when they purchase from us. Best Hats you ever saw for 50 cents.

o

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Collars, Cuffs, Ties., &c., Unsurpassed in Style.

o

☞ Prices were never as Low. Don't forget this when comparing with quotations from other establishments this year.

D. A. BRUCE,

72 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, June 23, 1886—eod & wy

NEW HAT & FUR STORE,

Newson Block.

o

A NEW DEPARTURE!

o

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.

E. STUART.

Ch'town, May 4, 1886

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

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. B., by the proprietors,
F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists,
343 4TH AVE., N. Y.

BUTTER SALT

GOOD BUTTER cannot be made without good Salt. Our Salt has taken

MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

at Exhibitions in different countries.

Pure, White and Fine

Only 1 Cent per Pound.

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, June 25, 1886.—2aw & wy

TRY THE

TEA,

25 CENTS,

AT THE

LONDON HOUSE

SUMMER RESORT.

Lorne Hotel, - - Tracadie Beach.

UNDER new first-class management for 1886. Surf Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Shooting, and all seaside recreations. First-class in all its appointments. Special rates quoted for board, &c., including drive from Bedford Station Saturday, and back Monday morning, offering cheap recreation. Return ticket for Bedford Station only 60 cents.

For full particulars address:

LORNE HOTEL CO.,
Tracadie or Charlottetown.

July 8, 1886—tu th sat

COAL! COAL!

ORDERS can be obtained, as usual, at the office of the subscriber, No. 35 Water Street, for cargoes of the following Coals, viz: Albion Mines, Pictou, Nova Scotia Large.

CAPE BRETON

Old Sydney, large.
Lingan Mines, large and slack,
Victoria Mines, large and slack.

The Slack Coals from Lingan and Victoria Mines are clean and bright, and can be used in place of several sorts of Pictou Small.

G. W. DEBLOIS.

June 15, 1886—eod tf

LACE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY COLGATE & CO., for washing fine fabrics; also a large supply of

Colgate's Superfine Toilet Soaps.

Don't take any poor imitations—get the genuine. The Best is the Cheapest.

B. BALDERSTON.

July 3—3 wks 2awk

1827 - - - 1886.

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 Vaughans Codes

March 29, 1886.

Winnipeg Graphically.

Fort Garry, situated at the junction of the Assiniboine river and the Red River of the North, was built in 1812, but it was not until 1872 that the City of Winnipeg emerged out of Fort Garry, the nucleus of the Red River Settlement, and the year before the city was incorporated. In 1870 the business houses of Winnipeg numbered 18; the total number of buildings, exclusive of the Fort, was 28, with a total population of 215 souls, not including a small military force then stationed in the Fort. In 1874 the number of buildings had increased to 927. Of this number 27 were manufacturing establishments, 110 mercantile houses, and the balance dwelling houses, offices, hotels and boarding houses. The population of the City of Winnipeg was that year 3,500, and the total assessed value of property within the city limits, upwards of $2,000,000. In 1876 the population of the city had increased to 5000 and the assessed value of real property to a little over $3,031,385.

In 1881, the year of the "boom," the population of Winnipeg reached 20,000. The volume of the wholesale trade was $6,236,000, and the retail trade $3,908,000; manufacturing, including tradesmen, $6,676,000; miscellaneous, $1,300,000. Estimated loans at the end of the year, $4,900,000.

The boom collapsed in 1882. The customs statement of imports that year shows goods imported, dutiable, $6,402,158; do, free, $1,768,820. Goods entered for consumption, dutiable, $7,434,221; free, $1,968,820. Duty collected, $1,583,456. Goods entered for exportation, $472,021.

Last year, 1885, the trading houses of every class were 912; wholesale mercantile houses, 75; retail, 408; manufacturing, 167; miscellaneous, 262.

Since the boom collapsed, the trade of the city has assumed a natural state, and there is a much healthier feeling, with a growing confidence in the great future which looms up before Manitoba's capital. The present population is not less than 25,000. The volume of trade last year was nearly $20,000,000. Imports over $2,000,000, and customs duties collected over half a million dollars.

Not so Bad for the Farmer.

Grain-growers and other tillers of the soil, who feel like complaining at the low prices of farm produce now prevailing, should remember that agricultural interests are not alone in the matter of depreciation of prices. The fact is that during the past seventy years farm products have increased largely in price, while manufactured articles have decreased. An interesting comparison of prices for farm produce is shown in the following table, compiled for the *Milling World*:—

	1816.	1886.
Wheat, per bushel	$ 44	$ 99
Oats, per bushel	15	41
Corn, per bushel	20	46
Barley, per bushel	25	80
Butter, per pound	12	32
Cheese, per pound	6	10
Eggs, per dozen	5	12
Cows, per head	15 00	50 00
Hay, per ton	5 00	17 00
Straw, per ton	4 00	15 50
Sheep, per head	75	2 00
Farm labor, per month	8 00	18 50

Certainly in "the good old times," so often regretfully referred to, farmers were not overpaid, and these figures show that farm labor has during seventy years increased over 100 per cent., and the selling prices of farm produce have increased from 100 to 400 per cent. On the other hand, the comparison of manufactured articles shows large decreases, as may be seen in the appended figures:—

	1816.	1886.
Steel, per pound	$ 17	$ 12
Nails, per pound	12	4
Broadcloth, per yard	16 00	4 00
Wool blankets	15 00	7 00
Cotton cloth, per yard	30	12
Calico, per yard	25	6
Salt, per bushel	$1 00 to 4 00	15 to 25

Here are enormous differences against the manufacturers and in favor of the farmer. It would appear that agriculture has really been favored at the expense of mechanical industry, and the grain-growers and general farmers should cease to consider themselves the only class of victims of the present depressed business conditions.—*Scientific American.*

Dana and the Fire Fiend.

Hon. Charles A. Dana declares that the most difficult subject for a newspaper reporter to handle well is a big fire. It has, he says, so many varied and varying aspects; its cause must often be ascertained from lips that are panic-stricken; its immediate and remote consequences must be noted; the companies in which the burned property was insured, the amounts of the several policies and the extent of the damage to owners and tenants, must be learned promptly and accurately, although most of the sufferers are loath to impart such information, because the next morning they may wish to revise their estimates. Particularly when the fire occurs at night, and must be reported at once, is the task a difficult one. No good city editor would "kill" good descriptive matter about a big fire. Mr. Dana's last experience in reporting such an event was in Bleecker street in 1847, when 10 or 12 buildings were burned.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

ADVANTAGEOUS IN DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. G. V. Dorsey, Piqua, Ohio, says: "I have used it in dyspepsia with very marked benefit. If there is a deficiency of acid in the stomach, nothing affords more relief, while the action on the nervous system is decidedly beneficial."

There are said to be 40,000 Mormon children in Utah.

British and Canadian Trade.

There was a considerable increase in the export from Great Britain to Canada during the last six months. In woollen fabrics there was an increase from £310,682 in the first six months of 1885 to £333,597; in worsted fabrics from £232,946 to £251,580; in carpets from £109,514 to £121,237; of pig iron from £53,451 to £61,884; of steam engines from £2,600 to £7,122; of other machinery from £14,129 to £23,474; of apparel and slop goods from £109,294 to £123,063; of earthenware and chinaware from £47,726 to £58,666. Our total exports to Great Britain for the six months increased from £1,088,250 to £1,167,446. There was a marked falling off in the value of the oxen and bulls we sent from £399,959 to £320,881, and of cows from £28,604 to £22,520. There was an increase in the number of sheep, but the total value was only £2,054. There was an increase in the value of wheat from £137,200 to £294,385, in wheat flour from £41,505 to £66,796, and in cheese from £94,766 to £99,709. We send little butter and the value of what we did send fell off nearly one-half. It amounted only to £3,719. There was a falling off in the value of the fish we sent. The value of wood hewn rose from £33,922 to £47,662, and that of wood sawn fell from £241,974 to £224,890.

Temperance Legislation in Australia.

Since 1869 New South Wales has had a vigorous legislative conflict over its liquor laws. A license law provides for strict Sunday closing, and on other days at 11 p. m. The magistrates distribute the licenses, but every three years the people may by their votes decide whether licenses shall be issued, and in many cases practical prohibition has been secured by the popular vote against granting licenses.

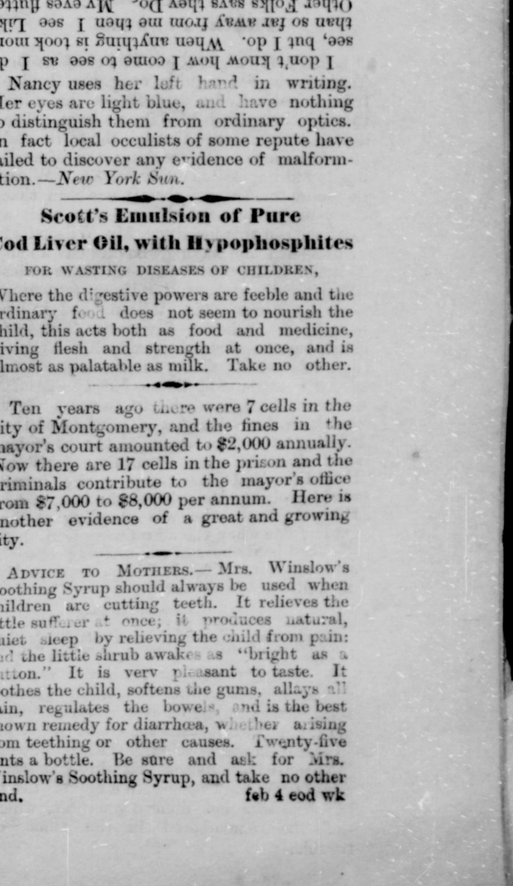
In Victoria the new license act of 1886 allows of but one public house for every 200 people up to the first 1,000, and one for each 500 over that number.

In New Zealand, Sir William Fox as Premier in 1873, secured the passage of a license act by which no license would issue except on a petition signed by two-thirds of the electors in the district. Under the act of 1881 the people may vote once in three years whether the number of licenses shall be increased or diminished in the several districts.

South Australia with a population of 310,000 has 7,000 holders of licenses. The principle of local option is applied to Sunday traffic.

Nancy Taylor's Queer Eyes.

Nancy Taylor is a little girl, ten years old, living with her parents in Grant township, a dozen miles from Bedford, in southwestern Iowa. She is one of six children, who are equally divided as to sex, and her father and mother are ordinary, well-to-do people, with a fine farm of 500 acres, well stocked and well managed. Nancy is the only member of the family who would attract attention. The theory that one sees objects upside down represents the actual operation of little Nancy Taylor's eyes. She does her figuring and writing with inverted characters, beginning at the right-hand side of the slate or paper. When she reads she turns the book upside down. This is the case only when objects are brought near her eyes. Beyond that they are not inverted, but appear as to other people. Here is an illustration of four examples in arithmetic given her by the *Sun* correspondent and worked by her:—



She has never succeeded in mastering the art of writing, but, instead, prints her words. She makes her letters rapidly, and her ideas are generally lucid. At the correspondent's request she printed the following:—

I don't know how I come to see as I do
see, but I do. When anything is look more
than so far away from me than I see Like
Other Folks says they Do. My eyes flutter
for a minute, but don't hurt any, but I
don't like Folks to Bother me about my
eyes.

Nancy uses her left hand in writing. Her eyes are light blue, and have nothing to distinguish them from ordinary optics. In fact local occulists of some repute have failed to discover any evidence of malformation.—*New York Sun.*

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites

FOR WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN,

Where the digestive powers are feeble and the ordinary food does not seem to nourish the child, this acts both as food and medicine, giving flesh and strength at once, and is almost as palatable as milk. Take no other.

Ten years ago there were 7 cells in the city of Montgomery, and the fines in the mayor's court amounted to $2,000 annually. Now there are 17 cells in the prison and the criminals contribute to the mayor's office from $7,000 to $8,000 per annum. Here is another evidence of a great and growing city.

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 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 diarrhœa, 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.

feb 4 eod wk