

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, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1886.

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is issued every evening by
The Examiner Publishing Co.
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Prince Edward Island.
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Advertising at moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quar-
terly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements,
on application.

ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter 6th day, 4h., 43.5m., 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.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's length
1 Sunday	4 47	7 25	6 21	11 51	14 38
2 Monday	48	23	7 30	12 01	35
3 Tuesday	49	22	8 54	0 33	33
4 Wednesday	51	21	10 18	1 14	30
5 Thursday	52	19	11 19	2 0	27
6 Friday	53	18	12 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 10	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	11 54	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 59	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	12 09	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	12 13	12

RANKIN HOUSE.
THE undersigned will lease for a term of years
the above well known Hotel, situated on cor-
ner of Water and Pownall 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, 1885—June 15 2aw her jour



BOSTON.

SUMMER 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
8.00 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. S. FARR, P. E. I. S. S. Co.,
P. O. Box 137, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.,
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
May 7, 1886—cod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—dly wky

CAUTION.
EACH PLUG OF THE
MYRTLE NAVY
IS MARKED
T & B.
IN BRONZE LETTERS
None Other Genuine.
Oct 10

CITY STEAM BAKERY.

IN STOCK:
25 Cases LEMON SYRUP,
10 do RASPBERRY do,
10 do STRAWBERRY do,
30 do ASSORTED SYRUP, VANILLA, WINTERGREEN, SARSAPA-
RILLA, ORANGE, &c.,
5 Brs. CONVERSATION LOZENGES,
100 5-lb. Boxes do do,
3 Brs. ROYAL MIXED CANDY,
200 5-lb. Boxes do do,
100 10-lb. do SUGARSTICKS.

The Best Stock of NOVELTIES and 1-CENT GOODS in the Market. Write for
Price List of Confectionery and Biscuits.

JOHN QUIRK,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.
August 12, 1886—Imo cod

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

VERY CHEAP

PERKINS & STERNS'

Balance of Ladies' Straw Hats for almost nothing.
Balance of Men's and Boys' Straw Hats at a big discount.
Balance of White and Colored Shirts very cheap.

Bargains in PRINT COTTONS.
Bargains in COLORED MUSLINS.
Bargains in COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Cheap White Cottons, Cheap Gray Cottons, Cheap Linens,
Cheap Carpets, Cheap Oilcloths.

EVERYTHING CHEAP AT PERKINS & STERNS.

August 4th, 1886.

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 competi-
tors 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.

\$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.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
Collars, Cuffs, Ties, &c., Unsurpassed in Style.

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—cod & wky

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

83 QUEEN STREET.

Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Curtain Nets and Fancy
Serims, Cretonnes, Light Prints and Dress Muslins, Ladies'
Mantles, Summer Mantle Cloths, Straw Hats and Bonnets.
Gents' Merino Underclothing.
" American White Dress Shirts.
" Linen Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Socks.
Carriage Wraps.

ALL SELLING AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLEAR.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, July 15—wky

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
rely to this great remedy, confident of obtaining
speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Bottled at St. Stephen, N. B., by the proprietors,
F. W. KISSMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS,
343 4TH AVE., N. Y.

Just Arrived.
100 half barrels Prime No. 1 Fat Herring,
25 barrels do.
50 quintals Codfish,
300 bags Salt,
100 Mackrel Barrels.
For sale at
D. SMALL'S NEW STORE,
Cor. Water Street and Pownall Wharf.
July 31

BUTTERSALT

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 & wky

TRY THE
TEA,
25 CENTS,
AT THE
LONDON HOUSE

RICHMOND STREET GROCERY STORE

NELSON BROS., dealers in Choice
Family Groceries, Meat, Fish, &c.

Those favoring us with their patronage will
find Goods as cheap as any in the city. A call
solicited.
ROBERT NELSON,
SAMUEL NELSON.
Ch'town, June 17, 1886—3mos saw

COAL! COAL!

ORDERS can be obtained, as usual, at the office
of the subscriber, No. 33 Water Street, for car-
goes of the following Coals, viz: Albion Mines,
Picton, 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 Picton Small.
G. W. DEBLOIS,
June 15, 1886—cod tf

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 Vaughan's Agents.
March 29, 1886.

Prince Edward Island.

FACTS ABOUT ITS CLIMATE, SOIL AND RESOURCES.
(Correspondence Montreal Gazette.)

The recent visit to Prince Edward Island, of the trip to which province a brief account has already appeared in your journal, may justify, perhaps, a somewhat fuller treat-ment of some of its distinctive features. Apart from what your correspondent was able to see and learn himself from inter-course with his sometime friendly hosts, a large amount of information has been obtained from a pamphlet published by the Provincial Government.

In superficial area Prince Edward Island is the smallest province of the Dominion. In extent, compared with British Columbia, it is a mere parish, containing only 2,133 square miles, whereas our Pacific domain has a surface of 341,306 square miles. Its importance depends, therefore, on other considerations than those of size. In form it resembles a crescent resting in the watery lap of the larger maritime provinces. As one approaches the coast, no matter from what direction, the first impres-sion is that of satisfaction at the abundant evidences of cultivation and prosperity. Villages and towns stand, like sentinels of civilization, along the shore, with snug, well laced farms in the intervening spaces and no lack of fine timber. Only rarely are there any indications of that newness, as of a country just cleared, which is so characteristic a feature in many parts of Canada. Almost every landscape bears the impress of long settlement and that air of thrift and well-to-do-ness that only comes when the hardships of pioneering have been forgotten. The coast is plentifully indented, and bays and inlets are numerous—some of them extremely large. Hillsborough bay and river penetrate far into the island, virtually dividing it into two well distinguished portions. Richmond bay does the same for the western part of it. Some-times a series of bays and coves occur be-tween two extreme headlands, or two in-lets close together form a well defined penin-sula.

There are around the coast several small islands which add to the beauty of the scenery. The river system is extensive, considering the dimensions of the island, and there are some fine salmon and trout streams. Altogether Prince Edward Island is well watered, and this fact, with the nature of the soil, gives it remarkable ferti-lity. In agricultural capacity there is, perhaps, no district of the same extent in Canada that surpasses it. The geological character of the country has been fully de-scribed by Sir William Dawson and Pro-fessor Harrington. The history of the island is not without interest to the states-man and economist—especially that por-tion of it which deals with the origin, com-plexions and solution of the land ques-tion. Whether Cabot discovered it or not, it is certain that Jacques Cartier saw it and named it, according to usage, from the day of its discovery, Isle St. Jean. It bore that name for nearly two centuries and three quarters. In 1663, it was granted to a French military officer, Captain Daiblet. In 1719 it was granted to the Count St. Pierre. Neither of these temporary owners succeeded in colonizing it. In 1755 it fell into the hands of the British, but was re-stored, to revert again and finally to Eng-land in 1758. After being for a while as-sociated in government with Nova Scotia, it became a separate province, and in 1773 its first legislature met. In 1798 its name was changed to that by which it has since been known, in honor of the Duke of Kent. After the cession, in 1763, the island was marked off into townships, grants of which were made to individuals, who were ob-ligated to perform certain duties, and especially to settle the coun-try. But these duties were neglected. The island was gradually appropriated by non-residents, and the tenants suffered from all sorts of absentee proprietorship. The land question, long a vexed and a vexing one, was finally disposed of by the appointment of a commission which drew up a scheme for the adjustment of conflicting rights. Happily the grievance no longer exists. The local Government bought out the land-lords and made the tenants owners in their stead. At the close of 1882, of the 142,011 acres remaining ungranted of the 843,981 owned by the Government, only 75,000 acres were held by parties who had not yet pur-chased, and this acreage has since been largely reduced. After increasing as a separate Gov-ernment from May, 1769, to a province of Prince Edward Island became a province of the Dominion. Since then the people have had no reason to complain of the change. On the contrary, it is generally admitted that, in every respect, politically, com-mercially and industrially, they gained by coming out of the isolation that had so long kept them apart from the rest of British North America. The reason of this satis-faction will appear more clearly from a few general statistics of recent progress. As al-ready stated, the area is 2,133 square miles. The population was in 1881 108,981; which give a density of 54 per square mile, show-ing Prince Edward Island to be the most thickly populated province of the Dominion. Nova Scotia, which comes next, has only 22 per square mile; Ontario, 17; New Brun-swick, 12; Quebec, 7; Manitoba, 0.5; British Columbia, 0.14; the Territories, 0.2. In salubrity, the Island has nothing to lose in comparison with the most favored portions of Canada. At times the cold of winter is severe, but not so formidable as in the western provinces of the Dominion. Besides the dryness of the atmosphere, and exemption from the fogs that haunt Newfoundland, fully compensate for any excess in that respect. The summer is a delight, and residence in any of the sunny spots along the Island shore, a perfect joy. To the proclivity of the Province of Prince Edward Island, Prof. Sheldon has rendered elo-quent testimony, pronouncing it one of the most beautiful provinces in the Dominion, with probably the largest proportion of cul-tivable land. The soil is a deep red sandy loam, and the grass land, with its indigen-

ous clovers and finer grasses reminded him of Old England. The wheat is excellent, the oats the best in Canada. The crops of the former are from 18 to 30 bushels; of the latter 25 to 70 bushels an acre. Barley also is a nice crop, and the Island is noted for its potatoes, often yielding 250 bushels an acre, while Swedish turnips reaches as high as 750. One great advantage is the facility of obtaining manure from the mussel mud and other deposits, varying from five to twenty feet in depth. Prof. Sheldon thinks the people more English in appearance than those of any other province.

Of late much has been done in the rais-ing of farm stock, island-stock raisers always obtaining prizes at the exhibitions at which they compete. The herbage is especially well adapted for sheep, and is also suitable, though to a less degree, for cattle. The Island has long been famous for its horses, and has been called the Arabia of Canada.

As a fishing station, Prince Edward Island has no superior, perhaps no equal in the Dominion. Its fisheries include mac-kerel, lobsters, herring, cod, hake, oysters, white salmon, trout, bass, shad, halibut, etc., are caught in limited quantity. In one year 8,000,000 mackerel, 6,000,000 herring, 10,000,000 cod, 3,000,000 oysters, 22,000,000 lobsters, besides other fish—or, in all, 16,000,000 lbs. of fish food were taken from the surrounding seas, while 107,250 lbs. were supplied by the running waters. The coal of the Island is too deep for profitable working, perhaps, but in Sir W. Dawson's opinion, the extensive deposits of peat ought to be utilized. These deposits, ac-cording to Dr. Harrington's calculations, are extremely valuable.

The chief manufactures of the Island are butter, cheese, starch, soap, flour, leather, sawn lumber, woolen cloth, canned fish, preserved meats, carriages, etc. Cheese factories and creameries have been started and are doing well, the quality being con-sidered excellent.

The tonnage of shipping registered on the 31st of December, 1884, was 39,213, the number of vessels being 234. The exports consist of cereals, hay, pork, beef, mutton, lard and tallow, preserved meats, dried fish, lobsters, oysters, mackerel and other fish, fish oil, poultry and game, eggs, butter and cheese, horses, horned cattle, sheep, swine, hides and skins, leather, wool, woolen cloth, lumber, brick, carriages, agricultural implements, shipping, etc. On an average the total ranges around \$3,000,000.

The system of government differs from that of the other provinces in one inter-esting particular. The Legislative Council is elective. There is an executive council of nine members, of whom only three are paid. The Legislative Council consists of thirteen members, and the House of Assembly of thirty.

The educational interests are vested in a board with chief superintendent and inspec-tor, and each of the 445 districts has a local board of trustees. There is a college and normal school, thirteen high schools, twenty-six advanced and four hundred and eighty-five primary. Socially few communities live more pleasantly or are more pleasant to live amongst. Prince Edward Island has pro-duced its duo share of the eminent states-men, judges, barristers, merchants, man-ufacturers, scientific agriculturalists, educa-tionists and authors of the Dominion. Its bar compares favorably with any in the Do-minion. Its press is conducted by gentle-men who do honor to the profession.

Several of the Island's sons have risen to distinction in the army and navy of the empire, and among her clergy of all denominations are those whose names have become household words for piety, scholar-ship and pulpit eloquence. Nor have the fine arts been overlooked. Mr. Robert Harris, of Montreal, who painted the memorial picture of the Fathers of Con-federation, is a native of Prince Edward Island.

With means of internal inter-com-munication the Island is well provided—a line of railway traversing it from east to west, with branches to Charlottetown, George-town and Cape Traverse. There is also good telegraphic provision, both with the interior and outside world. There are mails daily to the mainland and weekly to Great Britain and the postal facilities of the province are all that could be desired.

A shock of earthquake has been felt at Malta. The report of a steamer which has arrived there explains that on Tuesday last, about 200 miles east of Malta, he witnessed the upheaval of a column of water 30 feet in diameter to a distance of 200 feet.

No little bitterness has been excited in certain exalted quarters by the omission of the Royal Yacht Squadron to elect Prince Henry of Battenberg by acclamation. The Prince of Wales does not favor his brother-in-law, and absolutely declined to take any steps in the matter.

A large party of tourists have had a narrow escape from death on the Matterhorn, says a Berne despatch of the 19th. An avalanche occurred and they were im-prisoned by huge banks of snow. Forty guides went to their assistance with ropes and ladders, and after superhuman exertions rescued them.

A tramp walked into a room in a tenement house in Halifax, the other day, seated himself at the table and demanded something to eat. The woman who occu-pied the room left it on the pretext of get-ting the teapot, and returned with two other women, each armed with a pair of scissors. The stranger didn't trouble him-self about the teapot but left at once.

Temperance seems to be having its mar-tyrs and confessors. We chronicled last week the murder of a temperance advocate in Iowa, and now comes the news of the attempt of the liquor-dealers in Atchison, Kan., to blow up the residence of J. W. Tufts, a lawyer, who has been active in prosecuting infractions of the law. The house was badly shattered, but fortunately no one was killed.