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.

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The Examiner Publishing Co

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Advertising at moderate rates.

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ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 2nd day, 9h. 55.3m., p. m., W. S. W.
Full Moon 9th day, 4h., 21.4m., p. m., N. E. (below horizon.)
Last Quarter 16th day, 9h., 29.6m., a. m., W.
New Moon 24th day, 11h, 57.2m., a. m., S.

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len'h
		h m	h m	morn	morn	h m
1	Tuesday	6 43	5 41	9 52	2 9	10 58
2	Wednesday	42	43	10 29	2 54	11 1
3	Thursday	40	44	11 13	3 44	4
4	Friday	38	44	aft 2	5 14	8
5	Saturday	36	47	1 2	6 37	11
6	Sunday	34	48	2 9	7 52	14
7	Monday	32	50	3 26	8 32	18
8	Tuesday	30	51	4 41	9 42	21
9	Wednesday	29	52	6 0	10 28	24
10	Thursday	27	54	7 18	11 9	27
11	Friday	25	56	8 35	11 50	31
12	Saturday	22	57	9 50	aft 31	35
13	Sunday	21	59	11 1	1 13	38
14	Monday	19	6 0	morn	1 59	41
15	Tuesday	17	1	10	2 51	44
16	Wednesday	15	2	1 11	3 56	47
17	Thursday	13	3	2 7	5 13	50
18	Friday	11	5	2 54	6 33	54
19	Saturday	9	9	3 38	7 40	57
20	Sunday	9	7	4 15	8 31	12 0
21	Monday	5	8	4 48	9 13	3
22	Tuesday	2	9	5 15	9 49	7
23	Wednesday	0	10	5 42	10 23	10
24	Thursday	5 58	12	6 8	10 54	14
25	Friday	56	13	6 32	11 24	17
26	Saturday	54	14	6 58	11 57	20
27	Sunday	52	15	7 22	morn	23
28	Monday	50	16	7 54	0 27	26
29	Tuesday	49	18	8 28	1 3	29
30	Wednesday	48	21	9 6	1 48	33
31	Thursday	5 46	6 22	9 54	2 26	12 36

—FOR—

BOSTON.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

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

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Tuesday, and Thursday at 8.00 a. m.
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. Ry., F. W. HALES, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Feb. 14, 1887—eod wky

GOOD. PURE. PARKER-HOUSE BAKING-POWDER. WHOLESOME.

Dec. 8, 1886.

CARD.

THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY," having lately added to their stock of type and material for Job Printing, are better than ever prepared to execute orders for Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Handbills of all kinds, Visiting or Business Cards, &c., promptly and cheaply, in the best style of the art.

None but first-class workmen are employed in their office; and, as they import their printing papers direct from the manufacturers, they are able to fill all orders on the most favorable terms.

The continued patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

W. L. COTTON, Manager.

Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1886.

CARD.

MRS. E. RUTH wishes to announce to the ladies of Charlottetown that she is prepared to do MANTLE AND DRESSMAKING in the newest fashions, having had many years' practical experience in the United States, patrons can feel assured of getting every satisfaction.

Residence, Richmond Street, near Hillsborough Square.

Nov. 29—3mo eod & wky

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

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wkly

BRITISH WAREHOUSE

83

QUEEN STREET.

EXTENSIVE CASH SALE!

I have decided to close out the whole of my stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, commencing December 15th, 1886, and continuing until the whole is disposed of, at

LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Dec. 14—wky

COKE PLATES.

3,000 BOXES,

BEST BRANDS GURANTEED,

TOGETHER WITH ALL OTHER

Lobster Packers' Supplies and Tools

AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

P. WALSH,

HALIFAX, N. S.

March 8th, 1887—1 mo

CHARLOTTETOWN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

SPRING, - - - 1887 - - - SPRING.

WE must thank our friends and the public generally for their ever increasing patronage since we have commenced business.

Our Boot & Shoe Factory, in starting, had many difficulties to overcome, and we are glad that to-day those difficulties have been surmounted, and we are now well able to compete with the best Boot and Shoe Factories abroad.

Some of the advantages purchasers have in buying from us are, saving of freight, ordering goods when you want them (not six months before), getting them without delay—which saves carrying a large stock which deteriorates on the shelves.

Our leathers are bought directly from the tanneries, thereby saving commissions which many factories have to pay.

We are more determined than ever to give the

BEST OF SATISFACTION

and to merit the whole of the Island's patronage.

We hope to see many new industries arise, thereby increasing the prosperity of the "Gem of the Sea."

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, March 15, 1887.—eod & wky

SEE!

30 PER CENT DISCOUNT!

WE will Sell our MAGNIFICENT STOCK at the above discount, for cash, to clear by the 1st of April.

This is a Genuine Sale, as we want to commence in our new premises with an entire New Stock.

This Discount is for Cash Only.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1887—eod & 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 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. Stephen, N. B., by the proprietors, F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists, 213 8TH AVE., N. Y.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, by private contract, the St. Lawrence Hotel Property.

ALSO,—The adjoining Double-tenement Dwelling House, fronting on Water Street, in Charlottetown.

ALSO,—A Dwelling House immediately in the rear of the property, fronting on King Street.

A deposit will be required to be paid down and the balance may remain on mortgage for a term of years.

For terms and further particulars apply to F. L. HASZARD, Solicitor, Charlottetown, or the undersigned, owner.

ROBERT MUTCH.

Dallas Point, March 18, 1887—2aw wy 1m

CANADA AND WEST INDIES.

Tenders for Steamship Lines.

TENDERS will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, up to and including the 1st day of May next, from persons or companies, for the performance of the following steamship services, viz.:—

1st, a line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to Havana, thence to Kingston, thence to Santiago de Cuba, thence to Canada; and (2nd) a line of mail steamers between Canada and Porto Rico and adjacent Islands. Trips to be made by each line fortnightly. Steamers to be of a size sufficient to carry 2,500 tons of cargo and to be able to steam twelve knots an hour, averaging not less than eleven knots an hour. The contract in either case to be for a period of five years. Tenders will be received for the above services either separately or together. Tenders to be marked on the outside "Tenders for Steamship Service to West Indies." The Government of Canada do not bind themselves to accept any tender.

By command.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 7th Feb., 1887—feb19 1aw tf1 april 30

PURE GOLD GOODS ARE THE BEST MADE. ASK FOR THEM IN CANS, BOTTLES 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 8 BRONZE MEDALS 1886

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED GENUINE. PURE GOLD MANF'G. CO. FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

FOR SALE.

Ten Shares in "The Examiner Publishing Company,"

each Share representing $100 in the Capital Stock.

THE undersigned offers for Sale TEN SHARES (all paid up) of the Capital Stock of THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY. Will be sold in lots of one or more shares, to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to

J. W. MITCHELL.

Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1886.

TAMARAC ELIXIR NATURE'S REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, THROAT & LUNG COMPLAINTS. INSTANT RELIEF, POSITIVE CURE

NOTICE.

ALL amounts due W. R. BOREHAM, unpaid by the 31st MARCH, inst., will be placed in our Attorney's hands for collection on that date.

Amherst Boot & Shoe Manf'g Co.

March 12—tl dte

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 28, 1887.

France on a War Footing.

THE New York *World* has been publishing a series of articles on the military strength of France and Germany. Last week we transferred some of the facts and figures in these articles to our columns. Then it was Germany that was discussed with a promise to return to France at an early date. In order to redeem that promise, we to-day furnish some interesting and authentic information concerning the French Army.

The army is the nation's hope. No Frenchman looks back into its history without feelings of pride. To this sentiment of pride has been added since 1870 one of deep-seated hatred and an insatiable thirst for revenge, and the army, though beaten, has become a greater factor than ever in the nation's existence. The law by which every Frenchman, unless incapacitated by bodily infirmities or a few other set causes, is enrolled among the possible defenders of his country, was enacted July 27, 1872. By its provisions every unexempted citizen must render military service first for five years in the regular army, then for four years in the regular reserve, then for five years in the territorial army, and finally for six years in the reserve of the territorial army. In other words, France expects him to be ready at her call during twenty successive years of his life.

Strangely though it may appear at first reading, a scrupulous enforcement of the above-mentioned law has enabled France to maintain with ease a larger standing army than her dangerous rival over the Rhine, for while the German forces on a peace footing do not exceed 427,000 men, the French have 492,143 men constantly under arms. The enormous force is divided into eighteen army corps each of two divisions of infantry, one battalion of chasseurs, one brigade or four squadrons of cavalry, one artillery brigade, a battalion of engineers, three companies of transport troops, etc. Each corps is assigned to a particular region, which it occupies permanently with all its war material in times of peace, so that mobilization, when ordered, becomes a comparatively easy undertaking.

The most formidable branch of the army is the infantry. There are 144 regiments of the line in the French army as at present constituted—thirty battalions of chasseurs, four zouave regiments, four Turco regiments, two regiments of the Foreign Legion, three battalions of light African infantry, four regiments of fusiliers and one regiment consisting of military convicts doing pioneer duty. The entire infantry is armed with the Gras breech-loading gun, an improvement on the Chassepot; but the Government, in emulation of the Germans, is already taking steps to replace that weapon with a magazine gun.

The weak spot of the French army is its cavalry, although special attention has been paid to it in the last few years. The French have never been good riders, and to make matters worse they suffer from a dearth of horses. As a result, their cavalry is inferior numerically to Germany's, good military authorities placing the number of horsemen the latter country could send into the field at the outbreak of a war at almost double that at France's disposal. The French cavalry branch consists of twelve regiments of cuirassiers, twenty-three of dragoons, twenty of *chasseurs a cheval*, twelve of hussars, four of chasseurs d'Afrique, and three of Spahis. The dragoons and light cavalry have been specially drilled in infantry tactics of late, as they are expected to do skirmishing on foot and sharpshooting. They are a very serviceable body of men, and are highly spoken of by the foreign critics who have attended recent French military maneuvers. The system of training horse-soldiers for infantry work was copied from the Russian army, where the cavalry acts in both capacities and in addition performs pioneer duties.

One of the great truths France has learned from the war of 1870 was that without a strong artillery no extended military movement can be successfully undertaken. This branch of the service, however, has since then received unflagging care. At the time of writing, the French have actually 452 more mounted pieces than the Germans, the full number of guns in the French army being 1,856, as against 1,404 in the German army. Their guns are mostly of the Bauge make, that is, they are of molten steel, and are said to be superior in many respects to those of the Krupp pattern. There are altogether nineteen regiments of field artillery, having twelve batteries apiece; nineteen regiments of eight field batteries and three-horse batteries; sixteen batteries of heavy artillery of six batteries each; two regiments of bridge batteries; three rocket companies, twelve Algerian batteries and six mountain batteries. The engineer corps consists of four regiments of sappers and miners, with several railroad companies and the commissariat department of thirty-two squadrons, twenty being stationed in France and the remainder in Algeria.

So much for the regular army. The territorial army, which is a sort of reserve, includes troops of all arms, and is composed of 145 regiments of infantry and 8 of zouaves, 144 squadrons of cavalry and 4 of Algerian horsemen, 18 regiments of artillery, with 18 field batteries in Algeria; 56 companies of artillery transport corps, 18 battalions of engineers and 18 squadrons of regular commissariat and transport troops. The total effective strength of the territorial army is 37,000 officers and 579,000 men. If we add to this number the 880,000 regular troops, which includes the reserve, the force stationed in Algeria, numbering 50,000 men, the bureau troops, of 220,000 men and the Custom-house and foresters' battalions of 20,000, we find that over one and three-quarter million men could be placed under arms in defense of the country.

Few innovations have been made in the uniforming of the French army. The gay little foot soldier still sports a blue tunic, with vermillion epaulets and cardinal trousers; the chasseur has his azure coat and the cuirassier his bright combination of metal, blue and Indian red. The repeated efforts to diminish the soldier's liability to be made an easy target of adopting less showy colors have always failed, on the argument that by robbing him of his *garance* pants, one would violate one of the most sacred traditions of French military history. Recently, however, the War Department went far enough to give each soldier a set of pockets, whereat many old "vets" are clasping their hands in holy horror.

The French general staff is organized somewhat differently from that of other countries. By a law introduced in 1880 the old staff, numbering 513 officers, was dissolved and a new one was formed, to which every officer having followed a special course at the high military school and obtaining there a "general staff" brevet or diploma, can be chosen by the Minister of War. All officers above the grade of captain are entitled to the privilege of undergoing the examination without first following the special course, and such as are not selected subsequently to join the general staff are placed on the reserve list for a future call. The effective of the new staff is 300 officers, 150 archivists or clerks, and 12 geographists.

In numbers, discipline and material the French army probably stands at present scarcely second to even the German; but where is the man who can lead these brave soldiers against the enemy? Such is the question modern Frenchmen ask themselves. They cast their glances over the Rhine and see there many a tried commander at the head of Germany's legions. On their own side the list is painfully small. Caurobert Chancy, Aurelles de Paladine, Wimpffen and many other brave leaders of the last struggle have passed away. MacMahon still remains, but his fatal errors in 1870, and above all his reactionary leaning, have long since relegated him to the background. Faidherbe, who at Bapaume inflicted on the Prussians one of the few defeats they experienced during that bloody campaign, has for years been a helpless invalid. There remain, therefore, but Saussier, commandant of Paris, and Commander-in-Chief of the French army, in case of war; Negrier, the hero of Tonquin, and last, but not least, General Boulanger, present Minister of War—all three comparatively untried soldiers. Of course great opportunities often make great men, and Boulanger or some as yet unknown officer may prove a second Napoleon Bonaparte before the end of another Franco-German war.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Charlottetown Woolen Mills.

SIR,—In company with a friend I called at the Charlottetown Woolen Company's Store (north side of Queen Square) and, although in a very dull season, found the manager and his clerk busily engaged filling orders with spring stock.

We asked Mr. McKay where he found the greatest demand, and he answered mostly on the Island; but they sent a great deal to the other Provinces. Some went as far as Toronto where their goods find a ready sale. He showed us orders taken for spring delivery, enough to keep the mill moving at its full capacity for months. In company with the manager, we visited the manufactory and there found the busy hum of machinery proceeding from every room of their large factories—two in number. The first or weaving room presents a busy appearance, there being thirteen single and four double looms at work; also, a set of Custom Cards. These are driven by a new 30-horse power engine, and are all working like "clock-work." From here, we went to the large building, entering on the basement floor, where is situated another engine (45-horse power,) and the boiler, which supplies steam for both buildings—for power and heating—although some fifty feet apart. On this floor also are the dying vats, fulling, scouring, pressing, dressing and picking machines. On the next floor is the large spinning jack—self-working in every respect—spinning and winding on spools at one time 360 threads, and only requiring one man to operate it. This machine is well worth seeing, and without seeing it a person can have no idea of what it is. It spins and winds over two hundred pounds of wool per day. On this same floor are the spoolers and blanket knapping machines; on the next are three sets of carding machines. On the fourth floor are three more spinning jacks, capable of spinning and winding 750 threads at a time, and of making into yarn 375 pounds of wool per day. All these machines are kept constantly running at their full capacity and sometimes at night as well, to keep up with the demand.

A person visiting this factory cannot help contrasting it now with what it was a few years ago, when known as and worked by the Charlottetown Woolen Mills Co. After struggling for a few years, it—like many other of our factories at that time—had to be abandoned, and there stood for a few years—a silent emblem of "what it might have been." After lying idle for a number of years, the present managers, with the late Wm. Gordon, took hold of it in March, 1881 (six years ago), and by energy and perseverance have made it what it is to-day—a credit to themselves, all connected with the Company and to our Province.

What a pity it is we have not a few more such men as Mr. McKay and Mr. Gordon among us, to not only give employment to a number of hands and keep our money in the Province, but make the Island what it might be—a credit to her people and the Dominion as well. There is room for other factories, among which I might mention Oatmeal Mills, Roller Process Flour Mills, Buggy Factories, and others as well. Long may the present Charlottetown Woolen Co. prosper and enjoy the success their efforts meet with at present, is the wish of

BOOT JACK.

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 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 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

marl7 eod & wky

Plymouth Church, of which Mr. Beecher was pastor from 1847 to date of his death, has 2,500 members. This church has a seating capacity of 2,800, and the total of its pew rents has averaged about $60,000 annually since 1873. Its organ cost $20,000. In some years the members have given as much as $300,000 for charitable purposes. The man who succeeds Mr. Beecher in the charge of this great church will have his hands full.

Governor Moonlight, of Wyoming has a very attractive daughter, and all the young men out there are wild to go courting by Moonlight.