

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

This is true Liberty, when Free-Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—BURTON.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1886.

VOL. 18--NO. 47.

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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Advertising at moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD,

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the style and firm of Warburton and Smallwood,

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c.

Office—Cameron Block, Queen Street.

A. B. WARBURTON, B.A., B.C.L.; C. E. SMALLWOOD.

The firm are Agents for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, which does the largest business of any Life Insurance Company in the world.

Dec. 3—law wky 3 mo

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wky

—FOR—

BOSTON,

Fall and Winter Arrangement

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday and Thursday, at 8.00 a.m. Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, 2nd class, \$9.50, 1st class, \$12.00.
For tickets and other information apply to G. A. SHARP, P. E. L. RY., or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Nov. 2, 1885—wky

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS

None Other Genuine.

Oct. 20.

FOR SALE.

BRIGHTON TANNERY, with its Steam Engine, Boiler, Splitting Machine, Stuffing Machine and other Plant is offered for sale at private contract.

The above Tannery was formerly operated by the late Donald McKinnon, of the late firm of McKinnon & Co., of this city. It is fitted up on the most modern principle, and has hitherto paid a large percentage on the capital invested. To capitalists no better investment for their money, either by Bank or Manufactory, can be offered.

Possession given immediately.

MARY J. MACKINNON, Executrix.

Ch'town, Oct. 17, 1885.

Executors' Notice.

THE Undersigned Executors and Executrix of the late Will and Testament of the late Donald McKinnon, of Charlottetown, tanner, deceased, carrying on business under the name and style of "MACKINNON & CO.," hereby notify all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment to them at his late office, in Grafton Street, in Charlottetown, and all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are hereby required to furnish the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date.

Dated at Charlottetown, the 2nd day of OCTOBER, 1885.

MARY JANE MACKINNON, Executrix.

W. McLEAN, JAS. CURRIE, Executors.

Oct. 2nd—law 1/2

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

The finest assortment of English and Canadian Confectionery for Christmas trade we have ever offered.

BEER & GOFF.

NINCE MEAT,

Choice Brand, for Sale at

BEER & GOFF'S.

ORANGES, LEMONS, GRAPES.

20 cases Oranges, 15 cases Lemons, 25 brls. Grapes, just arrived from Great Britain.

BEER & GOFF.

RAISINS.

250 boxes received—Layers, Valencia, Seedless.

BEER & GOFF'S.

APPLES.

American Baldwins, N. S. Tomkins, Pippins, &c., at

BEER & GOFF'S.

CRANBERRIES.

30 brls. Cranberries and Foxberries at

BEER & GOFF'S.

CANDIED PEEL.

Keiller's Celebrated English Citron, Orange and Lemon Peels at

BEER & GOFF'S.

SPECIALTIES.

Corned Beef, 20cts. per pound; Smoked Beef (shaved) 24cts. per pound; Bologna Sausages, 14cts. per pound; Ox Tongues (English), Pea Soup, &c., at

BEER & GOFF'S.

Pure Spices, Essences, &c.

Pure Spices, Cream Tartar and Baking Powders at

BEER & GOFF'S.

Canned Salmon.

Sandwiches, Peaches, Pine Apples, Corns, Tomatoes, Peas, &c., choice brands.

BEER & GOFF.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Fresh roasted and ground—fine quality; also Essence Coffee and Condensed Coffee & Milk.

BEER & GOFF'S.

PASTRY FLOUR.

2, 3, 5, 10 and 12 pound packages, very choice quality.

BEER & GOFF'S.

Dec. 11, 1885.

KING OF ALL

—IS—

WOODILL'S

GERMAN

BAKING

POWDER

I. C. R. DING'S HALL, Amberst, Dec. 30th, 1885.

No housekeeper, ever using it, would ever do without WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER. It is the King of All Baking Powders I have used.

MRS. W. J. HAMILTON.

Jan. 6, 1886.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

CO., of Maine. Established 1848. Old, strong, safe and popular; rates moderate; dividends large; death and endowment claims promptly paid. Manager for P. E. Island, J. T. Melish, Charlottetown.

dec 24 law wky

NOW THEN FOR

D. A. BRUCE'S

—OFFER OF—

CLOTHING & GENTS' FURNISHINGS

WE have on hand one case Cloths, one case Gents' Furnishings, sent by mistake, and sold to us at a big advantage rather than return them. We are manufacturing these cloths into

SUITS AND OVERCOATS,

charging only FIVE PER CENT OVER COST! and from \$4.50 to \$6 for making and trimming Overcoats; from \$5 to \$7 for making and trimming Suits with Good Trimmings and

GOOD WORKMANSHIP.

CLOTH, by the yard or piece, Very Cheap. We have on hand a few Suits and Overcoats, made to order, not called for

SELLING AT COST.

This ought to convince you that there is money lost if you don't purchase from us, instead of buying imported clothing. ALL OUR CLOTHING IS MADE ON THE PREMISES. No \$3 Overcoats.

The Custom Tailoring,

under the management of MR. JAMES McLEOD, leads all others for A1 work. Prices in this department will be found lower than ever. Our past record is sufficient guarantee to secure your future confidence.

A large portion of our Neckwear has been manufactured to our special order, from patterns that will be found the very thing you want.

D. A. BRUCE,

72 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Dec. 2, 1885—eod wky 2 mos

BRITISH

WAREHOUSE,

83 QUEEN STREET.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK,

NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

UNSURPASSED FOR VALUE!

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Nov. 19.—wky

Shoddy Boots Played Out.

Get a Pair of Our Own Make of Solid Leather Boots—Cheapest and Best.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, Dec. 16, 1885.

EVERYONE CAN

call and examine the largest stock of Household Furniture, &c., &c., ever shown in Charlottetown, and also discover that they can

SAVE MONEY

and get Good, Reliable Home-made Goods of undisputed value, fine finish and good honest workmanship

BY BUYING

Staple Furniture, Bedding, Mattresses, Fancy Goods (for Xmas), Picture Frames and Moulding, Mantle-mirrors and Mirror-plates, Bagatelle Boards, Handsome Oil Paintings, Framed Chromos, and One Thousand and One other articles,

FROM

THE P. E. ISLAND FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, Dec. 3, '85—eod wky

Notes at New Orleans.

Prince Edward Islanders, like Irishmen, may be found on nearly every mountain peak and swamp of the universe. One of them "tripped up" in this city, a few weeks ago, and wishing to inform his countrymen that little P. E. Island is represented on the sunny shores of the Mexican Gulf, concluded to do so by sending you a few notes from the Crescent City.

Strolling under orange trees, in the month of January, arrayed in summer apparel, with the sun's rays warm enough to bronze your complexion, is a sensation so new to one who has been but recently transplanted from an ice-bound region, that he feels like throwing up his hat in the air, and giving vent to his appreciation of the weather by an enthusiastic and prolonged yell. New Orleans is indeed a garden of delight. The green trees and the glow and warmth of a tropical winter, affects one like enchantment.

New Orleans is a city with an interesting history. From 1762 to 1803, France and Spain were alternately its possessors. In the latter year, Napoleon, who was then preparing to rush into war with England, and saw that it would be sure to fall into their hands, sold it to the United States for twenty million dollars. New Orleans thus became a city of the Union before France became an Empire, thereby escaping many tribulations, and securing a prosperity which, notwithstanding wars, floods and epidemics, has increased to a city of 250,000 inhabitants, with nearly 600 miles of streets.

Strolling through its dingy streets, with their little French, Spanish and Chinese shops, the odd architecture, the sound of divers tongues, and the unique customs of the people, one might well believe himself in a foreign city.

As a key to Southern commerce, the importance of New Orleans is supreme. No other American city has so great an annual export. Her magnificent harbor, formed by a bend in the Mississippi River, is crowded with ships from every port. Here, as elsewhere, "Britannia rules the wave." Three-fourths of the vessels in port float the Union Jack. Standing on the levee, or wharf, which extends for eight miles on either side of the river, the eye sees nothing but bales of cotton, awaiting transportation to France or England, and barrels of molasses and sugar for domestic ports. During the past year nearly one and a half million bales of cotton were exported to foreign markets.

Seventy one years ago this month, occurred the battle of New Orleans, in which the brave, though unfortunate English General, Sir Edward Pakenham, was killed. In the late rebellion New Orleans was the scene of the most exciting naval contest of the war. There is little in modern history more thrilling than that six days conflict, with its perils of fire and flood, its thunder of cannon and bursting of bombs.

Among the many places of interest in the old time city is Jackson Square, in which is erected a very fine statue of "Old Hickory," Gen. Jackson's. Statues of Gen. Lee and Henry Clay adorn the public thoroughfares. Another place of interest is the Congo Square. Here transpired the ancient bull fights—a Spanish importation which a Christian civilization happily has blotted out. The old Spanish forts and the old French Cathedral are also historical reminders of days gone by.

New Orleans is the home of that haughty and cultured people, the Creoles. Financially in ruins, through the losses entailed upon them by the war of the rebellion, they represent the past history of Louisiana. Those that remain are but relics of that age of chivalrous manhood in the South, before the civil war, with its attendant evils of confiscation and carpet-baggers, subdued and humiliated a lofty-minded but generous race.

The Great American Exposition, whose main purpose is to create closer commercial relations with the Latin-American countries, and to bring the people of the two continents into closer intercourse, though far from being a financial success, is nevertheless an exhibition of science and art never equalled in America.

Our provincial eyes were dazzled, especially at the display of South American products and skill, for we were always led to believe, by our Yankee cousins, that the little republics to the south of us, were too busily engaged in planning revolutions to find time to cultivate the arts and sciences.

F. T.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 9, 1886.

Notes from St. Peter's Bay and Cable Head.

Our courier is doing well this winter—only some people are at a loss to know when this mail leaves, as it generally goes at the courier's convenience.

Some of our Post Office Mistresses seem not to understand the use of Postal Cards. They think they are for information for themselves and the public generally respecting their neighbors affairs.

Our schools are progressing favorably under the management of two proficient teachers, Miss Maggie Ross and Mr. A. E. Hooper, who do their utmost to teach the young idea how to shoot.

Rev. Mr. Howie preached here last Sabbath, and is delivering a series of his very interesting lectures on the Holy Land.

NEPTUNE.

The Ontario Indians have established a newspaper. The Indian is a neat weekly sheet published by a company, and under the editorial management of Kahkewa-quonahy. We wish Kahkewa-quonahy success. He is a chief and a doctor.

The Pays of Paris says: "Prince Victor Napoleon recently received a number of Bonapartist committees, and in a speech to them said the Bonapartists only hope to triumph through the desire of the people expressed in the elections."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Complaint.

SIR.—The laws of our country are little cared for, and less respected; for respectable people cannot enter the post office here without being subjected to the insulting language, and sullen stare of men, intoxicated by liquor sold on the premises. Some times the post office is the scene of wrangling and disorder. How long is this condition of things to last? Truly, the state of the country is deplorable. Go along the Georgetown Road, at Mill View, and enter a forge on the left-hand side of the road, and after looking round within, you behold a seemingly useless old store and tool box, which, when examined, are discovered to be safes in which are deposited the fiery fluid for sale. Now, the public here would like to know what is your opinion of this state of affairs and they would also like to see you denounce it, through the columns of your highly esteemed journal.

I remain yours, &c.,

TEMPERANCE.
Cherry Valley, Jan. 11, 1886.

Sons of Temperance.

On the evening of the 11th inst., a public Temperance meeting was held at Central Lot 16. Stirring speeches were made by Rev. A. B. McLeod, Joseph Rogers and Capt. James Welch, after which Joseph Rogers, County Deputy, assisted by D. Stewart, Esq. of Prince of Wales Division, organized a Division of the Sons of Temperance, to be known as "Eureka Division, No. 152," with the following officers:—

W. P.—Daniel Bolindy.
W. A.—Katie A. Hamill.
R. S.—Clinton Campbell.
A. R. S.—John Leeroy.
F. S.—William Frazer.
Treas.—Maggie Laughlin.
Chap.—Jabez Yeo.
Con.—Thomas Laughlin.
A. Con.—Nellie Rafferty.
I. S.—Alex. McLean.
O. S.—Edmund Ramsay.
P. W. P.—Samuel Simpson.

On the evening of the 12th inst., Robert Gray, D. G. W. P., assisted by members of Perseverance Division, organized a division of the Sons of Temperance at West Devon, to be known as "Fidelity Division, No. 153," with the following officers:—

W. P.—James Grigg.
W. A.—Susan Adams.
R. S.—John Ashton.
A. R. S.—Ashton Mowbrhead.
F. S.—Henry McInnis.
Treas.—A. McInnis.
Chap.—G. W. Croizer.
Con.—H. Croizer.
A. Con.—Ella Lidstone.
I. S.—Leonard Croizer.
O. S.—Alva Lidstone.
P. W. P.—Cephas Grigg.

On the evening of the 14th inst., Jesse S. Burns, Grand Scribe, assisted by D. Rogers, Esq., P. G. W. Patriarch, organized a Division of the Sons of Temperance at Wilnot Valley, to be known as "Wilnot Division, No. 154," with the following officers:—

W. P.—John A. Barrows.
W. A.—Jabez Pridam.
R. S.—Preston Tuplin.
A. R. S.—Hubert Anderson.
F. S.—Ewen Clark.
Treas.—Andrew Gay.
Chap.—William Curtis.
Con.—Frank Tuplin.
A. Con.—James McDougall.
I. S.—Robert McMurdo.
O. S.—Chester Tuplin.
P. W. P.—Edward Clark.

For the Scrap Book.

Flowers may be kept very fresh over night if they are excluded entirely from the air. To do this, wet them thoroughly, put in a damp box, and cover them with wet raw cotton or wet newspaper, then place in a cool spot.

Flowers kept in a room should be watered with tepid water. Very cold water is apt to freeze the roots.

Cream cures sunburn on some complexions, lemon juice is best on others, and cold water suits others still better.

Paint spots may be removed from any kind of clothing by saturating with equal parts of turpentine and spirits of ammonia.

When one has had a fever, and the hair is falling off, take a teaspoon of sage, steep it in a quart of soft water, strain it off into a tight bottle. Sponge the head with the tea frequently, wetting the roots of the hair.

Ivory that has become yellow may be restored to its original whiteness by bleaching in binoxide of hydrogen. The ivory should be exposed to strong sunlight under a glass covering.

One of the best ways to cure a sore throat is as follows: Wrap a cloth out of salt and cold water, and keeping it quite wet bind tightly about the neck. Cover this with a dry cloth. It is best to use this remedy in the night.

The growth of the telephone is shown in the fact that in August, 1877, the number of instruments in use in the United States was only 750, while in February, 1880, there were 60,800; 240,700 in 1883, 307,074 in 1884, and in February, 1885, 325,514. There are about 18,000 in Canada and 13,000 in Great Britain.

Victor Hugo, when in the depth of severe affliction—the loss of his two sons—shortly after the return of the family from exile, wrote these lines:—"Patience. They have but gone before. It is just that the evening should come for us all. It is just that all should go up, one after the other, to realize their day. The exempt are such only in appearance. The tomb forgets no one."