

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, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1887.

VOL. 19.—NO. 206.

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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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One month 50
Advertising at moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1887.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter 1st day, 4h. 14.3m., a. m., N. W. (below horizon).
Full Moon 8th day, 6h. 1.8m., a. m., W.
Last Quarter 14th day, 9h. 19.5m., p. m., S. W.
New Moon 22nd day, 5h. 27.7m., p. m., W.

D^y DAY OF WEEK | Sun | Moon | High | Day's | rises | sets | rises | water | low | h | m |

1 Tuesday	7	28	4	49	11	20	3	33	9	31
2 Wednesday	27	5	1	11	54	4	38	34		
3 Thursday	26	3	1	11	54	5	34	37		
4 Friday	24	4	1	2	19	7	10	40		
5 Saturday	23	6	2	19	8	16	43			
6 Sunday	21	7	3	24	9	11	46			
7 Monday	19	8	4	34	10	0	49			
8 Tuesday	18	9	5	54	10	45	51			
9 Wednesday	17	11	7	19	11	37	54			
10 Thursday	16	13	8	29	11	30	57			
11 Friday	14	15	9	44	0	50	10	1		
12 Saturday	12	16	10	58	1	34	4			
13 Sunday	11	18	morn	2	21	7				
14 Monday	9	19	0	8	3	16	10			
15 Tuesday	8	21	1	16	4	28	13			
16 Wednesday	7	23	2	19	5	49	16			
17 Thursday	5	24	3	18	7	6	19			
18 Friday	3	26	4	11	8	23				
19 Saturday	1	27	4	59	8	56	26			
20 Sunday	6	36	5	59	9	39	29			
21 Monday	38	30	6	6	10	10	32			
22 Tuesday	59	31	6	44	10	48	35			
23 Wednesday	55	33	7	12	11	24	38			
24 Thursday	52	34	7	38	11	51	42			
25 Friday	51	35	8	3	morn	45				
26 Saturday	49	37	8	28	0	23	48			
27 Sunday	47	38	8	54	0	55	51			
28 Monday	6	47	5	40	9	22	1	30	10	55

HORACE HASZARD,
MANUFACTURERS & GENERAL AGENT.
REPRESENTING:
The Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery (limited), Halifax, N. S.
Messrs J. Lewenz & Mauser Bros., London, England—Teas.
Messrs, Robert Lamb & Co., Dundee, Scotland—Bags, Hessians, &c.
Messrs Thomas Connor & Sons, Portland, N. B.—Ropes, Marlin and Twines.
J. F. Carter, Beverly, Mass.—Oiled Clothing, &c.

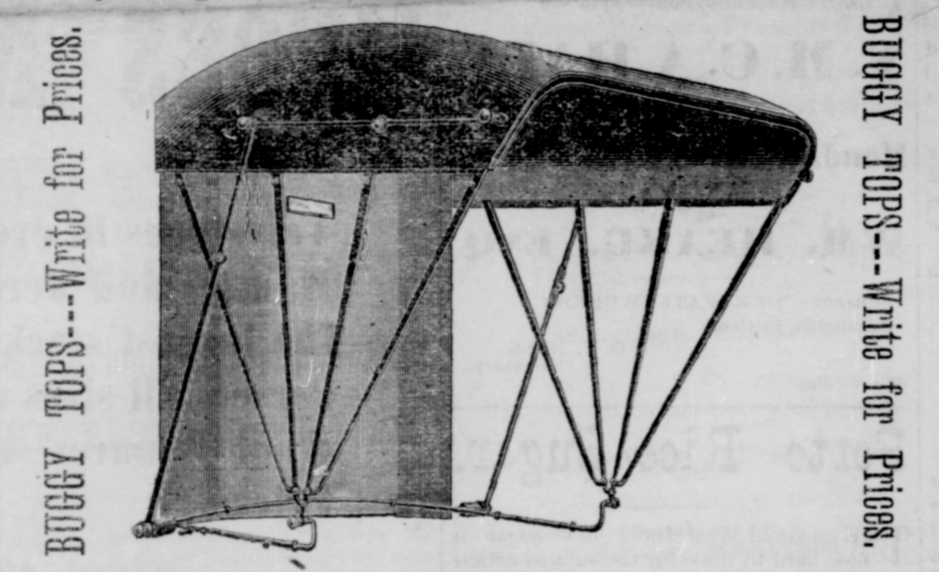
WESTERN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital - - - - - \$1,000,000
Cash Assets - - - - - 1,188,200.46
Annual Income Over - - - - - 1,300,000.00
Risks taken on all descriptions of property at
Lowest Rates.

HORACE HASZARD,
Agent, P. E. Island.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office, 164 St. James St., Montreal
Capital Subscribed - - - - - \$ 500,000.00
Total Assets - - - - - 1,411,004.33
Income, 1885 - - - - - 319,987.05
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

HORACE HASZARD,
Agent, P. E. Island.
Ch'town, Jan. 13, 1887—1mo eod

**Carriage Builders Complete Outfitting
Warehouse.**
Everything in the Line at Lowest Prices.



We offer Better Value in BUGGY TOPS than any other House in Canada.

NORTON & FENNELL,
CITY HARDWARE STORE, QUEEN STREET.
January 5, 1887.—2aw & wky

THAN COLONIALS.
FIFTY PER CENT LESS.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
LAWYERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, MERCHANTS,
SCHOOLS and COLLEGES Supplied.
BOOKBINDING, STATIONERY.
The undersigned, who attend Leading
Book and Picture Sales, and are Purchas-
ers of Valuable Private Libraries in Eng-
land and the Continent, can supply Books
at about 50 per cent. less than usual Cost
Price. Pictures, Books, and MSS. bought
on order. All new and second-hand Books
and Reviews supplied on shortest notice.
Libraries furnished throughout. Whole-
sale Bookbinding and Stationery at exceed-
ingly low rates. Remit by Bank or Postal
Draft with order.
J. MOSCRIPT PYE & CO.,
Export Booksellers, Stationers and Publishers,
131 WEST REGENT ST., GLASGOW,
SCOTLAND.
Nov. 13th, 1886—3 mos eod

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!
Peake's No. 3 Wharf,
R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.
We are now manufacturing and will sell at the Lowest Cash Prices:
Sashes, Doors, Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mould-
ings, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Stair Rails, Twists, &c.
We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Joining, Morticing, Tenoning,
Jig and Fret Sawing, Turning, &c.
All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice.
With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the utmost
satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.
Jan. 5, 1887.

**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 remedies 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. Steevens, N. B., by the proprietors,
F. W. KISSMAN & CO., Druggists,
345 4th AVE., N. Y.

**The "Old London"
OYSTER HOUSE**
IS the most reliable place in the city to get Fresh
Narrow Oysters.
The Half-Shell Department
cannot be surpassed in the Province for conveni-
ence and modesty. It is supplied daily with the
Best Oysters that can be procured.
The Steaks
that are served in the Saloon have never failed to
more than please the most fastidious.
Exquisite!
is the exclamation of those who order by the
Pint, Quart, &c., and are always agreeably sur-
prised at the size and flavor.
Always on Hand,
the Largest Stock of Cigars in the city, and the
best brands available.
JOHN JOY.
Nov. 6, 1886—eod 1f



**Keystone Watch-Case Factory, Phila-
delphia, U. S.**
Started by JAMES BOSS, over 30 years ago
this Factory has stood the test of time, and now
employs a working force of 550 men.
Their Silver, Gold-filled and Nickel Cases
are A. 1. Their Gold-filled are
Guaranteed to Wear 20 Years,
in fact, they often wear longer than that. Many
of our Keyston Watches are protected by these
cases, specially made for us, and which possess
advantages over any other case in the market.

E. W. TAYLOR,
CAMERON BLOCK.
Jan. 17, 1887.
"Nothing Injurious."
**WOODRILL'S
& GERMAN
BAKING POWDER**
Contains Nothing Injurious.
MAYNARD BOWMAN,
DOMINION ANALYST,
Halifax, N. S.
Dec. 2, 1886.
HORSESHOEING.
HAVING secured the services of MR. WIL-
LIAM TUCKER, a native of this Island,
who has had nine years' experience as a Horse-
shoer in the United States, I am prepared to
supply a long-felt want in this line. Mr. Tucker
has reduced horse-shoeing to a science, and is
prepared to perform all classes of work in a
common-sense and scientific manner. I need not
inform the intelligent horseowner that the gait
of the horse and condition of the feet must be
understood to weight a horse properly and to
successfully operate thereon. Numerous patrons
already admit the merits of the work performed,
and recommend his system of shoeing.
Customers can always depend on prompt
attention and entire satisfaction.
W. J. FRASER.
Ch'town, Nov. 17, 1886.

Grit vs. Tory Rule.
GRIT RULE. Public Debt. In five years the Grits added \$30,313,667 to the public debt and left nothing to show for it—but Fort Francis Lock and a few other monuments!
Public Works. During the Grit term the total expenditure upon public works chargeable to capital was \$33,688,952, or \$6,773,137 less than the increase of the debt. That is to say the Government of the Grits added to the permanent obligations of the country nearly seven millions more than they expended upon public works having for their object the development of the country and the cheapening of the cost of transportation.
Interest Charges. When the Liberal party came into office the average rate of interest payable upon the public debt was 3.69 per cent., and five years later they had reduced it to 4.65 per cent., or by .44 per cent.
TORY RULE. Public Debt. In seven years, the Tories added \$56,046,623 to the public debt, and there is to show for it—the Canadian Pacific Railway and other public improvements in all parts of Canada.
Public Works. During the Tory term the capital expenditure upon public works was \$73,608,455, or \$17,662,832 more than the addition to the debt. In other words the administration of the present Government has resulted in an investment of seven million and a half millions in railways, canals and miscellaneous public works of utility and direct benefit to the people, in excess of the increase in the fixed charge upon the country.
Interest Charges. During the Tory term the average rate of interest on the debt has been cut down to 3.80 per cent., or by .85 per cent.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.
Another Letter from Mr. Heber Haslam.
SIR,—I will not trouble you with any comments on Mr. James T. POUND's letter in the last *Weekly Patriot*. I would, if I attempted to criticize Mr. POUND as a writer, be certainly tempted to say things about him that I would not care to say about him as an individual and as a friend. So, I will forbear. I have a word to say, though, about a matter that is occupying a large share of the attention of the public at the present time; namely, the revenue, expenditure and public debt of Canada.
As I stated in a previous communication, the net debt of Canada was, when the last full statement was made, \$196,407,692, upon which we paid interest to the amount of \$7,422,446. The estimated population was for that year 4,695,864. This would leave the interest on the public debt \$1.59 per head. In 1878 the population was 4,078,924, and the net interest paid was \$3,443,109, or \$1.58 per head. The interest on the public debt, as everyone knows, is the burden to the people; and, if this is so, it is hard to maintain that the present Government have unreasonably increased the public burdens, in view of the fact that the Canada Pacific Railway—the finest work of the kind in the world—has been built and nearly paid for in the meantime.
Now, for taxation. I claim that the people of Canada, that is, the masses, are not taxed nearly so highly as during the late administration, and this I will endeavour to prove. In 1875 the amount collected for taxes was \$20,664,878, or \$5.32 per head. In 1885 the amount of taxation was \$25,384,529, or \$5.40 per head. By this we see that duties and excise to the amount of about \$375,000 was collected (taking the estimated population into account) more in 1885 than in 1875. But then the duty is collected in such a way that the people feel a great deal less than under the old tariff. In a country such as this, where wealth is rapidly increasing, there must of necessity be, on the part of the rich, a growing demand for imported delicacies and articles of luxury. It is upon these goods, under the present tariff, that the highest duties are collected, and properly so. Cigars, ale and beer, fruits and nuts, furs, gold and silverware, musical instruments and silks, are essentially articles of luxury. The masses of the people scarcely use them, and if at all to a very small extent. In 1876 we imported them \$2,700,000 worth, and they paid less than half a million duty. In 1885 there were imported of those seven articles \$6,100,000 worth, and about \$2,000,000 of duty was collected on them. Of this increase, \$1,500,000, the masses of the people—farmers and mechanics—paid scarcely anything. Besides this there was collected in 1884 on flour, duty to the amount of \$265,000. Now, who pays this duty? If the people of Canada pay it, then certainly the Americans pay the duty on the horses, potatoes, and other products of the farm that are sent in there from Canada. This we know they don't, we pay every dollar of it. And the American exporter paid that \$265,000. I will venture to say that there are goods brought into Canada which another million and a half of duty are collected upon that the Canadian people do not pay one cent of—goods that occupy just the same position and brought in under the same circumstances as the flour. Another thing that is lost sight of is that the revenue of Canada will more than meet the ordinary expenditure, and a surplus of from three to four millions is looked for at the end of the present year. I hope the people will look soberly and intelligently at those matters, and not confound the total revenue with taxation. It would be, I imagine, a serious charge against the present Government if the railways and post office showed no increase in their receipts, amidst the general prosperity. This they have done largely, and the Opposition proclaim it to the people as the reason why a wise and patriotic Government should be removed.
Yours truly,
J. HEBER HASLAM.

Marriages in the French Army.
Among the other innovations, the French Minister of War, General Boulanger, considers it necessary to make some changes with regard to the financial conditions under which the officers may be permitted to marry. A soldier's bride may not be portionless, and must needs bring him a fortune of at least \$4,000 before the necessary consent can be obtained from the authorities. It is now thought expedient to increase the sum, the expenses of a family being greater than they were formerly. Mothers with marriageable daughters do not look kindly on the proposition, and the young officers are mostly averse to the change, which would weigh sorely upon them in many cases. The general opinion is that it is advisable to maintain the *status quo* for many reasons, which it is not necessary to discuss here.

The Toboggan.
The original Indian toboggan was simply one long, flat piece of wood, bent upward at the front. This was found to lack springiness and strength, and two narrower, parallel pieces were substituted for the one. As the sport developed in Canada the running pieces were cut into three, four, and then half a dozen parts, bound together by cleats. These six-slat coasters offered much less frictional surface to the snow, and were much faster consequently. The division into parts, too, gave a greater lateral resiliency, with a lighter and more even motion. The best toboggans now have seven slats, instead of six, and the under surface of the slat is no longer flat, but rounded, and three of the slats are a trifle thicker than the rest. The sled runs on fewer points, accordingly, and a still higher rate of speed is attained.

Preparing for War.
The Czar of Caucasia publishes a letter from Merv, dated September, 1886, which says that Russia is preparing to enter Afghanistan in the spring of this year. By way of Persia and Herat an advance will be made to the Persian Gulf. There are now 60,000 infantry and 40,000 cavalry in and around Merv, and 40,000 men are to be sent from Orenburg as soon as the fine weather sets in to act as reserves at Merv and Samarcand. At Bokhara there are 12,000 soldiers of all arms. The English on their side have been buying 40,000 horses in Persia to be on equal terms with the Russian cavalry.

The demand for flowers in Paris about New Year's was enormous, the sales for the last three days of 1886 being \$6,000,000. The provision for New Year's day included 150,000 dozens of Nice roses, 15,000 clusters of ordinary roses, 15,000 bunches of lilacs, and 10,000 dozens of carnations. The extreme of "chic" is a group of rare orchids, four or five in number, tied together loosely with a blue or pink satin ribbon.

"You have no idea what a bore newspaper reporters are to men of prominence," remarked the private secretary of an alleged great man. Newspaper readers have no idea what a bore great men and their able secretaries are sometimes to newspaper reporters.

In Germany women go from house to house dusting furniture and tending to drawing-room flowers and plants. It is a regular business.

A Maine clergyman writes to a Portland newspaper to say that his salary has been voted down one half because he voted for St. John.

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 press direct from the manufacturers, they are able to fill all orders at the most favorable terms. The continued patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
W. L. COTTON,
Manager.
Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1886.

CARD.
THE Subscriber begs to notify the public that his business connexion with Mr. D. A. Bruce having ended, by mutual consent, he intends to open a Merchant Tailor's Store, in the city, early in the Spring, when he hopes to receive the orders of his friends and to be favored with a share of public patronage.
JAMES McLEOD.
Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1887.
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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

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indications of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a remedy 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. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

FOR BOSTON.
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 8.09 a. m. Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
A. SHARP, F. W. HALES,
P. & I. RY., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Nov. 1, 1886—eod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.
Wigs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—4ly wky