

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1887.

VOL. 19.—NO. 240.

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.
—RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—
Six months \$2.50
Three months 1.25
One month 60
Advertising at moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

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., 22.6m., a. m., W.
New Moon 24th day, 11h. 57.2m., a. m., S.

DAY OF WEEK Sun Sun Moon High Day's
rises/sets rises/water/len/h

h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
1	Tuesday	6	43	5	41	9	52
2	Wednesday	4	42	10	29	2	54
3	Thursday	4	44	11	13	3	44
4	Friday	3	38	4	44	2	5
5	Saturday	3	36	4	1	2	6
6	Sunday	3	4	2	9	7	52
7	Monday	3	32	5	3	2	8
8	Tuesday	3	30	5	1	4	1
9	Wednesday	2	29	5	2	6	10
10	Thursday	2	27	5	4	7	18
11	Friday	2	25	5	8	8	35
12	Saturday	2	22	5	7	9	50
13	Sunday	2	21	5	11	1	13
14	Monday	1	19	6	0	morn.	1
15	Tuesday	1	17	1	0	10	2
16	Wednesday	1	15	2	1	11	3
17	Thursday	1	13	2	2	7	5
18	Friday	1	11	2	5	4	6
19	Saturday	9	9	3	3	8	7
20	Sunday	9	7	4	1	5	8
21	Monday	5	8	4	4	8	13
22	Tuesday	2	9	5	1	5	9
23	Wednesday	0	10	5	4	10	26
24	Thursday	5	5	8	10	5	14
25	Friday	6	12	6	22	11	24
26	Saturday	5	14	6	5	11	57
27	Sunday	5	15	7	2	morn.	23
28	Monday	5	16	7	5	4	27
29	Tuesday	4	18	8	2	1	3
30	Wednesday	4	21	9	6	1	4
31	Thursday	5	46	6	22	9	54

COKE PLATES.

3,000 BOXES,
BEST BRANDS GUARANTEED,
TOGETHER WITH ALL OTHER

Lobster Packers' Supplies and Tools
AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

P. WALSH,
HALIFAX, N. S.

March 8th, 1887.—1 mo

G. H. HASZARD,

BROWN'S BLOCK, QUEEN SQUARE.

Bookseller, Stationer, Printer, Bookbinder.

Now in Stock, a full line of the best English and American office STATIONERY of all kinds, for merchants, lawyers, government offices, banks, and ladies' and gentlemen's private use.

NOTE, LETTER and FOOLSCAP PAPERS, in all kinds of qualities and prices, ranging from the very cheap to the best English Vellums.

ENVELOPES,

in All Sizes and Prices.

Writing and Copying INKS—Stafford's is the best, in all sizes; but always keep in stock Carter's, Stephen's, Walker's and David's.

BLANK BOOK DEPARTMENT—Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Minute Books, &c.; also, a complete line of Pocket Books, Ladies' and Gent's Purses, Memorandum and Pass Books, Time Books, Bill Books, Invoice Books, Letter Books, &c., always in stock.

I have now in stock a splendid line of Papers for Blank Books of all sizes, which will be made to order, in any style, at very Low Prices.

Ruling, Printing and Binding,

to suit any kind of business.

A Large Stock of SCHOOL STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

G. H. HASZARD,

BROWN'S BLOCK, QUEEN SQUARE.

Ch'town, Jan. 27, 1887.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!

Peake's No. 3 Wharf,

H. 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 Mouldings, 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 cough or bronchial affections, can resort to this prompt, confident of obtaining speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Bottled at 25, 50, 100, & 250, by the proprietors,
F. W. KINSMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS,
36 4TH AVE., N. Y.

TO Be Sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the Thirteenth day of April, A. D., 1887, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, under a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the twenty-seventh day of December, A. D., 1873, and made between Michael Landrigan and Margaret Maria his wife, of the one part, and the Right Rev. Hubert Binney and Benjamin Gray, Trustees for King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, of the other part.

MORTGAGE SALE.

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate on Lot Thirty-four, in Queen's County, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the southwestern angle of land owned by Edward Auld, thence running along the southern boundary line of said land eastwardly for the distance of thirty-four chains, thence northwardly along the eastern boundary of said land twice and one-half chains, thence westwardly parallel with the said boundary line till it strikes the east boundary line of thirty acres of land recently sold by Edward Auld to Lawrence Whelan, thence at right angles south until it strikes the southeast angle of said thirty acres of land, thence along the south boundary of said thirty acres until it strikes and is held by James Landrigan, thence south to the place of commencement, containing twenty-seven and one-half acres or less.

And also that other tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Township number Thirty-four aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed on the east side of the road leading from Charlottetown to Stanhope, thence east seventy-two chains, thence south ten chains, thence west seventy-two chains, and thence north ten chains along the said road to the place of commencement, containing sixty acres of land, a little more or less.

And also that other tract, piece or parcel of land, situate on Lot number Thirty-four aforesaid, having a front of six chains on the west side of the Covehead Road, and running west by parallel lines to the boundary line of Township number Thirty-four, containing fifty acres of land, a little more or less.

For further particulars apply to Edward J. Hodgson, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

Dated 4th March, 1887.

HUBERT BINNEY,
BENJAMIN G. GRAY,
Mortgagees.

March 5, 1887—cod t sale

SOUTHERN ASTHMA CURE

DOUBLE TREATMENT IN EACH CASE

INSTANT RELIEF FOR
ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS

BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE
SAMPLES, 25c.; REGULAR SIZE, \$1.00

ADDRESS FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

PURE GOLD GOODS

ARE THE BEST MADE

AGENTS IN QUEEN'S COUNTY,
POWERS & PROCHER

THE LEADING LINES ARE
BAKING POWDER
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
SHOP BLACKING
STOVE POLISH
COFFEE
BRICES
BORAX
CURRY POWDER
CELERY SALT
MUSTARD
POWDERED HERBS

2 GOLD MEDALS
1 SILVER MEDAL
8 BRONZE MEDALS

1886

ALL GOODS
GUARANTEED GENUINE
PURE GOLD MANFG. CO.

32 PRINCE ST. SASTON, TORONTO.

WOODILL'S GERMAN

BAKING POWDER

CERTIFIED TO BY
F. W. BEST,
DOMINION ANALYST, St. John, N.B.

Feb. 10, 1887.

Community of Land and of Labor.

(Boston Herald.)

The idea of land as the property of the public, and the occupiers of the land as tenants of the public, has bewildered many persons into an honest belief that the practical realization of this theory would prove of inestimable advantage to any country; that pauperism would become impossible and poverty unknown. The logical sequence of this idea of community of land is community of labor, a union of laborers to secure equality of wages for all; that capital and labor are antagonistic; that the former results in grinding monopolists, against which workmen must wage organized war, by means of labor unions and strikes. Many honestly believe all this, and to them especially it is our intention to point out facts for them to consider.

What workman in America would willingly change his lot in life for that of a Russian peasant? Yet Russia is the country, of all others, which has practically realized these two ideas of community of land and community of labor. One-third (317,534,500 acres) of the arable land of Russia is held in common by the peasants. In 1882 22,396,069 male peasants occupied this common property and pooled their earnings in their commune treasuries. But, from all we know of Russia and the degradation of its peasantry, it is not believed that their lot in life will compare with that of the humblest of our citizens—even the emancipated negro. Yet the very spirit of Russian peasant life is community of land and community of labor—exactly the idea which is misleading not a few of our citizens—which is fully authorized by law and sanctioned by generations of the Slavonic people of Europe. This idea is purely Semitic in origin; it is known as the village system in India, where it has existed from time immemorial; that it is which makes the peasant of India an object of pity and the Indian nabob the greatest of monopolists; which has made the week's wages of the Russian peasant less than a day's labor of our farm laborer, while the villas of Russian nobles adorn the choicest scenery of Italy, France and Switzerland.

Let us briefly examine the practical results of this system in Russia, not only in rural, but in urban, communities. Let it be understood, first of all, that everybody in Russia must be registered, no matter what his social position may be, as a member of some "corporation"—that is, of some class or caste recognized and organized by law; that every such corporation, as a body, is responsible to the state for the payment of the taxes and the performance of the civic duties (including military service) due from every member of the corporation. There are three of these great classes or corporations in Russia; (1) the nobility, (2) the bourgeoisie or inhabitants of towns, (3) the peasantry or rural population. No man can escape registration in one of these three classes, each of which has special rights and special obligations established by law.

The nobility previous to Peter the Great (1700) were turbulent, semi-independent princes. Peter's policy was to substitute a new nobility of officials for the old nobility of blood; thus he ruled his empire by means of a body of titled officials, which owed their power to the reigning Czar. Catherine the Great (1785) organized the nobility as a "corporation" governed by officers of their own choice, through whom she controlled their position in the body politic. She also created a middle class, the bourgeoisie or townspeople, by giving charters to all cities and towns, establishing their privileges and duties, and compelling the enrolment of every citizen in one of the four classes of the bourgeoisie: (1) merchants and notables, (2) tradesmen, (3) artisans, (4) workmen. Each of these four classes is a corporation responsible for the taxes and personal service of its members. On account of this responsibility, the corporation is legally vested with coercive power over those who refuse or neglect their duties; they may, by vote of the corporation, draft him into the army or sell his labor for a term of years. The corporation is obliged to furnish recruits for the army, and labor or money called for by the government. The amount of property is the basis of assignment to the several classes of the bourgeoisie, for in the cities and towns each person owns property independent of his neighbors; and the sons of the highest merchant class of twelve years' standing are accounted equal to the sons of a noble, and in the army are graded as volunteers with special privileges.

We now come to the great majority of Russians—the peasants. Their life in villages, and cultivate the common land of the village, the proceeds of which are paid into the village treasury or stored in the village granary. A dead level of social equality reigns in the village; no man owns anything beyond his right to share the common earnings; the village corporation owns all the land and pays all the taxes, and furnishes men for the army or to work on the roads, even the labor of the humble citizen is not his own. The village peasants, or rather the heads of the families, constitute the "town meeting," and elect a staroste (mayor), collectors of taxes, and other village officials. This assembly has not only control of the common land of the village and the distribution of the house lots, but may expel disorderly or vicious persons, separate families, and act as guardians of their children.

When the village has accumulated sufficient money, and its arable land has become insufficient for its population, it purchases unoccupied land on the frontier of civilization, and details families to go there to settle and improve it. Thus Russia is made up of a ramification of villages, known as mother villages and daughter villages, which maintain their relationship for generations. Touching, at times, has this kindred relation been. We read of a village near the Ural being burned, and the women and children sent back to the mother village, which founded it nearly a century previous. Owing to this system, peasants are constantly going back and forth between villages hundreds of miles apart, and sure of welcome at intermediate villages, some of whose members are, doubtless, similar wayfarers. This Arcadian simplicity of life has, however, another side absolutely repulsive to the Caucasian race, which values independence of thought and action as more precious than the fleshpots of Egypt.

Every winter the peasants walk together as handiworks, and in the summer send some of their number to sell their handiwork. Whatever is earned by these itinerant merchants belongs to the village treasury. When a peasant of special ability as a mechanic or tradesman wishes to go to work in a city, he must first get the consent of the village; if he is a good workman, the village "staroste" naturally objects, and he is obliged to commute his services to the village at a round share of his earnings in the city, as well as to forfeit his

share in the village land and treasury. Here is an extract from the law (art. 188, general regulations): "The commune (village) should hold him, or some member of his family, for his work outside the village, with the condition of his renouncing his wages or earnings to the village treasury." No one is allowed to go to districts somewhat distant except with the permission of the village assembly, approved by the "arbitrer of the peace."

Such a restriction of personal independence would be incompatible with Caucasian ideas of freedom; yet it is characteristic of the communal system of Russia. This discretionary power to dispose of a man or a member of his family, and to hire him out like a domestic animal, is something which we—who were born free and hold it to be an inalienable natural right for man to hold property and seek happiness according to his own will—cannot understand; it seems simply monstrous that the capable, industrious and active members of a community should be obliged to liged to share their earnings with the incapable and lazy. But how much more monstrous is it to compel a man to hypothecate his future earnings, to be bound for life to such a system of community of property and community of labor?

When we read the claim that "A" shall receive the same wages as "B," because he is a member of the same class of workmen; when we see thousands of workmen ordered to quit work, even though it paralyze the productive power of the community, because "A's" employer does not think him worth as much as "B," and therefore will not pay him the same wages; when we read of wild enthusiasm over theories about the national ownership of all land—let us reflect that Russia has practically realized these theories; that Nihilism is the consequence.

Boston Markets.

MARCH 9.

FISH—There is a little better feeling in the market for mackerel, and receivers are less disposed to force sales. We quote Nova Scotia extra No 1 at \$18 to \$22; No 1 at \$15 to \$16; No 2 at \$13.50 to \$14; and No 3 nominally \$9 per bbl. Extra No 1 are still slow of sale. Receipts of mackerel for the week closing Friday were 1,144 bbls, of which 1,119 bbls were from the Provinces. Imports from Provinces since January 1 foot up 10,528 bbls against 4,744 bbls same time last year.

POTATOES—The market sustains a steady tone, with a good trade. Heulton Rose and Hebrons command 63 to 65 cents per bushel. Other Eastern rule at 58 to 60 cents, and Northern at 53 to 55 cents.

EGGS—The market has ruled easy the past two days, with sales of Eastern extras at 18 1/2 to 19c., and fairs at 17 1/2 to 18c. There is a good trade, but with increased receipts prices will probably be lower.

Mrs. Cleveland and Modjeska

(Washington Letter to Milwaukee Sentinel.)

Mrs. Cleveland and Modjeska have organized a mutual organization society. The actress is playing here this week, and, as members of the profession usually do, sent her card to the President and his wife with the compliments of the season, which means a box whenever they feel like seeing the play. Mrs. Cleveland in reply wrote a pretty note to the madame inviting her to call at the Executive Mansion, which she did on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Cleveland received her in her private apartment, kissed her affectionately and told her she was never so glad to meet anyone in her life. She said that Modjeska had always been her favorite actress; that she had always gone to see her when she was a school girl and saved up her pocket money for weeks so as to do so; that when she was in New York last fall shopping she went twice to the matinee at the Union Square Theatre, where Modjeska was playing, alone, and took a seat far down by the orchestra, keeping her veil over her face most of the time for fear some one would recognize her. At the conclusion of the call Mrs. Cleveland filled the carriage of the actress with flowers from the White House conservatory and asked her to call again.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and liver complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as biliousness, sick headache, constiveness, nervous prostration, indigestion, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle, 10 cts. Try it.

SKILLED physicians endorse Adamson's Botanic Balsam as the safest and most effective remedy for coughs and colds ever discovered. Sold by druggists and dealers at 25 and 75 cents. Trial bottles 10 cents. cod wky

Special Notices.

CHEAPEST boots in the city at Dorsey, Goff & Co's. march 14 tf

It will pay you to look over our stock of embroideries.—Stanley Bros., Brown's Block. march 14 2t

FLOUR and Tea at retail. Flour \$4.60 to \$4.75, Buda \$5. Try a pound of our Tea, it is choice. Pastry Flour at 3 cents per pound. Coddish at 53 per cwt., warranted. Soap, 3, 33 and 6 cents per bar. Call and examine for yourself. All goods bought here sent home free.—A. E. Yuill, 65 Queen Street. mch3-20f

Our stock of embroideries is large and complete.—Stanley Bros., Brown's Block. march 14 2f

D. A. BRUCE is selling the balance of fur caps, fur and cloth overcoats, sleigh robes, and all winter goods at cost. feb5 dy wfy

GREAT Reduction on Ladies' Overshoes and Felt Boots, at Dorsey Goff & Co's. feb3 f

The only Steam Sewing Machine and Gun Repairing Shop in the Dominion, and the only place where you can get every part of a Sewing Machine or a Gun made in at Brown's, at the Athenaeum, Ch'town. tf—02.30



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 5.00 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$5.00, 2nd class; \$3.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to
A. SHARP, F. W. HALE, P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.

or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Feb. 12, 1887—cod wky

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 cod & wky



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.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 16—4ly wky