

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1887.

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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. 23.6m., a. m., W.  
New Moon 24th day, 11h. 57.2m., a. m., S.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
h m	h m	h m	h m	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	27	52 6	0 10	28 24
10 Thursday	25	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 13	38 38
14 Monday	19 6	0 morn	1 59	41 41
15 Tuesday	17 1	0 10	2 51	44 44
16 Wednesday	15 2	1 11	3 56	47 47
17 Thursday	13 3	2 7	5 13	50 50
18 Friday	11 3	2 54	6 33	54 54
19 Saturday	9 7	3 38	7 40	57 57
20 Sunday	9 7	4 15	8 31	12 0
21 Monday	5 8	4 48	9 13	3 3
22 Tuesday	2 9	5 15	9 49	7 7
23 Wednesday	0 10	5 42	10 23	10 10
24 Thursday	5 53	12 6	8 10	54 14
25 Friday	56 13	6 32	11 24	17 17
26 Saturday	54 14	6 58	11 57	20 20
27 Sunday	52 15	7 22	12 morn	23 23
28 Monday	50 16	7 54	0 27	26 26
29 Tuesday	49 18	8 28	1 3	29 29
30 Wednesday	48 21	9 6	1 48	32 32
31 Thursday	5 46 6	22 9	54 2 26	12 36

## G. H. HASZARD,

BROWN'S BLOCK, QUEEN SQUARE.

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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.  
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## 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—wkly

# 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—cod & wkly

## 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 Mouldings, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Stair Rails, Twists, &c.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Joining, 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.

8th St 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 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. KINGSMAN & CO., Druggists,  
343 4th AVE., N. Y.

## MORTGAGE SALE.

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 the said Landragan and Margaret Maria his wife of the one part, and the Right Rev. Hilbert Binney and Benjamin Gerrish Gray, Trustees for King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, of the other part.

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 northwesterly along the eastern boundary of said land twelve 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 land held by James Landragan, thence south to the place of commencement, containing twenty-seven and one-half acres, a little more or less.

Also—All 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-three, containing fifty acres of land, a little more or less.

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

Dated 4th March, 1887.  
HILBERT BINNEY,  
BENJAMIN G. GRAY,  
Mortgagees.

March 4, 1887—cod t sale

## TAMARAC ELIXIR

NATURE'S REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, LUNG COMPLAINTS, INSTANT RELIEF POSITIVE CURE

## "DEVONPORT" FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property, known as "Devonport," situated on the Malpeque Road, within one mile of the city, containing about 200 acres of land, with large and commodious Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, Coach House, Dairy, Ice House, Root House, &c., &c. Good Title guaranteed.

Apply to  
R. E. DEBLOIS,  
Provincial Building,  
Ch'town, March 2, 1887—cod t f

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BAKING POWDER  
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SHOE BLACKING  
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MUSTARD  
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2 GOLD MEDALS  
1 SILVER MEDAL  
3 BRONZE MEDALS  
1886

GUARANTEED GENUINE  
PURE GOLD MFG. CO.  
31 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

## WANTED (NEW BOOK)

AGENTS to sell our new book, entitled "The Emigration Agent at Quebec reports the number of immigrants arriving in Canada from England, Ireland and Scotland and other European countries is increasing yearly at a very fast rate. The returns for last year showed an increase of over 80 per cent. over those of the year previous, and I have no doubt that immigration to Canada this season will be very much larger than any previous year in the history of the country. The Colonial Exhibition has been one of the best advertisements Canada has ever had, and has raised the standing of this country high in the estimation of not only England but also other countries.

Address: W. E. EARLE, St. John, N. B. Manager for J. S. Robertson & Sons, Toronto, Ont.  
March 7—Sat & wkly

## Beecher's Characteristics.

As an orator, Mr. Beecher's vitality and personal magnetism always compelled a hearing, while his faculty for making his thoughts strike home and his shrewd common sense always made his words easy to listen to. His early training overcame personal defects, and his bearing upon the platform was authoritative and often imposing. In his best days his eloquence was frequently extraordinary and overpowering.

Of his literary tastes Mr. Beecher has himself given an idea: "I read for three things; first to know what the world has done in the last twenty-four hours, and is about to do to-day; second, for the knowledge which I especially want to use in my work; and thirdly, for what will bring my mind into a proper mood."

In social life Mr. Beecher was always bright and cheery, and he appeared doubly happy in his own home.

In personal appearance Mr. Beecher was one of the most striking men about New York. He was of medium height, with broad shoulders and a heavy girth; so stout and fleshy, in fact, that he looked short in inches. His head was large, though not bulging or irregular. His forehead was high and his features were strong and full. His color was high, his cheeks and neck being always full-veined and ruddy. His hair was gray, turning to white in recent years, and hung in loose locks down on his black coat collar. His face was always smooth shaven. His eyes were of a grayish blue, full of fire and expression in his moments of feeling, always humorous and inquisitive. He never paid great attention to dress, though far from being an unkempt or slovenly man. He wore dark clothes usually and a black slouch hat habitually. He never could be brought to put on a silk hat or a "claw-hammer" coat, wearing a Prince Albert coat on formal occasions. Even in the pulpit he substituted a turn-down collar and black necktie for the more conventional clerical "choke" and white tie. He was, in fact, unconventional and indifferent in most of the smaller details of life.

Mr. Beecher's indifference in dress and other personal matters extended to his money affairs. He was undeniably careless about money, and his generous disposition often got him into temporary financial straits. His salary had been increased from time to time until it was \$20,000 at the time of the Beecher-Tilton trial. That year his congregation voted him \$100,000, out of which, of course, he paid the expenses of the suit. After that he received \$20,000 a year, as before. His lecture tours were in the main profitable, and he got a good deal of money out of his books and newspaper articles.

## Don't Forget the East.

The Montreal Star says: Instead of looking only to the West, we, of populous Central Canada, must look both ways. We must develop both the East and the West. There are great opportunities in the far West of Canada. In the fertile prairies of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, in the rich mines of Algoma and British Columbia are stores of wealth awaiting enterprising capitalists. But, in the thinking of the West, we should not forget the East. There, too, the Canadian people have a rich field for enterprise, and, in some respects, the East has great advantages over the West. The climate of the Maritime Provinces is much more moderate than that of the Northwest, while their nearness to Europe and the easy communication by sea, saving many miles of railway carriage, give additional value to all their products. Let the people of central Canada give to the development of the Maritime Provinces the same attention as is being given to the Northwest, and the effort will not be made in vain. Both individually and collectively the Canadian people should turn their eyes to the East. It is not necessary to call a halt in the westward movement of progress; that should go on as before, but the east should be developed at the same time. With the public lands of the Maritime Provinces the Dominion Government has nothing to do. They are managed by the Provincial Governments and consequently the Dominion Government cannot be expected to do as much to forward the settlement of the farm lands of the Maritime Provinces as those of the North-West, which are directly under the control of the Dominion Government, but in many other ways the Canadian people can assist in the development of the Maritime Provinces, and in one branch of industry almost everything depends upon the policy of the Dominion Government. No part of the world has greater natural advantages for the manufacture of iron and steel, but in order to insure the permanent establishment of a great iron industry in any part of the Dominion, it will be necessary to follow the example of England, the United States, and every other great iron manufacturing country and inaugurate a policy especially adapted to the fostering of the iron industry. The Dominion ministry should give the matter immediate attention.

## Immigration Prospects.

The emigration agent at Quebec reports the number of immigrants arriving in Canada from England, Ireland and Scotland and other European countries is increasing yearly at a very fast rate. The returns for last year showed an increase of over 80 per cent. over those of the year previous, and I have no doubt that immigration to Canada this season will be very much larger than any previous year in the history of the country. The Colonial Exhibition has been one of the best advertisements Canada has ever had, and has raised the standing of this country high in the estimation of not only England but also other countries.

## Home Rule Advanced

BY THE RETIREMENT OF SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

A London despatch to the Montreal Star says: "The appointment of Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's successor, causes great dissatisfaction among the Tories. They say he is far too mild a man for the post and that the Parnellites will laugh at him. Lord Salisbury, however, had no other alternative. There is no other man at his command who has the qualifications for the most difficult position in the world. None of the grumblers has yet made a suggestion of a better man. The disappearance of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach advances Home Rule a very considerable stage. The Irish secretaries are being rapidly used up, and Ireland grows more and more ungovernable.

CLAMOR FOR STRONG MEASURES.  
There is a tremendous clamor in the Times again for strong measures. All the iniquities with which Mr. Parnell has ever been associated in the mind of his opponents are revived in a series of articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime." The obvious intention of all this is to screw up the failing courage of the ministry. How far that courage has failed can be seen by Lord Salisbury's speech on Saturday at the National Conservative Club, in which he used language which certainly was not of confidence, and described the Irish question as "a nightmare which fetters one's limbs and paralyzes one's energy." A more exact description of the whole Irish policy of the Government could not have been given by Lord Salisbury's most determined enemy.

THE UNIONIST REVOLT.  
The Times has at last realized that the Unionist revolt has become serious, and hails Sir George Otto Trevelyan to-day as a "traitor." With regard to the round-table compromise, it is important to remember that everything depends on the personal relations of the negotiators. The relations of Mr. Morley and Mr. Chamberlain are still bad. Everybody concerned is afraid that as soon as the terms of agreement become known, so furious an attack will be made by the extremists on both sides that the round table will go to pieces altogether.

## Jubilee Reminiscences.

A correspondent of the Toronto Mail takes exception to the statement that Henry III., Edward III. and George III. were not actual rulers, as Queen Victoria will have been on June 20, for fifty years. That these monarchs wore their titles and their crowns for half a century and more there is no doubt, but they certainly did not exercise all the legal functions during that length of time. Henry was nine years old when he came to the throne. He could not have assumed the duties of the office until he was eighteen. This took nine, not six years, as previously stated, off his actual reign and reduced the period during which he reigned to forty-seven years. Edward was fifteen when he succeeded to the throne. There was a regency of four bishops and ten noblemen for three years. He was king for fifty years; but his actual reign, taking the regency into account, was but forty-seven years. George, as everybody knows, went insane in 1810, just as he was commencing his fiftieth year as king; and he had been afflicted before in the same way. The correspondent maintains that he reigned for sixty years and that, though alleged to be the mad king, he was really an admirable monarch. If this view is correct, Parliament was guilty of a great injustice when it appointed the Prince of Wales as regent; but it is very probable that the authorities of that day knew what they were doing.

## How to Clean Dresses.

Get five cents' worth of soap-bark from the druggist's (about a teaspoonful). For one dress, take half of it and steep in about one quart of boiling water for about half an hour or more, then strain through a cloth.

For a silk dress—While the liquid is warm, take a piece of white flannel and dip into it at intervals, and rub the silk, or satin with it till it seems cleaned. When done, pull the material straight and hang it to dry; do not iron either the silk or satin. If the dress is very much soiled, use clean water for silk, or it will not stiffen up well.

For a woolen dress, dip the part to be cleaned, or the whole of it, if needed, into the liquor. This can be rinsed in the same, after washing, or in clear, warm water. If very dirty put the dress to soak in a tub, in the liquor with more water added, before cleaning or washing. The woolen goods should be pressed before they are quite dry.

Water in which potatoes have been boiled will cleanse delicate-colored woolen or worsted goods. The dress should be wet all over. Use no soap. Rinse in clear, warm water. Press while still damp. This will not injure the most delicate colors.

The liquor in which soap bark has been steeped, when used cold, is excellent for washing blue lawns that are easily faded. It should be washed with more water than is used for woolens.—Liz.



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 8.30 a. m. Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to  
A. STARR, F. W. HALE, P. E. I. S. S. Co., or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Feb. 12, 1887—cod wkly

## PARKER-HOUSE BAKING-POWDER.

GOOD PURE 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.

Some of the 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 cod & wkly

## L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

Seeds and Produce a Specialty.

12th St 1887.