

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1888.

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Advertising at moderate rates.

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

ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 9th day, 2h, 4.2m. a.m., N. E., (below horizon.)

First Quarter 16th day, 5h, 0.4m., a. m., N., (below horizon.)

Full Moon 23rd day, 1h., 32.6m., a. m., S

Last Quarter, 30th day, 4h., 17.1m., p.m., N., (below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	sets	rises	water	len h
1 Sunday	4 18 7	49 0	4 20	1531
2 Monday	19 49	0 27	5 25	30
3 Tuesday	19 48	0 50	6 31	29
4 Wednesday	20 48	1 17	7 30	28
5 Thursday	21 48	1 42	8 20	27
6 Friday	22 48	2 16	9 4	26
7 Saturday	22 47	2 59	9 47	25
8 Sunday	23 47	3 43	10 27	24
9 Monday	23 46	4 27	11 5	23
10 Tuesday	24 46	5 11	12 42	22
11 Wednesday	25 45	6 52	morn	20
12 Thursday	26 44	7 51	0 20	18
13 Friday	27 44	9 1	0 59	16
14 Saturday	28 43	10 12	1 59	15
15 Sunday	29 43	11 23	2 25	14
16 Monday	30 42	12 38	3 18	12
17 Tuesday	31 41	1 51	4 28	10
18 Wednesday	32 40	3 5	5 49	8
19 Thursday	33 39	4 18	7 9	6
20 Friday	34 38	5 27	8 18	4
21 Saturday	35 37	6 29	9 14	2
22 Sunday	36 36	7 22	10 5	0
23 Monday	37 35	8 7	10 47	1438
24 Tuesday	38 34	8 47	11 28	26
25 Wednesday	39 32	9 15	12 9	53
26 Thursday	40 31	9 42	0 43	51
27 Friday	42 30	10 6	1 20	48
28 Saturday	43 28	10 30	1 58	45
29 Sunday	44 27	10 53	2 38	43
30 Monday	45 26	11 18	3 25	41
31 Tuesday	46 26	11 45	4 24	1440

D. A. MACKINNON, L.L.B.,
Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.,
—HAS OPENED HIS—
Law Office in Georgetown,
King's County,

where he will attend to professional work, and loan money on Real Estate.
nov25—wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RECEIVERS OF
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

FOR
B-O-S-T-O-N
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
THE PALACE STEAMERS
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.25 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
May 7, 1888—wky

JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE
MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES: Thomas Fyfe, Esq., Cashier Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George Macleod, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES,
TEA MERCHANTS,
71 EAST CHURCH AND 9 & 14 MINING LANE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Represented in Canada by MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax.
Oct. 24, 1887—

NOBODY HURT

But the Manufacturers.

\$7,000 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Bought at a Great Sacrifice, and will be cleared out at Slaughter Prices.

A LOT OF BANKRUPT CLOTHING.

SAMPLE PRICES:

550 Suits selling for \$3.75

800 Suits " 4.60

750 Suits " 5.50

Come straight along for the Best Bargains to

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Ch'town, June 14, 1888—dy & wky

PERKINS & STERNS.

Seasonable Dry Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Muslins,	Print Cottons,	Dress Goods,	Flannelettes,	White
CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.	Cottons, CHEAP.
Ginghams,	Parasols,	Umbrellas,	Silk Gloves,	Millinery,
CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.
Corsets,	Shirtings,	Ribbons,Laces,	Straw Hats,	White Shirts
CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.
Table Linen,	Cloths,Tweeds,	Bed Ticking,	Carpets,Bugs,	Oil Cloths,
CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, July 7, 1888.

B.S. DAVIES & CO., CUSTOM TAILORS,

Dealers in Mens' Furnishing Goods.

Large Stock and Very Best Value for your Money.

Large Lot of Summer Underwear, very cheap,

“ Straw Hats, “

“ Helmets, “

Coats for the Hot Weather,

All the Novelties in Gents' Neckwear and Furnishings,

ALL AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,

June 22, 1888.

CAMERON BLOCK, OPP. POST OFFICE.

TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT,
Cameron Block, Charlottetown Agency.

MR. J. D. REID having given up the above Agency, and sold out his Stock-in-Trade to us, we give notice that we shall continue the business as a SALES DEPOT for CLOTHS, TWEEDS, BLANKETS and YARNS of our own manufacture. MR. R. D. COFFIN will remain in charge.

Wool that has been left with our Agent (J. D. Reid) will be settled for on demand as well as any other liabilities that he has incurred in connection with said business. We also collect all debts due to him. All imported goods, excepting Cloth and Tailors Trimmings, will be closed out regardless of cost during the next thirty days.

A large stock of our own manufactures will be kept constantly in stock to exchange for Wool at Mill prices. CASH FOR WOOL.

TRYON WOOLEN MFG CO.

TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT,

Cameron Block, July 13, 1888—dy & wky



MRS. DART'S TRIPLETS.

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburg, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well."

Cabinet photo of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year

Lactated Food
Is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick.

THE MOST PALATABLE, NUTRITIOUS, and DICESTIBLE FOOD. EASILY PREPARED.

At Druggists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00. THE BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL FOOD. 150 Meals for an Infant for \$1.00.

Is a valuable pamphlet on "The Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," free on application. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. MONTREAL, P.Q.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. DR. CHANNING'S

Compound Extract of Pure Red Jamaica

SARSAPARILLA

For the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Cancer, all Skin Diseases, Tumors, Enlargement of the Liver and Spleen, Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Leucorrhoea, Catarrh, and all diseases resulting from a depraved and impure condition of the blood.

CAUTION.—Ask for "Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla" take no other in its place.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Limited, SOLE AGENTS, MONTREAL.



Campbell's Cathartic Compound

Cures Chronic Constipation, Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, as Indigestion, Bilious Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, &c.

Children like it! Mothers like it! Because it is agreeable to the taste, does not operate harshly, and without griping, restores in its effects, and is effective in all cases. In liquid form. Large bottles, 25 cents each.



Perry Davis Pain Killer

"ALL RIGHT."

ALL RIGHT will be at Charlottetown from Monday afternoon till Wednesday morning, and from Thursday at noon till Saturday morning of each week; and at Summerside from Saturday noon until Monday at noon of each week. NEWTON LEE. June 1, 1888.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Temperance in King's County.

Sir.—The general diffusion of temperance sentiment has been marked by the organization of societies having for their avowed object the promotion of the temperance cause, and the suppression of the rum traffic. How far their influence has been exerted, or to what extent their efforts have been successful in this community, is not hard to determine, if we may judge by the almost unprecedented sale of intoxicating liquor, the open and persistent violation of the Scott Act, and the utter indifference with which the triumph of the rum interest is viewed by the avowed supporters of the temperance cause.

In passing, it may be interesting to review the progress of temperance effected here in the past. It is a well-known fact that when the Scott Act came first into operation the fear of the law alone closed many of the illicit groggeries, and had it been fearlessly and energetically enforced, the result, long ere now, would have been the total annihilation of the traffic. But the laxity of the Government prosecutors, the apathy of the people, and the sympathy which even in "temperance" circles was entertained for some of the most notorious law breakers, was far from accomplishing the expected result. Soon it was found that the violation of the law was attended with no imminent danger, the transgressions became more general, the sale of intoxicating liquor more open, till to-day the traffic is carried on without let or restraint, and the law is violated on every hand with impunity. A few there were, indeed, who at first attempted to uphold the supremacy of the law; and though their efforts were marked with a measure of success, unaided as they were by the mass of the temperance people, and in many cases by those who had professed their support, it was impossible to sustain the unequal conflict, the law virtually ceased to be enforced, till at the present time the sale of intoxicating liquors of the vilest quality has reached a point without a parallel in the history of the Province.

It is natural, under the circumstances, considering the utter indifference with which the present condition of affairs is viewed by those who profess to be supporters of the temperance cause, to enquire into the sincerity of their efforts, and the utility of the means they have adopted. By far the most prominent factor in the "temperance society" already referred to, various branches of which are established throughout the country. The prominence with which their proceedings have been chronicled in the press naturally lends them an air of importance. As a single illustration of their practical working, a branch of the I. O. G. T., styled Fidelity Lodge, may be instanced, in one report of which, it was grandiosely stated that "its ranks were evidently marching to victory." The plan of operation, by which the cause of temperance is supposed to be promoted, consists in the organization of a local theatre board, where dramatic talent finds opportunity for display in tragic representations and amateur theatricals; and these, with concerts and entertainments of various kinds, constitute the support given to the temperance cause. In this practical manner has the Scott Act been enforced, and such has been "the march to victory." It is too often the case that such organizations, destitute of the smallest particle of real temperance sentiment, exist only so long as bolstered up by such means as are readily stated, and when this support is withdrawn fall into a state of collapse; thus, too, has temperance agitation degenerated into the hands of the notoriety seeker and the small would-be politician.

But by far the most ridiculous instance of absurd and empty vaporing is furnished by a temperance society, a resolution of which was some time ago published, in favor of a warning to all rum-sellers to desist from selling spirituous liquors, "or continue the same at their peril." Great indeed must have been the consternation of the illicit groggers, their existence threatened by such a stupendous force; but we have not heard as yet that they closed down in consequence; nor have we heard of the crushing measures adopted against them by the organization, which proceeds by first advertising its intentions and then by failing to carry them into operation, bringing itself into justly deserved contempt. Rome once was saved by the cackling of geese, and though history repeats itself, it is doubtful whether great results may ever again be produced by as noisy and insignificant a means. But there is yet another power in the land, the *modus operandi* of which is certainly peculiar. This consists of monthly demonstrations, where the assembled public are addressed on the subject of temperance, and measures are adopted for the instantaneous suppression of the odious traffic. The agitators, after duly notifying the rum-sellers as to their intentions, which are never carried out, exhausted by their spasmodic effort, sink back again into nothingness, till the occasion arrives for the next meeting, which is a rehearsal of the previous one, and with like results. It seems, however, if productive of no other good, to illustrate the truth of the old maxim, "the rattle of the empty wagon is heard farther than the noise of the loaded one." Meetings of this description have been held here frequently in the past, and we have more in prospect. Yet they have accomplished nothing; not a single effort has been made to suppress the traffic; not an action has been brought against the offenders, one of whom has been violating the law for years without ever being molested. "We have failed," say those half-hearted advocates of temperance, for lack of evidence; and this is the miserable apology for their inaction! Rather should they say "We have failed for lack of sincerity and honest endeavor." Ocular evidence is certainly not wanting in the person of the drunkard, of which this community affords not a few examples. But another outcome of this state of affairs is the thriving trade now done in empty bottles, many thousands of which are shipped from this port. It would be impossible for us to estimate the number thus exported during the past year; but possibly some of the "temperance" supporters, who for years have been making large and profitable shipments, would furnish an estimate.

In passing, it would be interesting to learn what moral support has been given the drunkard by the Gospel Temperance Crusade? Certainly none; he is thought to be too degraded a creature to be reached by such effort. Or where now is the movement so extensively advocated by a paper widely circulated and numerously signed in support of a prosecutor, whose efforts were to sweep away the rum interest like a deluge? It has fizzled for its moment and gone out.

With those so-called friends of temperance

may be placed the present Inspector, who pockets two hundred dollars a year for the privilege of doing nothing, and who is either indifferent to the interests of the public or in sympathy with rum. As it is, nearly a year has passed since an action for violation of the Scott Act has been brought in this village, while throughout the whole County the traffic has assumed proportions unknown in former years. The law is a dead letter—not so much from any defect in itself as from the laxity of the Inspector, who is either unwilling or unable to perform his duty; from the apathy of the people, or, worse still, the sentiment which finds vent only in empty threats; and lastly, from the evident sympathy that is felt for the evil doers in many quarters where better might be expected, and of which an example was afforded at the last winter session of the Supreme Court, in the deplorable spectacle of a magistrate aiding and abetting a notorious law breaker. A vigorous and persistent application of the law is the only remedy; but a law unenforced is equal to no law, the truth of which is established by the state of affairs in this community, the causes for which we have already shown.

Montague, July 23, 1888.

The Skeena Indian Revolt.

FIVE HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED AND ARMED WARRIORS IN THE DISTRICT—THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE—WAS THE INDIAN TOO HASTILY SHOT BY CONSTABLES?—DISPUTES WITH THE GOVERNMENT—THE PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION.

A correspondent at Victoria, B. C., writes: Reports received from Skeena as to the origin of the trouble vary somewhat as to details, but the following facts are authentic: Late in the fall of last year an Indian named Ketwinkwool Jim, belonging to a tribe near the forks of the Skeena river, just below Hazelton, shot and killed a medicine-man, whom he accused of bewitching his dying children. Shortly afterward he went on a hunting expedition. In the meantime word of the trouble having reached this city, five special policemen were despatched to arrest the Indian. When the Indian agent and the policemen arrived at the forks of the Skeena the agent sent a letter advising Jim to come in and surrender. When Jim arrived at the village, which is called Ketwinkwool, the special policemen went armed to arrest him, and Jim becoming frightened, bolted. As he was running away he was shot in the back and killed by one of the constables. As the agent's letter was found on the corpse, there is but little doubt that he returned with the intention of surrendering. The Indians resent his death, or, as they term it, his murder, and it is reported they have confined the specials within the Hudson's Bay Company's fort at Hazelton, and have killed the company's manager and one constable. It is said that the Indians number 500 able-bodied armed men, and that if thoroughly aroused they may prove very troublesome.

There are, it appears, other causes of trouble besides the killing of Jim. The Skeena tribes are of the Tsimpshean nation of Indians, who are all disaffected because of the Dominion Government ignoring their territorial priority claim to their country. It is said they have been prompted indirectly by the Methodist and Anglican missionaries, who are accused of ignoring civil authority. The Skeena river country is almost outside of departmental influence.

The steamer Lake Superior is on the way from London to Montreal with a number of valuable pedigree cattle and sheep, purchased for Canadian breeders of full pedigree stock.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness, and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John Street, Montreal. 4m—114

The *Neue Freie Presse* attaches much importance to the Emperor William's proposed visit to Sweden and Denmark. It believes the Emperor's purpose is to attract to Germany the sympathies of those countries which have hitherto been extended to France.

A feature of the hot season in New York is ice cold buttermilk, served to the thirsty public from porcelain-lined jars in preambulating dairies. These wagons are to be found almost everywhere, and they drive a profitable business. The fact that buttermilk sells for nearly half the price of milk account to a large extent for its popularity.

At the wedding of a Mr. Lincoln L. Eyre, of Philadelphia, at Newport last week, the crowd was so great at the church door that Mr. Eyre could not get into the yard attached to the building, so he was compelled to climb the fence, along with a couple of the groomsman. Had he failed as a gymnast he would have been late at the wedding ceremonies.

The Behring's Sea sealing troubles are, it is to be hoped, now in a fair way to a satisfactory settlement. The United States Government have apparently determined to stop the molestation of the sealers of other nations in their operations outside of generally recognized territorial water limits, and to submit to arbitration in the matter of the claims for damages made by owners of vessels heretofore seized.

The way in which the novel of *Ben Hur* was written is described as follows: The author wrote first on a slate to rub out easily, then on soft paper with a pencil. His patience in going over and over the same ground till he had brought it up to his standard would have commanded the respect of an ant. The final copy of the book was on large unruled paper, in violet ink, so exquisitely done that the professional reader of the Franklin Square house pronounced it the finest manuscript ever offered him.