

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1888.

VOL. 22.—NO. 46.

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The Examiner Publishing Co.

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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 JANUARY, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter 5th day, 7h., 30m., a.m., S.W.
New Moon 13th day, 4h., 26m., a.m., N.E.
(below horizon.)
First Quarter 21st day, 6h., 36s., a.m., W.
(below horizon.)
Full Moon 28th day, 7h., 6m., p.m., S.E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	rises	sets	water	len
1 Sunday	7 51	4 19	7 8	noon 8 29
2 Monday	50	20	8 18	0 39 30
3 Tuesday	50	21	9 20	1 20 31
4 Wednesday	30	23	10 48	1 59 32
5 Thursday	49	23	11 53	2 55 33
6 Friday	49	24	noon	3 58 35
7 Saturday	48	25	1 7	5 15 37
8 Sunday	48	26	2 20	6 35 39
9 Monday	48	28	3 33	7 59 40
10 Tuesday	47	30	4 43	8 46 41
11 Wednesday	47	31	5 51	9 37 43
12 Thursday	46	33	6 51	10 23 45
13 Friday	46	34	7 43	11 5 47
14 Saturday	45	35	8 28	11 44 49
15 Sunday	45	36	9 4	noon 51
16 Monday	44	37	9 33	0 20 53
17 Tuesday	43	37	10 3	0 57 56
18 Wednesday	42	38	10 38	1 33 59
19 Thursday	42	40	10 52	2 12 1
20 Friday	41	42	11 5 2	3 4 4
21 Saturday	40	44	11 40	3 44 6
22 Sunday	39	45	aft 8	4 45 8
23 Monday	38	46	0 38	5 54 11
24 Tuesday	37	48	1 14	7 4 13
25 Wednesday	36	49	1 56	8 3 16
26 Thursday	35	50	2 47	8 53 18
27 Friday	34	52	4 51	10 23 22
28 Saturday	33	54	4 51	10 23 22
29 Sunday	32	55	6 21	11 4 24
30 Monday	31	57	7 15	11 44 26
31 Tuesday	7 29	4 58	8 29	aft 23 29

\$55,000

NO LOAN on First Mortgage securities of Freehold Farms.
Low rates of interest.
Payable by instalments if required.
WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD,
Solicitors.
Ch'town, Dec. 29, 1887.—11 wky 31

FOR
B-O-S-T-O-N
WINTER ARRANGEMENT

THE PALACE STEAMERS
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port
land, every Monday, and Thursday at 8.00 a.m.
and every Tuesday, and Saturday at 8.00 a.m.
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, and
return, \$12.00.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SHARP, P. O. Box 54, L. Street, N.Y. Co.,
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Nov. 12, 1887.—10 wky

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

142, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
May 18, 1887.

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS

Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX.

Consignments of Inland 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 CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINING LANE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Represented in Canada by MORRISON &
MUSGRAVE, Halifax
Oct. 24, 1887—

FUR GOODS

Ladies'
Astracan Jackets
Dolmanetts,
Muffs, in Seal,
Beaver,
Persian Lamb,
Astracan,
Nutria, &c.,
Fur Collars, and
Fur Cuffs
Ladies' Caps,
Finest Quality,
Lowest Prices.



Men's
Driving Collars,
Fur Gloves,
Fur Caps,
and a lot of
Gray and Black
Sleigh Robes,
Very Cheap.

STANLEY BROTHERS,
BROWN'S BLOCK.

Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1887.—10 wky

BEST VALUE IN

D-R-Y G-O-O-D-S

AT

Perkins & Sterns.

Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1887.

Buy Your Supplies at
BEER & GOFF'S,
where you will get everything
Fresh, Good and Cheap.

WE have on hand a very large Stock of Choice Groceries, all of which will be Sold at the very Lowest Cash Prices, to suit the times.

RAISINS—Over 8,000 pounds, Cooking, Seedless and Table Raisins.
CURRANTS—Over 4,000 pounds choice, clean fruit.
CANDIED PEEL—Citron, Lemon and Orange.
FLAVORINGS—Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Cloves, Cinnamon, &c., &c.
SYRUPS—Lemon, Raspberry and Lime Juice.
CANNED GOODS—Condensed Coffee, Peaches, Pineapple, Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, Ox-Tongue, Sardines, Corned Beef and Dried Beef, Salmon, Lobsters, &c., &c.
BISCUITS—Oswego, Sugar and Ginger Wafers, Coffee, Orange, Shrewsbury, Oatmeal, and a Large Assortment of Plain and Fancy Biscuits.
CONFECTIONERY—A very fine assortment of Mixtures Chocolates, Caramels, Creams and Fancy Goods.

Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Figs, Dates, Pickles, B. powder
Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, &c., &c.

BEER & GOFF'S,
Queen and King Squares' Stores.

Dec. 13, 1887.—10 wky

HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS

A. HERMANS & SON

ARE now prepared to enter on contracts for putting up in Dwellings, etc., on the newest and most approved plans, the HOT WATER APPARATUS for Heating. The character of the work which the firm of A. HERMANS & SON has been in the habit of performing, is a sufficient guarantee that the Heating Works set up by them will be thorough and efficient.

Parties anxious to inspect the Heating Process, as built by A. Hermans & Son, can do so by calling any day at the private residence of the firm, on Bayfield Street.
Boilers on hand. Coils, etc., manufactured on the premises as required.
A. HERMANS & SON.
Charlottetown, November 30, 1887.—

Extensive Sale!

THE IMMENSE STOCK OF

GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

In the different Stores of the late

OWEN CONNOLLY, ESQ.,

—AT—
Charlottetown and Souris,

ARE NOW BEING

SOLD OFF FOR CASH

—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

And in quantities to suit all customers.

Either Wholesale or Retail.

By order of the Trustees.

FREDERICK PETERS,
Solicitor.

Charlottetown, Jan. 11, 1888.—10 wky.

Mortgage Sale

TO be Sold by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 21st day of November, A. D. 1887, at 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 3rd day of July, A. D. 1877, and made between Thomas Henry Keating, of the one part, and Henry Skelington Poole, of the other part.

ALL that piece of land, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, being part of Town Lot number forty-two (42), in the first hundred of Town Lots, in Charlottetown, commencing on the westward side of Queen Street, at the southeast angle of the property of William R. Watson, thence by a line at right angles to said street westwardly on or about eighty-six feet, or until it meets the division line between Town Lot number forty-one and said Town Lot forty-two in said hundred, thence along said division line southwardly seventy-two feet, or until it meets the northward edge of King Street, thence along King Street eastwardly twenty-two feet, or until it reaches the west boundary of the property of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, thence following the course of the same northwardly on a line parallel with Queen Street forty-four feet, or until it strikes the westward edge of Queen Street, thence following Queen Street northwardly for the distance of twenty-eight feet, more or less, to the place of commencement.

For further particulars apply to Edward J. Hodgson, Solicitor, Charlottetown.
Dated this 21st August, 1887.
EDWARD J. HODGSON,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Sept. 1, 1887—10 wky

The above sale is hereby postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of January, next, A. D. 1888, to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.
EDWARD J. HODGSON,
Nov. 2, 1887.

The above sale is hereby further postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1888, to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.
EDWARD J. HODGSON,
Jan. 4, 1888.

C. C. CARLTON, AUCTIONEER, Commission Merchant, SOUBIS, P. E. I.

Oct. 3, 1887.

SLEIGHS.

PARTIES wishing to purchase would consult their best interests by examining my stock of New and Second-hand Sleighs, which will be sold cheap to suit the times.
Repairing of Carriages and Sleighs promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

N. B.—Carriages wanting repairing, painting or trimming, stored free for the winter.
Factory and Show Rooms Upper Prince Street, opposite Baptist Church.
J. J. SEAMAN.
Dec. 13, 1887.—10 wky 1 feb 1

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SINCE the petition to annul the Scott Act has been defeated, I take this means of informing the trade and the public generally, that I have been appointed agent for the Island for James Rone, of Halifax, manufacturer of all kinds of temperate drinks, and that I have in stock a large assortment of the above goods which I will supply at factory prices.
The goods manufactured by Mr. Rone are admitted to be far superior to any other manufactured in the Province.
Goods supplied immediately on receipt of order.

OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

Sold by the barrel, quart or half shell at the
OLD LONDON HOUSE.

JOHN JOY
Proprietor.

Water Street, 17th Dec., 1887. 2 av 2w

Feed Cutters & Grain Crackers

FOR SALE—Bell's Feedcutters, both hand and horse power, Finlay's Grain Crackers, Dickinson's Fan-mill.
Also, some cheap Hand-trucks, suitable for mills, granaries and warehouses.
D. MACKENZIE,
Kent Street.
Ch'town, Dec. 22, 1887.—11 wky 31

THE PIRATE.

By Sir Walter Scott.

CHAPTER XXVI.

(Continued.)

This singular habitation, built out of the loose stones which lay scattered around, and exposed for ages to the vicissitudes of the elements was as gray weather-beaten, and wasted, as the rock on which it was founded, and from which it could not easily be distinguished, so completely did it resemble in color, and so little did it differ in regularity of shape from a pinnacle or fragment of the cliff.
Minna's habitual indifference to all that of late had passed around her, was for a moment suspended by the sight of an abode, which, at another and happier period of her life, would have attracted at once her curiosity and her wonder. Even now she seemed to feel interest as she gazed upon this singular retreat, and recollected it was that of certain misery and probable insanity, connected, as its inhabitants asserted, and Minna's faith admitted, with power over the elements, and the capacity of intercourse with the invisible world.
"Our kinswoman," she muttered, "has chosen her dwelling well, with no more of earth than a sea-fowl might rest upon, and all around it lightless tempests and raging waves. Despair and magical power could not have a fitter residence."

Branda, on the other hand, shuddered when she looked on the dwelling to which they were advancing, by difficult, dangerous, and precarious paths, which sometimes, to her great terror, approached to the verge of the precipice; so that, Zetlander as she was, and confident, as she had reason to be, in the steadiness and sagacity of the sure-footed pony, she could scarce suppress an inclination to giddiness, especially at one point, when, being foremost of the party, and turning a sharp angle of the rock, her feet, as they projected from the side of the pony, hung for an instant over the ledge of the precipice, so that there was nothing, save empty space between the sole of her shoe, and the white foam of the foaming ocean, which dashed, howled and roared, five hundred feet below. What would have driven a maiden of another country into delirium, gave her but a momentary uneasiness, which was instantly lost in the hope that the impression which the scene appeared to make on her sister's imagination might be favorable to her cure.

She could not help looking back to see how Minna should pass the point of peril, which she herself had just rounded; and could hear the strong voice of the Udaller, though to him such rough paths were familiar as the smooth sea beach, call, in a tone of some anxiety, "Fak heed, jarto," as Minna, with an eager look, dropped her bride, and stretched forward her arm, and even her body, over the precipice, in the attitude of one who, while swan, when, balancing itself, and spreading its broad pinions, it prepares to launch from the cliff on the bosom of the winds. Branda felt, at that instant, a pang of unutterable terror, which left a strong impression on her nerves, even when relieved, as it instantly was, by her sister recovering herself and sitting upright on her saddle, the opportunity and temptation of the precipice, in the attitude of a steady animal which supported her rounded projecting angle, and turned its patient and firm step from the verge of the precipice.

They now attained a more level and open space of ground being the flat top of an isthmus of projecting rock, narrowing against towards a point, where it was terminated by the chasm which separated the small peak, or stack, occupied by Norma's habitation, from the main ridge of cliff and precipice. This natural fosse, which seemed to have been the work of some convulsion of nature, was deep, dark, and irregular, narrower towards the bottom, which could not be distinctly seen, and widest at top, having the appearance as if that part of the cliff occupied by the building had been half rent away from the isthmus which it terminated—an idea favored by the angle at which it seemed to recede from the land, and lean towards the sea with the building which crowned it.
This angle of projecting was so considerable that it required recollection to dispel the idea that the rock, so much removed from the perpendicular, was about to precipitate itself seaward, with its old tower; and a timorous person would have been afraid to put foot upon it, lest an addition of the weight so inconsiderable as that of human body, should hasten a catastrophe which seemed at every instant impending.

When, therefore, finding himself about such fantasies, the Udaller rode towards the tower, and there dismounting along with his daughters, gave the ponies in charge to one of their domestics, with directions to disencumber them of their burdens, and turn them out for rest and refreshment upon the nearest heath. This done, they approached the gate, which seemed formerly to have been connected with the land by a rude drawbridge, some of the apparatus of which was still visible, but the rest had been long been demolished, and was replaced by a stationary footbridge, formed of barrel-staves covered with turf, very narrow and leafless, and supported by a sort of arch, constructed out of the jaw-bones of the whale. Along this "brigg of dread" the Udaller stepped with his usual portly majesty of stride, which threatened its demolition and his own at the same time; his daughters trode more lightly and more safely after him, and the whole party stood before the low and rugged portal of Norma's habitation.
"If she should be abroad after all," said Magnus, as he plied the black oaken door with repeated blows;—"but if so, we will at least lie by a day for her return, and make Nick Strumpler pay the demurrage in brand and brandy."

(To be continued.)

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.
mar17 eod & wky

Borne Down by a Mortgage.

The Lewiston Journal makes the following statement of some of the miseries which a mortgage may occasion on a small farm with small resources. A few men will succeed under a formidable debt and pay it off; but most men, after a long struggle, will sink under it and sell out or suffer foreclosure. A Maine farmer asked one of the visitors in a Bangor store about making a loan of \$300. It seems that the man had worked hard all his days, had bought and paid for a \$1,200 farm, had taken a wife, furnished a house, and now, envious of some of his neighbors, wanted to build a \$300 barn. To do this he proposed to borrow the cash, giving a mortgage on his farm. Said the druggist, after the story was told: "Your farm is clear now?" "Yes sir." "Yes sir," "Well," said the merchant, "this is what you should do. Go home and earn the \$300 first and then build your barn. If you borrow now, you will think each night as you lie on your bed that you are in debt. You will fret and worry; your wife will do the same; sickness and accidents may come, or a poor crop be your portion; there will be a \$300 skeleton in your house, and, ten to one you don't fret and grow peevish and have a row with your wife. Don't go into mortgage business! Don't go into debt! Live within your income, be industrious, and when you do build your barn and own it, you'll be as proud of it as an Englishman is of his castle." For a moment the young farmer hesitated. On each side were interested spectators, and all was silent. Gradually the head lowered, and a tear rolled down the cheek. The man took pride in his occupation, and wanted that barn. At last he said: "Thank you, sir. To tell the truth, my wife was crying when I left home, because I was going to mortgage the place. I'll take your advice and go home as I came down, and she'll be glad to see me." "There," said the Bangor man, "that fellow came to a good, wise conclusion. I have seen lots of misery on account of this mortgage business. He who gives one, often gives peace, comfort and contentment with it."

The Scott Act in Westmorland.

(St. John Telegraph.)

Voting is shortly to be had on the petition to abrogate the Scott Act in Westmorland. The act was first voted upon in the country in September, 1879, when, 1,082 votes were cast in its favor and 299 against. A petition for repeal was voted upon in August, 1884, when the vote stood for repeal, 1,701, against, 1,774. In fact, the act had a narrow escape from defeat, and its opponents have been since waiting with some impatience for another trial of strength on the question. The act has been openly violated, as all liquor laws, whether of license or prohibition are, but a strong effort has been made at times to enforce it, with the result of decreasing the traffic for the time.

The coming election promises to be a spirited one, and probably a pretty close one. The opposition to the act in Westmorland is very strong, and on the other hand those who believe in the act will make a plucky fight to retain it in force. Salsbury, Moncton, Westmorland and Sackville parishes have at both past elections given strong majorities for the act and against repeal. Dorchester and Shediac on the other hand, at the election of 1884 gave strong majorities for repeal.

British Columbia Indians Jockeys.

The Victoria (B. C.) Standard says: As jockeys riders, the Flatheads and their relations have perhaps no equal on earth. Raised as they are from childhood almost on a pony's back, so to speak, it is no wonder they become superior equestrians.
When preparing for a race, the young buckskin themselves of their clothing so as to present as little resistance to the air as possible. A Flathead jockey mounted for business, is dressed in nothing more than a breech cloth, and perhaps a thin cotton shirt which floats in the breeze but offers no impediment to the rider or horse. Leaning forward on their lanky little cayuses they dash down the race-course like the wind, jumping ditches and dodging trees with a precision and skill truly marvellous. The white man's racecourse is a flat level stretch of ground, rolled smooth, over which the animal simply runs, while the rider has nothing much to do except hold his seat. On the other hand, an Indian will race over any kind of ground, among timber or swarming streams, combining with the simple speed of his animal individual skill and judgment in surmounting a score of obstacles, and always coming under the wire ahead. A white man seldom wins a race from an Indian, and there is no wonder for it.

Large Wine Crop.

The wine crop of southern Italy has been this year extraordinarily large, so much so as to have produced a fall in the price of this beverage which is quite without its parallel. In the country districts, although a great many of the grapes have been left upon the vines because it would not pay to collect them, wine is being sold at a price of about twenty-five cents a barrel, and in Naples, which is a large market for this liquid, it may now be had in any quantity at the rate of \$180 a barrel. Where wine can be had at so low a price as this, it is not at all strange that there should be a large consumption of it. With the exception of France, Italy is the largest wine producing country in the world, and, taking the number of inhabitants into account, its ratio of production is larger than that of France, while its exportation is smaller. The consumption of wine in France in 1885 was estimated to be about thirty-seven gallons per capita, and in Naples, which is a large market for this liquid, it may now be had in any quantity at the rate of \$180 a barrel. Where wine can be had at so low a price as this, it is not at all strange that there should be a large consumption of it. With the exception of France, Italy is the largest wine producing country in the world, and, taking the number of inhabitants into account, its ratio of production is larger than that of France, while its exportation is smaller. The consumption of wine in France in 1885 was estimated to be about thirty-seven gallons per capita, and in Naples, which is a large market for this liquid, it may now be had in any quantity at the rate of \$180 a barrel. Where wine can be had at so low a price as this, it is not at all strange that there should be a large consumption of it. 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