

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1886.

VOL. 19.—NO. 61.

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.

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Six months \$2.50
Three months 1.25
One month 50

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

ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter 6th day, 4h., 43.8m., p. m., S.
Full Moon 14th day, 2h., 11.7m., p. m., N.
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter 22nd day, 3h., 23.3m., p. m.,
(below horizon.)
New Moon 29th day, 8h., 41.9m., a. m., E.

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

RANKIN HOUSE.

THE undersigned will lease for a term of years
the above well known Hotel, situated on cor-
ner of Water and Pownall Streets, in Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island. Possession given
on the 1st October next.
Any information required will be given, either
by letter or personal interview.

H. GRAY,
DAVID STIRLING,
Trustees.

Ch'town, June 12, 1886—June 12 saw her jour



FOR BOSTON.

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

Leave St. John for Boston, via Newport and Port-
land, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at
8.00 a. m.
Leave St. John at 8 o'clock every Saturday night
for

BOSTON DIRECT.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd
class; \$9.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
A. SHARP, P. W. HALES,
P. E. I. S. S. Co. P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
May 7, 1886—cod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO., GENERAL

Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—dly wky

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE
MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED
T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.
None Other Genuine.

Oct 10

JAMES PATON & CO.'S' —FOR— JULY AND AUGUST.

Bargains in CARPETS and OILCLOTHS during the months of July and August.
Bargains in DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS " " " "
Bargains in LINENS and COTTONS, " " " "
Bargains in CORSETS, " " " "
Bargains in WORSTEDS and SCOTCH TWEEDS, " " " "
Bargains in WHITE and FANCY MUSLINS, " " " "
Bargains in ALL MILLINERY GOODS, " " " "
Bargains in HOSIERY, " " " "
Bargains in American and English COUNTERPANES, " " " "
Bargains in PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, " " " "
Bargains in TRUNKS and VALISES, " " " "

JAS. PATON & CO., Successors to W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Ch'town, July 20, 1886.

STRICT ATTENTION

to Business, Honesty and Square Dealing, and paying
Cash every time, is what has placed

L. E. PROWSE

to the front of all competitors, in CLOTHING, HATS, &c.
He does not advertise to sell goods at cost, but he guaran-
tees to sell from 10 to 25 per cent less than those who do adver-
tize to sell at cost.

He does not try to deceive the people by making a big
blow and offering paltry rewards, but tries to do things right
and has the goods to back him up in what he advertizes.

He has now about 6,500 HATS and \$4,000 worth of
CLOTHING, which he guarantees to sell from 10 to 25 per cent
less than any house in the trade. A lot of this Clothing was
bought less than half price, and will be sold less than half price.

He does not ask the people to believe his advertisement
until they see his prices; he knows then they will believe, and
knows that the goods and prices back him up every time.

All goods freely shown, or sent to any part of the town.

Please don't forget to call.

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, May 7, '86—cod wky

OPENING TO-DAY,

—AT—

STANLEY BROS.,

BROWN'S BLOCK:

- 1 Case American White Shirts,
- 1 " " Collars and Cuffs,
- 1 " " Scarfs and Ties.

Also—New Prints, New Muslins, New Seersuckers, New-
port Wraps (all shades), Ladies' Vests, in Balbriggan,
Merino and India Gauze, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.
STANLEY BROS.,
Brown's Block, Opposite Market House.

Ch'town, June 21, 1886.

D. A. BRUCE

Wants to Have His Say---that is:

YOU cannot get a Suit of Clothes the same quality of material and workmanship in P. E.
Island, cheaper than from us.

We have a reputation for getting up FIRST-CLASS WORK, that none of our competi-
tors can attain to. There is no better quality of Cloth manufactured than what we are
showing. Stock, one of the largest you ever saw in this city.

Having three Cutters and a large staff of Workmen, we can give you prompt attention.

\$500 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
of our own manufacture, many suits of which were made to order and not sold for, but are
now SELLING AT COST. We have

An Immense Stock of Hats,
selling rapidly, because buyers can save from 12 1/2 to 20 per cent. when they purchase from
us. Best Hats you ever saw for 50 cents.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
Collars, Cuffs, Ties, &c., Unsurpassed in Style.

Prices were never as Low. Don't forget this when comparing with quotations from
other establishments this year.

D. A. BRUCE,

72 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, June 23, 1886—cod & wky

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
acute or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can
rely on this great remedy, confident of obtaining
speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Bottled at St. Stevens, N. B., by the proprietors,
F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists,
33 1/2 AVE. N. Y.

SUMMER RESORT.

Lorne Hotel, - - Tracadie Beach.

UNDER new first-class management for 1886.
Surf Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Shooting, and
all seaside recreations. First-class in all its
appointments. Special rates quoted for board,
&c., including drive from Bedford Station Satur-
day, and back Monday morning, offering cheap
recreation. Return ticket for Bedford Station
only 60 cents.

For full particulars address:
LORNE HOTEL CO.,
Tracadie or Charlottetown.

July 8, 1886—th 2at

BUTTER SALT

GOOD BUTTER cannot be made
without good Salt. Our Salt has taken

MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

at Exhibitions in different countries.

Pure, White and Fine

Only 1 Cent per Pound.

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, June 25, 1886.—Zaw & wy

HARD COAL.

JUST arrived ex Schr. "E. Crosby," from
New York—

371 Tons Anthracite Coal (Egg and
Chestnut Sizes.)

Will be sold low while landing.

This is the same quality Coal that has given
such good satisfaction for the last four years.

CAPT. JOHN HUGHES,
Water Street.

Ch'town, July 2, 1886—lmo cod

COAL! COAL!

ORDERS can be obtained, as usual, at the office
of the subscriber, No. 33 Water Street, for car-
gages of the following Coals, viz: Albion Mines,
Pictou, Nova Scotia Large.

CAPE BRETON

Old Sydney, large.
Lingan Mines, large and slack.
Victoria Mines, large and slack.

The Slack Coals from Lingan and Victoria
Mines are clean and bright, and can be used in
place of several sorts of Pictou Small.

G. W. DEBLOIS.
June 15, 1886—cod tf

LACE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY COLGATE & CO., for
washing fine fabrics; also a large supply of

Colgate's Superfine Toilet Soaps.

Don't take any poor imitations—get the genu-
ine. The Best is the Cheapest.

B. BALDERSTON.
July 3—3 wks 2awk

1827 - - - 1886.

T. & E. KENNY,

Dry Goods and Shipping,

HALIFAX, CANADA.

& E. KENNY,
(F. C. MARON)

Ship Owners and Brokers,
General Commission Merchants,
65 GRESHAM HOUSE,
161 GRESHAM STREET,
BISHOPSGATE, E. C.,
LONDON, E. AND
Engl.

Scott's and Vaughans Codes
March 29, 1886.

The Education of Parents.

A great deal is said about the education
of children, but next to nothing about the
education of parents. Mr. Frank Stockton
has indeed published a humorous story
illustrating how the young people may
teach the old folks to obey. It is not that
sort of conscious training of parents that we
refer to, but an unconscious influence of the
young ones on the elders, which is perhaps
as great and important as that of the old
on the young. Nor do we mean the emo-
tional education which parents receive
through love for their offspring—an educa-
tion in self-sacrifice and care and anxiety.
But children impart a great deal of valuable
instruction to parents. The young live;
they have not become largely machines for
the transaction of business; they receive
impressions easily; they take an interest.
Hence they gain and hold and give a know-
ledge of what is going on in the neigh-
borhood and the world. That they are inter-
ested in all sorts of matters brings affairs
in general home to the older people who
have become somewhat callous to print and
preaching and speeches and lectures. Pa-
terfamilias is asked by his boy for ex-
planations and prognostications that the
father feels bound to supply with some
show of intelligence. Thus he is being con-
tinually waked up. He has to brush up
his memories, recall his reading, give an
account of his politics, describe places,
events and persons that he has seen. All
this educates the father as much as the son.
He lives over again, he finds out how little
he knows and gets a dim notion of how
very much he doesn't know, he tests his in-
formation and discovers that a man cannot
be said to have any unless he can impart it
intelligibly. Just as a lad is said to be
educated by the teacher who does mighty
little but ask him questions, so the parent
is educated by his youngsters. And they
not only make him keep post, but they play
him. By a casual quotation from a play-
mate a child will often unconsciously il-
lustrate the life of another family with which
the parent has long been acquainted with-
out ever understanding in the least—the
child the key in the quotation. In one way
or another the growing infant the grown
of the nature and thought of the new world
that is constantly being created. The boy
or girl is educated in a large degree by all
schoolmates and comrades, who represent
family and class opinions and prejudices
that the parent may have had only the
vaguest notion of till he gathers
them from the youngster. People getting past
their youth make few new friends and one
doesn't learn much, except perhaps in a
business way, from mere acquaintances.
Intimacy with children replaces other in-
timacy and more than makes up for it.
One doesn't merely come into contact with
young minds as with older ones, but takes
from them through affectionate curiosity.
To the family school the boys and girls
bring at least as much instruction as they
receive. There is a kind of truth not com-
monly realized in the saying that one might
as well be dead as not love children. Not
only would the most humanizing emotions
suffer atrophy without them, but the
mature mind would become contorted or
sterile for want of their stirring and fresh-
ening and straightening influences.

China.

Glancing into any Chinese laundry late
in the evening, one sees San Lee or Li Foo
ironing away as if he had no notion of ever
going to bed. It is not love of work or
mere greed that keeps him toiling till all
hours, and gets him up next morning early
to do battle with shirts and collars. His
aim is to get back to the Flowery Land as
soon as possible with enough to subsist on
easily for the rest of his life. People who
think they are weary of the continental
hurry and clutter of Western civilization,
can easily understand the Chinaman's
homesickness, after reading the very pleas-
ant article on Modern China, by Mr. Jordan,
in The Nineteenth Century.

There is not a railroad in the country,
and only three newspapers for 250,000,000
of people. There are no political meetings,
and a man can divorce his wife if she talks
too much or shows ill-temper, and he is sole
judge of the sufficiency of the provocation.
No business can be transacted without
going through a quarter of an hour's
scrapping and howling and stereotyped com-
plaints. People take lots of time to
everything, and it is not thought strange
for a grandfather to be studying up for the
civil service examination. Farmers carry
their ploughs home on their backs, and
harvest their crops in wheelbarrows. In
hard times the head of the Government
often issues a special decree, dwelling
upon his own shortcomings and the great
crime he has committed in failing to secure
the favor of Heaven for his suffering peo-
ple. These are features that must make
Chinese life highly attractive to people who
are very fond of it.

There was a railway eight miles long
from Shanghai to Woosung about ten years
ago. It was hurriedly built by an English
company, without permission from the
authorities at Peking. When they dis-
covered that the "fire carriage" was actu-
ally running and puffing in the Flowery
Land, there was a great booby. The
Government bothered the company in every
way, and at last, according to Mr. Jordan's
surmise, bribed a man to let himself be
killed on the line, life being easily pur-
chaseable in China. Then the British
engine-driver was indicted for manslaughter
and to save him, and for a heavy indemnity,
the company gave up the road. The ma-
terial was all carted away into the forest,
and the grading is now a wheelbarrow
track. Such opposition to railway con-
struction looks very absurd to us, who ap-
preciate the blessings of syndicates, pools,
differential rates, collisions, and railway
control of public men. But the Chinese
have a good deal to say for their conduct.
They quite understand the use of railways,
but do not wish to have a system till they
can build and operate the lines themselves.
The exploitation of their people by outside
barbarians has no charms for Chinese rulers.
Moreover, the country is traversed by a
network of canals, and it is feared that the
diversion of trade from these would produce
an economic crisis, and, by consequence, a
rebellion.

Scandal in the War Office.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hope has lately
uttered some severe criticisms against the
war department and has intimated that
there has been jobbery and corruption in
high places. To this the war department
replied that the charges were too vague to
warrant an investigation, whereupon
Col. Hope says: "Before a tribunal having
power to compel the attendance of un-
willing civilian witnesses I will undertake
to prove: first, that our heavy guns are in
their present deplorable condition; owing to
an initial conspiracy between certain high
officials, to subsequent corruption, and to
continuous corrupt favoritism; second, that
our bad cartridges are due to malversation
and corrupt favoritism; third, that a large
number of bad bayonets were made from
an inferior quality of steel in no way fitted
for the purpose and corruptly passed into
the service on a certain occasion; fourth,
that the bad swords, or some of them were
also corruptly passed into the service."
There is certainly nothing vague about
this, and if the officials concerned have
regard for their own honor they will be the
first to press for inquiry.

Slaves Emancipated.

The stain of negro slavery has at last
been removed from Cuba. By a unanim-
ous vote, the Spanish Chamber of Deputies
has released from their bonds the remain-
ing twenty-six thousand slaves in
that island. In Brazil the work of em-
ancipation goes on quietly though slowly,
and without any social convulsions or industrial
crises. In Cuba the negroes have for some
years past been held legally, not as slaves,
but as wards, and the law provided that
not only could a man buy his freedom and
that of his family, but that children should
become free after a certain period. The
law was somewhat complicated, and the
Liberal party in the island claim that
since 1870 no slaves have been legally held.
The passage of sweeping abolition resolu-
tions is a direct defeat of the constitutional
party in Cuba.

England's policy with regard to France's
aggression in Madagascar is probably deter-
mined by other considerations than those
merely of England's relations with Madaga-
scar. England might have secured the inde-
pendence of Madagascar had she been en-
ergetically bent upon it, as the island was
practically under her protection at one
time. Madagascar has advanced rapidly in
Christianity and civilization through the
efforts of English missionaries. Much of
the commerce of the island was with En-
gland. It was in fact England's growing
influence in the island which aroused French
envy and provoked French aggression.
England preferred, however, to allow of
French expansion in South Africa and in
Eastern Asia rather than forfeit her friend-
ship in Europe, and is compelled to forcibly
prevent her from aggression in Australasia.

COME to the Bijou, Cameron Block.

CORN CAKES, Vanilla Cakes, Lemon Slices,
and Cream of Tartar Biscuit, fresh every evening
at Mrs. B. Pickard's Bakery. H