

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1886.

VOL. 19.—NO. 87.

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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Three months 2.25
One month50

Advertising at moderate rates.

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

ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 5th day, 4h., 43.1m., a. m., S. E.
Full Moon 13th day, 6h., 37.9m., a. m., W.
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter 20th day, 11h., 43.2m., p. m., E.
New Moon 27th day, 5h., 0.1m., p. m., W.

D' DAY OF WEEK

Day	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1 Wednesday	5	25	6	34	9	0	13	13
2 Thursday	27	32	10	12	0	53	5	
3 Friday	28	30	11	21	1	36	2	
4 Saturday	29	28	12	26	2	23	12	50
5 Sunday	30	26	1	29	3	18	56	
6 Monday	32	24	2	23	4	28	52	
7 Tuesday	33	22	3	13	5	46	48	
8 Wednesday	34	20	3	56	7	9	43	
9 Thursday	36	19	4	35	7	59	43	
10 Friday	37	17	5	9	8	46	40	
11 Saturday	38	15	5	39	9	29	37	
12 Sunday	39	13	6	7	10	2	34	
13 Monday	41	12	6	32	10	35	31	
14 Tuesday	42	10	6	59	11	5	28	
15 Wednesday	43	8	7	25	11	38	25	
16 Thursday	44	6	7	52	11	22	22	
17 Friday	46	4	8	23	12	18	18	
18 Saturday	47	2	8	56	1	10	15	
19 Sunday	48	0	9	37	2	1	12	
20 Monday	50	5	58	10	24	2	8	
21 Tuesday	51	3	11	19	4	0	5	
22 Wednesday	52	54	10	5	28	2	2	
23 Thursday	53	52	10	21	6	54	11	59
24 Friday	54	50	1	29	8	7	56	
25 Saturday	55	47	2	48	9	2	52	
26 Sunday	56	45	3	59	9	50	49	
27 Monday	58	43	5	16	10	32	45	
28 Tuesday	6	0	4	1	6	32	11	41
29 Wednesday	4	49	7	48	14	33	39	
30 Thursday	6	2	5	33	9	10	11	36

PARKER HOUSE Baking Powder.

Highly Recommended.

40 CTS. PER POUND IN BULK

BEER & GOFF

Aug. 6, '86.

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.

J. H. GRAY,
DAVID STIRLING,
Trustees.

Ch'town, June 12, 1886—June 24th her four



—FOR—
BOSTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

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

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport 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, 25.00, 2nd
class; 30.00, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to

A. SHARP, F. W. HALEY,
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

OPENING TO-DAY

LONDON HOUSE.

—AT THE—
Our Autumn Stock now open,
Ex "British Queen,"
from London.
A New Lot Just Open.
All Qualities and Prices.

FELT HATS,
FELT HATS,
FELT HATS,
RUBBER CIRCULARS,
RUBBER CIRCULARS,
RUBBER CIRCULARS.
NEW FLANNELS,
NEW FLEECE COTTON,
NEW WHITE COTTON,
NEW SHEETING,
NEW PILLOW COTTON.

HARRIS & STEWART,
SUCCESSORS TO
GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, August 23, 1886.

Just Received!

—AT—
STANLEY BROS.
BROWN'S BLOCK:
New Mantle Pushes,
New Striped Pushes,
New Plain Pushes,
New Striped Velveteens,
New Chenille Trimming,
New Chenille Loop Fringe,
New Black Rosary Trimmings,
New Felts for Fancy Work,
New Canvas for Fancy Work,
New Chenille Cords for Fancy Work,
New Fancy Drops,
New Trimming Braids,
New Dress Trimmings,
New Wool Wraps.

STANLEY BROS.,
Brown's Block, Opposite Market House.

Ch'town, Aug. 20, 1886.

SPECIAL.

We must make room for fall goods, and
to do so, will clear out at prices that must
sell them, all remains of summer stock.
ECONOMICAL buyers will do well to call
at once, and secure the bargains we are
offering, in ends of silks, dress goods and
cotton goods. Our prices for cotton flannels,
all-wool flannels, ginghams, etc.,
must please you. Call and see them for
yourself and save money by buying at
once.

BEER BROS.
August 17, '86.

OUR FALL STOCK

Gents' Hard and Soft Felt and Silk Hats,
Just Opened direct from CHRISTY'S, the famous, world-renowned Hs-makers.
No Better Value can be shown in the city.

JAMES PATON & CO.

44 CASES AND BALES OF
CANADIAN AND AMERICAN FALL GOODS
now ready, all bought for cash, will be sold at Lowest Prices.

Bear in mind we buy everything for spot cash, and in large quantities, and can
afford to sell at very BOTTOM FIGURES.

JAS. PATON & CO., Successors to W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
MARKET SQUARE.
Ch'town, August 25, 1886.

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, see it once.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Bottled at St. Stephen, N. B., by the proprietors,
F. W. KENNEDY & CO., DRUGGISTS,
363 4th AVE., N. Y.

STEM WIND.

VERSUS

KEY WIND.

The Stem-Winding Watch is Decidedly
the Best.
As the cases need scarcely ever be opened, they
are
NOT LIABLE TO GET DUST IN.
Like the Key-Winder.
Another advantage, the watch can be WOUND
AT ANY TIME the wearer happens to think of
it—no key needs to be carried in the pocket to
insert into the watch every time it is used.
To meet the wants of those who object to Stem-
Winders, our
Stem-Winding Rockford Watches
can also be WOUND WITH A KEY, should the
stem-winding give out, which we have never
known it to do when used right.
Key-Winding Watches at Reduced Rates.

E. W. TAYLOR,
CAMERON BLOCK.
Aug. 21—2aw

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Boston, Mass.

THE LARGEST and BEST EQUIPPED in the
World—300 Teachers 200 Students last year. Thorough
instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and
Organ Tuning, Fine Arts, Oratory, Literature, French, Ger-
man and Italian Languages, English, Exercises, Grammar,
etc. Tuition, \$3 to \$10, board and room with Steam Heat and
Electric Light, \$10 to \$15 per term. Fall Term begins Sep-
tember 1, 1886. For Illustrated Catalogue, with full information,
address E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin St., BOSTON, Mass.

RICHMOND STREET GROCERY STORE

NELSON BROS., dealers in Choice

Family Groceries, Meat, Fish, &c.
Those favoring us with their patronage will
find Goods as cheap as any in the city. A call
solicited.

ROBERT NELSON,
SAMUEL NELSON.
Ch'town, June 17, 1886—3mos 1aw

Just Arrived.

100 half barrels Prime No. 1 Fat Herring,
25 barrels do. do.
50 quintals Codfish, do.
300 bags Salt,
100 Mackerel Barrels.
For sale at
D. SMALL'S NEW STORE,
Cor. Water Street and Pownall Wharf.
jy31

1827 - - - 1886.
T. & E. KENNY,
Dry Goods and Shipping,
HALIFAX, CANADA.

T & E. KENNY,
(F. C. MAHON)
Ship Owners and Brokers,
General Commission Merchants,
161 GRESHAM HOUSE,
Bishopsgate Street,
LONDON, E. C.,
England.

Scott's and Vaughans Codes
March 24, 1886.

REVERE HOUSE

—AND—
Valuable Building Lots
BY AUCTION,
Wednesday, Sept. 16th, at 12 o'clock
noon, on the premises.

THAT favorite and commodious Hotel, known
as the REVERE HOUSE, conveniently situated
at the head of Steam Navigation Co's
Wharf, Great George Street, and near the Rail-
way Station, Public Buildings and Market. It
has a fine view of Hillsborough River and Har-
bor, having the benefit of refreshing breezes from
the salt water.
The REVERE has always received large and
constant patronage from leading tourists, com-
mercial men and the general public.

—ALSO—
Those large and very valuable Building Lots,
situated in the REVERE HOUSE, as described by
plan on hand-bills.
Terms easy and made known at Sale.

A. McNEILL,
Ch'town, Aug. 10, '86—law & w Auctioneer.

Sufferings of British Troops.

An officer attached to the British camp at
Assouan gives a dismal account of the sufferings
of the troops. He says:—"This is a
small mud village on the left bank of the
Nile, near the second cataract, but has
greatly increased in importance since our
occupation. It is merely a green patch, or
a small cluster of date palms and water
melons, in the midst of the desert. All
around us is trackless sand, and the black
rocky hills, like bronze, dotted here and
there on the surface. There is never such
a thing as a drop of rain, and all day long
the sun blazes forth without even a cloud
to protect the earth from its rays. There
is nearly always a fiery blast blowing, which
carries burning sand in clouds into every
possible place, and gets into your ears,
mouth, nose and eyes, to the great injury
of the latter. The temperature ranges
from 110 to 124 degrees, and has gone up
several times to 126 degrees. Ten men
died one day in June from sunstroke and
enteric. I have seen six coffins going down
the hospital hill together, and one time
there were so many deaths there was no
room in the mortuary, and we had to place
our dead in rows on the sand and cover
them with canvas. The medical staff had
frightful work, up all night with men in
the mania of fever, who converted the fever
wards into a lunatic asylum with their
yells and frantic gestures. Nearly all
who died were young men between 19
and 20 years; they were generally ill about
four days, and then died like raving
maniacs. Over 1,200 men have gone down
the river invalided, many of whom died at
places on the way and had to be buried
without coffins and in the sand. We lost
a lot of officers, including two majors, and
I hear now Deputy Surgeon General Fox
is dead. Also General Butler went home
invalided, and lots of other officers had to
be sent down to save their lives. Of four
doctors who came up three months ago,
two are gone down river invalided and one
in the hospital. All day long nothing used
to be heard but the band playing the dead
march in 'Saul.' No salutes were fired
over men; I believe it would be too expen-
sive. The people at home seemed so wrapped
up in the G. O. M. and Home Rule that
they forgot that their unfortunate country-
men are in a place more like the infernal
regions than anywhere else, and that they
are so diminished by death and sickness
that if the Arabs came down at the present
moment, they would gain an easy victory.
Nothing remains here now of the splendid
regiments that came up the river a year or
so ago but miserable, incomplete looking
squads of men, more suitable for a convales-
cent home than active service. There are
no newspaper correspondents here to let the
public know how their fellow-countrymen
are suffering, and while even the name of a
private who dies in Burma is inserted in
the papers, nothing is said about our chaps
here who are going by hundreds. Home seem
to be a delight now. I often think of it,
and long for a cold drink or some vegetables
besides tinned ones. I would give anything
to see grassy fields and flowers and food.
Flies are also a great bother; they swarm
on everything you go to eat, and you have
to sleep in socks and your head in a canvas
bag to prevent being eaten alive. Scorpions,
lizards, tarantulas, snakes, etc., also
abound to add to the comforts of the
place.—St. James Gazette.

Prohibition in the West.

The story that the Government will
within six weeks permit the sale of liquors
in the hotels of the Northwest is a hot
weather production. It was probably born
of extreme thirst, and with those who
invented it the wish may have been 'father
to the thought. When shortly after the
acquisition of the Northwest the sale of
liquors in the territory was prohibited by
an enactment which Sir Charles Tupper
introduced, the argument in favour of the
measure was that to permit liquor to come
within the reach of Indians would be pro-
ductive of the gravest results. Already the
consequences of allowing the unrestricted
distribution of whiskey had been experi-
enced. Such liquor as had been carried
across the line for sale had produced fear-
ful debaucheries among the aborigines who
were clearly altogether wanting in self-
control, and these debaucheries were con-
stant menaces to the peace and indeed to
the lives of the whole inhabitants. It was
easy to see that if danger followed the
smuggling of a small quantity of liquor into
the country, the risk would increase as the
white population grew and as the
importations for their purposes became
larger. The Northwest was therefore a
special case. Its position resembled much
the position of the neighbourhood of large
public works. There, where large numbers
of men congregate and where the restrain-
ing influences of civilization are wanting,
the sale of liquors is prohibited by special
Government order. Under the prohibitory
system in the west, though there has been
some grumbling from those who are depriv-
ed of their glass, nothing has occurred to
suggest the desirability of a change. Indeed
a regular system of licensing under which
large quantities of liquors would be stored
would be highly injurious to the prospects
of a country possessing the peculiarities of
the territories. It would be bad in many
ways; but, chiefly, it would help to undo
the good work which the missionaries of
the various denominations with commend-
able self-sacrifice are doing amongst those
upon whom the light of civilization is just
dawning. The public good, therefore, re-
quires that the system be continued. And
so does the law. The Government could
not issue licenses if it would. Moreover,
it does not propose to place itself in a position
to issue them. It has not, we are informed,
thought of removing the prohibitory enact-
ment, and it does not intend to invite
Parliament to do away with this salutary
measure.—Toronto Mail.

Italian Progress.

The progress of Italy is shown by the re-
markable increase in the productiveness of
various sources of revenue. The following
statement is compiled from a report on the
"Finances of Italy," by Mr. J. G. Kennedy,
just published by the British Foreign Office.
Converting the Italian currency into sterling,
it appears that while the revenues from
taxes, dues, posts, and telegraphs
amounted to £38,120,000 in 1876, the
amount was £43,480,000 in 1882, and the
estimate for 1886-87 is £47,360,000. The
revenue from customs was £4,000,000 in
1876, £6,320,000 in 1882, and is estimated
at £9,280,000 for the current fiscal year.
From taxes on business £5,400,000 was de-
rived in 1876, £6,169,000 in 1882, and
£6,750,000 is expected for 1886-87. From
tobacco the yield was £3,400,000 in 1876,
£4,320,000 in 1882, and is estimated at
£5,760,000 for the current year. Finally,
the tax on buildings, which yielded £120,-
000 in 1876 and £480,000 in 1882, is ex-
pected to yield £1,320,000 for 1886-87. In
1876 the Government funds were quoted at
72, at 90 in 1882, and at 100 in May last,
and they have since been above par for the
first time since the establishment of the
kingdom.

An Irish Ship.

An Irish ship, the Lord Templeton, pro-
nounced the largest barque-rigged sailing
vessel in the world, lately arrived at Balti-
more. She has a steel hull, and her lower
and top masts, bowsprit and jibboom are of
the same material, and her standing rig-
ging, brace runners, halyards, etc., are of
iron rope. She is 270 feet long, 40 feet
beam, and 23 feet 8 1/2 inches depth of hold,
with a cargo capacity of 3,200 tons. She is
commanded by Captain Robert Haw-
thorne, who is pronounced a generous Irish-
man, thirty-two years old, and Robert Mc-
Neal, a young Belfast sailor, is chief mate.
The Lord Templeton is essentially an Irish
ship. She was constructed in an Irish
shipyard by Irish mechanics, and, with one
exception, is manned by an Irish crew.
She is named after an Irish landlord, who,
however, is represented as one who never
"evicts," and she is owned by Irish mer-
chants. And last, but not least, from her
mainmast head flies the Irish Ship Com-
pany's private flag, with a three-leaved
shamrock outlined against a field of blue.

Stealing Letters.

Winnipeg advices state that a discovery
has been made in a deserted building in
Fort Rouge, which to all appearances indi-
cates that the pilfering of letters to a se-
rious extent has been going on at the Win-
nipeg post office. A bulky satchel on being
opened was found to contain between four
and five hundred letters, addressed to as
many different parties. They had all been
opened and many subsequently found to
contain cheques, money orders, etc. The
stamps on a great number were not cancel-
led, showing that they must have been
dropped into some post office and abstracted
before being cancelled, whilst other let-
ters were from other places all over the
world. The matter has been placed in the
hands of the police.

The women and girls employed in a San
Francisco cannery revolted recently against
Chinese, who were put on the same work.
The Chinese were bombarded with green
fruit and tin cans, and retaliated by throw-
ing other missiles at the enraged women.
The gates of the factory were finally opened,
and 150 demoralized and bruised Chinamen
beat a hasty retreat. The women had
gained their victory at the cost of numer-
ous black eyes and bleeding noses.

British and Continental Iron Trades.

The fight between the English iron mas-
ters and their continental rivals is increas-
ing in interest. The Colliery Guardian now
has it that English makes "have convinced
the world that girders made in the north of
England are not only vastly superior in
quality to those of Belgium, but they are
also equal to them in dimensions and in
every other characteristic upon which the
Belgian makers pride themselves; while in
price at five shillings more, the English ar-
ticle is greatly cheaper than the Belgian."
Thus the industrial war rages. The con-
ditions therewith are being reported with in-
creasing minuteness. But now England is
threatened with an invasion of Belgian
coal. The Colliery Guardian makes merry
over it all, while holding that England is
invincible both at forge and coal-pit.

Notre-Dame like home-made Boots to wear.

Get them at Dorsey, Goff & Co.