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 CENT

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1888. VOL. 23.—NO. 73.

The Daily Examiner

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The Examiner Publishing Co.,

FROM THEIR OFFICE,

"LONDON HOUSE," QUEEN SQUARE,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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Three Months..... 1 25
One Month..... 0 50

☞ Advertising at most moderate rates.

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

ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 7th day, 2h. 8.5m. p.m., S. W.
First Quarter 14th day, 0h., 31.6m., p. m., E.
Full Moon 21st day, 0h., 7.8m., p. m., N., (below horizon.)
Last Quarter, 29th day, 10h., 5.8m., a.m., SW

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

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 7.30 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, $6.50, 2nd class; $8.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to

G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. R'y.. F. W. HALES, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.

or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

May 7, 1888—eod wky

JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,

BROKERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES: Thomas Fyshe, 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 MINCING LANE,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Represented in Canada by MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax.

Oct. 24, 1887—

NOBODY HURT

But the Manufacturers.

—:o:—

$7,000 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

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

—ALSO—

A LOT OF BANKRUPT CLOTHING.

—o—

SAMPLE PRICES:

550 suits selling for - - - $3.75
800 suits " - - - - 4.60
750 suits " - - - 5.50

—:o:—

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.

—:o:—

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

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, July 7, 1888.

WALK RIGHT IN,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

—TO—

JOHN NEWSON'S FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT,

AND GET BARGAINS.

—(o)—

Largest, Oldest and Best Place in the City.

—(o)—

NEVER IN A DILEMMA!

—(o)—

Can supply you all, and give you the best value. Sales daily increasing. No slop work. Furniture as represented. He does not advertise much, but gives his customers the benefit of this saving.

Don't forget the place—OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, July 7, 1888.

TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT,

Cameron Block, Charlottetown Agency.

—o—

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 M'F'G CO.

TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT,

Cameron Block, July 18, 1888—dy & wky

CHEAP FLOUR.

A Few Bags Dark Flour

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR FEED,

—AT—

ROLLER MILLS.

jy24—tf eod

MISS WILSON

(LATE OF HALIFAX,)

Will receive a limited number of Pupils for instruction in the

"German Method" for the Pianoforte.

Classes will open the Second Week in September.

Address care of H. C. WILSON, Stanley Bros'. 4w—aug11

Reddin's Drug Store.

1 Gross ENO'S SALT.
1 Gross BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
10 Boxes FLY PAPER.
50 lbs INSECT POWDER.
INDIGO DIAMOND DYES.

Country Traders will find our Wholesale Prices as low as any in the city.

D. O'M. REDDIN, Jr.

jy25—1m

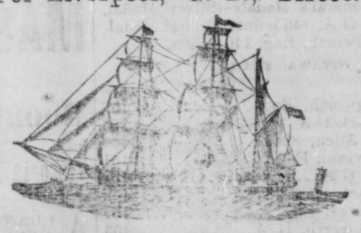
"ALL RIGHT."

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.

For Liverpool, G. B., Direct.



THE CLIPPER BARKENTINE

EREMA,

—WILL SAIL FROM—

Charlottetown for Liverpool

ABOUT THE 15th AUGUST,

And will carry Lobsters at a low rate of freight.

For particulars apply to the owners,

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Ch'town, July 26, 1888—eod tf

Pressed Hay.

30 TONS PRESSED HAY.
For sale by
jy25 HORACE HASZARD.

PIANO, ORGAN, SINGING.

Voice Culture a Specialty.

MR. J. D. MARTIN, Organist and Choirmaster in St. Paul's Church, is now prepared to receive Pupils in the above branches of Musical Study. In addition to the above, Mr. Martin intends forming at an early date a SINGING CLASS FOR LADIES.

For terms, etc., apply at Residence, FITZROY STREET, or to Mr. C. P. FLETCHER, Queen Street. 1yr dy eod —may5

FOR SALE.

A Desirable Farm, New House and Barns, for sale at McDonnell's Wharf, north side of Hillsborough River (East), Lot 35, the property of the late Capt. Kenneth McLeod, containing 80 Acres, 40 of which are clear. There are 15 Acres under crop, which will also be sold, along with Horses, Cattle, Wagon, Sleigh and Harness, and Farming Implements.

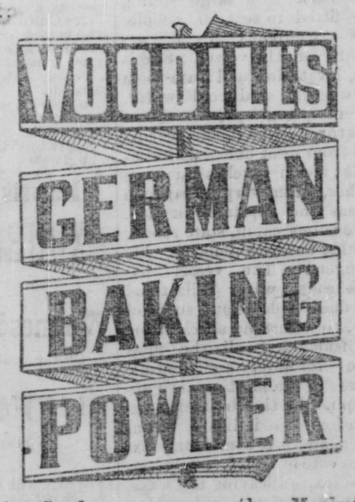
Apply on the premises, or to

ANDREW McLEOD,

aug10—dy tw wky tf Railway.

Why Pay Higher

—WHEN—



As Good as any on the Market,

—RETAILS AT—

5c., 10c and 20c. per Packet, and 32c. per Pound.

aug10

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Truth Substantiated.

SIR,—The columns of THE EXAMINER, in its issue of Aug. 10th, were embellished by a communication over the signature of "I. O. G. T.," and which, while possibly the production of one individual genius, inspired by motives of wounded vanity, yet bears the evident marks of being the desperate effort of a combination. The communication, which is intended as a reply to a previous one of ours on the subject of Temperance in King's County, has all the appearance of painfully labored effort; and the writer, in his agonizing contortions, endeavors to substantiate his cause by low insinuations and personalities, which, however, is not surprising, being an expedient always resorted to by men of small mental calibre in order to conceal their deficiencies. Without advancing a single fact in refutation of our statements, which are rather strengthened than otherwise by his borrowed invective, he proceeds to assert, with a gift of second-sight which would indeed be remarkable were it not so inaccurate, that we never gave "any pecuniary assistance" to the temperance cause. It is scarcely necessary for us to say that if our "pecuniary assistance" were as slender as that supplied by this opprobrious scribbler, it would be small indeed; and still smaller would be the motive for contributing it, as it is a well known fact that he is one of those who only exercise their benevolence "that they may be seen of men." "Sympathy for the rumselling fraternity," which he ascribes to us, is only in keeping with the other low insinuations in which he expends his impotent rage; and its utter lack of truth and justice renders the accusation at once worthless and contemptible. Genuine sympathy with the temperance cause, however, has never been manifested by Fidelity Lodge, not one member of which, magistrates included, has ever assisted in a prosecution of the illicit groggeries, or would do so if required; but the "healthy temperance sentiment" which has too often been exhibited in the "elevated" condition of some of its most prominent members; and in the conduct of those who, while taking the most conspicuous part in the proceedings of the organization, think it perfectly consistent with their temperance principles to indulge in "old ale," "hop beer," and beverages of a similar nature.

"But the chief fault," we are told "lies with the Inspector and other temperance officials of Montague." Who "the other temperance officials" may be, we are not informed; or why the entire responsibility of enforcing the Scott Act should devolve on this village, and not equally as well on the whole community, is not made apparent. Certain it is, that the law would remain forever a dead letter if no more practical support were received than that obtained from I. O. G. T., who, while advertising "the financial assistance" granted to "the temperance people of Montague," failed to mention that the contribution of his opulent and powerful Division amounted to the truly magnificent sum of four dollars! And this it was afterwards thought should have been refunded!!

"It is high time," he states, however, "that the real temperance supporters should awake." It is needless to say that when this long-expected event shall occur, he will not be one of the number, but will doubtless be found in his present humble capacity, aspiring to an eminence he will never attain; and in the position of a political camp follower, seeking to use the sacred cause of temperance as a means of promoting his selfish ambition. As regards his reference to "social and moral improvement," we would merely suggest that the practice of those virtues is the most effective way in which to promote them; nor can their interests be materially advanced by the empty pretensions of attachment on the part of those like our would-be review, who, as if a further proof of his inconsistency were required, concludes by admitting the whole of our charges in the statement, "that the law is being trampled upon with impunity, and that free rum is corrupting the life blood and sapping the vitals of the community;" a state of affairs which is hardly creditable to his reputation as "a real temperance supporter," and a conclusion on his part, which, while perfectly correct in itself, is scarcely logical, considering the anathemas heaped upon us for merely asserting the same truth; but on the whole a process of reasoning, forcibly reminding us of the description applied by Dr. Johnson to one of his friends: "He is dull, sir, naturally dull; but it must have taken him a deal of pains to become what we now see him; such an excess of stupidity is not in nature." It is needless to reiterate the statements conveyed in our former communication. They are incontestable facts, and remain unanswered and unanswerable. While pointing out the causes for the failure of the law, we did not refer, as we might have done, to those who, while loud in their denunciation of "the drunkard and the drunkard's curse," themselves imbibe the ardent fluid, thus bringing the cause of temperance into disrepute; nor to those whose temperance principles are of a purely local nature to be laid aside when beyond their own immediate locality; nor did we refer to the inconsistency displayed by selling at a church tea a beverage against a private retailer of which an action had previously been brought for violation of the Scott Act! On the ground, we presume, that what is a criminal action on the part of a private individual is perfectly justifiable when done for religious purposes! These, too, are among the causes of its failure. The truth is often unpleasant, and to the prejudiced and the inconsistent must always give offence. But in the interests of the public and the temperance cause, let the voice of truth be heard. Let the real cause of failure be known; and let the responsibility be brought home to those who, while armed with an effective law to suppress the illicit groggeries, have failed so signally in their duty, in allowing them to exist.

TRUTH.

Montague, Aug. 11, 1888.

Montague Notes.

Although the season for haying has been so wet, the farmers round here have secured most of their hay. The crop is a good one.

Fruit of all kinds is plentiful and commands a good price. More attention should be paid to this delicious and health-giving industry.

A gentleman in the outskirts of the village has a large number of cherry trees in his garden, but finding that the robins were making havoc among them invented a scare-crow to frighten them away. It was such a frightful looking object that when the robins saw it, it is said that it scared them so that they went immediately and took back all the stones of the cherries they had stolen. Of course your correspondent does not vouch for the truthfulness of this, but it will compare very favorably with some of the egg and fish stories that have lately appeared in some of the papers.

Yesterday the Lieut.-Governor paid a short visit to his friends in the village. Seldom does it fall to the lot of a person occupying the highest position in his native province to be so universally respected and so highly esteemed by all classes and creeds as the Hon. Andrew A. Macdonald.

The new Methodist church in course of erection will soon be completed and will be an ornament to our village. The workmanship reflects much credit on the contractor, Mr. J. Murphy.

A. Martin, Esq., M, L. C., has commenced the foundation of a large building, 50x27. It is intended for mercantile purposes. Mr. W. Taylor is also about erecting a dwelling house.

Mr. Alex. McLeod, who resided for seventeen years in the neighboring republic, where he accumulated his "pile," has purchased the store and warehouse owned by Mr. Mal. McLean and formerly occupied by Beer & Son. It is one of the best business stands at the Bridge, and Mr. McLeod has taken advantage of it by opening out a stock of merchandise.

Mr. S. Mutch, instead of building, has purchased a neat and well-finished dwelling from Mr. John A. Annear, Lower Montague.

Mr. B. F. Stewart has resigned his position in the Second Department of our school for a more lucrative one. This is to be regretted, as Mr. Stewart was an efficient and painstaking teacher. His place is filled by Mr. Jas. Macdonald, son of the proprietor of the Montague Mills.

Our Board of School Trustees is an excellent one and shows the good sense of the people of the district for appointing such worthy men to look after the educational interest of the rising generation. It is asserted on the best authority that Mr. W. C. White is one of the best, if not the most efficient, school officer on the Island. Mr. Montgomery, when on his last visit, was highly pleased with the provision made for the maintenance of the school.

In conversation lately with an agent representing a large firm, I was very much pleased with his assertion, that "the business men of Montague were the most honorable in their business transactions of any men in any city or town in the Dominion." This of itself speaks volumes, and gives our merchants and mechanics a very high standing wherever they are known.

M.

Not Much of Him Left.

Says a Vienna despatch to the London *Times*: In surgical circles here a successful operation performed by Prof. Billroth at the Vienna Klinik, is much commented on. While a carrier was driving his team to town last winter his legs, fingers, ears and nose were frozen. At the time his life was dispaired of. Both his legs had to be cut off, and only one finger on each hand could be saved. His nose was replaced by an artificial one and his ears were clipped. He bore his sufferings with considerable composure, and, having been supplied with artificial legs and feet, he can now get about with the help of two simple sticks. It is surprising that with one finger he is able to write very well.

It is estimated that the total number of books in all the American public libraries is 21,000,000.

There are said to be 8,000 Italians in New York and the neighboring cities in actual want of food.

There are in America over 4,000,000 farms large and small. Their total value is something like $10,000,000,000. The estimated value of the yearly products of these farms is between $2,000,000,000 and $4,000,000,000.

West Virginia thus far hasn't made much noise in the world, but she's big enough to, and growing in certain directions. According to recent statistics she is larger than Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware combined. Their population is 3,980,040; hers, 648,547. The value of their property is over $5,638,000,000; of hers, $307,000,000. At the same rate per square mile as the five other States named, her population would be 4,573,438, and her true wealth $5,941,779,128.

The statistics of suicides in France show for the past twelve months 7,572, one-fifth of these being in and around Paris. Poverty has only caused 483, and this figure includes a morbid fear of impending misery without actual privation; 1,975 cases may be traced to mental aberration, 1,228 to physical suffering. Among the moral causes, domestic trouble stands first and alcoholism next. There are 200 cases of disappointed love, 27 from jealousy; dislike of military service giving 25.