

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1887.

VOL. 19.—NO. 200.

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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One month 50

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

ALMANAC FOR JANUARY, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter 2nd day, 8h. 5m., a. m.,
N. E. (below horizon.)
Full Moon 9th day, 6h., 19.5m., p. m., S. E.
Last Quarter 16th day, 11h., 9.5m., a. m., W.
New Moon 23rd day, 10h., 46.5m., p. m., N.
(below horizon.)

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

CARD.

"THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY," having lately added to their stock of type and material for Job Printing, are better than ever prepared to execute orders for Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Handbills of all kinds, Visiting or Business Cards, &c., promptly and cheaply, in the best style of the art.
None but first-class workmen are employed in their office; and, as they import their printing papers direct from the manufacturers, they are able to fill all orders on the most favorable terms. The continued patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
W. L. COTTON,
Manager.

Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1886.

CARD

THE Subscriber begs to notify the public that his business connexion with Mr. D. A. Bruce having ended, by mutual consent, he intends to open a Merchant Tailor's Store, in the city, early in the Spring, when he hopes to receive the orders of his friends and to be favored with a share of public patronage.
JAMES McLEOD.

Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1887.
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CARD.

MRS. E. RUTH wishes to announce to the ladies of Charlottetown that she is prepared to do MANTLE AND DRESSMAKING in the newest fashions, having had many years' practical experience in the United States, patrons can feel assured of getting every satisfaction.
Residence, Richmond Street, near Hillsborough Square.
Nov. 29—3mo eod & wky

TENDERS

WILL be received by me, until TUESDAY, the first day of February next, from persons willing to contract to make certain alterations in my store on Queen Street, as per plan and specifications to be seen at my store.
J. B. MACDONALD.
Ch'town, Jan. 13, 1887—eod ti feb 1



FOR BOSTON.

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

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday, and Thursday at 8.00 a. m.
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
A. S. HARRIS, F. W. HALE, or
P. E. L. RYAN, P. E. L. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Nov. 1, 1886—eod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Reggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—dily wky

Dress Materials.

Velveteens in every shade.
Mantles and Jerseys.
The largest stock of Carpets on the Island.
Corsets all sizes and prices.
Wool Squares and Scarfs—all at very Low Prices.

GIVE US A CALL.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, Jan. 12, 1887.

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL."

J. E. PROWSE takes this opportunity of wishing his many customers and friends "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year," and at the same time wishes to tell them that he can sell them a SUIT or OVERCOAT at such a low price that they will feel happy, notwithstanding the low prices of oats, pork, potatoes, &c., &c.

CLOTHING:

He has the Greatest Assortment of

OVERCOATS AND SUITS

EVER SHOWN ON P. E. ISLAND.

WORSTED OVERCOATS FROM \$5.00, UP.

Merchants may blow and howl, but L. E. Prowse's the cheapest.
EVERY DEPARTMENT FULL OF CHEAP GOODS.

His Custom Tailoring Department is turning out splendid fits.
GIVE HIM A TRIAL. No trouble to show goods.

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Dec. 16, 1886.

THAN COLONIALS.

BOOKS!! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
LAWYERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, MERCHANTS, SCHOOLS and COLLEGES Supplied.

BOOKBINDING, STATIONERY.
The undersigned, who attend Leading Book and Picture Sales, and are Purchasers of Valuable Private Libraries in England and the Continent, can supply Books at about 50 per cent. less than usual Cost Price. Pictures, Books, and MSS. bought on order. All new and second-hand Books and Reviews supplied on shortest notice. Libraries furnished throughout. Wholesale Bookbinding and Stationery at exceedingly low rates. Remit by Bank or Postal Draft with order.

J. MOSCRIPT PYE & CO.,
Export Booksellers, Stationers and Publishers,
154 WEST REGENT ST., GLASGOW.
SCOTLAND.
Nov. 13th, 1886—3 mos eod

30,000 FEET

PICTURE MOULDINGS,

the Largest Stock ever shown in the Province. Wholesale and Retail at Low Prices.

AMERICAN METAL MOULDINGS,

direct from the factory of a renowned Chicago maker—Choice and durable.

Send in your Pictures, &c., and have them framed cheap. Plush frames of every description, made to order.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 7, 1886.



NEXT in importance to the Close-running and Good Mechanism of the Watch itself, is that it should be protected by

A Tight and Well-Fitting Case.

Among the best for this purpose we consider those made at the

Keystone Watch-Case Factory, Philadelphia, U. S.

Started by JAMES BOSS, over 30 years ago this Factory has stood the test of time, and now employs a working force of 550 men.

Their Silver, Gold-filled and Nickel Cases are A. 1. Their Gold-filled are

Guaranteed to Wear 20 Years.

in fact, they often wear longer than that. Many of our Rockford Watches are protected by these cases, specially made for us, and which possess advantages over any other case in the market.

E. W. TAYLOR,

CAMERON BLOCK,
Jan. 17, 1887.

The "Old London" OYSTER HOUSE

IS the most reliable place in the city to get Fresh "Narrow's" Oysters.

The Half-Shell Department cannot be surpassed in the Province for convenience and neatness. It is supplied daily with the Best Oysters that can be procured.

The Stews that are served in the Saloon have never failed to more than please the most fastidious.

Exquisite! is the exclamation of those who order by the Pint, Quart, &c., and are always agreeably surprised at the size and flavor.

Always on Hand, the Largest Stock of Cigars in the city, and the best brands available.

Nov. 6, 1886—eod if JOHN JOY.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice a Special Passenger train will leave Charlottetown for Georgetown at 9 p. m., every day, except Saturdays and Sundays, returning to Charlottetown on arrival of steamer at Georgetown on following evening. Instead of leaving Charlottetown at usual time on Saturday evenings, train will leave at 12.05 a. m., Mondays, returning same evening.

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Ch'town, Jan. 7th, 1887.
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"Nothing Injurious."



Contains Nothing Injurious.
MAYNARD BOWMAN,
DOMINION ANALYST,
Halifax, N. S.
Dec. 2, 1886.

FOR SALE.

Ten Shares in "The Examiner Publishing Company,"
each Share representing \$100 in the Capital Stock.

THE undersigned offers for Sale TEN SHARES (all paid up) of the Capital Stock of THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY. Will be sold in lots of one or more shares, to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to
J. W. MITCHELL.
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1886.

Painting and Repairing A SPECIALTY.

THE undersigned, wishing to thank his many friends for their patronage during the past twenty-five years, begs leave to intimate that he is now prepared to execute all work entrusted to him with neatness and dispatch.
Painting and Repairing done at bottom prices and all work warranted first-class.
New and second-hand American Buggies, Carriages, &c., always on hand.
Shop opposite the Law Court, North Side Queen Square.
W. J. FRASER,
late of the firm of McKinnon, Fraser & Co.
Nov. 29, 1886—6wks 2aw

COFFEE, COFFEE

Fresh Roasted & Ground
—AT—
BEER & GOFF'S.
Dec. 8, 1886.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Dr. Robertson's Little Game.

Sir,—The Patriot's correspondents are laboring hard to prove that Dr. Robertson suffered political martyrdom by being disqualified by the Dominion House of Commons. Now, sir, all this talk may be proper enough from a rabid Grit standpoint, on the eve of an election, but I do not believe even intelligent Grits who know the facts will view this matter in any other light than that Dr. Robertson knowingly and deliberately disqualified himself. On the night of Dr. Robertson's nomination at Montague Bridge, in 1882, I happened to be there on business, and hearing of a Convention, although a Conservative, I attended to pass away the time. When Dr. Robertson was put in nomination, several of his strongest supporters, whose names I could mention, reminded him that it would be necessary for him to resign his seat in the Local Legislature before contesting a Dominion election. In reply to this the Dr. maintained that it was not necessary that he should do so, and instanced the case of Mr. S. F. Perry in 1876. He was also reminded that Mr. Perry was qualified afterwards by a special Act passed by the Mackenzie Government, and that subsequent laws in regard to dual representation would disqualify him. But the Dr. replied that he had "legal advice" on the subject, and the matter dropped. I challenge anyone present to deny this statement. The question is, therefore, who disqualified the Dr?

Yours, &c.,
CONSERVATIVE.

Vernon River, Jan. 24, 1887.

Political Meeting at Fort Augustus.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

About one hundred and fifty electors assembled in Fort Augustus Schoolroom last Saturday evening, to hear what the candidates for Dominion honors had to say on the great political questions of the day. Meeting was duly organized and was earnest and attentive.

Messrs Ferguson and Campbell made good well-timed speeches; including an able and astute summary of the Sir John Macdonald's Administration, interspersed with a warm and cordial approval of its general policy and an ardent appeal to the electors for confidence and support in its behalf. Both did their part manfully and well. Messrs Davies and Welsh were in their best trim, and touched with skill and precision on all the leading questions at issue, and made excellent and telling points. They contrasted the Liberal and Conservative policies and expressed a decided preference for the former as they believed it was the best and most equitable for the Dominion in general and particularly for the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Davies' oration is the best of its kind we have had here for years.

Mr. Welsh did splendidly. He was ready for anything and able for everything. Short and pleasing speeches were made by Messrs Kelly, Cumiskey and others. A ringing farewell word by the Candidates, and then the close.

MICHAEL LAVERTY,
Chairman.
Fort Augustus, Jan. 23, 1887.

Augustine Cove Notes.

Our respected friend, Mr. John A. Howatt, shot four beautiful foxes recently, two of them being handsome silver grey. Mr. Howatt seems to be a very successful fox hunter, as last winter he obtained three foxes, one of them being a silver grey.

We learn that Mr. Richard Cameron, jr., intends going to Manitoba this spring. He will likely have unlimited success as he has friends out there of great influence.

Our worthy teacher, Mr. John Hood, of Tryon, seems to have won the good-will of the whole school. He seems to perfectly understand the mode of imparting the true meaning of words and sentences to the younger ones; while to the older ones of his school, especially to the male portion, he has taken up a very important branch, viz., book-keeping—a branch, I may presume to say, which will be in every way desirable, if their occupation is only a farmer.

Mr. David Homan has sold his valuable draft horse Samson, getting a price of one hundred dollars.

Politics are not discussed at a very great extent here; people seem indifferent on that subject as yet.

Hard Coal.

A writer in the Brooklyn Citizen recalls these incidents in the history of anthracite coal. It was first discovered in this country in the vicinity of Mauch Chunk, in the year 1791. A company was formed to work the mine, but people preferred the old-fashioned wood fire. The company persevered in trying to introduce it, and in 1812 sent several wagon loads to Philadelphia. A few loads only were sold; the company had to give the rest away. But the dissatisfaction was so great on the part of the purchasers that they turned out and mobbed the agents for selling them a lot of incombustible "stone." The company went into bankruptcy. Another company with the same title—the Lehigh—succeeded to the plant, and in 1820 shipped 365 tons to Philadelphia, where by dint of hard effort its agents succeeded in getting a foothold for its consumption. It was not until 1824 that anthracite was introduced into New York, and it was not till 12 years later—1836—when it was first used as a fuel for engines. From this time onward, slowly and gradually at first, but with a leap at last, it displaced wood and soft coal. The production last year was about 32,000,000 tons, and the capital invested in the industry is about \$500,000,000.

FORK HANDLE.

Persons who are not of sober habits, or who frequent taverns, or similar places, or who give evidence of the use of intoxicating liquors will not be employed or retained in the service.

Any person who is intoxicated, either when on duty or when off duty, will be at once dismissed from the service.

All persons in charge in any capacity, including the foremen in workshops, will be held responsible for the sober character of the men employed under them, and they must report at once any violation of these rules. It is to be noted that the making of such reports will be a matter of duty, the neglect of which will be punished by dismissal from the service.

As the observance of these rules will not only increase the comfort and safety of the public, but also promote your own welfare, it is confidently expected that you will cheerfully comply with them.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Moncton, Jan. 20th, 1887.

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 shrub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gum, allays all pain, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for their use, 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.
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An Unfortunate Leader.

(St. John Sun.)

Mr. Blake has been singularly unfortunate in his attitude on most public questions. No Canadian statesman has had occasion to apologize for opposing so many measures which time has proven to be right. He energetically resisted the better terms arrangement with Nova Scotia in the first years of Confederation, and only a few months ago he was forced by political exigencies to admit that he was wrong in the arguments then used. At the time of the purchase of the Northwest, he had no faith in the future of the region which he is now forced to praise. When the Canadian Pacific Railway was projected, he was an unbeliever and a scoffer. Now he cannot dispute the wisdom of the venture. A few days ago he apologized to British Columbia for his slander of that fine province. He opposed protection bitterly and dogmatically. To-day he is forced to admit that the policy has neither made the manufacturers unduly rich, nor the price of goods unduly high. He opposed the railway subsidies in the Maritime Provinces—the Short Line included—and now his followers are beginning to explain that ago away, and to promise better conduct for the future. He bitterly opposed the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty by speech and vote. He now admits that the treaty was a good arrangement for Canada, and that its abrogation is a misfortune. He opposed the Canadian Pacific syndicate bill on the grounds that the subsidy was too large, though the government of which he was a member had offered more. He insisted that the line could not be constructed in the time given, and lived to see it done in half the time. He held that the railway would not pay if built, and would not be run. He complains that now it pays too well. He predicted that only the prairie sections would be constructed under the contract. Before two years passed he learned his mistake. When the Northwest was bought, Mr. Blake thought one cent an acre too large a sum to pay for it. When the syndicate bargain was made he was disposed to value it at three dollars an acre. When the government took back several million of acres he thought half that price too large. He opposed the late loan to the C. P. R. on the ground that it would never be repaid, and repayment was made long before the time agreed upon. No position taken by Mr. Blake on any great question has stood the test of time. No political prophecy of his has ever been fulfilled. He has first, last, and always been wrong.

The future will show that Mr. Blake is wrong now in his alliance with the so-called national party in Quebec. He is wrong in his opposition to closer connection with the Maritime Provinces. He is wrong in his arguments against the national policy. He is wrong in supposing that he can strengthen himself in Ontario by making war on Government expenditure in the Maritime Provinces and elsewhere. He is wrong in holding out encouragement in Rielites, annexationists, repealers and all sorts of disloyal classes to flock to his standard. He will find in due time that no lasting or useful combination can be formed of such discordant elements.

Mr. Blake will acknowledge his error in this Short Line railway business when the interprovincial traffic increases, and the port of St. John becomes an important railway terminus. He will admit the blunder of adopting the Rielite platform when the agitation dies out in Quebec, as it will. He and his supporters have already ceased their abuse of the Franchise Act.

They Must be Temperate!

DRUNKEN AND DRINKING MEN NOT WANTED ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

Railway officials and employes are receiving the following circular from headquarters at Moncton:

TO ALL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.
The honorable minister of railways and canals considers the practice of sobriety by all the officers and employes of the railway to be of so much importance that he has given orders that their attention shall be again called to the subject, and that the rules already issued shall be repeated, and made more stringent.

Rules Nos. 59, 60 and 61, of the time table, circular No. 62, dated February 23rd, 1883, and circular No. 64, dated April 5th, 1883, will be strictly enforced.

The use of intoxicating liquors when on duty is prohibited.

Persons who are not of sober habits, or who frequent taverns, or similar places, or who give evidence of the use of intoxicating liquors will not be employed or retained in the service.

Any person who is intoxicated, either when on duty or when off duty, will be at once dismissed from the service.

All persons in charge in any capacity, including the foremen in workshops, will be held responsible for the sober character of the men employed under them, and they must report at once any violation of these rules. It is to be noted that the making of such reports will be a matter of duty, the neglect of which will be punished by dismissal from the service.

As the observance of these rules will not only increase the comfort and safety of the public, but also promote your own welfare, it is confidently expected that you will cheerfully comply with them.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Moncton, Jan. 20th, 1887.