

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, OCTOBER 13, 1887.

VOL. 21.—NO. 121.

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.

—RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—

Six months \$2.50
Three months 1.25
One month 60

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

ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon 1st day, 11h., 34.8m., p. m., S.
Last Quarter 10th day, 0h., 41.9m., a. m., S. E.
New Moon 16th day, 6h., 22.5m., p. m., West.
(below horizon)
First Quarter 23rd day, 1h., 33.3m., p. m., East.
Full Moon 31st day, 5h., 18.1m., p. m., East.

M DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High Day's	Low Day's
	riser	sets	riser	sets
1 Saturday	6	35	39	5 50
2 Sunday	5	4	9 10	11 42
3 Monday	6	32	6 39	11 14
4 Tuesday	8	30	7 21	11 45
5 Wednesday	9	24	7 38	11 15
6 Thursday	10	26	8 5	10 16
7 Friday	12	24	8 44	1 27
8 Saturday	13	22	9 21	2 9
9 Sunday	14	20	10 23	3 1
10 Monday	16	18	11 23	4 10
11 Tuesday	17	16	12 21	5 33
12 Wednesday	18	14	0 33	6 57
13 Thursday	20	13	1 46	8 3
14 Friday	21	11	3 1	8 54
15 Saturday	23	9	4 18	9 43
16 Sunday	24	7	5 38	10 30
17 Monday	25	5	6 57	11 10
18 Tuesday	27	4	8 11	11 57
19 Wednesday	28	2	9 30	12 34
20 Thursday	29	0	10 40	0 34
21 Friday	30	0	11 45	1 16
22 Saturday	31	0	12 45	2 9
23 Sunday	32	0	1 22	3 4
24 Monday	31	0	2 1	4 11
25 Tuesday	30	0	3 34	5 27
26 Wednesday	29	0	4 3	6 33
27 Thursday	28	0	5 29	7 40
28 Friday	27	0	6 53	8 27
29 Saturday	4	4	8 16	9 0
30 Sunday	4	4	9 40	9 41
31 Monday	6	4	10 42	10 15

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RECEIVERS OF
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.
142, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
May 18, 1887.

—FOR—
B-O-S-T-O-N
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
THE PALACE STEAMERS
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port
Laurier, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at
8.0 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, F. W. HALES,
P. E. I. S. S. Co.,
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Sept. 25, 1887—no 1 wky

Boston Direct,
—BY THE—
Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward
Island Steamship Line.
The Only Direct Line Without Change.
Charlottetown to Boston

THE staunch and commodious steamships Carrol
and Worcester have been thoroughly
refitted and put into first-class condition in
every particular.
During the season of 1887, one of these vessels
will leave Pownal Street wharf, Charlottetown,
for Boston, at four o'clock, p. m., on THURSDAY
of each week, and
Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY,
at noon.
Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low
Rates!
FARE:—Cabin, \$7.50; Stateroom Berth, \$9.50.
Lowest rates for freight, which is always care-
fully handled.
CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents, Charlottetown.
HARRISON LORING, Managing Officer,
Lowell Wharf, Boston.

NEW DRY GOODS.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Perkins & Sterns

Have much pleasure in intimating to their numerous customers that their

New Goods for this Season's Trade

are now to hand, and all departments are now filled up with the Latest Designs and the Newest Fabrics at the very Lowest Prices.

Perkins & Sterns

Sept. 16—4y & wky

A PERFECT TREASURE.



People using the WANZER LAMP say it is a "Perfect Treasure." No Chimney to clean; no Smoke; no Smell; big Light; very little Oil required; better than an Oil Stove for Heating Water, Milk, &c. Indispensable in the Nursery and Sick-room; will save its cost in oil in one year.

Now that the long nights are coming it will pay to buy Wanzel Lamps for the House, Store or Workshop.

GOFF BROS., AGENTS.

Ch'town, Oct. 11, 1887—cod & wky

To Exhibitors, AND OTHERS.

ENTRIES will be made in our Order Book from this date, till 20 days after Queen's County Exhibition for TROUSERS, from a Special Lot of 65 pieces Tweed, at the following discount:

\$8.00 Trousers for.....	\$6.00
7.00 ".....	5.00
6.50 ".....	4.80
6.00 ".....	4.25
5.00 ".....	3.75
4.50 ".....	3.25
4.00 ".....	3.00
3.50 ".....	2.50

FORTY PIECES SUITINGS, SPECIAL LOT.

\$24 Suits for.....	\$20.00
22 ".....	17.00
20 ".....	16.00
18 ".....	14.50
16 ".....	13.00
15 ".....	12.50

This is a genuine discount to clear a Special Lot of Tweeds. Any favoring us with an order can rely on getting the above bargains.

D. A. BRUCE, CUSTOM TAILOR.

101 George Street, Oct. 13, 1887—4y & 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, Colic, 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 recent or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can resort to 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. KISSAM & CO., DRUGGISTS,
250 1/2 ST. JAMES ST., N. Y.

G. C. CARLTON,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
SOURIS, P. E. I.
Oct. 3, 1887.

We ask the public to remember that we sell Watches as cheap as anyone.

We warn the public against those who offer Watches for sale and take very much less than asked.

An instance came to our notice the other day where \$35 had been asked and \$20 accepted for a Watch that we and other regular Watchmakers sell for less than \$15. Since then, several similar cases have been brought to our notice.

Our object is not only to sell goods but to supply articles, whether Watches or Jewelry, that will best answer the purpose required by our customers and to sell at such a price that it will pay them to buy from us.

E. W. TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
Sole Agent for the sale of Rockford Watches,
Cameron Block, Charlotte own.
Sept. 15, 1887—2aw & wky

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

PURE GOLD GOODS

ARE THE BEST MADE.

ASK FOR THEM IN CANS, BOTTLES OR PACKAGES.

THE LEADING LINES ARE:

- BAKING POWDER
- FLAVORING EXTRACTS
- SHOE-BLACKING
- STOVE POLISH
- COFFEE
- SPICES
- BORAX
- CURRY POWDER
- CELERY SALT
- MUSTARD
- POWDERED HERBS &c.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED GENUINE.

PURE GOLD MANFG CO.
35 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

H. W. VINNICOMBE,
Instructor of the Violin, formerly of the
Exeter Oratorio and Philharmonic Orchestras,
pupil of John Ronald, R. A.,
England.

Tuition given on the instrument individually—not in class. Denecks' conservatory method used. Age preferred, twelve to sixteen years. There is an Orchestral Class in connection for those that are sufficiently advanced, free of charge.

For particulars apply to H. W. Vinnicombe, Fitzroy Street, near St. James Church. Orders for piano tuning left at C. P. Fletcher's, will be attended to promptly.

N. B.—I have two fine old Violins for Sale.

THE PIRATE.

By Sir Walter Scott.

CHAPTER VIII.
(Continued.)

While Mordaunt, accordingly, was engaged in writing to Magnus Troil a letter, setting forth the circumstances in which Captain Cleveland had been thrown upon their coast, the Captain, having first selected and laid aside some wearing apparel and necessaries enough to fill a knapsack, took in hand hammer and nails, employed himself in securing the lid of his sea-chest, by fastening it down in a workman-like manner, and then added the corroborating security of a cord, twisted and knoed with nautical dexterity. "I leave this in your charge," he said, "all except this," showing the bag of gold, "and these," pointing to a cutlass and pistols, "which may prevent all farther risk of my parting company with my Portagueses."

"You will find no occasion for weapons in this country," Captain Cleveland, replied Mordaunt, "a child might travel with a purse of gold from Sumburg-head to the Scaw of Unst, and no soul would injure him."

"And that's pretty bold said, young gentleman, considering what is going on without doors at this moment."

"Oh," replied Mordaunt, a little confused, "what comes on land with the tide, they reckon their lawful property. One would think they had studied under Sir Arthegal, who pronounced—

"For equal right in equal things doth stand, And what the mighty sea hath once possessed, And huckers quite from all possessors' hands. Or else by wrecks that wretches have distressed, He may dispose, by his resistless might, As things at random left, to whom he list."

"I shall think the better of plays and ballads as long as I live, for these very words," said Captain Cleveland, "and yet I have loved them well enough in my day. By this is good doctrine, and more men than one may trim their sails to such a breeze. What the sea sends is ours, that's sure enough. However, in case that your good folks should think the land as well as the sea, may present them with waifs and strays, I will make bold to take my cutlass and pistols—Will you cause my chest to be secured in your own house till you hear from me, and use your influence to procure a guide to shew me the way, and to carry my kit?"

"Will you go by sea or land?" said Mordaunt, in reply.

"By sea!" exclaimed Cleveland. "What—in one of those cockle-shells, and a cracked cockleshell, to boot? No, no—land, land, unless I know my crew, my vessel, and my voyage."

They parted accordingly, Captain Cleveland being supplied with a guide to conduct him to Burgh Westra, and his chest being carefully removed to the mansion-house at Jarlshol.

CHAPTER IX.

On the subsequent morning, Mordaunt, in answer to his father's inquiries, began to give him some account of the shipwrecked mariner whom he had rescued from the waves. But he had not proceeded far in recapitulating the particulars which Cleveland had communicated, when Mr. Merton's looks became disturbed—he arose hastily, and, after pacing twice or thrice across the room, he retired into the inner chamber to which he usually confined himself, while under the influence of his mental malady. In the evening he re-appeared, without any traces of his disorder; but it may be easily supposed that his son avoided recurring to the subject which had affected him.

Mordaunt Merton was thus left without assistance, to form at his leisure his own opinion respecting the new acquaintance which the sea had sent him, and upon the whole, he was himself surprised to find the result less favorable to the stranger than he could well account for. There seemed to Mordaunt to be a sort of repelling influence about the man. True, he was a handsome man, of a frank and prepossessing manner, but there was an assumption of superiority about him which Mordaunt did not quite so much like. Although he was so keen a sportsman as to be delighted with his acquisition of the Spanish-barrelled gun, and accordingly mounted and dismantled it with great interest, paying the utmost attention to the most minute parts about the lock and ornaments, yet he was, upon the whole, inclined to have some scruples about the mode in which he had acquired it.

"I should not have accepted it," he thought; "perhaps Captain Cleveland might give it me as a sort of payment for the trifling service I did him; and yet it would have been childish to refuse it in the way it was offered. I wish he had looked more like a man whom one would have chosen to be obliged to."

But a successful day's shooting reconciled him to his gun, and he became assured, like most young sportsmen in similar circumstances, that all other pieces were pop-guns in comparison. But then, to be doomed to shoot gulls and seals, when there were Frenchmen and Spaniards to be come at—when there were ships to be boarded, and steersmen to be marked off, seemed to be a dull and contemptible destiny. His father had mentioned his leaving these islands, and no other mode of occupation occurred to his inexperience, save that of the sea, with which he had been conversant from his infancy. His ambition had formerly aimed no higher than at sharing the fatigues and dangers of a Greenland fishing expedition; for it was in that scene that the Zetlanders laid most of their perilsous adventures. But war was again raging, the history of Sir Francis Drake, Captain Morgan, and other bold adventurers, an account of whose exploits he had purchased from Bryce Snailfoot, had made much impression on his mind, and the offer of Captain Cleveland to take him to sea, frequently recurred to him, although the pleasure of such a project was somewhat dimmed by a doubt, whether, in the long run, he should not find many objections to his proposed expedition.

(To be continued.)

From the St. John Daily News: "Few remedies have acquired much fame, and grown so universally popular in the cure of coughs and colds and all affections of the throat and lungs as Adamson's Botanic Balsam. Many persons in this city have no hesitation in recommending it to the suffering. Total size 10 pages.

A Reformer on C. U.

WASTING AT THE BUNG TO SAVE AT THE SPIGOT—HON. JAMES YOUNG OPPOSES THE ANNEXATIONISTS—A POSSIBLE REVIEW OF THE SITUATION—HOW THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS WOULD BE AFFECTED.

Hon. James Young, a life-long Reformer, an ex-member of the Mowat Administration, a Reform journalist of experience, and a business man with varied connections, has written several letters to show why in his opinion commercial union is impracticable and undesirable. Mr. Young's arguments are temperate but forcible, and make strongly against the fad endorsed by so many of his political friends and associates.

COMMERCIAL UNION NOT RECIPROITY.

He first points out that while extended commercial relations with the United States in some classes of products may be desirable the United States is solely responsible for the tariff wall which at present exists. Proceeding he says that in discussing this question it is high time every candid writer ceased to speak of reciprocity and commercial union as the same thing. They are materially different. Reciprocity is one thing, commercial union quite another. The former is simply a commercial question, the latter is, in addition, a national and political question of the most vital character. Many of its advocates seek to shirk or ignore this. But it is impossible. It is of the very essence of Mr. Butterworth's bill, simple proof of which, if any were needed, might be found in the fact that whilst in Canada its friends are constantly protesting it won't affect British connection and lead to annexation, its popularity in the States arises chiefly from the belief that it would speedily bring about these very results.

THE FARMER NOT HOPELESS AND HELPLESS.

Before proceeding, however, to the discussion of the commercial question, Mr. Young refers to a few of the incorrect assumptions of the advocates of commercial union, as follows:

(1) How absurd it is, not to say unpatriotic, to speak of Canadians, especially our farmers, as being poverty stricken and suffering serious disadvantages as compared with our American neighbors. Sixty millions of people will naturally have larger cities, larger industries and larger wealth than five millions. But, as I have had occasion to remark before, I do not believe that in the most favored parts of the Union the masses of the people are wealthier, healthier or happier than in our own noble Province of Ontario, what in the majority of the states and territories their position is quite inferior to ours in almost every resp. ct.

(2) Equally fallacious is it to assume that the Canadian farmer pays all the duties on the horses, cattle, barley, etc., which are exported across the lines. For forty years the Liberal party has been taught differently, and the demonstrations of Adam Smith, confirmed by all great living political economists, as well as by practical experience, clearly prove the contrary.

(3) I may also notice the assumption so frequently urged in, that commercial union would open up to our farmers a market of 60,000,000 of consumers. With equal truth it might be said that it would bring upon them 60,000,000 of competitors, for a nation which exports over \$3,000,000,000 worth of farm products annually cannot require to import similar articles for their own consumption.

DISASTROUS TO BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Discussing the effect of the measure if passed, Mr. Young says that the lot of our fishermen would not be improved and our lumber industry injured. The dazzling picture of the wealth to be drawn from our "mountains of copper and iron" will not bear close scrutiny, while the ruin of our importing and manufacturing trade would produce within twelve months a commercial crisis that would affect all classes. The claim that our manufactures would have a sale all over the United States, Mr. Young regards as a dream for two reasons:

First, All descriptions of American manufactures are extensively covered by patents, either wholly or in part. These patents run for long terms of years, and prevent competition with the patented articles in any of the states or territories of the Union. Many of these same manufactures are made in Canada, but few of them have been patented here; consequently, whilst the Americans could overrun our limited market with their patented goods, our manufacturers who make the same article or parts thereof would continue to be as completely shut out of the States as they are at present.

Second, Under commercial union the commencement of large industrial establishments in Canada would be checked if not altogether prevented. It would offer a premium to manufacturers to avoid Canada, for the very obvious and powerful reason that if they located here the repeal of the treaty would lose them eleven-twelfths of their market and entail a period's loss both in real estate and plant. On the other hand, by locating in the States they would be certain of the whole of that large market and enjoy ours also whilst the treaty lasted. Under these circumstances I submit that whatever else may be said in favor of commercial union, it would inevitably be most disastrous to Canadian manufactures, both at present and in future. I shall not enlarge on this point except to say that this would mean, not only to our leading cities, but such places as Stratford, Woodstock, Brantford, Galt, Berlin, Paris, Oshawa, and other rising towns and villages throughout the Dominion, requires no prophet to foretell.

HOW IT WILL HURT THE FARMER.

On the agricultural phase of the question Mr. Young comes out strong. After inquiring how, if the farmers are suffering from protection they hope to better themselves by an alliance with a still higher protection, he says—and here a long quotation will be allowable—

"Whilst improving our farmers' American trade, commercial union, unlike reciprocity, would injure their home and British markets. These three markets absorb nearly all our agricultural produce, and the former, I submit, is the least important to our farmers for the following reasons: (1) Because our neighbors raise annually over \$2,000,000,000 worth of the same products which we raise; (2) because the British is the consuming market for the surplus products of both countries and determines the price; and (3) because they take less of our products than the home or British markets, and what they do buy, except horses barley and a few other items, is either re-exported or displaces produce of their own—in either case adding to the competition of our direct shipments in the Mother Country.

It is the very marrow of the question to determine the relative value of these three mar-