

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1888.

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Advertising at moderate rates.

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

ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 4th day, 11h., 13.6m., p. m., W. (below horizon).

New Moon 12th day, 0h., 8.5m., p. m., S.

First Quarter 20th day, 4h., 30.9., p. m., S. E.

Full Moon 27th day, 5h., 55.9m., p. m., E.

M	D	DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
			rises	rises	water	low
			sets	sets		
1	Thursday	6 47 5	41	9 58	0 44	1058
2	Friday	42	42	11 14	1 26	11 1
3	Saturday	40	43	morn	2 14	4
4	Sunday	38	41	0 25	3 11	8
5	Monday	35	47	1 34	4 40	11
6	Tuesday	34	48	2 37	5 53	14
7	Wednesday	32	50	3 32	7 15	18
8	Thursday	30	51	4 20	8 17	21
9	Friday	29	53	5 1 9	7 24	24
10	Saturday	27	54	5 36	9 47	27
11	Sunday	25	56	6 10	10 24	31
12	Monday	22	57	6 32	10 56	35
13	Tuesday	21	59	7 2	11 28	38
14	Wednesday	19	6	0 7	12 11	41
15	Thursday	17	1	7 44	morn	44
16	Friday	15	2	8 14	0 30	47
17	Saturday	13	3	8 41	1 2	50
18	Sunday	11	5	9 7	1 39	54
19	Monday	9	6	9 43	2 29	57
20	Tuesday	7	7	10 27	3 9	12 0
21	Wednesday	5	8	11 14	4 15	13
22	Thursday	2	9	12 5	5 33	7
23	Friday	6	0	10 17	6 53	0
24	Saturday	5	58	12 26	8 1	14
25	Sunday	56	13	3 40	8 54	17
26	Monday	54	14	4 57	9 42	20
27	Tuesday	52	15	6 15	10 24	23
28	Wednesday	50	16	7 30	11 4	26
29	Thursday	47	18	8 52	11 46	29
30	Friday	45	20	10 9	12 27	33
31	Saturday	43	22	11 22	1 10	36

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RECEIVERS OF
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
MAR 18, 1888.

MEDICAL.
Dr. Jenkins & Dr. S. R. Jenkins,
OFFICE:
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
Opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral.
feb 24—2m wky tf wky pat her

—FOR—
B-O-S-T-O-N
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

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

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Tuesday and Thursday at 5.00 a. m.
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$5.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SULLIVAN, F. W. HALE, P. E. L. RY., P. E. L. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Feb. 24, 1888—wky

AMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE
MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS

—AND—
Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES: Thomas Fyfe, 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 MISCING LANE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Represented in Canada by MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax
Oct. 24, 1887—

ANOTHER LIST.

OUR LAST SPECIAL OFFERS brought hundreds of extra customers to our Store, and in order to still keep up the supply of Bargains, we have prepared a new list, and ask you to read every item.

As only a few DOLMANS, REDINGOTES and SACQUES remain, we will, in order to make a clean sweep, offer them at ridiculously low prices—so now is your chance. In FANCY ULSTERS and SACQUE CLOTHS, you can have your choice at large discounts, and in TWEEDS our values are of the very best.

Our DRESS GOODS trade has been very large this season, owing to the excellent value we have been giving; but our new reduced prices we expect to cause a genuine rush. Remember, our Stock is Fresh, and we are offering the most Fashionable Trimmings at Large Discounts, and you only need see them to find just what will suit you.

We are to the front with a Choice Stock of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES and INSERTIONS, CASH'S FRILLINGS EDGINGS of all kinds, and a Stock of WHITE COTTONS—the best value we have ever offered.

It Pays to buy your Dry Goods and Millinery at
BEER BROS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1888.—ad & w

BEER & GOFF'S.

Headquarters for Staple and Fancy Groceries.

We Have Now on Hand a Very Large Stock of

CANNED GOODS, in Peaches, Pine Apple, Corn, Tomatoes, French Peas, Sardines, Salmon, Lobster, Corned Beef, Dried Beef, Ox Tongue, Cured Tongue, Pea Soup, &c., &c.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTER SAUCE, Tomato Sauce, Harvey's Sauce, Mushroom Catsup, Yorkshire Relish, Mango Chutney, Capers, Sea Anchovies, China Say Olives, Curry Powder, Salad Oil, French Mustard, &c., &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MIXED PICKLES, Chow Chow, Onions, Piccalilli and Pickled Walnuts.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE, JAMS and JELLIES of all kinds.
POTTED HAM, Devilled Ham, Potted Tongue, LIEBEG'S EXT. MEAT, Fluid Beef, Milk Food.

All Fresh, Good Stock.

BEER & GOFF,

Queen and King Squares' Stores.

Feb. 9, 1888.—ad & wky

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

Assets 1st January, 1887. \$38,046,884.56
Assets in Canada. 673,375.05

This Company offers every advantage of the most undoubted security, liberal contracts, low rates, and prompt payment of losses to the insured.

Policies issued for three years on Dwellings, Churches etc., at reduced rates.

LEONARD MORRIS, Agent, Summerside.
R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent, Charlottetown.

February 11, 1888.—3m 2aw pd

HOME MANUFACTURES,

VERSUS

IMPORTED.

OUR New Factory is furnished with the most Modern Labor Saving Machines. We are now able to offer good, reliable home-made Furniture as cheap in price as any imported and guarantee the buyer

25 Per Cent Better Value for his Money

We invite careful comparison of Goods and Prices, and feel confident that our patrons are money by trading with us.

Large Stock! New Designs! Cut Prices!

MARK WRIGHT & CO.,

Manufacturers of House, Store, Office, Church and School Furniture.

UNDERTAKING.

Jan. 6, 1888.

Frederick III.

HIS COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

(G. Von Bunsen in Harper's Magazine.)

The visit of the Crown Prince (now Frederick III., of Germany,) to England, to take part in the opening of the first international exhibition of 1881, was not the only journey undertaken during the student life of 1850-2. Yet it remained the most important. He had occasion there to hear his own stern father expatiate, and merrily too, upon the evident possibility of assembling hundreds and thousands of people without any military precautions, with scarcely a policeman visible, and yet without disorder of any kind, the sole condition being that they should feel thoroughly contented. If my memory serves me right, the morning after that "Peace Festival" (as Queen Victoria aptly calls it) was the first known in London when no single case occupied the police courts. No accident had occurred among 700,000 persons assembled outside the exhibition building. The young prince was struck with the loyalty of a free people. He observed with growing admiration the restless and unselfish industry of the Prince Consort. He felt attracted by the air of perfect domestic happiness pervading the heart and core and focus of the greatest empire the world has yet seen. It was then too that, standing before a picture of Titian, he observed to his companion: "Is there not a strong likeness between that saint to the left and the Princess Royal?" Perhaps this question was intended to convey the impression that he too, like so many others, had given a first and willing thought to the fitness of an alliance with the daughter of such a house. More probably it meant no more than the words implied; nor did, for several years to come, any utterances from either country break the silence. The very first words—and not even a word but a suggestion only—upon that wish of many hearts was shaped, and in a manner which reminds one of last century *esprit* by the Prussian envoy, my father, in 1852, during a visit to London of the Princess mother, now Empress of Germany. This journey had been undertaken to see her aged aunt, Adelaide, Dowager Queen of England. On the last morning of her stay the table in her anteroom, in which the minister was awaiting her leisure, had been filled to overflowing with splendid engravings sent by various London printers. Just before the Princess of Prussia appeared he had been looking at the famous picture of Waterloo with the farm house of La Belle Alliance in the middle, from which farm house, as is well known, the Prussians have affectionately named the historic battle. He observed various portraits of the Princess Royal and of Prince Frederic William lying about the room. Placing them with some precipitation one of each over the large engraving of the battle he quitted the table to bow to the august personage on her entrance. His movement had, however, been observed. The Princess, advancing to the table, perceived the two bonny youthful countenances smiling at her from out of the engravings, and underneath nothing but just these momentous words *La Belle Alliance*. A rapid glance was exchanged, but nothing said. This little scene remains, I think, typical to the present day. For the purpose which these two true-hearted and experienced persons had striven perseveringly for, viz., a solid understanding among cognate races—peace and good-will between England and Germany, and that good-will sealed and cemented by every token of brotherhood capable of enhancing sentiment, and of preparing a better future—that purpose must continue to hold a high place in the feelings, and, I would venture to say, the duties, of statesmen of either nation as long as they exist.

At last the year 1858 came, and with it (January 25) the marriage of those two young people so different in temperament, and yet so eminently fitted for each other. His frequent visits to the royal family of England had strengthened first impressions. The Prince must have been blind indeed had he not observed that the queen and her husband were attached to their eldest child, not with blind, dotting fondness, but as to a person of very rare gifts and of unbounded promise. "I hold her," said the trusted friend of that family, Baron Stockmar—"I hold her to be exceptionally gifted in many things, even to the point of genius." Is there another example in history of a well-planned systematic education in politics having been commenced so early in life as Princess Victoria's at the hands of her eminent father? He made it a rule when walking with her in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, or of Windsor, or at Balmoral, to tell her the contents of letters from his political correspondents in various parts of Europe, and how each would be replied to by him. Next day he would let her read the letters and the answers thereto. And this was a girl of from thirteen to fifteen years old! A girl, too, occupied with the ordinary lessons of her age, and having to master, when the daily tasks were done, some strange new science, such as national economy, of which she had for her instructor during several years one of the most thorough-going economists and educationists of his or any other age, the late William Ellice. "Vicky is also very busy," writes her father in 1855. "She now comes to me every evening, and in order to give precision to her ideas I make her work out certain subjects by herself, and bring me the results to be revised. Thus she is now engaged in writing a short compendium of Roman history."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JOURNALS,

optimized into that most delightful book, *Martin's Life of the Prince Consort*, have told the world all about the woe and the winning of the Prince, her eldest son-in-law. The reader fancies that it is his own life-story that is told. How he asks his father's and mother's consent before proceeding on his journey; how he speaks to her parents one day after breakfast, and is accepted, yet with the proviso that the other party, on account of her youth, must not be told; how this proviso is dropped after awhile in condescension to his impatience; how he offers himself to her on a walk across the flowering heather of a Scotch hillside; how every body rejoices—but the wedding must, alas! be put off till after her seventeenth birthday. "The young people are ardently in love with one another," writes Prince Albert to Baron Stockmar after the departure of the bridegroom-elect in 1855, "and the purity, innocence and unselfishness of the young man have been touching." "His chiefly prominent qualities are great straightforwardness, frankness and honesty. He appears to be free from prejudices, and pre-eminently well-intentioned."

Upward of two years had the young people been engaged when they were married in St. James' chapel, London. They spent a few days at Windsor Castle, and then the terrible moment of separation came. "I think it will kill me to take leave of dear papa," said the princess to her mother. And the stalwart husband escorted her on a journey of several days' duration, amid blessings that sped the coming favorite.

From time immemorial no foreign element had found its way into the Prussian court. It is not surprising, therefore that she was not welcomed by what one calls "society" in Berlin with the same unbounded joy as by the middle and lower strata of the population. If she was proud of her British habits and descent, so were they of the power that Prussia had obtained in the world, owing not a little to their prowess and fidelity. Her references, however casually made, to English manners and customs, were construed as criticisms of those in her new fatherland. This habit of fault-finding among the upper classes it has taken a quarter of a century to smooth over, whilst the lower orders have found her throughout exactly what they had expected her to be when first she came, viz., a person of truly high-bred simplicity, of warm sympathies for all the sorrows and joys of her fellow creatures, of gently winning ways, a friend of the ignorant and helpless, a believer in man's immortal soul. Her house at the end of the Linden they instinctively know to be not a "house divided against itself," but the home of such complete harmony as is rarely found among married couples whatever their station in life.

Prohibition in Maine.

(Boston Sunday Herald.)

Between the ethical and the practical aspects of prohibitory legislation there is a wide distinction, and one which no one, except the prohibitionist, in the usual sense of the word, can fail to discern. No one will think of denying that the excessive use of spirituous liquors as a beverage, is an unmitigated evil; a vice without a single redeeming feature; an offence without excuse and without palliation.

Thus far all reasoning persons must accompany the advocates of prohibition. But when those advocates take the next step, and demand that the use and manufacture and sale of such liquors shall be absolutely forbidden by law, a new element is at once introduced into the question—that of practicability—and the subject of prohibition passes out of the domain of pure ethics into that of sober, matter-of-fact, everyday business; and they who do not favor this kind of legislation are entitled to ask those who do to show the beneficial effects of prohibitory laws, and to demonstrate, if possible, the success of the kind of legislation upon which they so strongly insist. The opponents of prohibitory legislation say, with entire reason, that an *a priori* argument has an application to a case of this sort; that no one is competent to say in advance what the effect of such a law will be, and that the only valid argument that can be used to convert the opponents of prohibition must be derived from actual experience and observation in some community where such a law has had a fair trial.

There is, in the United States, such a place. In the State of Maine the advocates of prohibition have been given every possible assistance by the Legislature for over thirty years to suppress the liquor traffic. Civil and penal statutes have been enacted, and carried out as thoroughly as human instrumentalities would permit, and now it is fully time to inquire into the results, with a view of ascertaining, in the true scientific spirit and in all possible fairness, whether this legislation, extending over a third of a century and embracing an entire generation, has succeeded in destroying the liquor traffic in that State and in crushing out the evil of intoxication. If it has not prohibitory legislation cannot be claimed to be a success, for certainly no other law which had been tried for more than thirty years without accomplishing its purpose could be called anything but a failure.

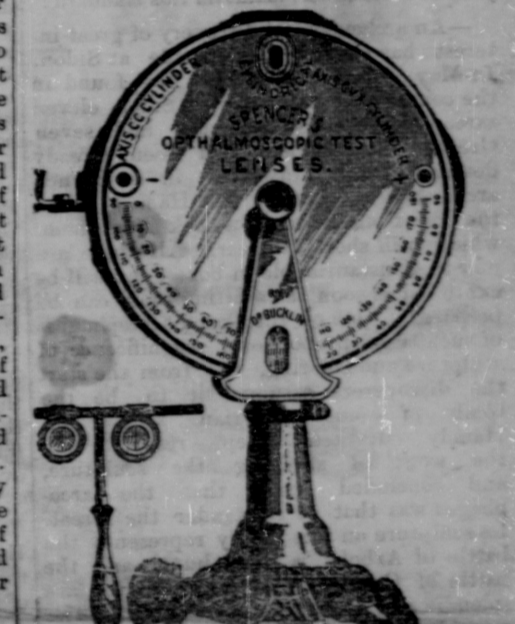
It is not enough to say, if it is said, that there is less drunkenness in Maine now than there was thirty years ago. That is true of the whole United States, whether in the cities or in the country. Habits have changed materially in that respect, and Maine cannot be declared an exception. The question is: Is the State of Maine pre-eminently notable for sobriety and abstinence from intoxicants? and this question must, it is feared, be answered in the negative.

Drinking at home has taken the place of drinking abroad and in public; and it is asserted as a fact, and a very solemn fact, too, that the keeping of liquor in the house has led the sex which would not drink in a saloon or at a public bar into private indulgence, and has actually made only too frequent that most horrible of all created things, a drunken woman. Again, the secreting of intoxicants at home has led to the preparation of a beverage from proof-

spirits, the effect of which is infinitely worse than indulgence in ordinary liquor, as the latter intoxicates, while the former crazes and maddens the persons who use it. Statistics of the use of liquor in a State where its use is a crime are not easily obtainable, but enough is known to make it certain that the prohibitory law has not produced the effects which its adherents promised and honestly expected; and that if prohibitionists expect to win their cause on the strength of the operation of the law in Maine, they cannot make a sufficient showing to carry conviction.

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 cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, 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. mar 8 and 4 wky

SPENCER'S
OPHTHALMOSCOPIC TEST LENSES
Will Detect All Visual Defects.



A scientific and practical instrument for detecting all optical defects of the eye, and determining the lenses needed for their correction. As we use this instrument in adjusting Spectacles and Eye Glasses, we can guarantee satisfaction to our customers in all cases of MYOPIA, or Near Sight, HYPEROPIA, or Far Sight, PRESBYOPIA, or Old Sight, and ASTIGMATISM, or Poor Sight. Caused by oval eyes, which causes some figures on a clock dial at fifteen feet to look darker than others.

This instrument measures each eye separately, a method which all oculists agree is the proper one. Persons who have had difficulty in obtaining Spectacles to suit them are cordially invited to call and acquaint themselves with the merits of this instrument. SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES always in stock in the several grades, in frames of Steel, Rubber, Nickel, Celluloid, Silver, Gold, and Spectacles and Eye Glasses other than regular goods not limited to order. Oculists' Prescriptions carefully filled.

E. W. TAYLOR,
JEWELER and OPTICIAN,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Feb. 23, 1888.—2aw & wky

MORTGAGE SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the Sixth day of April, A. D. 1888, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, under a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the Twenty-fifth day of August, 1879, and made between Angus McDonald, and Mary McDonald, his wife, of the one part, and Francis P. Taylor, of the other part:—

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of Land situate, lying and being in Lot or Township Number Fifty-five, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a stake fixed in the shore of Boughton River; thence running north forty-five degrees west for the distance of ninety-nine chains; thence running north forty-five degrees west for the distance of ten chains; thence running north forty-five degrees east to the shore of Boughton River, and following the course of the shore of said River to the place of commencement, containing One Hundred Acres of Land, a little more or less.

For further particulars apply to Edward J. Hodgson, Solicitor, Charlottetown.
Dated this Sixth day of March, 1888.
EDWARD J. HODGSON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1888, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Court House in Charlottetown:—

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of Land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Thirty-two, in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows: That is to say:—All that tract, piece or parcel of Land situate, lying and being on Lot Number Thirty-two aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: By a line commencing on the west side of the North River Road, at the south-east angle of a Farm of Land in possession of Hugh McEwen, and running westerly along the southern boundary thereof to the south-west angle of said Hugh McEwen's Farm; thence running south five chains; thence east to the North River Road aforesaid, by a line parallel with said Hugh McEwen's southern boundary; thence north along the western side of said road to the place of commencement, containing Thirty-Five Acres of Land, a little more or less.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twentieth day of February, A. D. 1881, and made between Penelope McKee, of the one part, and Johanna Carroll, of the other part. For further particulars apply at the Office of Macleod, Morrison & McQuarrie, Solicitors, Charlottetown.
Dated this 2nd day of March, A. D. 1888.
JOHANNA CARROLL,
mch 2—4i law mon