

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1886.

VOL. 18--NO. 83.

## The Daily Examiner

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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, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 5th day, 5h, 51.8m, p. m. W.  
First Quarter 13th day, 9h, 4.7 a. m. E.  
Full Moon 20th day, 12h, 14.2m, a. m. S.  
Last Quarter 27th day, 6h, 31.7m, a. m. S.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	High	Low
M	(rise)	(set)	(rise)	(set)	(rise)	(set)	(rise)	(water)	(water)
1 Monday	4 43 5 41	4 10	8 15	10 58					
2 Tuesday	42 43	4 49	8 59	11 1					
3 Wednesday	46 44	5 24	9 37	11 4					
4 Thursday	38 44	5 56	10 14	8					
5 Friday	36 47	6 25	10 46	11					
6 Saturday	34 47	6 52	11 18	14					
7 Sunday	32 50	7 19	11 50	18					
8 Monday	30 51	7 46	12 24	21					
9 Tuesday	29 53	8 15	0 25	24					
10 Wednesday	27 54	8 45	0 58	27					
11 Thursday	25 56	9 22	1 38	31					
12 Friday	22 57	10 4	2 24	35					
13 Saturday	21 59	10 51	3 20	38					
14 Sunday	19 6	11 47	4 37	41					
15 Monday	17 1	12 51	5 8	44					
16 Tuesday	15 2	1 50	7 43	47					
17 Wednesday	13 3	3 13	8 35	50					
18 Thursday	11 5	4 28	9 25	54					
19 Friday	9 6	5 43	10 12	57					
20 Saturday	7 7	6 58	10 56	60					
21 Sunday	5 8	8 11	11 32	63					
22 Monday	3 9	9 20	12 10	66					
23 Tuesday	1 10	10 28	0 48	70					
24 Wednesday	58 12	11 30	1 30	14					
25 Thursday	56 13	12 24	2 17	17					
26 Friday	54 14	0 28	3 5	20					
27 Saturday	52 15	1 20	4 9	23					
28 Sunday	50 16	2 7	5 24	26					
29 Monday	49 18	2 48	6 33	29					
30 Tuesday	48 21	3 25	7 38	32					
31 Wednesday	46 22	3 57	8 27	36					

### WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD,

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the style and firm of Warburton and Smallwood,

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,  
Notaries Public, &c.

Office—Cameron Block, Queen Square.

A. B. WARBURTON, B.A., B.C.L. | C. R. SMALLWOOD.

The firm are Agents for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, which does the largest business of any Life Insurance Company in the world.

Dec. 3—law wky 3 mo

### L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL  
Commission Merchants,  
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,  
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wky

### CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.

Oct. 20.

—FOR—

BOSTON.

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 8.00 a. m. Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALES, P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co., or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Feb. 8, 1886—cod wky

A PRIZE. Send six cents or postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods worth more money right away than any in this world. Fortune await the worker, industriously. At once address T. & Co., Augusta, Maine.

## NOW THEN FOR D. A. BRUCE'S —OFFER OF— CLOTHING & GENTS' FURNISHINGS

WE have on hand one case Cloths, one case Gents' Furnishings, sent by mistake, and sold to us at a big advantage rather than return them. We are manufacturing these cloths into

### SUITS AND OVERCOATS,

charging only FIVE PER CENT. OVER COST! and from \$4.50 to \$6 for making and trimming Overcoats; from \$5 to \$7 for making and trimming Suits with Good Trimmings and

### GOOD WORKMANSHIP.

CLOTH, by the yard or piece, Very Cheap. We have on hand a few Suits and Overcoats, made to order, not sold for

### SELLING AT COST.

This ought to convince you that there is money lost if you don't purchase from us, instead of buying imported clothing. ALL OUR CLOTHING IS MADE ON THE PREMISES. No \$3 Overcoats.

### The Custom Tailoring,

under the management of MR. JAMES McLEOD, leads all others for A1 work. Prices in this department will be found lower than ever. Our past record is sufficient guarantee to secure your future confidence.

A large portion of our Neckwear has been manufactured to our special order, from patterns that will be found the very thing you want.

D. A. BRUCE,  
72 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1885.—cod wky 2mo

## BRITISH WAREHOUSE, 83 QUEEN STREET.

### FALL AND WINTER STOCK, NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

## UNSURPASSED FOR VALUE! A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Nov. 19.—wky.

### Printing and Book-Binding.

#### Printing.

We are better than ever prepared to turn out every description of

#### Book, Mercantile

—AND—

#### Fancy Printing,

as Specimens of our work shows, at the Provincial Exhibition and executed since, for several of the leading business men of the city, will abundantly testify.

Our Styles are Original and Tasty. Call and see our Specimens.

#### Color Work a Specialty.

JOHN COOMBS,  
18 Queen Street,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Dec. 26—2aw w2m.

### ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

### FIRE.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

Head Office—MONTREAL.  
Halifax Branch—J. SCOTT MITCHELL, Agent.

RISKS TAKEN ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Agent for Prince Edward Island:—

F. H. ARNAUD,  
MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.

Ch'town, Jan. 1886.

## ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM 25 Cts.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT.  
AWONDERFUL REMEDY  
Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.  
It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colds, and Asthma, which tend 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 and Sold Wholesale, N. B., by the proprietors,  
F. W. KINSMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS,  
243 ADELAIDE ST., N. Y.

### FOR SALE.

BRIGHTON TANNERY, with its Steam Engines, Boiler, Splitting Machine, Stuffing Machine and other Plant is offered for sale at private contract.

The above Tannery was formerly operated by the late Donald McKinnon, of the late firm of McKinnon & Co., of this city. It is fitted up on the most modern principle, and has hitherto paid a large percentage on the capital invested. To capitalists no better investment for their money, either by Bank or Manufacture, can be offered.  
Possession given immediately.  
M. G. MACKINNON,  
Executrix.

Ch'town, Oct. 17, 1885.

### Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the style and firm of GEO. DAVIES & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Davies retiring from the business, which will be carried on by T. J. HARRIS and W. H. STEWART, under the style and firm of HARRIS & STEWART.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to pay their respective accounts to MESSRS. HARRIS & STEWART, who will continue the business at the London House and discharge all debts due by the late firm.

GEO. DAVIES,  
T. J. HARRIS,  
W. H. STEWART.

February 1, 1886—Feb 13 wkd wky 3i

### NOTICE.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF P. E. ISLAND, Charlottetown, Feb. 4th, 1886.

THE General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island will be held at its office, in Charlottetown, on THURSDAY, MARCH 4th, at the hour of 11 a. m., for the election of Directors and transaction of other business.

Proxies must be left with the Cashier on or before Tuesday, March 2nd.

By order of Board,  
F. MITCHELL,  
Cashier.

Ch'town, Feb. 5, '86—pat tl march 1

### LONG CLEAR BACON

MESS PORK, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Bacon, and Lard, in car-tons or less quantities, Address

J. GRIFFIN,  
Pork Packer, St. Thomas, Ont.  
Jan. 15, '86—2aw 3mo

### PICKARD'S BAKERY.

MRS. B. PICKARD desires to thank the patrons of her late husband, and would announce that she has re-opened the Store and Bakery on Upper Great George Street, and will be pleased to see all who may favor her with their patronage.

In Store—200 barrels Kent Mills FLOUR, bought very low, which will be sold at a small advance on cost.

Also—A full supply of fresh Groceries, Bread and Pastry of all kinds.

MRS. BARTHOLOMEW PICKARD,  
Upper Great George Street,  
Feb. 17, 1886—2wks 2 aw

### Great Reduction

OF Rates to Chicago and all points on the Pacific Coast, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Montana, Dakota and British Columbia, via the Hoosac Tunnel route to the West and Northwest.

For tickets and all information apply or write to

WM. A. FAUGHT,  
Ticket Agent.  
Offices:—St. Lawrence Hotel and Queen Street.  
Ch'town, April 16, 1885—wky

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day admitted my brother, G. FRANK BEER, into partnership. The business in future will be conducted under the firm name of BEER BROS.

W. M. BEER.  
Ch'town, Feb. 1, 1886—1w cod wky

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. The latest local and foreign news can always be found therein.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Another Letter from Mr. Hackett.

Sir,—I notice in the Patriot of 16th inst., another letter from Mr. Bell on the important subject of "what we pay on what we receive." Mr. Bell commences by misrepresenting me, stating that the object of my letters was to show that the Island received annually a larger amount from the Dominion than she paid.

In this he is quite unfair. If he had read my letters carefully, he would have seen that I showed beyond doubt that the Island's contribution to the Dominion Treasury in 1884 was largely in excess of the amount received therefrom. In doing this, however, I demonstrated that Mr. Bell's statements in a letter previously published were incorrect, hence his attempt to misrepresent me.

This question is of too great importance to be treated with levity, and the man who undertakes to instruct the public with regard to it, should do so from a patriotic standpoint, divesting himself of all partisan feeling. This I am convinced, Mr. Bell cannot do. His sole object appears to be party triumph, caring little whether the people get the facts or not.

The people of the Island ask no more from Canada; they intend to grant none. All they ask for is fair play, and a just and reasonable presentation of their case.

When the delegates went to Ottawa in 1873 to negotiate the Terms of Union the ablest men of both political parties were selected, and it was believed that the best possible bargain in the interests of the Island would be made.

When they returned the terms, as accepted by them, were believed to be wise and liberal, and when submitted to the Legislature only one of the representatives of the people voted against them. What must those gentlemen think now—the most of them being still in public life, and any of whom as able as Mr. Bell—when they are told that they assented to a proposition that allows the people of Prince Edward Island to be robbed out of three or four hundred thousand dollars annually since Confederation!

I say since Confederation, because any man may take the "average approximate estimates" used by Mr. Bell and figure out the same results for any year since the 1st July, 1873. Mr. Bell states that our imports in 1872 amounted to \$2,104,134, and according to the rate of increase for the preceding ten years, should amount in 1884 to \$3,464,000, and that these imports at a duty of 30 per cent. would realize a revenue of \$1,038,300. The object of this calculation is to show that the present Government by the tariff of 1873 is grinding down the people of the Island. If Mr. Bell could establish this he imagines he would make a strong point. The fact is his figures are entirely wrong, as I will show in a moment.

The percentage of duty on imports into the Dominion, dutiable and free, in 1884, was about 18 per cent., and into the Island about 20 per cent. This is the correct average, and would, if applied to Mr. Bell's estimate of imports, reduce the amount he alleges was collected in that year to the extent of about \$350,000. He, however, not being desirous to give a fair statement, drops the value of the free goods from his average and estimates on dutiable goods alone!

It is by this stupid attempt to mislead the public that he expects to make the Government unpopular.

Now let us apply a similar test to the imports of 1878—the last year the McKenzie Government was in power. That year our total imports, according to Mr. Bell's estimate, should have been about \$2,800,000. The percentage of duty collected on dutiable goods entered at Island ports that year was 25 per cent, which would give a revenue of \$700,000. Let us add our other payments for that year to this amount and we would find that in 1878, according to Mr. Bell's "average approximate estimates," we paid into the Dominion Treasury four or five hundred thousand dollars more than we received!

I think this is sufficient to show how utterly absurd his calculations are; and further, that no man can base a sound argument upon anything so unreliable as "average approximate estimates"—which, by the way is, I think, a new phrase coined especially by Mr. Bell for the occasion.

I would also call Mr. Bell's attention to the great mistake he made when dealing with the Railway Accounts. He states that the sum of \$103,000 placed in the accounts as locomotive power and car expenses should be charged to capital, and he enters into a very elaborate calculation as to the length of the life of a locomotive, to show that only 16 per cent. of the whole amount should be charged to current expenses. Now, if he had taken the trouble to examine into the details, he would have seen that he was making a gross blunder. There is not a locomotive or a car included in that amount, and I challenge Mr. Bell to prove the contrary. The amount is made up of the wages of the men, such as drivers, firemen, cleaners, and others employed about the engines; also conductors, baggage-men, brakemen about the cars, as well as cost of fuel, repairs, etc., together with other items incident to the every day running of the trains, and consequently properly chargeable to current expenses. Mr. Bell should have known this. But as it appears he had not the necessary information, he might have enquired of any of the boys about the work-shops who would, no doubt, have gladly enlightened him on the subject.

I agree with Mr. Bell that Canada can not borrow money at 3 per cent. This, however, is due to the skilful management of Dominion finances by Sir Leonard Tilley for the last eight years, to the beneficial effects of the National Policy upon the trade of the country, and to the early completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, by which millions of acres of the most fertile lands in the world have been thrown open

to settlement. All of these causes combined to direct the attention of the capitalists of England to the splendid resources of Canada, and to raise her credit to a first place amongst the great nations of the earth.

But it was not always so. There was a time when the man who was called by the Globe "the great mixer and muddler," Sir R. Cartwright, controlled the finances of Canada. All Canadians will long remember that un lucky day in 1874 when he went to England to negotiate a loan, and when he sold Canadian securities bearing 4 per cent. interest for ninety cents on the dollar. How he borrowed \$17,500,000 and bound Canada to pay interest on \$19,500,000, thus obliging the people of this country to pay interest at 4 per cent. on two millions of dollars they never received. It was out of such loans as that the most of the money advanced to the Island was taken. Consequently my estimate of five per cent. is in the main correct.

Towards the close of his letter, Mr. Bell becomes quite dramatic, and in theatrical language describes a supposed interview between Sir John A. Macdonald and myself, in which I am represented as being refused justice when urging the claims of my constituents. This is purely imaginary on the part of Mr. Bell; and it is not probable that anything of the kind will ever happen. Like a true statesman, Sir John properly values Prince Edward Island as a member of the Confederacy, and will never refuse justice to her. This much cannot be said of the leaders of the party Mr. Bell belongs to. In 1882, Sir John seeing it was necessary some effort should be made to carry out the terms with the Island, placed in the estimates the sum of \$130,000 to build the Cape Traverse Railway. This was bitterly opposed by Mr. McKenzie who said the Dominion had dealt fairly by the Island and carried out the Terms of Union to the fullest possible extent. Despite this opposition, however, Sir John built the railway, thus completing an important link in the communication, and it is to the same eminent statesman we must look for the further fulfillment of the Terms of Union and not to the close-fisted Grit leaders who raise their hands in solemn protest when the smallest measure of justice is being extended to Prince Edward Island.

Yours, etc.,  
EDWARD HACKETT.

Ottawa, Feb. 23, 1886.

### Irish Home Rule.

THE BELFAST SPEECH OF LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL CRITICISED BY THE IRISH LEADERS.

In a recent interview Mr. Parnell said he did not attach serious political importance to Lord Randolph Churchill's speech at Belfast. His visit to Ulster was likely to end in smoke. It was not generally known that the proportion of Catholics to Protestants in Ulster was 49 to 51. Churchill was a most contemptible politician. He would have taken either side, just as suited his purposes at the moment. He was virtually on the National side and against the Orangemen just before taking office. He was extremely unpopular with the Orangemen then. His militant orations may be summed up in one word "talk." The orangemen do not intend to fight. The last orange demonstration in Ulster proved this. As soon as a few orangemen were pricked with bayonets by a handful of policemen all bolted. Churchill was no more violent than an interview was expected. Mr. Sexton, in an interview, said the speech rendered Churchill's position to affect English opinion Churchill's impotency on the Irish question was one of bad faith. Every body knew that if the elections had made Salisbury independent of the orange members, Churchill would now be engaged on a Home Rule bill. Churchill now appealed to orangemen under the delusion that they would put the torus in power by winning British sympathy. His speech showed ignorance of Irish politics as well as of human nature. Within living memory men had been hanged for language not more traitorous than Churchill's. Within Mr. Sexton's own knowledge members of the League had been sent to prison for life for using such language. Churchill was a political outlaw. It was impossible for him to speak for the mature leaders of a party. T. P. O'Connor, in an interview a few days ago, said: "Churchill failed to do his best for the Nationalists and is now doing his best against them. With folly arising from a shallow mind and absolute illiteracy he attacks a most sacred Catholic belief, the confessional. His speeches appeal to the lowest form of bigotry. They will do the Nationalists an amount of good. Mr. Healy said he believed Churchill's speeches would excite the blood of the Liberals and benefit the Nationalists. "It is an attempt," he continued, "to drag sixteenth century feuds into the political arena of to-day. The story of Churchill's relations with Parnellites is ho-ho. I never conversed with him longer than five minutes at a time in my life." Mr. O'Brien said: "Churchill is serving us so hugely that I almost think he is revenging himself on the Orangemen who threatened to spoil his meetings at Liverpool a few months ago."

NOTES.

Not the promissory, but facts about WELCOME SOUVENIR, an article that does not contain one particle of the adulterations used to reduce the cost of "Pure Goods," but does possess the value of legitimate Washing Qualities, the demand for which proves the advantage gained by the use of the genuine over Soaps of doubtful character. None should be deceived even by Red and Yellow Wrappers, or any of the imitations of the WELCOME, as a pair of cheap hands is stamped on every bar. Made by CURTIS, DAVIS & Co.

SLAUGHTER PRICES.—Men's Plain Over-shoes for \$1.20; former price \$1.60. Men's Fancy Over-shoes for \$1.30; former price \$1.75, at J. B. Macdonald's Boot Store. Feb 8