

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, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1887.

VOL. 19.—NO. 205.

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.....50
Advertising at moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter 1st day, 4h. 14.3m., a. m.,
N. W. (below horizon).
Full Moon 8th day, 6h., 1.8m., a. m., W.
Last Quarter 14th day, 9h., 19.5m., p. m., S. W.
New Moon 22nd day, 5h., 27.7m., p. m., W.

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

CARD.

"THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY," having 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 at 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.
—dy ex pat f'wks 2aw wky ex pat her fi.

CARD.

MRS. E. RUTH wishes to announce to the ladies of Charlottetown that she is prepared to do MANTLE AND DRESS-MAKING 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. 27—3mo eod & 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 receipt 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. ISHMAN, Station D, New York City.



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. SHARP, F. W. HALES,
P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. 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.
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 16—4ly wky

HORACE HASZARD, MANUFACTURERS & GENERAL AGENT.

REPRESENTING:
The Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery (limited), Halifax, N. S.
Messrs J. Lewenz & Hauser Bros., London, England—Teas.
Messrs. Robert Lamb & Co., Dundee, Scotland—Bags, Hessians, &c.
Messrs Thomas Connor & Sons, Portland, N. E.—Ropes, Marlin and Twines.
J. F. Carter, Beverly, Mass.—Oiled Clothing, &c.

WESTERN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital - - - - - \$1,000,000.00
Cash Assets - - - - - 1,188,200.46
Annual Income Over - - - - - 1,300,000.00

Risks taken on all descriptions of property at Lowest Rates.

HORACE HASZARD, Agent, P. E. Island.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, 164 St. James St., Montreal
Capital Subscribed - - - - - \$ 500,000.00
Total Assets - - - - - 1,411,004.33
Income, 1885 - - - - - 319,987.05

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.
HORACE HASZARD, Agent, P. E. Island.

Ch'town, Jan. 13, 1887.—1mo eod

Carriage Builders Complete Outfitting Warehouse.

Everything in the Line at Lowest Prices.

BUGGY TOPS—Write for Prices.

BUGGY TOPS—Write for Prices.

We offer Better Value in BUGGY TOPS than any other House in Canada.

NORTON & FENNEL, CITY HARDWARE STORE, QUEEN STREET.

January 5, 1887.—2aw & wky

THAN COLONIALS.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! GOOD NEWS FROM HOME!

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,
151 WEST REGENT ST., GLASGOW,
SCOTLAND.
Nov. 13th, 1886—3 mos eod

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!

Peake's No. 3 Wharf,
R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We are now manufacturing and will sell at the Lowest Cash Prices:
Sashes, Doors, Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mouldings, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Stair Rails, Twists, &c.
We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Joining, Morticing, Tenoning, Jig and Pref Sawing, Turning, &c.
All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice.
With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.
Jan. 5, 1887.

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, Colds, 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. KINSMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS,
54 4th AVE., N. Y.

The "Old London" OYSTER HOUSE

[S] the most reliable place in the city to get Fresh Narrow 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 Clams in the city, and the best brands available.
JOHN JOY.
Nov. 6, 1886—eod tf



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 500 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 Keeford 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.

"Nothing Injurious."



Contains Nothing Injurious.

MAYNARD BOWMAN, DOMINION ANALYST, Halifax, N. S.
Dec. 2, 1886.

HORSESHOEING.

HAVING secured the services of MR. WILLIAM TUCKER, a native of this Island, who has had nine years experience as a Horse-shoer in the United States, I am prepared to supply a long-felt want in this line. Mr. Tucker has reduced horse-shoeing to a science, and is prepared to perform all classes of work in a common-sense and scientific manner. I need not inform the intelligent horseowner that the gait of the horse and condition of the feet must be understood to weight a horse properly and to successfully operate thereon. Numerous patrons already admit the merits of the work performed, and recommend his system of shoeing.
Customers can always depend on prompt attention and entire satisfaction.
W. J. FRASER.
Ch'town, Nov. 17, 1886.

Grit vs. Tory Rule.

Public Debt.

In five years the Grits added \$10,513,007 to the net debt and left nothing to show for it—but Fort Francis Lock and a few other monuments!

Public Works.

During the Grit term the total expenditure upon public works was \$33,888,932, or \$6,773,137 less than the increase of the debt. That is to say the Government of the Grits added to the permanent obligations of the country nearly seven millions more than they expended upon public works having for their object the development of trade and cheapening of the cost of transportation.

Interest Charges.

When the Liberal party came into office the average rate of interest payable upon the public debt was 5.09 per cent., and five years later they had reduced it to 4.65 per cent., or by .44 per cent.

Assets.

In 1873 the assets of the Dominion amounted to \$29,919,970 and yielded an average rate of interest of 1.50 per cent. In 1878 the assets had increased to only \$31,305,191 and the average rate of interest was 1.65 per cent., a gain in five years of \$1,385,221 in assets and an increase of .15 per cent. in the rate of interest.

The Civil Service.

The opponents of the Government, for reasons best known to themselves, have been circulating a statement to the effect that the number of employees in the Government departments at Ottawa increased from 480 in 1878 to 1,180 in 1885, an even increase of 700. Reference to the Public Accounts for 1885, giving the class and salary of each official from the highest to the lowest, shows the number employed that year, the last for which returns have been printed, to be 751 instead of 1,180 as alleged by the opponents of the Government. Here are the figures:—

1873.	1885.
Governor General's office	11
Privy Council	12
Justice	13
Militia	31
Secretary of State	35
Interior	40
Indian Affairs	40
Auditor General	41
Finance	56
Customs	27
Inland Revenue	27
Public Works	31
Post Offices and Canals	28
Railways	109
Agriculture	40
Marine	18
Receiver General	15
	475

In these totals are included not only permanent officials but extra clerks and messengers who receive from thirty to seven hundred dollars a year. The office of Receiver General has been abolished, and that of Auditor General established. Indian Affairs and Railways and Canals are new departments established since 1878. Apart from these changes, almost the sole increase has taken place in the post office and Interior departments, the latter including North West affairs.

The increase that has taken place is justifiable because of the increased work. How vastly the work of Government has enlarged since 1878 a few figures will show. In 1878-9 the amount of the money order business transacted was \$11,749,713, and in 1885 \$17,246,775; in the same period the amount of currency issued and redeemed increased from \$2,946,010 to \$6,967,579, the amount of Government savings banks' accounts augmented from 27,445 to 73,322; the number of letters sent and received by the Department of Agriculture increased from 49,688 to 154,859, the number of letters sent and received by the Department of the Interior in a single month last year was greater than in the whole of 1878; the correspondence of the Department of State more than doubled in a single year; the number of post offices has increased in five years from 5,773 to 7,084. Then, since the present Government came into office the Northwest Territories have been opened up, and an enormous amount of departmental work has been entailed in organizing a system of government there, in the management of the Indians and of the public lands. The militia force has been rendered more efficient, both by increased expenditure upon the volunteer force and by the establishment of permanent schools of infantry and cavalry. The construction of the Pacific railway, too, has involved new and important duties on the Department of railways and canals.

The opponents of the Government take precious good care that the people shall know as few of the facts as possible.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites

is not only very palatable, but the remedial power of these valuable specifics is greatly increased, and as a remedy for consumption, scrofula, emaciation, or where there is loss of flesh and nerve power, it is remarkable in its results. Take no other.

THE tea retailing at 25c., 30c. and 35c. per lb., at A. E. Yull's is very choice. Five lbs. or more at reduced rates. Try a lb.—A. E. Yull.

THE Canadian Pacific railway has already benefited the country to the full amount of the interest upon the sum expended on it by the Government. Take the increased values of land along the whole route of the railway, as shown by the assessments of last year; take the gains made by the farmers in decreased cost of transport of produce; take the thriving towns that have sprung up as by magic all along the line from Ottawa to Vancouver City; take the rapidly rising city of Winnipeg and calculate the saving effected by the Canadian Pacific railway in the one article of coal, which has dropped from \$22 a ton to \$9 or \$10; take the development of the tanning districts rendered possible by the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway; take the employment given by the Canadian Pacific railway evidenced in the fact that its pay roll last year was \$4,300,000, with a total staff of employes numbering 14,550; take the fact that the farmers of Manitoba have sent out of that flourishing province five million bushels of last year's wheat for which they obtained higher prices than were paid on the other side of the line; take the virtual control of the tea trade of this continent, given by the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. Sum up all these and other gains that might be mentioned and the country has already secured advantages which are so great that they alone are a complete justification of the policy of the Government in expending the money needed to aid the Canadian Pacific railway. In addition to these there are the gains which have already resulted from the sales of Dominion lands—gains which will go on increasing year after year, and which have amounted already, since the railway was commenced, to over five million dollars.

A Temperance Martyr.

The despatches a few days ago contained the brief, and to most people uninteresting, announcement that John Arensford had been arrested at Davenport, Iowa, on the charge of murder. There is a history connected with his arrest which tells of an unsuccessful attempt to stamp out a vice which defied the law, of the intervention of one noble man in the cause of right, of his martyrdom, and of the subsequent partial submission of the opponents of justice and order, to the demands of society.
The State of Iowa is a prohibition state. One of its principal towns is Sioux City, with a population of twenty thousand souls. The chief industry of Sioux City, despite the prohibitory enactment, has been whiskey selling. For its population of twenty thousand people, it had last year 117 saloons—one saloon for every 170 residents, men, women and children. It is obvious that all these drinking dens, even if licensed by the law, were more than the necessities of the town required. They were undoubtedly established to serve the surrounding country; and they served it well, for the roughs for miles around gathered in Sioux City and made it a veritable pandemonium. The churches protested against the whiskey traffic and the numerous vices which sprang from it, but it was to no purpose. Respectable people, church members, the very administrators of the law, came to the defence of the illegal business, declaring that the existence of the town was staked upon its continuance. Just when the scandal was at its height, Sioux City having been given over completely to saloon rule, Rev. George C. Haddock, D. D., a stalwart fearless Methodist minister, came to take charge of the Methodist congregation. Dr. Haddock had been in a prohibition fight before. In Wisconsin he advocated the cause so energetically as to win for himself the bitter enmity of the men, and a sound thrashing from an angry mob in the bargain. On his arrival at Sioux City, Dr. Haddock attended exclusively to church affairs. But finding that the liquor evil was growing, that the law officers refused to suppress it, and that the meagre attempts to bring law breakers to justice were the work of women, who had to submit not only to frequent defeats but to jeers and insults of the whiskey mob, he declared that as a man he must interfere. His remark was: "I can never stand by an evil that is so doing its fighting while the men hide behind their petticoats." So Dr. Haddock became a witness himself to the illegal selling of whiskey, and entered information against the law breakers. To a friend he said, prophetically: "When I signed those informations I signed my death warrant." And so it turned out. A Saloonkeepers' Association was formed, and money was collected for the defence. When the trials came on, roughs from various parts of the State gathered in town, and made night and day hideous with their debaucheries. For a long time respectable people were afraid to retire for the night, lest the threats of disorder should be carried in execution and be followed by bloodshed. During the excitement Dr. Haddock was frequently told that his fate was sealed, and that he was to die at the hands of an assassin. But this did not deter him. He continued to push the trials and to collect the evidence necessary to the prosecution of the whiskey sellers and the closing of their places of entertainment. One night Dr. Haddock drove a few miles into the country to gather some necessary testimony. He was followed by murderous men. By an accident he escaped these pursuers; but it was only that he might fall into the hands of others. He had returned to the city, and was just leaving his stable when a neighboring saloon emptied itself, and the half-drunken men rushed forward in a body to assault him. Turning to meet his assailants, a bullet went through his brain and he fell dead.
A farcical inquest followed. The coroner, afraid of the liquor interest, actually refused to hear testimony pointing to the culprits, and the mayor, also under intimidation, declined to receive information upon which an arrest could be made. The affair would have ended with these official attempts to shield the murderers, had it not been for Frank Hill, the manager of the Sioux City Tribune. This gentleman secured from Governor of the State a pledge of immunity for the participant in the crime who would first confess. Armed with this he extracted from a man named Leavitt a statement under oath of the circumstances of the assassination, and it was as a result of this statement that Arensford was arrested. Since then four others have been captured, and the chances are now that the law will be vindicated, for the liquor ring in Sioux City is broken. The bullet aimed at Dr. Haddock in defence of the tariff has, it would seem, done more than its sender expected. It has freed the city from whiskey control, and given to the cause of Prohibition a martyr.