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 8, 1888. VOL. 22.—NO. 63.

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, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 4th day, 3h., 13.3m., a. m., N. (below horizon.)
New Moon 11th day, 7h, 40.0m., p. m., W., (below horizon.)
First Quarter 19th day, 9h., 46.7., p. m., S.W.
Full Moon 27th day, 7h., 45.1m., a. m., W. (below horizon.)

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len'h
		h m	h m	aftr'n	aftr'n h m	h m
1	Wednesday	7 28	4 59	9 38	1 4	9 31
2	Thursday	27	5 1	10 57	1 42	34
3	Friday	26	3	morn	2 33	37
4	Saturday	24	4	0 9	3 30	40
5	Sunday	22	6	1 23	4 46	43
3	Monday	20	7	2 35	6 12	46
7	Tuesday	19	8	3 40	7 31	49
8	Wednesday	16	9	4 41	8 33	51
9	Thursday	14	11	5 35	9 23	54
10	Friday	12	12	6 22	10 8	57
11	Saturday	11	13	7 0	10 46	10 1
12	Sunday	10	15	7 34	11 22	4
13	Monday	9	16	8 4	11 57	7
14	Tuesday	8	18	8 29	morn	10
15	Wednesday	7	19	8 57	0 28	13
16	Thursday	6	21	9 17	1 2	16
17	Friday	5	22	9 41	1 35	19
18	Saturday	3	24	10 9	2 13	22
19	Sunday	1	26	10 36	2 57	25
20	Monday	6 59	27	11 9	3 49	28
21	Tuesday	58	28	11 48	4 58	31
22	Wednesday	57	30	aft 34	6 15	34
23	Thursday	56	31	1 28	7 28	37
24	Friday	55	33	2 30	8 28	40
25	Saturday	52	34	3 40	9 19	43
26	Sunday	51	36	4 48	10 4	46
27	Monday	49	37	6 9	10 45	49
28	Tuesday	47	38	7 25	11 25	52
29	Wednesday	6 45	5 40	8 42	aft 5	1055

$55,000

TO LOAN on First Mortgage securities of Freehold Farms.
Low rates of interest.
Payable by instalments if required.
WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD,
Solicitors.
Ch'town, Dec. 29, 1887.—1i wky 3i

—FOR—

B-O-S-T-O-N

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
G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. Ry., F. W. HALES, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Nov. 12, 1887—eod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RECEIVERS OF

Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit & Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
May 18, 1887.

JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,

BROKERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES: Thomas Fyshe, 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 MINCING LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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

FUR GOODS

Ladies' Astracan Jackets Dolmanetts, Muffs, in Seal, Persian Lamb, Astracan, Nutria, &c., Fur Collars, and Fur Cuffs Ladies Caps, Finest Quality, Lowest Prices.

Men's Driving Collars, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps, and a lot of Gray and Black Sleigh Robes, Very Cheap.

STANLEY BROTHERS,
BROWN'S BLOCK.
Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1887.—eod & wky

Big Reduction---From $5 to $3.50.

LIGHT YOUR HOMES!

The reputation of the WANZER LAMP is established. Those using them speak in their praise. We cannot give due attention to the sale of them, consequently we offer the balance (about two dozen) of the Lamps at the above reduced price.

Do not let this last opportunity pass without securing one.

GOFF BROS.

Charlottetown, January 19, 1888—eod wky

Buy Your Supplies at BEER & GOFF'S,

where you will get everything Fresh, Good and Cheap.

WE have on hand a very Large Stock of Choice Groceries, all of which will be Sold at the very Lowest Cash Prices, to suit the times.

RAISINS—Over 8,000 pounds, Cooking, Seedless and Table Raisins.
CURRANTS—Over 4000 pounds choice, clean fruit.
CANDIED PEEL—Citron, Lemon and Orange.
FLAVORINGS—Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Cloves, Cinnamon, &c., &c.
SYRUPS—Lemon, Raspberry and Lime Juice.
CANNED GOODS Condensed Coffee, Peaches, Pineapple, Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, Ox-Tongue, Sardines, Corned Beef and Dried Beef, Salmon, Lobsters, &c., &c.
BISCUIT—Oswego, Sugar and Ginger Wafers, Coffee, Orange, Shrewsbery, Oatmeal, and a Large Assortment of Plain and Fancy Biscuits.
CONFECTIONERY—A very fine assortment of Mixtures Chocolates, Caramels, Creams and Fancy Goods.

Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Figs, Dates, Pickles, B. powder
Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, &c., &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH AT

BEER & GOFF'S,

Queen and King Squares' Stores.
Dec. 13, 1887.—eod & wky

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS.

Another Lot Just Received.

Nice Overcoat for $4.25 that ought to be cheap at $5.50.

Heavy Tweed Pants and Suits altogether Too Cheap.

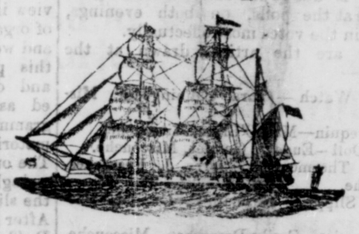
CALL AND SEE.

GEO. E. FULL,
SIGN OF THE LION, QUEEN STREET.
Ch'town, Dec. 1, 1887.

1888.

SPRING TRIP

From Liverpool.



The well-known Clipper Barkentine

EREMA,

300 Tons Register,
JOHN ROACH, Commander,
—WILL SAIL FROM—
Liverpool for Charlottetown,
ABOUT THE 1st APRIL,

And will carry Goods at through rates to the different Railway points on the Island.

For Freight apply in London to John Pitcairn & Sons, Mildmay Chambers, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street; in Liverpool to William Bullen, 51 South John Street, or here to the Owners,

PEAKE BROS. & CO.
Chtown" Jan. 27, 1888—eod

CARSLAKE'S GRAND DERBY SWEEP.

$25,000.00.

			Total
1st horse (in duplicate)	$3,000	each prize	$6,000
2nd " "	$2,000	" "	$4,000
3rd " "	$1,000	" "	$2,000
Other starters (divided equally)	$2,000	in duplicate	$1,000
Non-starters (divided equally)	$4,500	in duplicate	$9,000

5,000 Tickets at $5 each.
Drawing May 28th. Race May 30th, 1888.
Ten per cent. deducted from all prizes.
Address,
GEORGE CARSLAKE, Prop.,
Mansion House, Montreal.
Jan. 21, 1888—eod m w s 6 days 19

Extensive Sale!

THE IMMENSE STOCK OF

GROCERIES

—AND—

DRY GOODS

In the different Stores of the late

OWEN CONNOLLY, ESQ.,

—AT—

Charlottetown and Souris,

ARE NOW BEING

SOLD OFF FOR CASH

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

And in quantities to suit all customers,

Either Wholesale or Retail.

By order of the Trustees.
FREDERICK PETERS,
Solicitor.
Charlottetown, Jan. 11, 1888—1w dy wky.

ROSEBANK FARM FOR SALE.

THIS well-known and valuable Property, containing about 125 Acres of Land, with large Dwelling and Outhouses, is offered for sale.

It is most eligibly situated on the Hillsborough River, directly opposite Charlottetown, where any quantity of Manure can be obtained in the winter season. There is also a mussel bed within two hundred yards of the shore.

Price moderate. Part of the purchase money can remain by mortgage on the premises. Apply to

HARRIS & STEWART,
jan17—2w eod London House.

C. C. CARLTON,

AUCTIONEER,

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

SOURIS, P. E. I.

Oct. 3, 1887.

SLEIGHS.

PARTIES wishing to purchase would consult their best interests by examining my stock of New and Second-hand Sleighs, which will be sold cheap to suit the times.

Repairing of Carriages and Sleighs promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

N. B.—Carriages wanting repairing, painting or trimming, stored free for the winter.

Factory and Show Rooms Upper Prince Street, opposite Baptist Church.

J. J. SEAMAN.
Dec. 13, 1887—eod & wky tl feb 1

'87.

I saw the old year halt along,
His pack upon his shoulder,
He sang the tag end of an old sad song,
And the notes came hollow, weak and wrong,
And the light of his eyes was a smoulder.

Feebly, feebly, he tottered by,
But, as he passed, he knew me,
"Ah, ha, poor friend," quoth he, with a sigh,
"I've complaints and sorrows of yours by the bye,
Jumbled up in my pack Eighty-Seven."
Said I,
"You have, and lots, beshrew me."

"And where did we first meet," he said,
"In London town," I replied,
"You came in a fog as heavy as lead,
Ghastly, horrible, damp and dread,
You began but ill, and you'll soon be dead,
And we'll all be gratified.

"Come now," said he, "you might be too severe,"
"Eight-Seven," said I, "I couldn't,"
Why, just look, if you please, at the rheumatics here;
Now, if I, like you, was a boss of the sphere,
I'd stop such things when I was the year,
I would, I'll be blowed if I wouldn't.

He pointed down to his halting gait,
Each footstep made him lamer,
"You see I share the general fate;
We all get the rheumatics early or late,
And as for the rest, why it is useless to prate,
And silly to be a declaimer.

"For you, remember, are only one
Of the many who will fill my pack,
Each puny mortal under the sun,
The most that he can do has done
To load me with discontent by the ton;
You've made me old e'er my time is run,
You've nearly broken my back."

The wintery night engulphed him, still
Through wreaths of whirling snow
His faint sad song came down the hill,
"They'll think of me, though they speak me ill,
When their ageing eyes with tears shall fill
For loved friends lost when I was here,
When Eighty-Seven was king of the year
In the land of long ago."

Montreal. R. H.

THE PIRATE.

By Sir Walter Scott.

CHAPTER XXX.

(*Continued.*)

"And it was most kindly done of you, good warm-hearted Claud," said the Udaller, shaking him warmly by the hand,—"I ever said you showed the good old Norse heart amongst all thy fiddling and thy folly. Tut, man, never wince for the matter, but be blithe that thy heart is better than thy head. Well,—and I warrant you got no answer from Norna?"

"None to purpose," replied Claud Halcro; "but she held me close to question about Minna's illness, too,—and I told her how I had met her abroad the other morning in no very good weather, and how her sister Brenda said she had hurt her foot;—in short, I told her all and everything I knew."

"And something more besides, it would seem," said the Udaller; "for I, at least, had never heard before that Minna had hurt herself."

"Oh, a scratch! a mere scratch!" said the old man; "but I was startled about it—terrified lest it had been the bite of a dog, or some hurt from a venomous thing. I told all to Norna, however."

"And what," answered the Udaller, "did she say in the way of reply?"

"She bade me begone about my business, and told me that the issue would be known at the Kirkwall Fair; and said just the like to this noodle of a Factor—it was all that either of us got for our labor," said Halcro.

"That is strange," said Magnus. "My kinswoman writes me in this letter not to fail going thither with my daughters. This Fair runs strongly in her head;—one would think she intended to lead the market, and yet she has nothing to buy or to sell there that I know of. And so you came away as wise as you went, and swamped your boat at the mouth of the voe?"

"Why, how could I help it?" said the poet. "I had set the boy to steer, and as the flaw came suddenly off shore, I could not let go the tack and play on the fiddle at the same time. But it is all well enough,—salt-water never harmed Zetlander, so as he could get out of it; and, as Heaven would have it, we were within man's depth of the shore, and chancing to find this skio, we should have done well enough, with shelter and fire, and are much better than well with your good cheer and good company. But it wears late, and Night and Day must be both as sleepy as old Midnight can make them. There is an inner crib here, where the fishers sleep,—somewhat fragrant with the smell of their fish, but that is wholesome. They shall bestow themselves there, with the help of what cloaks you have, and then we will have one cup of brandy, and one stave of glorious John, or some little trifle of my own, and so sleep as sound as cobblers."

"Two cups of brandy, if you please," said the Udaller, "if our stores do not run dry; but not a single stave of glorious John, or of anyone else to-night."

And this being arranged and executed agreeably to the peremptory pleasure of the Udaller; the whole party consigned themselves to slumber for the night, and on the next day departed for their several habitations, Claud Halcro having previously arranged with the Udaller that he would accompany him and his daughters on their proposed visit to Kirkwall.

(*To be Continued.*)

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX AND POLL TAX NOTICE.—All persons who have not paid their personal tax and poll tax for years 1886 and 1887, are requested to pay the same at once, in order to save costs, as executions will be placed in the hands of the police, immediately, without respect to persons.—FRANCIS S. CHANDLER, City Collector.
dec30 1w dy wky

Temperance—Intemperance.

THE TWO PATHS.

Supposing that you were going to a particular goal and there were two paths to it, and one path was perfectly safe, and perfectly easy and prosperous, and bathed in sunshine, and supposing that the other path led through a jungle in which a large number of persons lost their way, and a large number of persons were attacked with malarious fevers, and others were killed by wild beasts, and others were stung to death by serpents—now those two paths are exactly what the difference between the path of abstinence and the path of what is called moderate drinking represents for very large numbers of men. It is perfectly true that hundreds and thousands may pass safely through the jungle; they may not lose their way; they may not be attacked by malarious fevers; they may not be killed by wild beasts or stung to death by serpents; but it is perfectly certain that of all who pass through that jungle there will be a certain number, and a large number, who suffer in one or other of these ways, then that becomes a danger which is better avoided; and really the case of many in regard to drinking is like passing through that jungle. Many persons, muddled and confused, lose their way, and others shorten their lives and endanger their health, in which case they are like the persons who suffer from malarious fevers. Other persons have been temperate up to a certain moment of their lives, and then, perhaps, their wife dies, or some bereavement occurs, and they are lonely and miserable, and then they take to drinking and come to the fearful end of a drunkard. They are like those upon whom a wild beast leaps out of the thicket of the jungle. Others, again, go step by step until they find themselves in the grasp of a most terrible vice. They are like those who are approached in the jungle by the stealthy serpent, coming to them secretly through the rustling leaves of the forest. Life is beset with dangers and temptations; if you are total abstainers, and if you remain total abstainers, you will certainly not suffer in health, in happiness, or in any earthly good, and you will absolutely have eliminated from your life one serious source of danger.

TRANSGRESSION IN YOUTH.

To transgress is literally to go beyond the line of right, truth, or safety. Transgression may be moral, intellectual, or physical, or it may combine all qualities in the same act. By an inexorable law of nature, a penalty follows every transgression. Nor, in the physical world, does ignorance of the law in the least avert or modify the penalty. The result is the same with thoughtlessness, and even with good intentions.

One peculiarity of early transgression is that it is largely committed in ignorance of the penalty. The youth is without that experience against which old transgressors sin, as well as without that knowledge of physical laws and their penalties which comes of later study and instruction.

Again, youth has a surplus of vigor. The recuperative tendency is very strong within him. No appreciable harm seems to follow wrong-doing, and if it does, all apparent trace of it is soon gone.

But some sins are like cumulative poisons. Small doses of them have no appreciable effect, yet the poison remains in the system, and accumulates with every repetition, until dangerous, or even fatal, results ensue. Some such sins also gradually form themselves into habits, as hard to break as chains of steel.

Now, as the child knows little of this, and the youth but little more, the parent should be, and usually is, aware what indulgences tend toward moral corruption and physical ruin; that unholy passions shorten life and destroy one's influence; that the boy whatever his intellect or culture, who takes the wine-cup from the hand of beauty, may die in the gutter; alcohol in all its forms, and opium and tobacco, work in time such changes within the physical system, that the very will the supreme ruler in man, becomes enslaved to a depraved bodily appetite.

These changes that destroy the will-power are in the very substance of the brain and nerves, and are greater and more irretrievable during the period of growth.

SEEMING INTOXICATION.

In no class of people does heredity do a more disastrous work than in the descendants of drinkers, whether excessive or moderate. A morbid appetite for liquor in such cases, with the disadvantage of an inherited nerve degeneration, may manifest itself in many terrible forms. Among these many forms are the ordinary symptoms of intoxication in a person perfectly temperate.

Dr. Corthers, of Hartford, Conn., presents many such cases in a paper read before the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, and published in the *Alienist and Neurologist*.

The first cases that attracted his attention were two boys, sons of drunkards, in the Hartford Deaf and Dumb Asylum, who had shown clear signs of intoxication from their birth. He was afterwards surprised to find such cases not uncommon. In some persons the symptoms are present all the time, either appearing at birth, or slowly developing with the growth of the child. Most of such cases show other marked indications of physical degeneration—as idiocy, imbecility, or bodily deformity.

In a second class of cases, almost any excitement is sufficient to bring on an attack. This class may include persons of average intellect, and even of genius. In them the neurotic (nerve) degeneration may, at a later date, end in imbecility or insanity. A farmer, fifty-four years old, a man of wealth and character, whose father was a drunkard, but who himself never used any kind of spirits, showed symptoms of intoxication after meeting with an accident from a runaway horse. At the funeral of a child, some months later, his family were greatly mortified at his silly language, staggering gait, and other marked symptoms of intoxication. A year later a singular attack followed the burning of some buildings on his farm.

There are similar cases in which the nerve degeneration is due, not to heredity, but to early habits of intoxication. A noted temperance lecturer, a total abstainer for ten years or more, received while lecturing, a despatch announcing the fatal illness of his daughter. He drank a glass of water, became confused, staggered, and was led from the stage laughing and shouting in a maudlin way. He had drunk no spirits, but the audience supposed him intoxicated. Thus hereditary intoxication is another among the innumerable physical evils that a drunken parent bestows sometimes upon his children.—*Montreal Star.*

For the cheapest place to buy goods and Clothing go to J. B. MacDonald's. dy1 wy