

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1887.

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Advertising at moderate rates.

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

ALMANAC FOR NOVEMBER, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES,
Last Quarter 8th day, 0h., 49.5m., p.m., N.W.
New Moon 15th day, 4h., 55.9m., a.m., N.W.
(below horizon.)
First Quarter 22nd day, 6h., 30.5m., a.m.,
(be ow horizon.)
Full Moon 30th day, 11h., 7.6m., a.m., South.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M.	rises	sets	rises	length
1 Tuesday	6 47	4 41	5 34	10 44
2 Wednesday	48	39	6 11	20 51
3 Thursday	50	38	6 43	11 55
4 Friday	51	36	7 27	aft 30
5 Saturday	52	35	8 17	1 8
6 Sunday	54	34	9 15	1 51
7 Monday	56	33	10 19	2 41
8 Tuesday	57	31	11 27	3 42
9 Wednesday	57	29	morn	4 59
10 Thursday	7 0	28	0 38	6 23
11 Friday	1 1	27	1 53	7 36
12 Saturday	3 26	3 9	8 34	23
13 Sunday	4 25	4 27	9 24	21
14 Monday	6 24	5 45	10 9	18
15 Tuesday	7 22	7 2	10 53	15
16 Wednesday	8 21	8 17	11 36	13
17 Thursday	10 20	9 25	morn	10
18 Friday	11 19	10 26	0 18	8
19 Saturday	13 19	11 17	1 2	6
20 Sunday	14 18	11 55	1 48	4
21 Monday	16 17	12 35	2 42	1
22 Tuesday	17 16	1 6	3 33	59
23 Wednesday	18 15	1 33	4 38	57
24 Thursday	20 14	1 57	5 45	50
25 Friday	21 13	2 22	6 52	52
26 Saturday	23 13	2 44	7 45	50
27 Sunday	24 12	3 9	8 30	48
28 Monday	25 11	3 36	9 10	47
29 Tuesday	26 11	4 6	9 47	45
30 Wednesday	7 27	4 0	4 41	10 33

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &

Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,

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May 18, 1887.

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OF THE

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Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.00 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, P. E. I. H. Y., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co. or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Sept. 28, 1887—wed 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, or 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!

FARES:—Cabin, \$6.50; Stateroom Berth, \$8.50. Lowest Rates for freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS, Agents, Charlottetown.

HARRISON LORING, Managing Owner, Lewis Wharf, Boston.

July 27, 1887

Another Arrival of New Goods.

BY LAST STEAMER TO HALIFAX.

Perkins & Sterns

Have added more NEW GOODS to their already large stock of this Season's Importations.

Another Lot of New Cloths,
Another Lot of New Silks,
Another Lot of New Dress Goods,
Another Lot of New Trimmings.

Additions to all Departments and Everything Marked VERY CHEAP.

Perkins & Sterns

Oct. 14—dy & wky

NEW FALL GOODS NOW OPEN.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Every department full of the Newest Goods.
Everything New in Ladies' Dress Goods.
Everything New in Ladies' Jackets.
Everything New in Ladies' Hats and Trimmings.

Tremendous Stock of Ready-made Clothing.
Every Inducement to Cash Buyers. Goods Bought Right. Our Prices will be found Low.

J. B. MACDONALD,

Ch'town, Sept. 26, 87—dy wky—pat

BEER & GOFF,

FLOUR & TEA STORES,

QUEEN AND KING SQUARES.

'87 FALL IMPORTATIONS '87

FLOUR. We have on hand and to arrive over 1,400 Barrels Choice Family Flour, comprising such well-known brands as Estey, Matchless, Kent, City and White Duck, every barrel of which is warranted and which we will sell at the very lowest price for cash.

TEA. Our 24 CENT TEA takes the lead every time, because we keep up the quality and give the best value in the city. We have a large stock of Extra Fine Tea on hand and to arrive, in 3 chests, 3 chests, 5lb., and 10lb. Tin Caddys, which will be sold low. We warrant every pound of Tea we sell, and if it does not prove satisfactory, return it and we will refund you the money.

SUGAR. A large stock of Sugars always kept on hand, in Refined, Raw Demerara Extra Granulated, Paris Lump and Frosting.

Kerosene Oil. We buy nothing but the Best American Kerosene Oil, as we find it is the only kind that will give satisfaction. If you want a five-gallon tin, give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we can make the price right.

Molasses, &c. A large stock of Molasses, American Cornmeal, Raisins, Currants, Rice, Soap, Tobacco, &c., &c., always kept on hand and sold low for Cash.

We beg leave to thank our numerous customers for their patronage in the past and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, being confident that we can give them the best satisfaction in the city. We buy our goods direct from headquarters in England, United States and Canada, and are therefore in a position to sell lower and give better value than those who buy second-hand.

BEER & GOFF,

Queen and King Squares.

Nov. 2, 1887—wed & wky

THE PIRATE.

By Sir Walter Scott.

CHAPTER XVI.

(Continued.)

Mordant had therefore no difficulty in keeping sight of his disguised guide, as she tripped it over height and hollow to the sea-side, and, winding among the rocks, led the way to the spot where his own labours, during the time of his former intimacy at Burgh-Westra, had constructed a sheltered and solitary seat, where the daughters of Magnus were accustomed to spend, when the weather was suitable, a good deal of their time. Here, then, was to be the place of explanation; for the messenger stopped, and, after a moment's hesitation, sat down on the rustic settee. But, from the lips of whom was he to receive it? Norma had first occurred to him; but her tall figure, and slow majestic step were entirely different from the size and gait of the more fairly-formed siren, who had proceeded him with as light a trip as if she had been a real Nereid, who, having remained too late upon the shore, was, under the dread of Amphitrite's displeasure, hastening to regain her native element. Since it was not Norma, it could only be thought, Brenda, who thus singled him out; and when she had seated herself upon the bench, and taken the mask from her face, Brenda it accordingly proved to be. Mordant had certainly done nothing to make him dread her presence; and yet, such is the influence of bashfulness over the ingenious youth of both sexes, that he experienced all the embarrassment of one who finds himself unexpectedly placed before a person, who is justly offended at him. Brenda felt no less embarrassment; but as she had courted this interview, and was sensible it must be a brief one, she was compelled, in spite of herself, to begin the conversation.

"Mordant," she said, with a hesitating voice; then correcting herself, she proceeded—"you must be surprised, Mr. Merton, that I should have taken this unbecoming freedom." "It was not till this morning, Brenda," replied Mordant, "that any mark of friendship or intimacy from you or from your sister could have surprised me. I am far more astonished that you should speak to me without reason for so many hours, than that you should now allow me an interview. In the name of Heaven, Brenda, in what have I offended you or why are we on these unusual terms?"

"May it not be enough to say," replied Brenda, looking downward, "that it is my father's pleasure?" "No, it is not enough," returned Merton, "your father cannot have so suddenly altered his whole thoughts of me, and his whole actions towards me, without acting under the influence of some strong delusion. I ask you to explain but of what nature it is; for I will be contented to be lower in your esteem than the meanest hind in these islands, if I cannot show that his change of opinion is only grounded upon some infamous deception, or some extraordinary mistake."

"It may be so," said Brenda—"I hope it is so; that I do hope it is so, my desire to see you thus in private may well prove to you. But it is difficult—in short it is impossible for me to explain to you the cause of my father's resentment. Norma has spoken with him concerning it boldly, and I fear they parted in displeasure; and you well know no light matter could cause that." "I have observed," said Mordant, "that your father is most attentive to Norma's counsel, and more complaisant to her peculiarities than to those of others—this I have observed, though he is no willing believer in the supernatural qualities to which she lays claim." "They are related distantly," answered Brenda, "and we friends in youth—may, as I have heard, it was once supposed they would have been married; but Norma's peculiarities showed themselves immediately on her father's death, and there was an end of that matter, if ever there was anything in it. But it is certain my father regards her with much interest; and it is, I fear, a sign how deeply his prejudices respecting you must be rooted, since they have in some degree quarreled on your account."

"Now, blessings upon you, Brenda, that you have called them prejudices," said Merton warmly, and hastily—"a thousand blessings on you! You were ever gentle-hearted—you could not have maintained even the show of unkindness long."

"It was indeed but a show," said Brenda, softening gradually into the familiar tone in which they had conversed from infancy; "I could never think, Mordant, never that I am seriously believe, that you could say 'ought unkind of Minna or of me.'"

"And who dares to say I have?" said Mordant, giving way to the natural impetuosity of his disposition—"Who dares to say that I have, and ventures at the same time to hope that I will suffer his tongue to remain in safety betwixt his jaws? By St. Magnus the Martyr, I will feed the hawks with it!"

"Nay, now," said Brenda, "your anger only terrifies me, and will force me to leave you." "Leave me," said he, "without telling either the calumny, or the name of the villainous calumniator!"

"Oh, there are more than one," answered Brenda, "that have possessed my father with an opinion—which I cannot myself tell you—but there are more than one who say—"

"Were they hundreds, Brenda, I will do no less to them than I have said—Sacred Martyr!—to accuse me of speaking unkindly of those whom I most respected and valued under heaven—I will back to the apartment this instant, and your father shall do me right before all the world."

"Do not go, for the love of Heaven!" said Brenda; "do not go, as you would not render me the most unhappy wretch in existence!"

"Tell me then, at least, if I guess aright," said Mordant, "when I name this Cleveland for one of those who have slandered me?"

"No, no," said Brenda, vehemently, "you run from one error into another more dangerous. You say you are my friend—I am willing to be yours—be still for a moment, and hear what I have to say;—our interview has lasted but too long already, and every additional moment brings additional danger with it."

"Tell me, then," said Merton, much softened by the poor girl's extreme apprehension and distress, "what it is that you require of me; and believe me, it is impossible for you to ask anything that I will not do my very uttermost to comply with."

(To be continued.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Effects of the License System.

SIR.—A few days ago, I proved, by the weighty testimony of a learned police court judge of ten years' experience, that in the United States, as here, any liquor law, be it either licensing or prohibiting, is greatly hindered in being carried out, by the perjury of liquor people and the inaction of temperance people, so that we have nothing to gain by an exchange of the Scott Act for a License Act, in these respects.

The Church of England some time ago employed the most ample means to investigate "the extent, causes, results and the remedies of intemperance" in England and Wales. The report of the Convention of the Province of Canterbury, page 3, says: "Of the direct causes of our national intemperance, one of the foremost and most prolific, as it appears to your committee, is the operation of the Legislative Act which called beer-houses into existence, and placed the power of licensing them in the hands of the excise. This measure, though introduced in 1830, for the avowed purpose of repressing intemperance by counteracting the temptations to the excessive drinking of ardent spirits afforded in public houses, has been abundantly proved not only to have failed of its benevolent purpose, but to have served throughout the country to multiply and intensify the very evils it was intended to remove. The testimony on this point, on the part of the Registry, the Constabulary, the parochial clergy, and other persons most competent to judge, is most emphatic and unanimous—and the moral failure of the Act is at this time admitted to the fullest extent by many who were favorable to it at its first introduction. Capitalists own public houses which they let at high rents, thereby necessitating their tenants to resort to all sorts of inducements to attract people to their houses for the purpose of drinking. Indeed the inevitable result of increased competition must be the devising and multiplying of means to attract customers and stimulate their appetite for drink. It is a matter of general complaint that the present licensing system, as carried out, is full of anomalies—that no uniform rule is observed in its administration—that the restrictions intended by the law are continually set at naught—and that where violations of the law are shown to have taken place, convictions are of unfrequent occurrence. With a system so faulty, a law so loosely and irregularly applied, and such abundant and increasing encouragement to intemperance, the spread of this vice through the country cannot be a matter of surprise."

On page 6, the report says:—"Attention is loudly called by the clergy and baroners, in their returns, to the extent to which the adulteration of intoxicating drinks prevails, with the effect in many cases of circulating a liquor—to use the words of one coroner—'which maddens and destroys.' It is to be observed that these adulterations generally arise out of the competition among rival dealers, and frequently supply the only margin of profit by which the trafficker is enabled to keep possession of his house as the tenant of some brewer or distiller."

"Your committee cannot omit to notice the alleged neglect occasionally observed in those whose official duty it is to report, and, if possible, restrain violations of the laws against intemperance. In the returns made to your committee, many testimonies are given to the vigilance and fidelity with which the police discharge their arduous and irksome duty; yet there are complaints that these guardians of public morality fail to cope with temptations and discouragements which they encounter in being offenders to conviction; in the words of correspondents, 'they are tampered with, treated, bribed, corrupted, and are often even in the interest and pay of the publican, and in consequence they wink and connive at breakers of the law, and are otherwise remiss in the suppression of illegal proceedings. It is also stated that in some instances the police are not duly supported by the Magistrates, and are discouraged in their endeavors to bring offenders to justice.'"

On page 7, the Report gives the National Results of the Evil under License:—"The results of intemperance, as portrayed in the evidence before your Committee, are of the most appalling description. It depraves the character, impairs the strength, shatters the health and nerves, fills our prisons, work-houses, lunatic asylums and penitentiaries. The temper is soured, the passions inflamed, the whole nature brutalized by it—in short, there is no enormity of blasphemy in language and cruelty in action of which even persons, naturally gentle and well conducted, are not capable, and to which they are not impelled when under the influence of drink. In family life, affections are blunted and obliterated; the tenderest relations are outraged and set at naught; children are left without food, clothing or education, and abandoned or forced to crime by the authors of their being, that the means of gratifying the craving for drink may be obtained. Husbands are neglected by their wives; wives are subjected to revolting cruelty and violence, infants are often over-laid and killed; and the sin of the parent is visited on a stunted, sickly and debilitated offspring."

"As to the evils inflicted on society and the nation at large by intemperance, those in their nature and amount, as attested in the evidence before your Committee, are not only harrowing and humiliating to contemplate, but so many and widespread as almost to defy computation. In no country, probably, is indulgence in this vice so prevalent as in our own. It may be truly said of our body politic, 'the whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint.' And unless remedies be speedily and effectively supplied, consequences the most disastrous to us as a people cannot be long averted. No evil more nearly affects our national life and character; none more injuriously counteracts the spiritual work of the Church; and, therefore, no question more immediately demands the zeal of our clergy, the attention of our statesmen, the action of our Legislature, and the thoughtful aid of our philanthropists. Nor can any sacrifice be esteemed too costly, or any efforts too great, to check and remedy what may be shown by accumulated and undeniable evidence to be sapping the foundations of our prosperity, blighting the future and lowering the reputation of our country, and destroying at once its physical strength and its moral and religious life."

On page 12, the Convocation's Report says:—"Meanwhile your Committee are convinced that without the prompt and judicious application of the law, the evil will continue to spread."

tem of legislation, and its strict enforcement, no effectual and permanent remedy for intemperance can be looked for."

In the name of God, are we with, our eyes open, going to defy high Heaven, and bring down upon us the righteous judgments thereof, by licensing such hell fire as has thus so much sunk Britain that is now struggling to obtain a law almost the same as our Scott Act, while we are asked to go back to her License System! The Lord forbid.

Yours truly, FAIRPLAY.

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 25, Front Street, N. E., by the proprietors,
F. W. KINSMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS,
25, FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO, N. Y.

PURE GOLD GOODS
ARE THE BEST MADE.
ASK FOR THEM IN CANS,
HOWEVER SMALL PACKAGES.
THE LEADING LINES ARE
BAKING POWDER
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
SHOE BLACKING
STOVE POLISH
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SPICES
BORAX
CURRY POWDER
CELERY SALT
MUSTARD
POWDERED HERBS &c.
ALL GOODS
GUARANTEED GENUINE
PURE GOLD MANUFACTURING CO.
31, FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

Real Estate for Sale.

THAT valuable property in Charlottetown, known as "Kennington," containing about 80 acres. The best and most eligible site for Exhibition Grounds, close by the Railway Track. For particulars apply to
GEORGE PEAKE,
Agent for owner.
Ch'town, Oct. 12, 1887—3aw

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. INSMAN, Station D, New York City.

CHANGE OF TIME.

BOSTON STEAMERS.

CARROLL and WORCESTER will leave Charlottetown every THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, commencing 6th October.
Oct. 3, 1887.

C. C. CARLTON, AUCTIONEER,

—AND—
Commission Merchant,

SOURIS, P. E. I.

Oct. 3, 1887.

TAMARAC

Alderman R. E. Elbeck, Kingston, Ont., says: "Tamarac Elixir" is the best medicine on earth for Coughs and Colds. In my own case it produced rapid and gratifying results. I caught a severe cold which it seemed impossible to break up, but continually became more thoroughly seated. Finally a heaving cough set in which troubled me day and night, causing soreness of the Lungs. Hearing your "Tamarac" highly recommended, I procured a bottle. The first dose eased the cough, and one bottle completely cured me. It is a splendid preparation, pleasant to the taste, and should be kept in every house.

Sept. 21, 1887—wed & wky