

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1886.

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### ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
First Quarter 5th day, 4h., 43.1m., a. m., S. E.  
Full Moon 13th day, 6h., 37.9m., a. m., W.,  
(below horizon).  
Last Quarter 20th day, 11h., 43.2m., p. m., E.  
New Moon 27th day, 5h., 6.1m., p. m., W.

D	DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Set	Moon	High	Day's
M.		rise	sets	rises	sets	len. h.
1	Wednesday	5 25	6 34	9 0	0 13	13 9
2	Thursday	27	32	10 12	0 53	5
3	Friday	28	30	11 21	1 36	2
4	Saturday	29	28	12 26	2 23	12 50
5	Sunday	30	26	1 29	3 18	56
6	Monday	32	24	2 23	4 28	52
7	Tuesday	33	22	3 13	5 46	49
8	Wednesday	34	20	3 56	7 0	46
9	Thursday	36	19	4 35	7 59	43
10	Friday	37	17	5 9	8 46	40
11	Saturday	38	15	5 39	9 26	37
12	Sunday	39	13	6 7	10 2	34
13	Monday	41	12	6 32	10 35	31
14	Tuesday	42	10	6 59	11 5	28
15	Wednesday	43	8	7 25	11 38	25
16	Thursday	44	6	7 52	10 22	22
17	Friday	46	4	8 23	0 43	18
18	Saturday	47	2	8 56	1 10	15
19	Sunday	48	0	9 37	2 1	12
20	Monday	50	5	10 24	2 53	8
21	Tuesday	51	5	11 19	4 0	5
22	Wednesday	52	5	12 11	5 28	2
23	Thursday	53	5	0 21	6 54	11 59
24	Friday	54	5	1 20	8 7	56
25	Saturday	55	4	2 48	9 2	52
26	Sunday	56	4	3 59	9 50	49
27	Monday	58	4	5 16	10 32	45
28	Tuesday	6	0	4 16	11 13	41
29	Wednesday	4	0	4 49	14 53	39
30	Thursday	6	2	5 33	9 10	11 36

## PARKER HOUSE Baking Powder.

Highly Recommended.  
40 CTS. PER POUND IN BULK  
BEER & GOFF  
Aug. 6, '86.



## BOSTON.

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

Leave St. John for Boston, via Newport and Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.00 a. m.  
Leave St. John at 8.00 o'clock every Saturday night for  
BOSTON DIRECT.  
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$27.50, 2nd class; \$3.50, 1st class.  
For tickets and other information apply to  
AGENTS, F. W. HALE, P. E. I. S. S. CO.,  
P. O. Bldg., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.,  
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.  
May 7, 1886—cod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,  
GENERAL  
Commission Merchants,  
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,  
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.  
July 15—dly wky

## RANKIN HOUSE.

THE undersigned will lease for a term of years the above well known Hotel, situated on corner of Water and Pownall Streets, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Possession given on the 1st October next.  
Any information required will be given, either by letter or personal interview.  
J. H. GRAY,  
DAVID STIRLING,  
Trustees.  
Ch'town, June 12, 1886—Jul 15 law her Jour

## NEW GOODS JUST OPENED

### J. B. MACDONALD'S.

New Dress Goods,  
New Velvets,  
New Ribbons,  
New Buttons,  
New Cashmeres,  
New Corsets,  
New Flannels,  
New Tweeds.

Selling at Cheapest Prices

### J. B. MACDONALD'S,

QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, August 25—dly wky

## SPECIAL.

We must make room for fall goods, and to do so, will clear out at prices that must sell them, all remains of summer stock. ECONOMICAL buyers will do well to call at once, and secure the bargains we are offering, in ends of silks, dress goods and cotton goods. Our prices for cotton flannels, all-wool flannels, ginghams, etc., must please you. Call and see them for yourself and save money by buying at once.

BEER BROS.

August 17, '86.

## Boots, Boots.

Buy Your  
FALL BOOTS  
—AT—  
DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, Sept. 2, 1886.



"THERE IS NO EXCUSE IF YOU HAD CARRIED A ROCKFORD WATCH THIS ACCIDENT WOULD NOT HAVE HAPPENED."

## NEW HAT & FUR STORE,

A NEW DEPARTURE!  
HATS, of the Latest Styles, at the very LOWEST PRICES.  
FURS, of all kinds, Cleaned, Dyed, altered and Repaired.  
HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Raw Furs.

E. STUART.

Ch'town, May 4, 1886

## 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 acute 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. E., by the proprietors,  
F. W. KISSMAN & CO., Druggists,  
243 5TH AVE., N. Y.

## FLOUR.

Matchless,  
Kent Mills,  
City Mills,  
Estey (a choice Pastry Flour in barrels and half barrels),  
and other Good Brands selling Cheap

## BEER & COFF.

## STEM WIND, KEY WIND.

The Stem-Winding Watch is Decidedly the Best.  
AS the cases need scarcely ever be opened, they are NOT LIABLE TO GET DUST IN, like the Key-Winder.  
Another advantage, the watch can be WOUND AT ANY TIME the wearer happens to think of it—no key needs to be carried in the pocket to shovel dust into the watch, every time it is used.  
To meet the wants of those who object to Stem-Winders, our  
Stem-Winding Rockford Watches  
can also be WOUND WITH A KEY, should the stem-winding give out, which we have never known it to do when used right.  
Key-Winding Watches at Reduced Rates.

## E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK.

## SHIRTINGS. SPECIAL NOTICE

AS it has been brought to our notice that other makes of Shirtings are being sold to the Retail and Country Trade, under various Fancy Brands, as being of our manufacture.  
We beg to inform all purchasers of this article that we will not guarantee as ours any Shirtings which have not our label.

## Parks' Fine Shirtings

Those with this label will be found to be FULL WEIGHT.  
FULL WIDTH OF 28 inches, FAST COLORS,  
and woven the SAME ON BOTH SIDES, so as to be reversible.  
They are for sale by all the leading Wholesale Houses, from whom the Retail Trade can always get them, if they insist upon being supplied with our Shirtings, instead of inferior goods.

## WM. PARKS & SON, ST. JOHN, N. B.

## T. & E. KENNY, Dry Goods and Shipping, HALIFAX, CANADA.

## T. & E. KENNY, (F. C. MARON) Ship Owners and Brokers, General Commission Merchants, 161 GRESHAM HOUSE, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

## The Bankruptcy of India.

A COUNTRY WITH TOO MANY PEOPLE AND OVERBURDENED WITH TAXATION.  
In an important work by Hyndman, entitled "The Bankruptcy of India," it is clearly set forth that at the present time 225,000,000 people are living in India on the product of 148,000,000 acres of land, a statement which shows that India, so far from being able, with advantage to herself, to throw her grain into competition in England with the grain of the Western States of America, it actually unable to feed her own people, adequately, her great and growing export being drawn from her to meet her vast and ever increasing liabilities to England, and giving no commercial return to the Indian people of any class. In this situation no margin is left whatever for increased taxation in India, and it is officially announced that the burdens imposed on the Indian Government by the Burmese war and by threatening the attitude of Russia at the present moment cannot be met by taxation. The relief expected from the re-negotiation of silver by England or by an international agreement cannot, therefore, in the judgment of men well informed on affairs come a day too soon to mitigate the pressure which is beginning to exasperate the Indian population, and which threatens the fabrics of British dominion more seriously than anything since the outbreak of the mutiny of 1857.

Navroji, the ablest living Parsee financier of India, now in London, was brought hither by the stringency of the existing situation to urge upon the Imperial Government the importance of action. By his elaborate calculations he shows that the value of the productions of the Panjab, one of the most fertile provinces in India, is at the outside twenty rupees, or \$10 of our money, per head per annum.  
Lord Roseberry is going to India in October to make a personal investigation into these conditions of the Indian problem which, in the language of Robert Griffin, head statistician of the Board of Trade, make the solution increasingly dangerous.

## The Grave of Shakespeare.

Great interest is excited in London by the alleged mischief doing at Stratford-on-Avon to Shakespeare's monument by the inconsiderate conduct of the local authorities. The subject is as interesting to America as it is to England, as American subscription have been extensively given to preserve those monuments. Halliwell Phillips says: "Everything at Stratford-on-Avon is at present under the control of a few individuals who are unfortunately imbued with the spirit of modernization. No relic of the past is safe at their hands and it will be a public misfortune if contributions of money are forthcoming to enable them to continue the work of deterioration. A decisive evidence of this has quite recently been given. A seventeenth century monument to one of the poet's family was not only removed from the church but thrown among lumber and irreparably injured. This was bad enough, but now a restoration committee propose to remove the stone and recut the letters, a step by which the authority and biographical value of the original will be effectually obliterated. Another of their intentions is of far more serious importance. It is now proposed to build a new vestry on the north of the chancel, a proceeding that will involve the destruction of the remains of the ancient chancel-house and the alteration of one of the immediate surroundings of the poet's grave. This reckless spirit pervades every work of the kind at Stratford, and unless its progress is arrested it will not be long before every ancient vestige of the Shakespearean town will be either falsified or destroyed."

## Some Famous Old Men.

The longevity of famous statesmen is remarkable. Imagine Lord Palmerston acting vigorously as Prime Minister of England when over 80, governing the vast British Empire with steady hand, and making speeches three hours long in the House of Commons, and rising next day fresh as a man of 40! Think of the venerable Guizot, the French statesman, who, at the age of 87, was still writing histories, presiding over religious conventions, and carrying on lively discussions in the French Academy.  
The late Lord Lyndhurst made able speeches in the House of Commons when he had passed his 90th year; and his long-time rival, Lord Brougham, wrote his autobiography, in three goodly volumes, when he had nearly reached 90 years.  
The Marquis of Lansdowne, who, as Lord Henry Petty, was a leading member of the "All the Talents" Cabinet of which Charles James Fox was the chief, in 1806, was still an active member of the House of Lords nearly sixty years later, in 1863, and died in that year at the age of 83.  
The Duke of Wellington took part in public affairs until his death, in 1852, in his 83rd year.  
In former generations energetic statesmen of advanced years are found thickly scattered through the pages of history. There was the old Marquis of Winchester, who could remember Edward IV., the first York sovereign, in 1483, and when he died in 1572, at the age of 97, was holding office under Queen Elizabeth.  
Referring to the statesmen of our own country, it is a familiar fact that John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, the second and third Presidents, both died on the 4th of July, 1826, just half a century from the day on which both signed the Declaration of Independence, Adams being 91 and Jefferson 83. President Andrew Jackson lived to be 82, John Quincy Adams to be 81, Madison 85.—*Youth's Companion.*

## Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

ONE OF THE BEST TONICS.  
Dr. A. Horsford, Prof. Materia Medica and Dermatology, in College of Surgeons and Physicians, Baltimore, Md., says: "It makes a pleasant drink, and is one of our best tonics in the shape of phosphates in soluble form."  
Cholera has destroyed \$12,000 worth of crops in the vicinity of Toronto, Ill.

## The Twins of Locana.

STRANGE PARTICULARS ABOUT THE SUCCESSORS TO THE SIAMSE TWINS.  
A Vienna correspondent writes: "John and Jacob Toeci, the twins of Locana, who have been shown in almost every city of Europe as the successors of the famous Siamse twins, are dying in the Prater. Their mother is a strong, healthy, country woman. The boys resemble each other exactly, have pretty, delicate features, and are now in their tenth year. John and Jacob are separate as far as the sixth rib, and have one abdomen and one pair of legs between them. The twins cannot walk, and keep their balance by lacing their arms round each other's neck. Jacob eats often and heartily, and is the healthier of the two, and to all appearance it is he who keeps his brother alive. Two days ago the twins quarrelled over a toy, and John grew so excited that his heart-blood suddenly ceased to flow, and he changed to a condition of complete lethargy, from which he had not awoken on the following morning. The boy suffered from the same complaint a year ago in Berlin, and Professor Virchow then declared that a recurrence of the lethargy would certainly put an end to the twin's life. A number of Vienna physicians are observing the malady, but they entertain little hope for John's life, and if John dies Jacob must follow him to the grave. The twins as they lie in their bed offer a strange contrast. Jacob, with feverish eyes and a red face, seems to harbor all the blood that has retreated from John's lifeless body. The conscious boy cries incessantly, because he has often heard Prof. Virchow's remark repeated, and knows that his brother's death is but the harbinger of his own. The poor creatures are meeting with the same fate that some time ago put an end to the life of the Siamse twins, the second of whom died of poisoned blood vessels after having spent six terrible hours with the corpse of his brother. The advisability of an operation separating the living from the dead brother was discussed at the time, but before a resolution could be taken death had done its work. The twins of Locana, who for the last 8 years have travelled to all the world's shows, were to have left on Tuesday for New York, where Darnum is said to have engaged them for a year at a salary of 30,000fr. In the event of their death the parents have sold their body to a London anatomical museum for the price of £8,000."

## Fowls—Keeping Large Numbers.

By carefully feeding and proper care, a good laying hen may lay as many as one hundred and seventy-five eggs in a year, but when hundreds of hens are kept together on the farm, the average seldom reaches one hundred eggs per annum. A comparison of the treatment accorded large and small flocks shows that, as a rule, the smaller the flock the greater is the variety of food furnished to the individual, while the competition for existence is increased with the number of hens in the same flock. Division into families seems to be a natural and necessary condition of all animals, and through congregating and herding for mutual protection, they pair and separate during the breeding seasons. It is unnatural for poultry to be kept in large numbers together, especially during the times of laying and hatching. The small flock secures generally all the scraps from the kitchen and the table, and, as a rule, these contain a large share of the nitrogenous elements (meat, etc.) than is generally fed to large numbers, which partially accounts for the greater production of eggs from the smaller flock. With a large number, the cost of labor is lessened proportionately, and as but few really estimate the labor of caring for a small flock, the keeping of strict accounts, charging labor as an item would demonstrate, that there is not such a wide difference in the proportionate profit as may be imagined; yet, as the labor is of but little value until the flocks are large, it is safe to admit that small flocks are more profitable.—*American Agriculturist for September.*

## Cutting Rates.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the fly in the ointment of the trans-continental lines. The *Railway Age*, commenting on a statement in a San Francisco paper that the Canadian road was cutting rates, in some cases as much as 45 per cent., complains of this competition "from another country" as unnatural and unwarranted, and ascribes to it mainly the heavy cut that has been made in freight from San Francisco to New York, which it is anticipated will be yet more destructive and will spread beyond the lines now immediately affected. The *Age* finds it difficult to look upon the action of the Canadian Pacific in undertaking to reach down to San Francisco from its terminus in British Columbia, a thousand miles or so away, and seize upon traffic bound not even for Canadian points but solely for points in the United States as anything else than piratical. Just what is to be done, however, is not plain to see. The Canadian road has most of the advantages on its side. There is little, as yet, that its southern competitors can do to injure its position. It will take practically all the Canadian direct trade and as much of its rivals doubtless as it can obtain. Besides, it is thought to have some justification in the action of the United States' roads lowering the through rates on tea from China and Japan the moment it appeared on the field as a competitor.