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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1887.

VOL. 21.—NO. 77.

The Daily Examiner

The Examiner Publishing Co

From their office, corner of Water and Great George Streets, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

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Three months 1.25
One month50

Advertising at moderate rates.
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ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon 3rd day, 4h., 27.6m., p. m., N.E., (below horizon).
Last Quarter 11th day, 7h., 24.0m., p. m., N.E. (below horizon).
New Moon 19th day, 1h., 26.1m., a. m., N. (below horizon).
First Quarter 25th day, 4h., 8.7m., p. m., S.E.

DAY OF WEEK Sun Sun Moon High Day's rises/sets rises/water/low h m

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
	rises	sets	rises	water	low
	h	m	h	m	h
1 Monday	4	47	25	5	46
2 Tuesday	48	23	6	42	9
3 Wednesday	49	22	7	21	10
4 Thursday	51	21	7	54	11
5 Friday	52	19	8	24	11
6 Saturday	53	18	8	51	9
7 Sunday	54	16	9	15	6
8 Monday	56	14	9	40	1
9 Tuesday	57	14	10	4	1
10 Wednesday	58	12	10	29	2
11 Thursday	59	10	10	59	3
12 Friday	5	0	11	33	4
13 Saturday	3	8	morn	5	27
14 Sunday	3	6	0	12	6
15 Monday	4	0	0	59	7
16 Tuesday	5	2	1	31	8
17 Wednesday	7	1	2	58	9
18 Thursday	8	0	4	9	10
19 Friday	9	6	5	24	11
20 Saturday	10	5	6	41	11
21 Sunday	12	5	7	morn	48
22 Monday	13	5	9	15	0
23 Tuesday	14	5	10	30	1
24 Wednesday	15	4	11	42	1
25 Thursday	17	4	12	52	2
26 Friday	18	4	1	58	3
27 Saturday	19	4	2	58	3
28 Sunday	20	4	3	53	3
29 Monday	22	4	4	42	7
30 Tuesday	23	3	5	31	8
31 Wednesday	5	2	5	55	9

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RECEIVERS FOR
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS,
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.
143, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.,
May 18, 1887.

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 Carroll and Worcester have been thoroughly refurnished and put into first-class condition in every particular.
During the season of 1887, one of these vessels will leave Pownal Street Wharf, Charlottetown, for Boston, at six o'clock, p. m., on THURSDAY of each week, and
Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY, at noon.
Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low Rates!
FARES—Cabin, \$7.50; Stateroom Berth, \$9.50.
Lowest Rates for freight, which is always carefully handled.
CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents, Charlottetown.
HARRISON LOHME, Managing Owner,
Lewis Wharf, Boston.
July 21, 1887.

—FOR—

B-O-S-T-O-N

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port land, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.00 a. m.
Also leave St. John at 7.30 every Saturday night for

BOSTON DIRECT.

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. HALE, S. E. L. RY.,
P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
April 18, 1887—cod wky

PREPARE FOR HOT WEATHER

—AND BUY FROM—

Perkins & Sterns

New American Muslins, New French Muslins,
New Print'ed Batists, New Printed Cottons.

A BIG DISPLAY OF LACES.

Book Muslin, Victoria Lawn, Bishop's Lawn, Cheek Muslins.

Embroideries, in Allovers, Flouncings, Edgings, Insets, &c.

A Big Stock of Gloves and Hosiery.

Linen Collars and Cuffs, separate or in sets.

Corsets, direct from the makers and at the lowest price.

If you want a Seaside Dress just see our stock of
Flannels—Cheapest and Best Goods for the purpose to be found.

Perkins & Sterns
June 7—dy & wky

Know all Men by these Presents that

THE STAR

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

Is the right place to get your Clothes made.
Because we give Good Value and a Fit that beats the world.
Our Establishment is new but our Cutters are the oldest at their business in the Province.
We can give a style and finish to our garments that others cannot attain to.

WE BLOW

Because we know we are right and care not what our competitors say.
We are bound to knock them out in Fit, Style, Finish, Price, &c.
Come and see us, even if you don't buy. We want to show you our Fine Stock of Tweeds, Worsteds, &c.

M'LEOD & M'KENZIE,

Queen Street, opposite Watson's Drug Store.

JAMES M'LEOD, late of C. Robertson & Co.
J. T. M'KENZIE, formerly Bruce & McKenzie, late of New York.

Charlottetown, July 5, 1887—cod & wky

SUMMER BEVERAGES, & C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Montserrat Lime Juice, in pint and quart bottles. This Lime Juice is imported from the Island of Montserrat, and is guaranteed to be the best and purest in the world.

West India Lime Juice, in bottles and on draught. We import this in casks and bottle it ourselves, and it has given first-class satisfaction.

Lemon and Raspberry Syrups.—As we import these from one of the best houses in the Dominion, we guarantee them to be equal, if not superior, to any other Syrups in the market.

Fresh Fruit.—We are receiving Oranges, Lemons and Apples, every Boston steamer, and will have Pears, Grapes, Strawberries, Watermelons, &c., in their season.

Confectionery.—Having a very large stock of good, wholesome Confectionery, we are prepared to give extra value in this line.

Tea Committees will find it to their advantage to give us a call before buying elsewhere.

BEER GOFF,

QUEEN SQUARE AND KING SQUARE STORES.

Charlottetown, July 9, 1887—cod wky

ADAMSON'S
BOTANIC
COUGH
BALSAM
SAFE.
SURE.
PROMPT. 25 Cts.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY
Adams' 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. KISSMAN & CO., Druggists,
362 4TH AVE., N. Y.

SATISFACTION EVERY TIME.

WOODILL'S
& ERMANN
BAKING POWDER

—RETAILS AT—

32 CENTS PER POUND.
2 CENTS PER OUNCE.
2½ Oz., 5 Oz., 10 Oz. PACKETS.

July 23, 1887—1mo cod

NASAL BALM
Soothing, Cleansing, Healing.
It Cures
CATARRH,
Cold in Head,
Hay Fever.
STOPS
Droppings from
Nasal passages
to the throat and
excessive expectoration caused by Catarrh. Sent
pre-paid on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1. Address
FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

"Cleanliness Next to Godliness"

Cleanse Your Beds and Guard Against
Sickness.

NOW is the time to get your Feather Beds and Pillows renovated by Dufort's Patent Feather Renovator, which will remain in Charlottetown a few weeks for the purpose of cleaning Feather Beds and Pillows, and making them Soft, Clean and Healthy.
Thousands of our Canadian Housekeepers can testify to the beautiful work done by this splendid invention.
Medical men and scientists acknowledge its excellence.
Satisfaction guaranteed—Charges moderate.
Remember the place—Terlizick's Corner, Queen Street.
July 27, 1887—1mo cod tu th sat

PURE GOLD GOODS
ARE THE BEST MADE.
ASK FOR THEM IN CANS,
BOTTLES OR PACKAGES.
THE LEADING LINES ARE
BAKING POWDER
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
SHOE BLACKING
STOVE POLISH
COFFEE
SPICES
BORAX
CURRY POWDER
CELERY SALT
MUSTARD
POWDERED HERBS & C.
2 GOLD MEDALS
1 SILVER MEDAL
8 BRONZE MEDALS
1886
ALL GOODS
GUARANTEED GENUINE
PURE GOLD MANFG CO
31 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

1827 1887.
T. & E. KENNY,
Dry Goods and Shipping,
HALIFAX, CANADA.

T & E. KENNY,
(F. C. MAHON)

Ship Owners and Brokers,
General Commission Merchants,
161 GRESHAM HOUSE,
Bishopsgate Street,
LONDON, E. C.,
England.

Scott's and Vaughan's Codes
March 23, 1887.

"Progress and the Workingman."

(Montreal Star.)

In these days when so much is being said to put class against class and to make the workingman discontented with his lot in life, the man who makes an honest and careful comparison between the condition of the workingman twenty or thirty years ago and his condition to-day, does society a valuable service. This Mr. Edward Atkinson has done. He made a full enquiry as to the prices of commodities and the wages of labor during the twenty-five years. He has taken stock of the progress of this world during that period. He makes no guesses, he starts no theories. He finds out what the facts are and he simply sets them down. His paper on low prices, high wages and small profits, in the August number of the Century, is most instructive, and should be carefully studied by every intelligent man, and particularly by every intelligent workingman, in the country. One of the conclusions which the thoughtful reader will draw from a careful perusal of this valuable paper is that the talk in which many who profess to be the friends of the working class indulge of the poor growing poorer, while the rich are growing richer, is, as far as America is concerned, at any rate, mere senseless rant and opposed to facts which any one who undertakes to advise and instruct his fellow-men should make himself master of.

It can be shown that during the last quarter of a century the wages of working men have been steadily rising, while, at the same time, they can obtain more of the necessities and comforts of life for their pay. It is folly to assert that the condition of the working class has become worse. If a workman gets more money than he used to in the "good old times," and if that money has a greater purchasing power, he must be better off now than he was then. Again, if during the period we have named while the workman has been getting more and more for his labor, the capitalist has been getting less and less for his money, it must be admitted, that so far from the poor becoming poorer in the periods of depression through which the world has passed in the course of the last quarter of a century, it is the rich that has been becoming poorer. Mr. Atkinson in his carefully compiled tables, shows that the wages of all class of workmen in the United States have advanced since 1860, and that the better skilled workmen, the greatest has been the advance. He divides workmen into four classes. The wages of the first class were advanced from \$2.45 a day in 1860 to \$4.14 in 1885; the wages of the second class from \$1.56 to \$2.40; of the third class from \$1.32 to \$1.80, and the fourth from \$1.01 to \$1.40. The purchasing power of the money which the mechanic and laborer have received has advanced in a far greater ratio than their wages. Mr. Atkinson shows that the increased purchasing power of a year's wages of each of the classes since 1865 has been for class one, 108 per cent.; for class two, 90 per cent.; for class three, 78 per cent.; and for class four, 70 per cent. So that if wages were no higher to-day than they were twenty-two years ago, every class of workmen would be better off than they were then; but as we have seen, men get considerably more for a day's work now than they did then. This is what Mr. Atkinson calls progress from poverty.

Now with regard to the earnings of capital. Is the rich man able to get more for his money to-day than he did in 1860? What Mr. Atkinson says about this is very interesting. From 1848 to 1860 the average rate of discount paid in the open market of the United States by the corporations enjoying the highest credit was eight per cent., subject to very considerable fluctuations. From 1860 to 1869 the civil war had a great effect upon the market, and money was generally dear. Railway corporations issued bonds at long dates at rates of interest from 7 to 8 per cent., even as high as 10 per cent. was paid by railroad corporations of great strength and sound credit. Up to 1873 the rate of interest on the best manufacturing notes was on the average of six and one half per cent. Between 1873 and 1879 the usual rate was five per cent. "Since the restoration of the specie standing at the latter date," says Mr. Atkinson, "down to the present time the fluctuations in the rate of discount on the very best commercial notes have been 3 to 5 per cent., and by the actual record of a broker doing a very large business, they have averaged 4 per cent. on a six months paper." At Chicago the rates have been reduced from an average of 10 per cent. and over to an average of 5 per cent. or less. "On Western farm mortgages, the change has been much greater. Twenty-five years ago, rates as high as twenty-five per cent. were paid on mortgages on Western land, on what has proved to be excellent security. The rate now charged is seven per cent. and even less." We see from this that the earning power of capital has been reduced at least one-half since 1860, and the tendency is to diminish still further. In the face of these undeniable facts, how can it be said that the rich is growing richer, and that, too, at the expense of the poor? The rich of course have the advantage of the reduction in the prices of the necessities of life, but this is not comparatively, so beneficial to them as it is to the working class. The figures show that if one class is getting richer at the expense of the other it is the better class of mechanics who are becoming more independent at the cost of the capitalists.

One of the great factors is lessening the price of commodities is the greatly decreased cost of transport. Railways which are the theme of the denunciation of so many, have been the greatest blessing to the poor man. The decrease in the cost of carriage during the last five and twenty years has been marvellous and Mr. Atkinson puts it before his readers in a very striking way. He says: "A sum representing the savings of the last five years

only, as compared with the rates of 1865-68 would doubtless have sufficed to cover the cash cost of the construction of the 100,000 miles of new railway built between Jan. 1, 1865, and Jan. 1, 1887, at the cost of \$50,000 a mile." Again, "The most beneficent factor in the lowering of prices has been the extension of the railway system and the reduction of the charge of service. Vanderbilt was the typical railway man of his day; he was also the greatest communist of his time, because he reduced the cost of moving a barrel of flour a thousand miles to so small a sum that it could hardly be measured in a loaf of bread, at a margin of profit to himself and his associates which is even less than the value of the empty barrel at the end of the line."

The lesson to be learned from this, and Mr. Atkinson's other useful and able papers, is that progress has been profitable to the workingman.

Dynamiters in England.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY MADE BY GOVERNMENT AGENTS—AN EXTENSIVE CONSPIRACY.

The special correspondent of the Liverpool Post published a startling interview with a government spy, in Liverpool, regarding a dynamite conspiracy there. The spy says: "For some weeks I have been trying to ascertain whether any such unlawful society was extant. The result of my investigations was to place beyond doubt the existence of dynamite organizations, affiliated to the Fenian Brotherhood in New York. Those belonging to the new Brotherhood are a more desperate lot than their predecessors. They stick at nothing, know all the detectives personally, use much more caution and deliberation, and in return are well known to the police. Every one of them has been shadowed by two or three detectives, according to the resistance he might be expected to offer. There is in Liverpool a secret society of 100 persons, consisting of tailors, shoemakers, dock laborers, and men who are supported by subscriptions from New York. They do not believe in Parnell, Gladstone, or anybody. Their sole object is to make Ireland a republic by violent means. When asked why the police do not interfere with them the government agent replied that this would only make them dangerous. "When you begin to tamper or interfere with them," said he, "they may do something desperate. To bring in funds for the cause, or for the support of the families of those in custody from time to time, when the signs of war had been lacking, they have committed some insane act, with that purpose in view. Prior to the jubilee a raid was made on the houses of lodging and places of meeting of some suspected parties in Liverpool. The result was that detectives obtained a large amount of documentary evidence, which disclosed the workings of the society and names of members. These papers are now in the hands of the police, and could be acted upon at any moment. This applies to other cities as well. The man Mooney is an old Dynamiter. Mooney, who lately attempted to blow up a British vessel in New York, was expected here then. He was in England when the explosions occurred in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, and is suspected of having taken a prominent part in them. He was watched here within the past two months by officers who knew him personally. Had he landed he would have been arrested, as there was sufficient to insure his conviction. As to the allegation that he is insane, that is all humbug. There are informers, however, among the Liverpool dynamiters, and by the help of bribes the police have been able to break up their plans. There have been recently threats of preparations, but whether they intend to carry their maniacs into execution, for the purpose of extorting money from American sympathizers, I cannot say. If the Irish crimes act is applied, I am afraid some outrages may be committed for revenge. The Liverpool police are keeping a strict watch in consequence."

"HELLO!" we heard one man say to another, the other day. "I didn't know you at first, why I you look ten years younger than when I saw you last." "I feel ten years younger," was the reply. "You know I used to be under the weather all the time and gave up expecting to be any better. The doctor said I had consumption. I was terribly weak, had night-sweats, cough, no appetite, and lost flesh. I saw Dr. Pierce's golden medical discovery advertised, and thought it would do no harm if it did no good. It has cured me. I am a new man because I am well one."

Summerside Exports.

SUMMERSIDE, Aug. 18th, 1887.

Shipped per steamer St. Lawrence, Cameron, master, for Point du Chené—

35 cases eggs	\$ 146
1 horse	125
2 cattle	50
5 fanning mills	150
35 bush oats	11
1450 lbs cow hides	57
	\$ 566

By same steamer on 19th—

35 cases eggs	\$ 147
1 case berries	5
180 lbs butter	29
750 lbs oatmeal	19
	\$ 200

By same stmr. on 20th—

13 cases eggs	\$ 55
3 boxes lobsters	18
300 lbs codfish	9
200 lbs butter	32
563 bush oats	163
1 fan mill	30
1 horse	150
9 cattle	225
	\$ 558