

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—BURTON.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1887.

VOL. 19.—NO. 226.

## 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.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	ris	sets	water	len
1 Tuesday	7 28 4	49 11	20 3 33	9 31
2 Wednesday	27 5	1 11 54	4 28	34
3 Thursday	26	3 30 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 6	49
8 Tuesday	18	9 5 54	10 45	51
9 Wednesday	17	11 7 19	11 27	54
10 Thursday	16	13 8 29	12 10	57
11 Friday	14	15 9 44	0 50	10 1
12 Saturday	12	16 10 58	1 34	4
13 Sunday	11	18 12 11	2 21	7
14 Monday	9	19 0 8	3 16	10
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	6 59	28 5 39	9 39	29
21 Monday	58	30 6 10	10 10	32
22 Tuesday	55	31 6 44	10 48	35
23 Wednesday	53	33 7 12	11 24	38
24 Thursday	52	34 7 38	11 51	42
25 Friday	51	36 8 3	12 10	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



**FOR BOSTON.**  
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.  
THE PALACE STEAMERS  
OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Tuesday, and Thursday at 8.00 a. m. Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$5.00, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.  
For tickets and other information apply to  
A. SHARP, P. E. L. STEVENSON, or to your nearest Ticket Agent.  
Feb. 12, 1887—end wky

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Tuesday, and Thursday at 8.00 a. m. Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$5.00, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.  
For tickets and other information apply to  
A. SHARP, P. E. L. STEVENSON, or to your nearest Ticket Agent.  
Feb. 12, 1887—end wky

**CARD.**  
"THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY," having lately 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, etc., 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 on 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.  
—47 ex pat twks 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 DRESSMAKING 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. 29—3mo end & wky

**A CARD.**  
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., 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. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

**L. ARTHUR & CO.,**  
GENERAL  
Commission Merchants,  
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,  
BOSTON, MASS.  
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.  
July 15—dly 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.—Dried 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

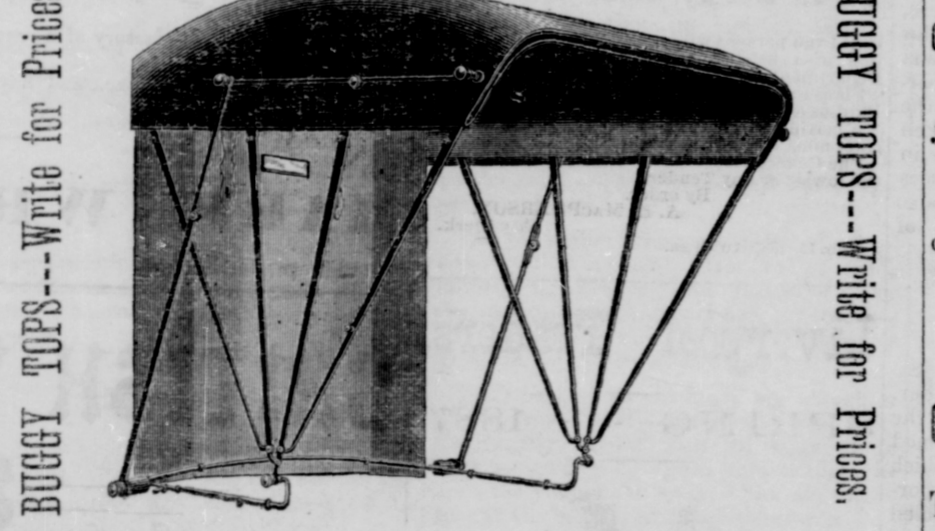
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.  
HORACE HASZARD,  
Agent, P. E. Island.

## THAN COLONIALS.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!  
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. 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,  
154 WEST REGENT ST., GLASGOW,  
SCOTLAND.  
Nov. 13th, 1886—3 mos end

## Carriage Builders Complete Outfitting Warehouse.

Everything in the Line at Lowest Prices.



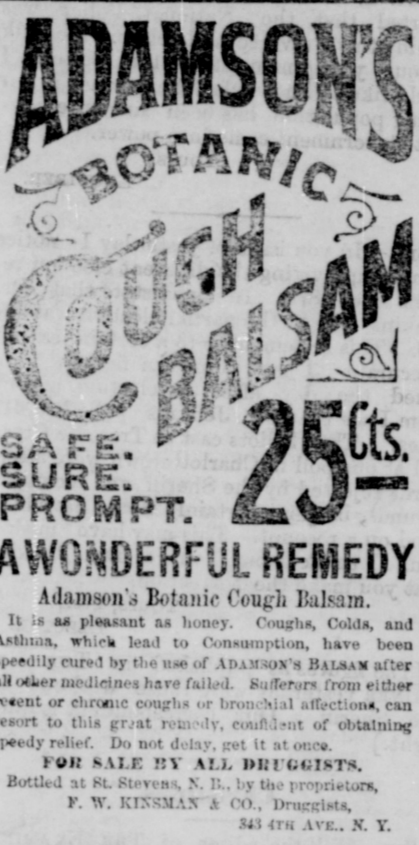
BUGGY TOPS—Write for Prices.  
BUGGY TOPS—Write for Prices.

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

## 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, Treads, &c.  
We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planning, Joining, Morticing, Tenoning, Jig and Fred 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,  
343 4TH AVE. N. Y.

## PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE M. MOORE has this day been admitted a member of our firm.

## PERKINS & STERN.

Ch'town, Jan. 15, 1887—Feb. 14 2wks & wky 21



**PURE GOLD GOODS**  
ARE THE BEST MADE  
TO THE MAIN GAINS  
FOR THE S. B. PACKAGES  
THE LEADING HINES ARE  
BAKING POWDER  
FLAVORING EXTRACTS  
SHOE BLACKING  
STOVE POLISH  
COFFEE  
SPICES  
BORAX  
CURRY POWDER  
CELERY SALT  
MUSTARD  
POWDERED HERBS &c.  
ALL GOODS  
GUARANTEED GENUINE  
PURE GOLD MFG CO.  
34 FRONT ST. EAST TORONTO

## QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.  
CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO.

J. DESBRISAY - - - Agent

OFFICE:—BROWN'S BLOCK (over Merchant's Bank of Halifax) Market Square.  
Ch'town, Jan. 31, '87—no wed & wky 1 mo

## CANADA AND WEST INDIES.

## Tenders for Steamship Lines.

TENDERS will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, up to and including the 1st day of May next, from persons or companies, for the performance of the following steamship services, viz.:—  
1st. A line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to Havana, thence to Kingston, thence to Santiago de Cuba, thence to Canada; and (2nd) a line of mail steamers between Canada and Porto Rico and adjacent islands. Trips to be made by each line fortnightly. Steamers to be of a size sufficient to carry 2,000 tons of cargo and to be able to steam twelve knots an hour, averaging not less than eleven knots an hour. The contract in either case to be for a period of five years. Tenders will be received for the above services either separately or together. Tenders to be marked on the outside "Tenders for Steamship Service to West Indies." The Government of Canada do not bind themselves to accept any tender.  
By command,  
J. M. COURTNEY,  
Deputy Minister of Finance.  
Finance Department, Ottawa, 7th Feb., 1887—Feb 19 law til april 30

## Canadian Book and Bible Co.

HAVE just issued the only authentic Life of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., with his correspondence, Catholic Dictionary and a host of valuable information about Catholicism. A large work, beautifully prepared, well bound, low in price, sold only by subscription. We want Agents in every city, town and country.  
Address: Maritime Branch Canadian Book and Bible Co., St. John, N. B.  
Feb. 14, 1887.

## An Old Family.

The Smiths are a numerous tribe. Who hath not known a Smith? They are an old family. History makes no mention of the time when there were no Smiths. They take their name from the trade of their founder, as do most families in some way or other. The Fletchers were arrow-makers, as their name signifies, and the Taylors, the Skinners, the Butchers, the Brewers, and other familiar examples. Probably the original Smith, old Smith, father of the first "Smith boys," was Tubal Cain, who ran a large establishment where swords and armor were fabricated in quantities to suit. Tubal was a familiar figure to the schoolboys of thirty years ago, and they delighted to read "in concert," that is, in dissonance, that by the fierce red light of the furnace bright the stroke of his hammer rang. But we digress, and have been led into the digression by reflections upon the antiquity of the Smith pedigree. That it is ancient is evident; that the family is still numerous and flourishing is made equally apparent by the great gathering of the clan Smith at Peapack, N. J., a few days ago, when 3,000 Smiths, descendants of Zachariah Smith, who settled there a century or more ago, reported for pleasure. One is readily prepared to accept the statement of the reporters, that when the 3,000 Smiths sat down to dine together, 3,000 Smiths feeding as one, the scene beggared description. Among so many people there were, of course, many types of the genus Smith. There were Smiths with raven tresses; Smiths with golden locks—called red hair by brunette Smith girls; tall Smiths; short Smiths; Radicals who firmly believe that all Smiths are created free and equal; patrician and exclusive Smiths from Smithborough, who wish it distinctly understood that they are the same in blood with the Smiths of Smithville, but in worldly circumstances far different. All these and many more were present. Lizzie Smith—lives there a man with acquaintance so circumscribed that he has not known a Lizzie Smith—read a poem "written for the occasion." In this poem she remarked:—  
The Smiths are here with much to boast  
Of honored names; a mighty host  
Of poets, authors, and divines;  
Their words appear in golden lines.  
The family tree is spreading still,  
And Smiths are crowding vale and hill,  
Three cheers for all good Smiths, we say,  
And greetings give them all to-day!

## A Dutch Landscape.

A Dutch landscape presents a certainly not unpleasing uniformity. The eye takes in at once a broad expanse. The view is bounded by trees that are only in rows or small groves, but seem to become a forest as the distance increases. The most striking feature is the broad meadows, literally covered with cattle, such as are seen in the pictures of native artists. These fields, when the ground is near the level of the water, are divided into parallelograms separated by small canals or ditches covered with aquatic vegetation. Communication between parts of the same property is maintained by low bridges scarcely rising above the general surface. Here and there are farm-houses on the brink of a canal or among the fields, usually encircled by a garden and a few trees, and perhaps the ground slightly raised or depressed by a low dike. The farm-houses resemble in a general way those of Belgium, with their steep roofs covered with tiles and their small windows. They are not so trimly kept, and the scattering villages are not so neat. Now and then a church may be noticed standing alone, on ground raised three or four feet above the plain, surrounded by a wall, its spire rising from a mass of foliage. There are here and there villages stretched for a mile or more in single file on either side a canal which serves as the only street. Windmills are visible on every hand, each supported by a tower so low that when the arms revolve they seem almost to touch the ground. Nowhere can they be seen in such numbers or as closely grouped as in some localities about San Francisco Bay. They are well made and well kept, but no longer or more powerful than can be seen in many localities in France. Over these monotonous landscapes there bends a sky, not Italian, not deeply, darkly, beautifully blue, not even at the autumn season, but of that white-cerulean tint which seems ever to remind you that the winter is close at hand. But the clouds are often soft, fleecy, and comforting, and the light which bathes the meadows has nothing of the desert glare, nothing opaline in its fulness, but is rest and healing to the weary eyes of the traveller.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

## Gen. Boulanger at Work.

Gen. Boulanger has supplied the bands of the French army with a complete collection of the national music of all countries. When the Emperor of Brazil visited Paris some years ago considerable difficulty was experienced in hunting up the national anthem of Brazil, and it is to guard against similar trouble that the great War Minister has armed the buglers with the material in question. The list, of course is long. It includes the war song of the Japanese, the Ode to Kosciusko, the favorite song of the Poles, and the March of Rakeosy, which has so often roused the enthusiasm of Hungarian poets and patriots. Hail Columbia is there too. So is God Save the Queen, which is said to be a French air originally composed in honor of Louis XIV., and in time stolen, captured or borrowed by Handel, who presented it to George I. of England. And, by the way, it is a sort of semi-official tune in this country, too, and is called America.

## Not Too Much to Ask.

Tramp (whose request for food has been denied)—"Well, ma'am, would you let me sleep in the ten-acre lot back of the barn if I don't make any noise?"  
Woman—"Ye's, I don't mind lettin' ye do that."  
Tramp (appealingly)—"Well, one thing more, ma'am, before I say good-night. Would you have me called at seven, sharp? I want to catch the limited cattle train west."  
Fashionable young girls in London have adorned bracelets this season.

## A Washington Statesman.

When the United States enters a man, he is no longer a mere man, but becomes a sublimated, indescribable, mysterious being. His eyes do not look as they used to—they have an Olympian expression; his voice alters its tone, acquiring a departmental, majestic, unanswerable and incontestable sort of a sound; his very nose, whatever its previous inclination, abruptly turns up, as scoring all unofficial specimens of humanity. His walk changes and grows solemnly measured; his standing position is firm and graceful as that of Apollo; seated, he is Jove on the throne of the universe. Often he is economical of the mighty powers of speech, especially when an opinion may be required on some important subject of which he happens to understand nothing; then he

"Assumes the god.  
Affects to nod,  
And seems to shake the spheres!"

Only seems, save in the admiration of surrounding subordinates. They tremble at the fateful moment, because they feel that the "spheres" do so.  
Now his most ancient friends would not know him. Tom, of the home village, who used to slap him on the back, would not dare such profanation any more; Dick, of the neighboring farm, who once sold him eggs and butter, would stare, with open mouth of wonder; and even Harry, his bosom friend and crony, couldn't at this time articulate distinct words in his awful presence. He is a creation apart, a new and marvellous creature. The President has spoken to him. Senators have addressed him. Judges of the Supreme Court—yes, even in their sable voluminous gowns, do ask him questions. Such, and so surprising, is official life.

But at home also the glory and the glamour continues. Mary Ann is afraid of her honorable husband. The daughters approach with dread when they want new dresses. In manner most modest and deferential, the sons hint at the necessity of a little pocket-money. So subduing on all has grown the transformation that the whole world appears to be another world, and every old thing has passed away. The only exception is in the case of the three-year-old boy, who is too small to see mountains, and acts with no more reverence than he observed before "pa" came to Washington.

## Diseases in Potatoes.

The potato is subject to diseases of the stalks, leaves and bulbs. The diseases are due to destructive bacilli, which in some cases may be traced to the planting of unhealthy bulbs. The Danish method is to destroy the germs by heating the bulbs. In some cases of disease the mold on the bulbs grows up in the stalks, where the mold seed ripens and spreads from stalks to leaves. As the disease starts from comparatively few spots, it spreads slowly at first and then rapidly, except when interfered with long continued drought. In some cases where unhealthy bulbs have been used, the plants appear to thrive, but the bulbs do not grow or produce largely. If healthy bulbs be used the majority of diseases may be avoided. To guard against all possible contagion, the potatoes should be heated up to one hundred and four degrees Fahrenheit, and so kept for four hours, a slight sprouting of the bulbs before heating being an advantage. These precautions are especially recommended for what is termed in Europe the plague, but in this country we have no contagious diseases except the rot.

It has long been known that the best and healthiest crops are secured only by the use of sound, healthy bulbs that are free from all appearance of injury, either by disease or frost. The seed being the first consideration, the conditions of the soil should be such as to promote a healthy growth. The common practice of hauling large quantities of fresh manure to the potato fields, and spreading it in the rows has done more to introduce disease than any other cause. Manure may be used upon potatoes with advantage, but it should be thoroughly decomposed and fine. Compost is better than manure, and it is usually composed of absorbent materials that have been well mingled with the manure. The safest method, however, is to manure heavily on wheat land, followed with grass, and using the soil land after the grass has been cut for potatoes. With the aid of four hundred pounds of super-phosphate per acre the potatoes will yield well, and be free from disease, if healthy seed be planted; but under no circumstances will potatoes be entirely exempt from disease if any of the seed is unsound.

## He Worked at the Polls.

"So you would like an office, my friend?" said the President. "Yes sir," replied the applicant. "Your recommendations say you have done some effective work at the polls. In what way?" "In the line of my regular business, sir." "Your regular business?" "Yes sir; I am a teacher."