

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1887.

VOL. 19.—NO. 201.

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.

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One month.....50

Advertising at moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quar-
terly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements,
on application.

ALMANAC FOR JANUARY, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter 2nd day, 8h. 5m., a. m.,
N. E. (below horizon.)
Full Moon 9th day, 6h., 19.5m., p. m., S. E.
Last Quarter 16th day, 11h., 9.5m., a. m., W.
New Moon 23rd day, 10h., 46.5m., p. m., N.
(below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Day's length
1 Saturday	7 50	4 19	11 31	2 39	8 29	8 29
2 Sunday	50	20 11	56	3 26	30	30
3 Monday	50	21 aft	26	4 26	31	31
4 Tuesday	50	22 0	50	5 35	32	32
5 Wednesday	49	23 1	21	6 44	33	33
6 Thursday	49	24 2	3	7 48	35	35
7 Friday	48	25 2	44	8 42	37	37
8 Saturday	48	25 3	38	9 30	38	38
9 Sunday	48	28 4	40	10 16	40	40
10 Monday	47	30 5	50	11 0	41	41
11 Tuesday	47	30 7	41	11 43	43	43
12 Wednesday	46	31 8	15	aft 27	45	45
13 Thursday	46	33 9	34	1 9	47	47
14 Friday	45	34 10	48	1 54	49	49
15 Saturday	45	36 11	59	2 43	51	51
16 Sunday	44	37	morn	3 44	53	53
17 Monday	43	37 1	10	4 57	56	56
18 Tuesday	42	38 2	18	6 16	58	58
19 Wednesday	42	41 3	17	7 31	0	0
20 Thursday	41	42 4	25	8 29	4	4
21 Friday	40	44 5	22	9 16	6	6
22 Saturday	39	45 6	14	9 59	8	8
23 Sunday	38	46 6	59	10 29	11	11
24 Monday	37	48 7	38	11 12	13	13
25 Tuesday	36	49 8	12	11 47	16	16
26 Wednesday	35	50 8	41	morn	18	18
27 Thursday	34	52 9	9	0 18	20	20
28 Friday	33	54 9	34	0 51	22	22
29 Saturday	32	55 10	2	1 26	24	24
30 Sunday	31	57 10	24	2 2	26	26
31 Monday	7 29	4 58	10	48	2 42	8 29

CARD.

THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COM-
PANY, 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, &c., 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
patronage of his friends and to be favored with a
share of public patronage.
JAMES McLEOD.
Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1887.
—dy ex pat fwihs zaw wky ex pat her di

CARD.

MRS. E. RUTH wishes to announce to the
ladies of Charlottetown that she is prepared
to do MANTLES 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 Hills-
borough Square.
Nov. 29—3mo eod & wky

TENDERS

Will be received by me, until TUESDAY, the
first day of February next, from persons
willing to contract to make certain alterations in
my store on Queen Street, as per plan and speci-
fications to be seen at my store.
J. B. MACDONALD.
Ch'town, Jan. 13, 1887—eod t feb 1



FOR BOSTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port-
land, 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
A. S. HARRIS, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.,
P. O. B. No. 1, or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Nov. 1, 1886—eod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—dly wky

LONDON HOUSE.

CLOTH REMNANTS.

We have a lot of Remnants
of Tweeds, Trousers, &c.,
which we are selling at very
Low Prices before Stock-
taking.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Jan. 18, 1887.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE

83

QUEEN STREET.

EXTENSIVE CASH SALE!

I have decided to close out the
whole of my stock of Staple and
Fancy Dry Goods, commencing De-
cember 15th, 1886, and continuing
until the whole is disposed of, at
LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Dec. 14—wky

ATTRACTIONS.

WE will make the following reductions during the Xmas and New Year's trade:—

Fur Caps, worth \$18.00 for \$14.00	Boys' Overcoats, worth \$4.75 for 3.50
Fur Caps, worth 12.00 for 9.00	Boys' Overcoats, worth 4.00 for 2.75
Fur Caps, worth 10.50 for 8.50	Boys' Suits, worth 7.00 for 5.00
Fur Caps, worth 7.50 for 5.00	Boys' Suits, worth 6.00 for 4.50
Fur Caps, worth 6.75 for 4.75	Boys' Suits, worth 5.00 for 3.75
Fur Caps, worth 4.75 for 3.75	Boys' Suits, worth 4.00 for 3.00
Boys' Overcoats, worth 7.10 for 4.75	Boys' Suits, worth 3.00 for 2.00
Boys' Overcoats, worth 6.75 for 4.10	Boys' Suits, worth 2.30 for 1.75

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

UPPER QUEEN ST., (Op. Roger's New Brick Block.)

Ch'town, Dec. 22, 1886.

30,000 FEET

OF

PICTURE MOULDINGS,

the Largest Stock ever shown in the Province. Wholesale and Retail at Low Prices.

AMERICAN METAL MOULDINGS,

A splendid assortment of

direct from the factory of a renowned Chicago maker—Choice and durable.

Send in your Pictures, &c., and have them framed cheap. Plush frames of every de-
scription, made to order.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 7, 1886.

The "Old London"

OYSTER HOUSE

IS the most reliable place in the city to get Fresh
Narrow Oysters.

The Half-shell Department

cannot be surpassed in the Province for conven-
ience and neatness. It is supplied daily with the
Best Oysters that can be procured.

The Steaks

that are served in the Saloon have never failed to
more than please the most fastidious.

Exquisite!

is the exclamation of those who order by the
Pint, Quart, &c., and are always agreeably sur-
prised at the size and flavor.

Always on Hand,

the Largest Stock of Cigars in the city, and the
best brands available.

Nov. 6, 1886—eod t

JOHN JOY.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice a Special Passenger train
will leave Charlottetown for Georgetown at
9 p. m., every day, except Saturdays and Sun-
days, returning to Charlottetown on arrival of
steamer at Georgetown on following evening.
Instead of leaving Charlottetown at usual time on
Saturday evenings, train will leave at 12.30
a. m., Mondays, returning same evening.

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Ch'town, Jan. 7th, 1887.

—t wky prs twk



A Tight and Well-Fitting Case.

Among the best for this purpose we consider
those made at the

Keystone Watch-Case Factory, Phila- delphia, U. S.

Started by JAMES BOSS, over 30 years ago
this Factory has stood the test of time, and now
employs a working force of 550 men.

Their Silver, Gold-filled and Nickel Cases
are A. 1. Their Gold-filled are

Guaranteed to Wear 20 Years.

in fact, they often wear longer than that. Many
of our Rockford Watches are protected by these
cases, specially made for us, and which possess
advantages over any other case in the market.

E. W. TAYLOR,

CAMERON BLOCK.

Jan. 17, 1887.

"Nothing Injurious."

WOODILL'S
& GERMER
BAKING POWDER

Contains Nothing Injurious.

MAYNARD BOWMAN,
DOMINION ANALYST,
Halifax, N. S.

Dec. 2, 1886.

FOR SALE.

Ten Shares in "The Examiner Pub-
lishing Company,"

each Share representing \$100 in the Capital Stock.

THE undersigned offers for SALE TEN SHARES
(all paid up) of the Capital Stock of THE
EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY. Will be sold
in lots of one or more shares, to suit purchasers.
For further particulars apply to
J. W. MITCHELL.
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1886.

Painting and Repairing

A SPECIALTY.

THE undersigned, wishing to thank his many
friends for their patronage during the past
twenty-five years, begs leave to intimate that he
is now prepared to execute all work entrusted to
him with neatness and dispatch.

Painting and Repairing done at bottom prices
and all work warranted first-class.
New and second-hand American Buggies,
Carriages, &c., always on hand.
Shop opposite the Law Court, North Side Queen
Square.

W. J. FRASER,

late of the firm of McKinnon, Fraser & Co.
Nov. 29, 1886—6wks 2aw

COFFEE, COFFEE

Fresh Roasted & Ground

—AT—

BEER & GOFF'S.

Dec. 8, 1886.

Grit vs. Tory Rule.

GRIT RULE. TOBY RULE.

Public Debt. Public Debt.

In five years the Grits added \$10,511,000 to the
net debt and left nothing to show for it—but
Fort Francis Lock and a few other monu-
ments!

Public Works. Public Works.

During the Grit term the capital expenditure
upon public works was \$3,388,932, or 36-
77.13 less than the in-
crease of the debt. That is to say the Govern-
ment of the Grits added to the permanent obli-
gations of the country nearly seven millions
more than they expended upon public
works having for their object the development
of trade and cheapening of the cost of trans-
portation.

Interest Charges. Interest Charges.

When the Liberal party came into office
the average rate of interest payable upon the
public debt was 5.09 per cent., and five years
later they had reduced it to 4.63 per cent., or by
.46 per cent.

Assets. Assets.

In 1873 the assets of the Dominion amounted
to \$29,947,070, and yielded an average rate of
interest of 4.26 per cent. In 1878 the assets had
increased to only \$31,355,191, and the average
rate of interest was 4.83 per cent., a gain in five
years of \$1,708,121 in assets and an increase
of .57 per cent. in the rate of interest.

Under Tory manage-
ment of public affairs the assets mounted up
to \$33,700,715, or within a fraction of 100
per cent., while the average rate of interest
yielded augmented to 5.34 per cent., an in-
crease of 2.38 per cent.

Lord Dufferin.

BENEFICENT EFFECTS OF THE GREAT DIPLO- MAT'S RULE IN INDIA.

Lord Dufferin has now been two years in
India. As his health is suffering under the
pressure of hard work and an unfavorable
climate, there is some talk of his speedy re-
turn to England, where, perhaps, in the
field of politics he may be of even more use
to the Empire than he is in the distant de-
pendency. Meanwhile the press is discuss-
ing the value of his services as an Indian
administrator. It seems to be the general
opinion that Lord Dufferin has been as
skillful as a despot as he was as a constitu-
tional ruler in Canada and as a diplomat at
St. Petersburg or Constantinople; and it is
declared that when he bids farewell to
India he will leave behind him evidences of
his genius in the shape of administration
reforms and material improvements, which
among those who favor British rule he
will ever be gratefully remembered. On
his arrival in India Lord Dufferin at once
set himself to work to deal with domestic
questions. His first essay was with the
zemindari system of Bengal. This system
was a legacy left by Lord Cornwallis eighty
years ago. Under it the zemindars, or land-
lords, were given permanent rights in the
soil, subject only to a rent to the Govern-
ment. These men re-let their holdings to
the ryots or peasants. Owing to the growth
of the population rents payable by the
ryots have increased, but, in consequence
of the arrangement made under Cornwallis,
the tax payable to the Government has re-
mained stationary. The zemindars have
therefore enjoyed rather a valuable privi-
lege at the expense of the ryots. And they
have extracted every cent possible under it,
the unfortunate peasants having been com-
pelled to suffer a species of rack-renting
which would make an Irish landlord blush.
Lord Dufferin has dealt with this system,
and has secured for the ryots fixity of
tenure and fair rents. There has also been
a land settlement in Oude, and efforts are
being made to effect similar reforms
throughout the Empire.

Attention has been paid to the Civil Ser-
vice. Formerly the comfortable salaries
obtainable in this branch of Government
were the spoils of the English victors; but
now natives are admitted to some of the
sweets of office. For this the Indians have
long struggled. The principle was conced-
ed in part under former viceroys; but under
Lord Dufferin it has been so extended that
natives are eligible for any minor office, and a
certain number are annually drafted into the
service without examination. The cost of
the service has also been considered, and
there is a report before the Viceroy looking
to a reform under which £700,000 a year
will be saved. Railway extension has been
pushed vigorously; one of the more impor-
tant roads being that into Afghanistan.
This has had its influence upon the trade
of the country. The boundary between
India and Afghanistan has been defined,
and Burmah has been annexed. In the
management of the princes of the feudatory
states Lord Dufferin has been very success-
ful. If there is one thing more than another
that a native prince demands it is a due
observance of all the formalities connected
with his office. Those who know how
deferential the Viceroy could be to a
Canadian deputy reeve, when occasion
required, can well understand that his con-
ferences with Indian princes have not been
wanting in that respect. As a result of his
good management, the native states are
said to be favorably disposed towards
British rule. But all this is but one side
of the Indian picture. Despite Lord Dufferin's
skilful administration, everything is not
serene. The people are poor in the
extreme. The average annual
income of two hundred millions of
them is only £2 14s., or say \$13. The
taxation is high. A huge civil list and a
costly military establishment, the latter en-
larged last year by the addition to it of 10,
000 English troops and 53,000 native troops,
make an enormous revenue necessary. Further,
there is a pension list of considerable
length, the names upon which are

those of Englishmen now residing in com-
fort at home. The operation of this list is
regarded as a drain upon the resources of
the people. Then the natives complain
bitterly of their exclusion from the higher
offices and from any part in the legisla-
tion and administration of the country. They
also declare that the taxes are levied con-
trary to their wishes, in such a manner as
to be oppressive in the extreme. The feel-
ing of dissatisfaction, it is said, has grown
of late. It has been voiced by the native
press, and has been echoed in the national
conventions.

According to the London Times, the coun-
try, despite Lord Dufferin's skilful
administration and his many reforms, is in a
critical state. This is just one thing that
will satisfy it, and that is to give what the
English will be loath to exceed a larger
measure of control to the native popula-
tion.

Boston Markets.

JANUARY 22.

POTATOES.—There has been a dull trade in
Potatoes, and prices are shade easier. Sales of
Houlton Helrons at 63c; Houlton Rose at 55 to
58c; and Eastern Potatoes at 68 to 60c. Burbanks
rule principally at 55c.

FISH.—The jobbing trade has improved and
dealers are buying Mackerel more freely, but
are not willing to pay any advance. We con-
tinue to quote Nova Scotia extra No. 1 at
\$20 to \$25; No. 1 at \$15 to \$17; and No. 2 at \$13
to \$14; and No. 3 at \$9 per bbl. The receipts
of Mackerel the past week have been 1,115
bbls, of which 1,035 were from Nova Scotia.
Stocks in dealers' hands continue small.

EGGS.—Buyers are holding off as much as
possible and prices are not maintained.
Sales of Eastern extras at 32c, and
Southern at 29 to 30c. Fresh laid Northern
firsts command 29 to 30c, but held lots rule
lower. Lined quiet at 22 to 23c. Market
closes unsettled.

Horses for England.

HOW IT PAYS CANADA TO HAVE MEN OF
WEIGHT IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The two officers who visited Canada last
year in the interest of the British War De-
partment—Colonels Ravenhill and Phillips
—have recently presented their report. It
will be remembered that as the result of
correspondence between Hon. Mr. Carling,
Minister of Agriculture, and Sir Charles
Tupper on the one hand, and the War
Office on the other, these gentlemen came
to Canada to ascertain its availability as a
field for supplying the British cavalry with
horses. The report just made is most
satisfactory. The animals which they pur-
chased here in 1886 have been broken in at
the Horse Guards, and have more than met the
expectations of the officers. The ranch horses
obtained in the Northwest were the favorites,
and the report is full of encouragement to
this branch of Canadian enterprise. As the
result of the experiment which Hon. Mr.
Carling induced the War Office to try, an
order for three hundred horses has been
given for this year, and it is reasonable to
assume that large and increasing draughts
will annually be made on the Canadian stock.
With markets like this springing up, the
raising of horses in the Dominion will re-
ceive substantial stimulation, and in the
accruing advantages the farming class will
have the chief share.

United States' Defences.

Eminent English military authorities con-
demn the proposition of the United States
to expend over £27,000,000 sterling for
purposes of defence. They say that such
costly fortifications as are contemplated
belong to the old school, and that for one-
fifth of the sum England could raise her
cast defences the world over to the highest
standard of efficacy. Sir Andrew Clarke,
formerly Inspector-General of Fortifica-
tions, says that he would do away with
forts, relying upon invisibility of defences
rather than upon invulnerability. He be-
lieves in a "disappearing gun system"
which he was worked, and which
renders fortifications unnecessary. "The
gun occupies a hole in the ground.
When in action it is raised by a sort of hy-
draulic elevator, and after firing sinks into
the pit to be reloaded. Thus it is exposed
for only a few seconds. When in the pit it
can only be hit by a vertical or plunging
fire, and the likelihood of such shots strik-
ing their mark is infinitely small. Covered
ways shelter the men who load the gun so
that the enemy has practically nothing to
aim at." A plan is being devised for work-
ing such a gun by electricity, so that it can
be operated from a safe distance.

Progressive Kingston.

The Kingston Whig furnishes figures to
show how the Limestone City has progress-
ed since 1878. In 1878 the assessed value
of real estate, personal property and in-
come was \$5,411,884. In 1887 the value
had reached \$6,924,975. This shows an
increase of a million and a half. During
the same period the population has in-
creased by eighteen hundred. In 1878 the
population was 14,078; in 1887 it is 15,827.
These figures, though not indicating a
mushroom growth, show that the city is
more than holding its own. To fully under-
stand their meaning it is necessary to divide
the wealth in each year by the population
in each year. This division shows that in
1878 the proportion of wealth to every man,
woman and child in the city was \$612,
while the proportion in 1887 is \$431, an in-