

The Daily Examiner

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1885.

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The Daily Examiner

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ARRANGED FOR NOVEMBER, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon 6th day, 4h. 50m., p. m.
First Quarter, 14th day, 5h. 47m., p. m.
Full Moon, 22nd day, 5h. 47m., a. m.
Last Quarter 29th day, 9h. 45m., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
h	6	47	4	41	00	37	6	14
m	4	39	1	48	7	27	51	54
a	50	38	2	56	8	24	58	
p	51	36	4	6	9	20	45	
m	53	35	5	13	9	52	43	
m	54	34	6	19	10	30	40	
m	56	32	7	22	11	6	37	
m	57	31	8	22	11	42	34	
m	58	29	9	17	morn		31	
m	7	0	28	10	8	18	28	
m	1	27	10	53	0	55	26	
m	3	26	11	33	1	34	23	
m	4	25	12	11	2	15	21	
m	6	24	0	40	3	1	18	
m	7	22	1	10	3	58	15	
m	8	21	1	37	5	5	13	
m	11	19	2	33	7	20	8	
m	13	19	3	3	8	15	6	
m	14	18	3	37	9	2	4	
m	16	17	4	16	9	46	1	
m	17	16	5	3	10	29	5	
m	18	15	5	36	11	11	5	
m	20	14	6	57	11	55	54	
m	21	13	8	4	12	40	52	
m	23	13	9	16	1	26	50	
m	24	12	10	28	2	17	48	
m	25	11	11	39	3	14	46	
m	26	11	morn		4	4	45	
m	7	26	4	10	0	48	5	43

NOTES.

King William landed (1688) on the 5th.
The 55th anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot.
The London Gazette first published at Oxford (1705) on the 7th.
Lord Mayor's day and birthday of the Prince of Wales on the 9th.
Princess Royal's birthday on the 21st.
The London Times first printed by steam (1844) on the 25th.
In this month the mornings decrease 49 minutes, the afternoons 38 minutes.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For the convenience of the travelling public, we have carefully arranged the following table of arrival and departure of trains on the P. E. Island Railway, according to local time:—

Going West.	A. M.	P. M.	F. M.
Charlottetown	6:47	9:12	4:02
Royalton Junction	7:02	9:47	4:29
North Wiltshire	7:37	10:39	5:09
Hunter River	7:47	10:55	5:27
Bradshaw	8:12	11:32	5:52
County Line	8:19	11:43	6:07
Fredericton	8:29	11:59	6:22
Summerside	8:42	12:12	6:42
Fredericton	9:07	12:57	7:12
Summerside	9:27	2:37	
Misouche	9:42	3:00	
Wellington	10:01	3:29	
Port Hill	10:29	4:20	
O'Leary	11:22	5:42	
Alberton	12:05	6:57	
Tignish	12:42	7:47	
From West.	F. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Tignish	2:07	6:47	
Alberton	2:45	7:57	
O'Leary	3:29	9:02	
Port Hill	4:20	10:29	
Wellington	4:49	11:16	
Misouche	5:07	11:44	
Summerside	5:22	12:07	
Fredericton	6:07	1:49	7:29
County Line	6:22	2:12	7:49
Summerside	6:32	2:27	8:03
Bradshaw	6:38	2:37	8:12
Hunter River	7:02	3:15	8:47
North Wiltshire	7:47	3:32	9:01
Royalton Junction	7:47	4:32	9:47
Charlottetown	8:02	4:52	10:07
Going East.	A. M.	P. M.	F. M.
Charlottetown	7:07	4:17	
York	7:43	4:44	
Beaufort	8:04	4:57	
Mount Stewart	8:37	5:27	
Morell	9:42	5:56	
St. Peter's	10:15	6:17	
Bear River	11:07	6:52	
Souris	11:57	7:22	
Mount Stewart	12:02	8:32	
Carleton	10:15	6:25	
Georgetown	10:37	6:42	
From East.	A. M.	P. M.	F. M.
Souris	6:47	2:12	
Bear River	7:17	3:02	
St. Peter's	7:52	3:54	
Morell	8:14	4:27	
Mount Stewart	8:42	5:17	
Beaufort	8:47	5:37	
York	9:12	6:14	
Charlottetown	9:26	6:35	
Georgetown	9:52	7:12	
Carleton	7:32	3:37	
Georgetown	7:49	4:00	
Mount Stewart	8:42	5:12	

BOSTON, Fall and Winter Arrangement

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

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday and Thursday, at 8.00 a. m.
Leave from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.00, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALES,
P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.,
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Nov. 2, 1885.—ad wly

P. E. ISLAND Steam Navigation Co'y.

STEAMERS ST. LAWRENCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Autumn Arrangement

NOVA SCOTIA.
Leave Charlottetown for Pictou Landing, every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 6.30 o'clock, connecting there with the Train for Halifax, returning to Charlottetown on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, about noon on arrival of train from Halifax.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Leave Summerside every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of Train from Charlottetown, connecting at Point du Chene with Trains for each of the above named places; and at St. John, with steamers of the International Company and Railway for Portland and Boston. Returning, leave Point du Chene every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of day train from St. John, for Summerside, connecting there with train for Charlottetown.

By order,
F. W. HALES,
Secretary.

Ch'town, Oct. 23, 1885.

P. E. Island Steam Navigation Co.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Oct. 23, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that after 1st NOVEMBER, for remainder of season, the steamers of above Company will discontinue running on SATURDAY EVENING, from Summerside to Charlottetown.

Consequently, there will be no freight or passenger carried by them from Charlottetown to Point du Chene, or vice versa; or from Summerside to Charlottetown, or vice versa, but only between Summerside and Point du Chene.

This change is made to prevent liability of detention in Charlottetown by fog, storms, or otherwise. By order,
F. W. HALES,
Sec'y S. N. Co.

Ch'town, Oct. 29, 1885.—1wk

BOSTON STEAMERS.

(CHANGE OF TIME.)
Carroll and Worcester.

ON and after THURSDAY, 1st October, the hour of sailing from Charlottetown will be 4 o'clock, p. m.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.
Ch'town, Sept. 19—2wks pat her s p's

The North Atlantic Steamship Co.

FOR LONDON.
THE STEAMSHIP
'CLIFTON'
WILL LEAVE
Charlottetown for London,
on or about the 6th NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
'Nellie Wise'
WILL LEAVE
Charlottetown for Liverpool
on or about the 15th NOVEMBER.

For Freight and Passage apply to
FENTON T. NEWBERY,
Agent.
Ch'town, Oct. 16, 1885.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE HENS LAY
CHICKEN CHOLERA.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless, that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent any cure of Cholera, etc. Sold every where, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

FUR GOODS.

A VERY LARGE STOCK AT
STANLEY BROS.,
BROWN'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.

FUR TIPPETS: FUR TIPPETS: in Black and Brown.
FUR TRIMMINGS, in Brown and Black, all widths, from 2-inch to 8-inch.
MUFFS, all kinds. ASTRACAN JACKETS, Best Quality.

The Public are respectfully invited to look at these Goods, as we have marked them VERY LOW to secure a ready sale.

STANLEY BROS.

Ch'town, Oct. 23, '85.

GREAT PREPARATIONS

FOR
FALL TRADE AT THE FLOUR AND TEA STORE.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE:
TEA: Our large and direct importations from London enable us to give Extra Good Value in half-chests, caddies, five-pound air-tight tins (screw-tops) &c. &c. Warranted Extra Strong.
COFFEE: Java, Maracaibo and Rio, &c. &c., fresh roasted and ground on our premises.
DO NOT BUY THE IMPORTED, ADULTERATED GROUND COFFEE.FLOUR: 1500 barrels Matchless Kent Mills, and other choice brands—Very cheap.
We Guarantee Satisfaction or money refunded.300 Boxes and Half-Boxes Choice Raisins.
40 Kegs Grapes.
3000 pounds Currants.
300 Boxes Figs.
Molasses, Kerosene Oil, Soap, Brooms, &c. &c.Wholesale Buyers can Make Money by buying from us.
Retail Buyers can Save Money by buying from us.Our Motto: "BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICE."

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, Oct. 13, 1885.

NEW FALL GOODS.

J. B. MACDONALD
READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,
(BIG STOCK.)
Suit, for \$3; Overcoats for \$4; Blankets and Quilts, very cheap. If you want good value for your money, try
J. B. MACDONALD'S,
Queen Street.
Ch'town, Sept. 28, '85—dy wky pat

British Politics.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS TO BIRMINGHAM ELECTORS.—AN OUTLINE OF PARTY POLITICS.

The full text of Lord Randolph Churchill's address to the electors of the Central division of Birmingham is as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—The time is near when you will be called upon to express your judgment on the past and your desires for the future. Two schools of political thought strive against each other with your confidence. The one, composed of those who, having had under their complete control the government of the empire from May, 1880, until June, 1885, are unable to justify their claims upon you by any record of foreign, or colonial, or home management, but, casting themselves with incomplete and misleading extension of acknowledged failure, seek to attract you by a renewal of promises, and even bribes, which bitter experience has shown they have neither the capacity nor the strength to fulfil. The other, whose views I share, and whose policy I will endeavor to maintain, but, casting themselves with incomplete and misleading extension of acknowledged failure, seek to attract you by a renewal of promises, and even bribes, which bitter experience has shown they have neither the capacity nor the strength to fulfil. The other, whose views I share, and whose policy I will endeavor to maintain, but, casting themselves with incomplete and misleading extension of acknowledged failure, seek to attract you by a renewal of promises, and even bribes, which bitter experience has shown they have neither the capacity nor the strength to fulfil.

APPEALS TO THE ELECTORAL BODY
in Great Britain and Ireland to confirm the adverse judgment pronounced on the 9th of June against Mr. Gladstone's administration by the Parliament, which in a few weeks will be dissolved. That judgment, striking and wide-reaching as it was in its immediate results, was pronounced from a House of Commons, the majority of which would have been only too glad to continue their support of Mr. Gladstone had it not been for the irresistible influence of popular discontent, excited by various causes—Irish troubles, colonial losses, Indian dangers, costly wars, fruitless sacrifices of many heroes, financial excesses, Parliamentary impotence, impeded commerce, commercial and agricultural depression, growing greater and more alarming year by year. All this was expressed by the action of the House of Commons on the 9th of June. Mr. Gladstone's Government, the author of these many and long continued disasters, fell; that Government in 1880 so popular, so powerful, with such immeasurable opportunities for promoting the peace, progress and prosperity of the people, fell, and not a voice was raised, either in Parliament or the country, in sympathy for the vanquished, or of mourning over their fall. Mr. Bright will request of you to contribute to restore to power that most unskilful administration. To do this will be to direct the powers of his unrivaled oratory, his simple but forcible invective, his personal position and experience. But very little of patriotism, very little of self-interest, very little of recollection, reflection, and calculation will compel you to remain outside the influence of that persuasive voice.

EMPIRE IS GREAT AND POWERFUL
from the character of its people, the extent of its dominion, and the varied nature of its resources. More than all other Western nations, we can afford to indulge ourselves in experiment and in change, as regards our system of Government on the direction of our home and imperial policy. But there are limits even to the strength of the British Empire, and a repetition of the policy of the last five years will, without doubt, transcend those limits. Yet such will be the inevitable consequence of a restoration of the liberal party, as that party is at present constituted. The old divisions, the irreconcilable differences, personal and political, which all the assentancy of Mr. Gladstone was unable to dispose, much less conceal, while he was Prime Minister, which were the chief cause of the failure of his administration, are now blasting forth more fiercely, and Mr. Gladstone, with all honesty, warns you that his controlling hand will be stretched forth only for a little time. To this party, which even in the days of the Tories cannot decently unite, which comes before you with such a past, you will be asked to commit for another six years the destinies of the empire. You cannot yield to this appeal. The policy of the Tory party is before you:—

TO TIGHTEN THE BONDS OF UNION
of the European powers which prejudice, presumption, and policy have had all but forfeited; and to use that friendship so as to maintain effectually the united European action by which alone peace and liberties of the people of the Continent and of these islands can be secured and developed; to involve from the region of sentiment such forces as may enable the mother country to

TIGHTEN THE BONDS OF UNION
between herself and our colonies, and to rear on heretical and permanent basis, for defensive and commercial purposes, that Imperial federation of the subjects of the Queen, which many wise and far-seeing minds regard as essential to the safety of the Empire; to conciliate by equal laws and by just and firm administration our Irish brethren, now much and irritated and estranged so that the Union which nature as well as policy, has effected, may for all time endure; to place, by material provisions and constructions, the security of our Indian dependency on the influence of peace, alarm, or any anxiety, and simultaneously, by careful parliamentary enquiry, to ascertain how we may most safely and most speedily bring to the strength of our Government all that is high and good of the traditions, the intellects, and the aspirations of the native races; to give to our rural and agricultural population that machinery of self-government which has been of advantage to our great towns; to strive, as far as the laws of political economy may permit, to multiply the number of freemen and departmental reform, or else to make sure that the present expenditure of the people's money is justifiable and thrifty; to develop still further the efficiency of Parliament by alterations in its method of transacting business and in its hour of labor; to restore public confidence, to revive commercial enterprise by a patient continuance of good and sound administration; in a word, to govern the British Empire by the light of common sense. That this is the policy of the Tory party. Measures are now recommended to you by your opponents which the Tory party will not only not attempt to carry out, but which I hope and believe, they

WILL ALWAYS RESOLUTELY OPPOSE.

They are the dismemberment of the Empire, under the guise of national councils, the abolition of the House of Lords, the disestablishment of the Church, the appropriation of its endowments to the support of irreligious education, the compulsory acquisition by local bodies of landed estates for the purpose of arbitrary taxation, the wholesale plunder of all who have acquired properties, great or small, by thrift or by inheritance, under the names of "ransom" and of "gratuated taxation." These and other sinister projects, if they are decided by the nation to be wise and prudent, I freely admit must be conceded to the hands of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends. I will have none of them, for I know that they mean political chaos and social ruin. Such, gentlemen, are to my mind, the circumstances of the time, as far as they can be conveniently and concisely summarized in an election address. No one can be more convinced than I am that I should be guilty of intolerable presumption if I based my candidature for the central division of Birmingham on any other ground than the truth of the political principles I have endeavored in this document to explain to you. I am profoundly aware that, from many causes, some of them physical, I have feebly and inadequately served in the House of Commons.

MY OPPOSITION

has the immense advantage of long-established possession, amounting in the minds of some almost to prescriptive right; he is further supported by a highly (perhaps too highly) finished political organization. But the experience of the past and the essential truth of the principles which I will endeavor to sustain may, in all probability, outweigh these considerable forces. The people, in the widest acceptance of the expression, are now, for the first time in the history of England, called upon to decide and define their future. If they are guided by reflection and knowledge, they cannot err. But if unguided by the last five years, they recur, like the constituencies in 1880, for Government and for policy to those who have so misled them and betrayed them, I, in common with the party with which for twelve years I have acted will patiently accept their judgment; but history will mourn and will wonder long at the blindness and the folly, are, even the insanity, of a people, who called to the more free and perfect enjoyment of their ancient liberties, deliberately, and in spite of previous heresies, and consisted to the grave of the past a great and a glorious Empire.

Four Thousand Smallpox Cases.

THE TERRIBLE SCOURGE THAT IS SWEEPING OVER MONTREAL—A LACK OF HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The mortality from smallpox in Montreal and adjoining municipalities on Saturday was 40, and on Sunday 50. There were 124 new cases reported. The deaths for the week ending the 1st inst were 334—a decrease of 9 as compared with the preceding week. The new cases reported number 476, being an increase of 10. The total number of deaths for the month of October was 1,632, and new cases 1,945.

The following is a complete return:—

City	Catho-lics	Protes-tants
St. Jean Baptiste	85	0
St. Cuneonde	81	0
St. Henri	65	0
Cote St. Louis	115	0
St. Gabriel	10	0
Cote St. Paul	2	0
	1,339	35

The deaths since the outbreak of the epidemic number 2,661, as will be seen by the following: April, 2; May, 12; June, 22; July, 84; August, 212; September, 697; October, 1,632. Total, 2,661.

These are terrible figures to contemplate at the very beginning of winter, with snow and a hard frost on the ground, which invariably increases the epidemic. The prospects are by no means hopeful for the rideance of the scourge, at least during the winter months, as whilst there are nearly four thousand ill of smallpox in over 1,200 houses in Montreal, there is only hospital accommodation for 400 patients, with from 60 to 80 new cases reported to the authorities daily. The health authorities do not appear to possess enough ability to properly combat the epidemic. A proposition has been brought before the citizens' committee as to the expediency of bringing from Boston, New York or Philadelphia, some eminent man who is a specialist in sanitary matters, and who has a thorough knowledge of all that concerns smallpox.

The N. P.

A PRACTICAL example of the benefits conferred upon the working man by the National Policy and its supporters, was afforded the employees in Messrs. James Harris & Co.'s foundry on Saturday night, when a reduction of ten per cent. was made in the wages of all those employed about the premises. Coming so soon after the recent election, the illustration is all the more forcible.—Globe.

Yesterday afternoon a Sun reporter called at the establishment of James Harris & Co., to ascertain just what justification there was for the publication of such a paragraph as the above. It was learned that the 10 per cent. reduction is nothing more than is made by the firm every winter, and in the spring the wages are again put back to the old figures. The firm have about 270 workmen employed at their foundry and rolling mills. An opportunity offered a short time ago for the firm to secure the contract for constructing a number of cars at a certain price, and they considered it better for both themselves and their workmen to make a slight reduction and take the contract than let the work be given to Americans. But for the N. P. the same contract would not have come to St. John. For some years it has been the custom of Messrs. Harris & Co. to not only reduce the wages 10 per cent. during the winter months, but also shorten the hours of work to three-quarter time, but this winter the firm have placed four electric lights in their establishment and will run full time all winter.—St. John Sun.

The Chatham, N. B., World contains a description of the pulp and paper mill to be erected in that town. The mill "will be the largest in Canada," it is declared. The buildings, of which there are to be three, will form the letter H, the dimensions being 254 x 49 feet, 268 x 69 feet, and 84 x 114 feet, the first two to be two stories and the latter three. They will be of brick with foundations of freestone masonry. The mill is to be completed next summer. Over two million brick will be required for it, of which nearly one-third have been manufactured in Miramichi.

The climate of New York is telling on the Egyptian obelisk brought over some years ago and set up in Central Park. The stone is badly chipped in many places and otherwise shows signs of decay. At first this was thought to be due to the effects of the atmosphere and the gases produced by the smoke overhanging the city. But fuller investigation shows that the trouble is due to frost, water soaking into the pores of the stone and then expanding when frozen. Several scientists have been consulted in the matter, none of whom can suggest a remedy for what promises soon to seriously affect a most interesting historical monument.

Truly, the way of the transgressor is hard. When James D. Fish, ex-President of the Marine Bank, of New York, who was brought from Auburn Prison as a witness against Ferdinand Ward, was entering the Murray Hill hotel in charge of the officers, a hearse, followed by a single carriage, passed him, going to the Grand Central Depot. In the carriage Mr. Fish saw his daughter in deep mourning. In the hearse was the corpse of his youngest son—his favorite child—who had died on the previous Saturday at New Orleans. It was a sad recognition.

Canon Dalton has been installed in his Windsor prebend with extraordinary rapidity. He is a lucky man, for his services as tutor to the Prince of Wales's sons have already with a canonry of over £1,000 a year and a free house, in addition to the Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and he is to be appointed chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen on the third vacancy.

50 Lovely New Style all Chromoards C. with name and a prize for 10c. 12 packs, 12 names, for \$1. A sample pack and agent's outfit with illustrated catalogue of Tricks and Novelties, for 5c. stamp and this slip.
A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.—mar