

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1886.

VOL. 18--NO. 101

## The Daily Examiner

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Advertising at moderate rates.  
Contracts may be made for advertising, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

### ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
New Moon 5th day, 5h, 51m, p. m. W.  
First Quarter 13th day, 9h, 47 a. m. E.  
Full Moon 20th day, 12h, 14 2m, a. m. S.  
Last Quarter 27th day, 6h, 31 7m, a. m. S.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	High	Low
M	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	water	water
1 Monday	4 43	5 41	4 10	8 18	10 58				
2 Tuesday	42	43	4 49	8 59	11 1				
3 Wednesday	40	44	5 24	9 37	11 4				
4 Thursday	38	44	5 56	10 14	11 8				
5 Friday	36	47	6 25	10 46	11 14				
6 Saturday	34	47	6 52	11 18	11 14				
7 Sunday	32	50	7 19	11 50	11 18				
8 Monday	30	51	7 46	12 21	11 21				
9 Tuesday	29	53	8 15	0 25	11 24				
10 Wednesday	27	54	8 45	0 58	11 27				
11 Thursday	25	56	9 22	1 38	11 31				
12 Friday	22	57	10 4	2 24	11 35				
13 Saturday	21	58	10 51	3 20	11 38				
14 Sunday	19	6	11 47	4 37	11 41				
15 Monday	17	1	12 51	5 8	11 44				
16 Tuesday	15	2	1 59	7 43	11 47				
17 Wednesday	13	3	3 13	8 35	11 50				
18 Thursday	11	5	4 28	9 25	11 54				
19 Friday	9	6	5 43	10 12	11 57				
20 Saturday	7	7	6 58	10 50	12 0				
21 Sunday	5	8	8 11	11 32	12 0				
22 Monday	2	9	9 26	12 10	12 0				
23 Tuesday	0	10	10 26	0 48	12 0				
24 Wednesday	0	10	11 36	1 30	12 0				
25 Thursday	0	11	12 41	2 17	12 0				
26 Friday	0	12	0 28	3 5	12 0				
27 Saturday	0	12	1 20	4 9	12 0				
28 Sunday	0	12	2 7	5 24	12 0				
29 Monday	0	12	2 48	6 38	12 0				
30 Tuesday	0	12	3 25	7 38	12 0				
31 Wednesday	0	12	4 06	8 27	12 0				

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

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.  
July 15—dly wkly

**CAUTION.**  
EACH PLUG OF THE  
**MYRTLE NAVY**  
IS MARKED

**T & B.**  
IN BRONZE LETTERS.  
None Other Genuine.  
Oct. 20.

—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, \$5.50, 2nd class; \$6.50, 1st class.  
For tickets and other information apply to  
G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALS,  
P. E. L. STEAM NAVY CO.  
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.  
Feb. 8, 1886—eod wkly

**REMOVAL.**  
MACMILLAN'S COAL OFFICE has been  
Removed to foot of PRINCE STREET.  
A Large Assortment of  
**HARD AND SOFT  
COAL**  
Kept Constantly on Hand.  
**R. McMILLAN.**  
Dec. 24—3m eod & wkly

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. The latest local and foreign news can always be found therein.

## CHEAP CASH SALE.

CARPETS, COTTONS, &c.

**J. B. MACDONALD**

WILL clear out his stock of Carpets at Tremendous Reductions:

**Brussels Carpets.**  
Price \$1.00, reduced to \$1.15.  
Price \$1.50, reduced to \$1.05.  
Price \$1.25, reduced to \$0.85.

**Scotch Carpets.**  
Price \$1.25, reduced to \$0.85.  
Price \$1.10, reduced to \$0.75.  
Price \$1.25, reduced to \$0.85.

**Tapestry Carpets.**  
Price \$0.75, reduced to \$0.55.  
Price \$0.50, reduced to \$0.35.  
Price \$0.50, reduced to \$0.35.

**Hemp Carpets.**  
10, 12, and 14 Cents.  
Floor Oil-cloths, Lace Curtains, &c., at liberal discounts.

## COTTONS! COTTONS!

30,000 yards Grey Cotton at cost; 20,000 yards White Cotton at cost; 20,000 yards Print Cotton at cost.

If you require Carpets, now is the time to buy. A great part of this stock of Carpet was imported last year.

**J. B. MACDONALD,**  
QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, March 1, 1886.

## FLOUR! FLOUR!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAVING a Large and Well-assorted Stock on hand, we are selling CHOICE FLOUR very cheap to suit the times.

We keep all the Choice Brands on hand, such as—

**Matchless, Kent,  
Victory, Forest City,  
Queen, Our Favorite,  
City Mills, brls. and half-brls, &c.**

— ALSO —

**CHOICE PASTRY, in half-barrels.**

Every Barrel Warranted.

Give us a call before buying elsewhere.

**BEER & GOFF,**  
OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.

Feb. 25, 1886—2aw & wkly

**JOHN MACLEOD & CO.,  
MERCHANT TAILOR.**

WE are offering the balance of our winter goods at lower prices than have ever been offered the public.

A lot of Men's and Youth's Overcoats from \$5 to \$8, worth from \$8 to \$14

Overcoats made to order, from \$12 to \$18, worth from \$18, to \$24.

Men's Heavy Shirts, Underwear, Fur Caps, Gloves, &c at the same rates.

Worsted and Tweed Suits at very low prices.

Island Tweed Suits from \$10 to \$12.

**JOHN MACLEOD & CO.**

Ch'town, Feb. 9, 1886—tf eod wkly

## EVERYONE CAN

call and examine the largest stock of Household Furniture, &c., ever shown in Charlottetown, and also discover that they can

## SAVE MONEY

and get Good, Reliable Home-made Goods of undisputed value, fine finish and good honest workmanship

## BY BUYING

Staple Furniture, Bedding, Mattresses, Fancy Goods (for Xmas), Picture Frames and Moulding, Mantle-mirrors and Mirror-plates, Bagatelle Boards, Handsome Oil Paintings, Framed Chromos, and One Thousand and One other articles,

## FROM

THE P. E. ISLAND FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,  
**MARK WRIGHT & CO.**

Ch'town, Dec. 3, '85—eod wkly

**Better Value Than Ever!**  
TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

OUR new samples of BOOTS and SHOES for spring will soon be out, and we will have the pleasure of calling on our customers in a short time.

We hope to receive your liberal patronage as heretofore.

**DORSEY, GOFF & CO.,**

Ch'town, Jan. 26, 1885.

**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.

## Herring. Herring.

200 Brls. No. 1 FAT HERRING.  
200 Half-barrels do do  
50 Quarters do do  
50 Quintal CODFISH, cheap for cash or trade.

DAVID SMALL.

## COTTON DUCK—COTTON DUCK

Notice to Shipowners & Builders.

THE Subscriber now offers to the trade, Yarmouth Cotton Duck, at manufacturer's prices. Has on hand a supply of light and heavy ducks.

DAVID SMALL, Agent,  
Hyndman's Buildings, Corner Water and Queen Street.  
Ch'town, Feb. 16—21 wkly 2 mos

## TENDERS.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.  
SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March next, for the placing and maintaining of

## Sixty Frost-Proof Hydrants,

having a pressure of not less than sixty pounds to the square inch, for fire and civic purposes, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the City Clerk's office. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. H. MACPHERSON,  
City Clerk.

Feb. 23—3w eod

## Fish Sale.

50 quintals CHOICE CODFISH,  
20 do do HAKE,  
50 barrels LARADOR HERRING,  
10 cases CANNED SALMON,  
10 do do LOBSTERS,  
10 do do MACKEREL,

FOR SALE BY

HORACE HASZARD.

Ch'town, March 6—1mo eod

## WE HAVE SOLD

NEARLY ALL OUR

Stem-Winding Rockford Watches,

which are giving great satisfaction, and as the Company, in the interest of the public, say they will not send any watches by mail, we shall defer getting a full supply until we can safely do so by express.

In the meantime we have several Key-Winding Rockford Watches on hand, accurately timed, and purchasers of any of these can have the privilege of exchanging for a Stem-Winder, when they arrive. In stock, a nice assortment of Waltham & Elgin Watches, in heavy silver or gold-filled cases.

**E. W. TAYLOR**  
CAMERON BLOCK.  
Charlottetown, March 5, '86.

## Why Pay Higher When

**WOODILL'S**

2oz. Tins Retail 7 Cents

**GERMAN**

4oz. Tins Retail 12 Cents

**BAKING**

8oz. Tins Retail 22 Cents

**POWDER**

Quality Equal to Any.

March 1, 1886.

## The Daily Examiner

MARCH 22, 1886

### The History of Commerce.

In an address delivered before the students of the British American Business College, in Toronto, Prof. Goldwin Smith made some very pointed remarks on the above subject, a synopsis of which we give:

In beginning his lecture the speaker said that to "attempt to give the history of commerce in an address of half an hour's duration, would be like trying to put the sea into a bottle." He believed that although the subject was a most wonderful and important one, still there was not a really good history of commerce in existence.

Carrying his hearers back to the primeval world, he contrasted the little barques of the Syrian merchant, being steered through unknown seas, without the aid of the compass or other scientific appliances, with the vast floating restaurants in which we cross the Atlantic or the Pacific to-day. The rise and fall of Carthage, Rome, Alexandria, and other cities which successively held the commercial supremacy of the ancient world were eloquently pictured. Athens showed in a single manner the union of commerce with letters and art. Rome, he felt convinced, owed the foundation of her greatness to the immense wealth she collected as a mercantile city; and it was only after she had become mistress of the world that a purely military origin was assigned to her.

Passing on to the feudal ages the speaker briefly sketched the commercial condition of Italy, whose wonderful cities of Venice, Florence, Pisa, and Genoa, were the great emporiums of trade and centres of art and civilization. The famous family of the Medici who ruled Florence was a family of merchants, having for their arms three golden balls similar to those which to-day hang over the shops of pawnbrokers. Traces of the commercial greatness of Germany and Flanders, he pointed out, are to be seen in their beautiful cities—still beautiful in their decay. Holland was a country whose land was reclaimed from the sea by her industrious people, and she in her day became the mercantile centre of the world. Once more commerce waved her wing and England became the great seat of trade. England has a position for commerce which is unique in the world; but besides this she has beneath her soil those great mines of coal and iron which have sustained her manufactures and produced her vast wealth. The supremacy of English commerce is of much later date than many would suppose. In the middle of the last century Amsterdam was the bank of the world, and now it is London.

The development of commerce has done great moral good to the world by increasing the wealth of mankind, without which you cannot have comfort, self-respect or morality; it has knitted together the different portions of the human race, and made one harvest and one heart for all; and it has taught the people to keep contracts with their fellow-men. But a rapid expansion of commerce has also its disadvantages. These were seen in the "bubbles" of England, and are still noticeable in the "booms" of the present day. The most noted of these in England was the South Sea Bubble—a project gotten up for trading in the South Sea. The shares went up to an enormous figure; some made great fortunes and others were totally ruined. All sorts of mad schemes were set going about the same time, which ended in the ruin and suicide of thousands. France experienced the same thing in a notorious swindle known as the Mississippi Scheme, the shares of which at one time were as high as 1,300 per cent. Scotland with her Darien Scheme, and Holland with a similar one also suffered from these absurd bubbles. We do not now have such fits of madness as these, but we have our "booms" and sometimes very foolish ones. People who speculate rashly in colonization societies can hardly throw a stone at the investors in the South Sea Bubble or the Mississippi Scheme.

The merchants of the Middle Ages first established banks and invented bills of exchange. The functions of bankers, the speaker considered, were three-fold. First, they provided a safe place to deposit money, which in former days had to be kept in the houses or carried to a goldsmith; secondly, they economized the precious metals by issuing paper to represent their value; and lastly, they enabled us to trade more extensively on credit, by examining a man's affairs and advancing money in proportion to his real worth, thereby giving expansion to business. To our ancestors we also owe gratitude for the invention of money. We find that cattle were the original currency in the ancient world. These, of course, were very inconvenient, and it was found necessary to invent some standard circulating medium. The

Romans used copper; the Spartans iron; but gradually the most civilized nations of the world settled down to the use of gold. Gold was chosen on account of its intrinsic value, and the special qualities which it was found to possess as a circulating medium; but besides these, it has now a quality of which it would be practically impossible to divest it; that is to say, it has been firmly established as the circulating medium of the world, and anything that has become a firmly rooted practice by civilized nations is not easily changed.

Many have an idea that paper will do as well as gold, and that the Government has only to print an unlimited amount of paper bills to flood the country with money. This fallacy is based upon the supposition that bank bills are money, and consist only of paper. But this is a mistake. A bank bill is currency but not money; it is paper, but it represents value, as it contains a promise to pay money. No government can possibly legislate money into that which has none; all it can do is to ordain that such paper be legal tender for itself. But even that would be sheer robbery. A striking example of this was the issue of an immense quantity of inconvertible paper during the first American War, by which the holders lost nearly all their property. So terrible were the effects of this upon the people, that Paine proposed that any man trying to introduce that practice a second time should be put to death. The French Republic and the Confederate States did the same thing with the same results. The Federal States also issued an inconvertible currency which fell very low at one time, though ultimately specie payment was resumed. Such paper will retain value only so long as it is believed that the State issuing it will pay it in gold. The property of the country does not belong to the Government; only the public land and public buildings belong to it. It has nothing else except a power of taxation, which it is bound to exercise no further than the exigencies of the State require.

In concluding, the lecturer warned the young men before him against attempting to get suddenly rich without labor, either by resorting to the gambling house or by speculating on the stock exchange. The only sure way to prosperity was by honest labor, and the only path to solid wealth was the path of commercial labor.

### The Crisis in England.

Mr. Gladstone's cabinet is evidently almost on the breakers and every nerve of the aged Premier will, it is certain have to be strained in order to save it from going to pieces. At present it does not promise to be longer lived than that of Lord Salisbury, so unceremoniously overthrown on the assembling of the newly elected Parliament. The Ministry is peculiarly a Radical one; there is no question that the Whig wing of the Liberal party is hardly less opposed to its policy, or supposed policy, on Irish questions than are the Tories themselves. Perhaps for the moment the crisis might be staved off, but the end will be inevitable. And even if Mr. Gladstone succeeds in smoothing over present difficulties, the appalling magnitude of the sum he proposes to add to the national debt will stagger both friend and foe alike. One hundred and fifty million pounds means an enormous of eight quarters to the already enormous amount of Great Britain's public obligations (£640,000,000), and even allowing that it is intended to be in great measure repaid to the nation by the repayment of the sums advanced to purchase the Irish landlords' interests, it does not seem reasonable to think public opinion will, in its present state, permit the passage into law of Mr. Gladstone's proposal.—*Montreal Gazette.*

### Crops in the United States.

The following statement, showing the condition of the crops in the United States has been issued by the Department of Agriculture:—The stock of wheat in the hands of farmers is 30 per cent. of the crop, was 33 last year and 28, for two years ago it amounts to 107,000,000 bushels, against 169,000,000 last March, and 119,000,000 average. It is only 9,000,000 bushels more than in March, 1882; the shortest invisible supply of recent years. The visible and invisible supply, March last, was therefore 159,000,000 against 212,000,000 last year. The consumption of wheat for bread and other uses, the seed sown and approximately 85,000,000 export since the 1st of March, 1885, make a distribution equal to the supply from March last. The March report of the Department of Agriculture on the consumption and distribution of the grain crops makes the proportion of corn still in the hands of farmers forty per cent. of the last crop. One year ago the proportion of the crop on hand was 37.6 per cent. Two years ago 33 per cent. of the short crop of 1883. It amounts to 773,000,000 bushels, 98,000,000 more than last March, and 201,000,000 more than March, 1884. The proportion is the lowest in the West, where heavy winter feeding is required, averaging 38 per cent. in twelve States. It is 45 per cent. in the South and 49 in the Middle States. The proportion of merchantable is 82.6 per cent., which is slightly above the average.