

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1887.

VOL. 19. NO. 212.

## 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
	risets	riset	water	lench
1 Tuesday	7 28 4	49 11	20 3	33 9 31
2 Wednesday	27 5	1 11 54	4 38	34
3 Thursday	26	3 aft 33	5 54	37
4 Friday	24	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 9	49
8 Tuesday	18	9 5 54	10 45	51
9 Wednesday	17	11 7 10 11	37	54
10 Thursday	16	13 8 29	46	57
11 Friday	14	15 9 44	0 50	10
12 Saturday	12	16 10 58	1 34	4
13 Sunday	11	18 noon	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 50	8 56	26
20 Sunday	6 50	28 5 39	9 39	29
21 Monday	58	30 6 10	10	32
22 Tuesday	56	31 6 44	10 48	35
23 Wednesday	55	33 7 12	11 24	38
24 Thursday	52	34 7 38	11 51	42
25 Friday	51	36 8 3	12 30	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	10 55

## 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, &c., promptly and cheaply, in the best style of the art.  
None but first-class workmen are employed in their offices; 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. 15, 1886.

## CARD.

THE Subscriber begs to notify the public that his business connection 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.  
—dy ex pat lvsks 2aw wky ex pat her h

## CARD.

MRS. E. RUTH wishes to announce to the ladies of Charlottetown that she is prepared to do MANTLE AND DRESS MAKING 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 eod & wky

## A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indications of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., 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.

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**BOSTON.**

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THE PALACE STEAMERS  
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For tickets and other information apply to  
ASHLAP, P. E. W. HALLS,  
P. E. I. Ry., P. E. L. Steam Nav. Co.  
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.  
Nov. 1, 1886—eod wky

**L. ARTHUR & CO.,**  
GENERAL  
Commission Merchants,  
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Fruit and Produce a Specialty.  
July 15—dly wky

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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.

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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.

Ch'town, Jan. 13, 1887—1mo eod

## Carriage Builders Complete Outfitting Warehouse.

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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

## THAN COLONIALS.

FIFTY PER CENT LESS FIFTY PER CENT LESS.

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J. MOSCRIPT PYE & CO.,  
Export Booksellers, Stationers and Publishers,  
151 WEST REGENT ST., GLASGOW.  
SCOTLAND.  
Nov. 13th, 1886—3 mos eod

## 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, Arched Frames, Spouting and Conductor Mouldings, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Stair Rails, Twists, &c.  
We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Joining, Morticing, Tenoning, Jig and Foot 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 acute 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 proprietor,  
F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists,  
345 4TH AVE., N. Y.

## Porto Rico Sugar.

THE good old West India raw sugar is now hard to get—for the refined article is cheaper and has almost crowded it out of the market. We often hear the remark made: "The sugar sold now-a-days is not as sweet as that we used to get years ago." Whether this is so or not we shall not attempt to say—but we do know this, that those who taste our Porto Rico Sugar declare it to be the real article, and "something like the thing." It is sweet—and no mistake, but it is dear—seven cents per pound. Can we sell it cheaper than this? Not if we are to make any profit out of it. But we have promised to give some bargains this winter, and we will begin with this Sugar, and for a little we will offer it at 6 CENTS PER LB. Now this is a genuine bargain and much below the value of the Sugar, and we expect those who want some of it to procure it without delay. It won't last long at this price.

## GEO. CARTER & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.  
Ch'town, Jan. 21—law & wky

## P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

## NOTICE.

DURING the time the Winter Mail Service will be carried on, via "The Cape," or until further notice, a Special Passenger Train will leave Charlottetown for Cape Traverse at 8 P. M. Sundays excepted, returning to Charlottetown on following days.  
Instead of leaving at 8 p. m., on Saturdays, train will leave Charlottetown for Cape Traverse at 12:05 a. m., on Mondays, returning same day.  
JAMES COLEMAN,  
Superintendent.  
Railway Office, Ch'town, Feb. 2, 1887.  
ex pat 6 eod wky pss 2 wks

## 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 county. Address: Maritime Branch, Canadian Book & Bible Co., St. John, N. B.  
Jan. 22—law & wky

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STOVE POLISH  
COFFEE  
SPICES  
BORAX  
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CELERY SALT  
MUSTARD  
POWDERED HERBS &c.

2 GOLD MEDALS  
1 SILVER MEDAL  
8 BRONZE MEDALS  
1886  
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED GENUINE  
PURE GOLD-MANFC CO.  
ST. FRONTS, EAST TORONTO.

## "Nothing Injurious."

WOODILL'S & ERMAN  
BAKING POWDER

Contains Nothing Injurious.  
MAYNARD BOWMAN,  
DOMINION ANALYST,  
Halifax, N. S.  
Dec. 2, 1886.

## The High Commissioner's House

Electric Light on the Subject.

(From Sir Charles Tupper's Speech in Halifax)

In the course of his first speech at Halifax, Sir Charles Tupper said:  
Now, gentlemen, I will answer my friend in the corner about the furniture in the high commissioner's house in London. (Cheers.) I think I will take an opportunity of throwing a little electric light upon a subject that has been obscured with a good deal of darkness. The government of Canada brought a bill into the house of commons to provide for the appointment of a high commissioner in London, and if you will hear me I think I will satisfy you that they never did a wiser or more judicious act in the interests of Canada. (Interjections.) Parliament fixed the salary of the high commissioner at \$10,000 a year, with \$4,000 a year for contingencies, for the purpose of paying for house rent, light, fuel and such things. They appointed a very distinguished man to that position—Sir Alexander Galt, who is one of the most able and eminent men in this country. Sir Alexander Galt went to London and rented a suitable house for the high commissioner of Canada to live in.

SUCH A HOUSE AS YOU WOULD NOT BE ASHAMED if you went to London, to say was occupied by the representative of your country. (Cheers.) Before the year was over Sir Alexander Galt wrote a letter to Sir John Macdonald to say that unless the salary could be increased it was impossible for him to stay on, and he gave up his house. We did not see our way clear to increase his salary, and we did not do it. Sir Alexander T. Galt gave up his house and went to private lodgings in an out-of-the-way part of London, and remained there for a considerable time. He again wrote, positively refusing to hold office any longer unless his salary was increased, and he threw it up, and that is the way that I came to be appointed high commissioner.

A voice: You will not throw it up.  
Sir Charles Tupper—My friend says I will not throw it up; does he not know that I have thrown it up. (Cheers.) Does he not know that for the purpose of standing in your presence to-night as a candidate for the suffrages of my native country that I have thrown it up. Sir John Macdonald (cheers) and the Government came to the conclusion that we might as well own a house as rent one, and I was instructed to select a house, which I did—a house which I thought was good enough, but that I did not think was any too good for myself while I held the office, or for Mr. Jones if he should succeed me in that high position. And I am quite certain that he will not complain that it is too good if that time should ever come.

A voice: It is a long way ahead too.  
Sir Charles Tupper—The agent of the government was instructed to buy the house and he purchased it for himself, because parliament had not voted the money, and we agreed, if parliament did not vote the money, to rent it from him. We laid on the table of the house of commons an estimate from Mr. Thomas Reynolds, a merchant and broker of high character in London, who had acted as the agent of the government of Canada there, of the amount of money required to buy the house and put it in order and furnish it, and parliament voted the money. Now, gentlemen, do you not think that if the vote of parliament was not exceeded that I might say, "I have concluded the question? Certainly." (Cheers.) Mr. Reynolds was instructed to go on and prepare the house, for I held the office of minister of railways. While I was in Canada in parliament discharging the duties of ministers of railways, I was at the same time arranging the matters of the high commissioner in London. Mr. Reynolds purchased the furniture and put it in the house, and it was ready for my reception when I went there.

A voice: Your time is up.  
Sir Charles Tupper—I am afraid that before it is a good many of the gentlemen that do not exactly agree with me will wish that it was. (Cheers.) There is not an article in the house, from the garret to the cellar, that is not provided by every house owner in England who furnishes a similar house and rents it to his neighbor. (Cheers.) Under those circumstances I think this question ought not to have been raised; but when it was, don't you think it would have been a little magnanimous on the part of my old friend if he had presented the other side of the question. (Cheers.) I have concluded the question? I do not want them to be answered by my friends; I leave it to Mr. Jones to answer me directly, and I ask, had I not a right to expect in my absence from Canada, away across the ocean, when my conduct was challenged, that both sides of the account should be presented. (Cheers.) Let me tell you that the first summer I was in London, while I was performing the duties of high commissioner of Canada without drawing one dollar of salary, I

SAVED THE CATTLE TRADE OF CANADA.  
(Cheers.) Do you know what that means? I will tell you. Canada, Norway and Sweden are the only countries in the world that can send an ox, a cow or a steer into England without being slaughtered on the day of its arrival. The order of the British government precludes any animal from the United States being landed in England without being immediately slaughtered, because they have cattle disease in the United States. I was greatly startled to find, by a telegram from the Canadian cattle dealers in Liverpool, that the cattle trade of Canada was in imminent danger; that the order had received an order from the Privy Council in London to slaughter three cargoes of cattle that had just arrived. I rushed over to the Privy Council office, to Mr. Peel, the secretary, and said: "What is the meaning of this? There is a great mistake. It is impossible. I know enough of disease to be aware that it is all a mistake." "No," he said, "you are quite wrong. We have not been acting on the opinion of the inspector. We sent down Professor Duguid, the ablest veterinary surgeon in London, to inspect the cattle, and it is upon his report that these animals have the Texas fever." I knew what that meant. The instant these cattle were slaughtered as having Texas fever, the next day an order of the Privy Council of London would schedule Canada, and we would be in the same position as the United States, Spain and other countries; and that meant a loss on every head of Canadian cattle that went into England of two or three pounds a head, because the advantage of being able to land them without having them immediately slaughtered, to get them into London

if they require it, or stored cattle, or to send them all over England or wherever the market is the best, is worth two or three pounds a head. Under those circumstances, I asked Mr. Peel to telegraph them to stay their hand; I asked him to give me a letter to them to enable me to investigate the matter on the spot. I jumped into the train, taking with me all the books that I could get dealing with the subject of Texas fever, and went down to Liverpool and sat up till two o'clock in the morning.

MASTERING THE DETAILS OF TEXAS FEVER, as fortunately my knowledge of pathology enabled me to do.

A voice—That is more than Jones could do.  
Sir Charles Tupper—And in the morning I was able to discuss the question of Texas fever. (Cheers.) I made them slaughter six animals that the inspector declared were the worst of the lot, and in his presence we dissected them, and I went back to London with a report from Prof. Duguid that he had made a mistake. (Cheers.) An order came down from the Privy Council of London to let these cattle go anywhere over England wherever required. Now, sir, I give that fact, and I give Mr. Jones as my authority, when I say that the strongest members of the Reform party, who were cattle dealers in Liverpool, put their names to a document and published it all over Canada saying that I had saved the cattle trade of this country, and thanking me most gratefully for it. (Cheers.) I think that it would have been as well, when discussing the value of the furniture in the high commissioner's house, which was not bought by me but by the agent of Canada under an estimate passed by the parliament of Canada, to have stated what I had done for the cattle trade of Canada. (Cheers.) I found that a bill was laid upon the table of the house of commons by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Childers, chancellor of the exchequer, by which the tax on colonial debentures was raised from 2s. 6d. to 10s. I buckled on my armor and went at it. I got the Hon. Mr. Forster on my side. I addressed a meeting of the London chamber of commerce. I went from member of parliament to member of parliament and got a deputation from all the provinces of Australasia to go with me to the colonial office, and I fought that matter until we not only amended the bill and got the increased charges struck out, but the 2s. 6d. struck off altogether, and the colonial debentures are now free. (Cheers.) Mr. Jones knows what they meant to Canada. He knows that of every loan of four millions, two millions are in debentures, and he knows that on every four millions of a loan that Canada puts on the London market the people of this country are saved, through my action, ten thousand pounds sterling. (Cheers.) Had that bill been passed in its original shape a few years before on the four loans put upon the market, Canada would have lost forty thousand pounds sterling. I think that when they are discussing the question of how many wooden or tin spoons there are in the high commissioner's house it would have been just as well to give the other side of the account. (Cheers.)

## Try to promote the good of the country at large and our own Province in particular. Support the Party of Union and Progress.

N. P. and Farmers.

SOME FACTS FOR AGRICULTURISTS TO CONSIDER.

The following figures taken from the trade and navigation returns for the last fourteen years, give the total quantity of grain of all kinds and grain products entered for consumption, which of course shows the amount of foreign grain and grain products consumed by the people of Canada, in place of grain and grain products grown by the farmers of Canada. Let us examine the figures:—

Year ending 30th June	Flour and Meal, barrels	Grain of all kinds, bushels
1873	521,957	7,112,422
1874	561,576	6,491,169
1875	538,586	6,330,680
1876	521,577	4,911,535
1877	485,511	8,407,138
1878	514,781	7,138,160
1879	485,392	6,847,717

Total for 7 years Free Trade	4,695,460	44,929,432
1880	275,232	1,789,574
1881	376,783	2,218,808
1882	367,956	2,360,439
1883	396,448	1,892,828
1884	664,684	2,678,559
1885	601,516	1,156,017
1886	326,798	2,009,559

Total for 7 years Protection period	3,069,333	15,006,105
Total for Free Trade period	4,695,460	44,929,432
Total for Protection period	3,069,333	15,006,105

Reduction under Protection 1,626,127 29,923,327  
The 1,626,127 barrels of flour and meal would be equivalent in grain to 5,430,625

Making the total excess in bush 35,333,962  
Now, what does this show? It shows that under the National Policy 32,333,962 bushels of Canadian grain have taken the place of that number of bushels which, under Sir Richard Cartwright's policy, we imported from the United States. It shows that for the last seven years the farmers of Canada have had a market for 5,000,000 bushels of grain a year, which, under the Grit regime, we purchased from the Yankees, and which we changed have to buy from them if the Grits were returned to power. It shows that instead of furnishing employment for American farmers and putting money into their pockets, the National Policy has furnished employment for Canadian farmers and put money in their pockets. It shows that the cry of the failure of the National Policy to provide a home market for agricultural produce is false, and that instead of hurting the farmer, the National Policy has proved an inestimable benefit to him. The Canadian farmer is not a fool, and therefore he is not likely to be deceived by the Grit cry that the National Policy has failed to give him a home market when he sees that in seven years it has excluded 35,000,000 bushels of American grain, and made room for that quantity of Canadian