

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1889.

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## The Daily Examiner

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ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 1st day, 9h., 2.6m., p.m., S. W.  
Full Moon, 8th day, 9., 13.3m., p.m., S. E.  
Last Quarter, 16th day, 8h., 25.0m., p.m., N. E.  
New Moon, 24th day, 10h., 13.4m., a.m., S. E.  
First Quarter, 31st day, 4h., 18.1m., a.m., N. E.

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

## MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Every child and adult's memory benefited. Good inducements to Correspondence Classes. Presents, with collations of Dr. Wm. A. Harrison, the world's greatest specialist in Memory, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, Congregational Preacher, and J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the Christian Register, & J. E. Howard, President, Esq. Secretary, W. W. A. Star, Judge Gibson, Judah P. B. & Co. and others, each giving his name to Prof. A. LOISELLE, 257 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE.  
**MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,**  
BROKERS  
—AND—  
Commission Merchants,  
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.  
REFERENCES: Thomas Fyche, Esq., Cashier Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; D. G. Chalmers, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown.

1889  
**BOSTON DIRECT.**  
Boston, Halifax and P. E. Island  
Steamship Line.

Only Direct Line Without Change.  
**CHARLOTTETOWN TO BOSTON.**

The Staunch and Commodious Steamships  
"Carroll" and "Worcester,"

having been thoroughly refurbished and put into first-class condition in every respect, will, during the season of 1889, run as follows, commencing with the  
**"CARROLL,"**  
From Charlottetown, Thursday  
9th May, at 4 p. m.

One of these vessels will leave Boston for Charlottetown EVERY WEDNESDAY, at Noon, and Charlottetown for Boston EVERY THURSDAY, at six o'clock, p. m.  
Excellent Passenger accommodation. Low rates.  
FARES—First-class Passage Berth in well-furnished Cabin, \$6.00. Steerage Berth, \$2.00 extra.  
Lowest Rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROS., Agents,  
Halifax, Loring, Treasurer,  
R. B. GARDNER, Manager,  
Law's Wing, Boston.

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

### PERKINS & STERNS.

WE have to announce a complete stock of New Goods for the Fall and Winter Trade.

The varied requirements of our numerous patrons from Town and Country are fully met in the splendid assortment of Woolen Dress Fabrics, Jackets, Mantles, Ulsters, Millinery, Knitted Wool Goods, Staple Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Gents' Furnishings, &c., &c. The whole now offered at prices calculated to maintain our reputation for supplying the best goods at moderate figures. We would remind those seeking a comparison in charges that the lowest-priced article is not always the cheapest, as heretofore our aim will be to have the article good and the price moderate.

In a few days we will open a big lot of Fancy Goods, which we will dispose of at exceptionally low prices.

You will save many a dollar by trading with

### PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, Oct. 11, 1889—dy wky

## UNPARALLELED!

### WHAT?

McLeod & McKenzie, Star Merchant Tailors.

MODESTY forbids us (to use a slang phrase) to blow our own horn, and as it is contrary to our opinion (according to the old proverb) when in Rome to do as Rome does, we shall endeavor, as heretofore, to present facts so undeniable as to be beyond the reach of dispute. True, people have gained for themselves a name (not an enviable one) which, to all appearances, served the purpose they had in view. But wisdom dictates, before posing as leaders in the great race for supremacy, that we should look well to the foundation upon which these assertions are based. To throw the mantle of charity over such people is our motto; and instead of revealing to the public gaze, through your columns, the errors into which they have fallen, we will endeavor to lead them gently into the light. That you will acquiesce in what we say, is a foregone conclusion, namely, as F. H. Jones of the Province we treat the several branches of the trade in this city with the same consideration as a loving parent would his innocent offspring; and to this end we invite such traders to aim high and co-operate in elevating this, the first profession, to the high status to which it is entitled. In the meantime, call and see our handsome goods, in NAPS, MELTONS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, WORSTEDS, etc., made up in the latest styles and cheap.

### McLEOD & McKENZIE.

Charlottetown, Oct. 19, 1889.

## EUREKA!

D. A. BRUCE, MERCHANT TAILOR.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE PLACE OF TRADE, where the prices are so low that we will send you away rejoicing. We would specially invite you to see our

Mens' Reefers, Mens' Overcoats, Mens' Suitings, Mens' and Boys' Furnishing Goods, 400 Fur and Cloth Caps, Fur Coats and Sleigh Robes.

### WE'VE BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY!

The fat, the lean, the rich, the poor, the wise, the simple, the young, the old, the millionaire, the beggar, the blind, the lame.  
Charlottetown, Oct. 19, 1889.

## FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now complete, and we call the attention of our customers and the public generally to the immense bargains we are offering in Gents' Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Cuff Buttons, Shirt Studs, Breastpins, Silk Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.

We have a very fancy lot of Cloths, in Naps, Meltons, Suitings, &c., which we will dispose of at our usual low prices.

### P. J. FORAN.

Charlottetown, Oct. 18, 1889—wood wky

## The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. James H. Eastman, Stoneham, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."—Miss Thirza L. Cress, Painesville, Md.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

### General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Bartles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your excellent remedies."—F. A. Pinkham, South Molunness, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

### Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 80 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffitt, Killbuck, Conn.

Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes: "After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned."

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

## DRUGS

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes

We warrant all Drugs, Chemicals and Compounds bearing our label and passing through our hands.  
A. S. JOHNSON,  
Cor. Prince and Kent Streets.

## DRUG STORE

oct8—ly eod

## NOTICE.

FRESH SAUSAGES made daily at R. BRIDGES', and sold at 12 cents per pound. Special rates to Hotels and Boarding Houses. Saw 11—oct12

## ANNUAL MEETING.

THE General Annual Meeting of the Hillsborough Skating Rink Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, 30th day of October, inst., A. D. 1889, at eight o'clock, p. m., at the office of Messrs. Palmer & McLeod, Charlottetown.

D. C. McLEOD,  
Secy-Treasurer.

Charlottetown Driving Park and Provincial Exhibition Association.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the stockholders of the above Association will be held in Mr. J. D. McLeod's Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 23rd inst., at 8 o'clock, sharp.

By order of the Directors.  
A. B. WARBURTON,  
Secretary.

## S. S. "COILA."

THIS Steamer is due here on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 16th inst., and will receive freight at Charlottetown and Summerside (also Crapaud, if convenient), sailing for Boston on SATURDAY, 19th.

D. FARQUHARSON & SON.

## FOR SALE OR TO LET.

KEPOCH FARM, containing about 240 acres. Apply to

WM. WELSH,  
King Street.

## NOTICE.

OUR friends and the public generally will oblige us by paying their respective amounts due by them to us as early as possible. We will allow 5 per cent. off all accounts paid this week. After that time full amount must be paid.

E. W. TAYLOR,  
Queen's Block.

## Success of a Nation—On What Does it Depend?

(Concluded.)

And now there forces itself upon our consideration in the third place the question, "What is the particular work in which all can be engaged so as most materially to contribute to the prosperity of our country?"

Here as well as elsewhere new modes of industry are being attempted or contemplated, and the rich deposits of ores and minerals which a kind Providence has given us in our soil and stored in the rocks beneath our feet, are being brought forth and utilized.

We want these things to go on till home manufacture and home produce shall supply our greatest needs; till our country can furnish profitable employment for all her sons, and our young men will not be tempted to leave us—for they are too valuable to lose. We want them, we need their vigor in our communities, in our churches, in our societies, and they have a right to demand that the country which gave them birth shall furnish agreeable and profitable employment for every one who is willing to work.

If you go back a few years the symptoms of improvement are still more marked, and if you take the case of our country, the comparison is all the more profitable. Wherever enterprise and honest labor exist, national wealth increases and furnishes the material for national greatness. Within a few generations the discoveries of scientific men have again and again doubled the productiveness of the soil. In the same way domestic comforts have been multiplied, material improved and cheapened, and to-day the poorest man amongst us enjoys luxuries which centuries ago our sovereign could not command. Any man who aids improvement in this way is a public benefactor. The introduction of new or improved kinds of fruit, of farm produce, or of stock, the invention or application of improved implements, the substitution of machinery for the labor of the hand, are all steps towards securing the well-being of a country.

Material prosperity is not the only nor the chief good, but it furnishes that which answers all things—it makes labor plentiful and remunerative, it banishes want, it was against idleness and pauperism with their ghastly trail of vices, and it provides that which is absolutely necessary, in one way or another, in the most noble undertakings in which man can engage. Everyone should therefore cherish the most lively interest in the growing wealth of his country.

I want to see the day when every resolute young man will say, "This country owes me a living," and say it with confidence, knowing that for every fair day's work in the particular calling which his natural gifts lead him to select, P. E. Island will return him a fair day's wages,—when other professions will be open to the ambitious, and we can educate our sons for manufacturers as well as teachers, machinists as well as lawyers, miners as well as doctors, engineers as well as ministers; when learning shall give its potent aid to labor, and the farmer shall understand the highest education, laboring as Watt labored at the steam engine, as Davy labored at the safety lamp, as Morse labored at the electric telegraph,—striving to penetrate the arcana of nature and discover some new benefit that may be conferred upon mankind.

Such is the origin of the myriad comforts, luxuries, and conveniences of modern civilization. They are the work of the human intellect, and the lesson taught us is plain. The noblest thing in man is mind. The most profitable product of a country, even if we aim at the highest material prosperity, is men.

In estimating the capacities for growth possessed by any country the most important question is, "What kind of men can it raise?" In estimating the different kinds of power which are available for progressive movement, that which, of its own right takes the first place is brain power.

This is true, not only of the rare geniuses that astonish us with their greatness, it is true as well of the sturdy majority that forms the real foundation of society and on whose character depends the fate of a country. The busy brain that schemes and contrives, that lays out the work the hand is to perform, and at last plucks success from repeated failure, is the part of man best worth cultivating, and in every country the national resource which may most profitably be developed.

"What constitutes a State? Not high raised battlement, nor labored mound, Thick wall, or moated gate, Not cities tall with spires and turrets crowned, Not bays and broad arm ports, Where laughing at the storm proud navies ride; Not started and spangled courts, Where low-row'd baseness waits perfume to pride, Not men of high minded men, Men who their duties know but know their rights, And knowing dare maintain."

What more patriotic service, then, can we render to this fair land which Providence has given us as our home, than by forwarding with all our energy everything that can promote the mental improvement of our people so that each may be made most efficient in the discharge of the duties of his own profession, and to secure that if those possessing the rarer genius shall arise, that genius shall be cultivated to the highest, not for the glory of its possessor alone, but because it is the most precious form of national wealth.

The culture of mind we call education. It is a mistake to limit this work to school training. It is begun in infancy, it is continued to old age. Home influences and surroundings, the nature of amusements and employments, the character of associates, every circumstance, in fact, which in any way affects us,

helps to mould and fashion the pliant mind, and determine the quality of the growing man. No one is, therefore, wholly without education. He may know nothing of the training of the schools, but his character has been moulded and his mind trained by other influences. His education may be lamentably deficient, may even be pernicious, but education it is, going on, slowly and surely from day to day. There is a course of training that fits men for evil as well as one that prepares them for good. If the latter is neglected, the former most inevitably takes its place.

If the natural abilities are not improved so as to make their possessor an industrious and intelligent member of society, a good and useful man; then idleness, passion and bad example, those mighty educators for ruin, will as surely make use of those very powers to make him a wreck of manhood, a burden and a curse to himself and society. The same talents which, when improved, will aid a man in rising to a position of eminence and making his influence for good felt all around him, will, if abused, be a weight to drag him down to the deeper degradation, and make all the more potent the baleful power of his evil life.

It is not, therefore, a question between education and no education, but between education for good and education for evil. Shall the youth who are growing up amongst us and around us, and who are to mould the minds of succeeding generations and to sway the destinies of our country, be trained to be industrious and enterprising, intelligent and well-informed, patriotic and virtuous, so that they shall help to build up national prosperity, wisely forecast the future, and pass the inspiring watchword of progress to those who are to succeed them? Or are they to be left to grow up as they may, sadly reversing in their characters all their Creator intended them to become?

I presume there can be but one answer to such a question, and when I point out our ability, by hearty and united effort, to provide for the people an education which shall be adapted to the wants of the people in every department of industry, in every calling or profession, which our country can realize, I believe I point out the most important field for patriotic endeavor.

By common consent, the term Education is generally applied to the course of study pursued at schools of various kinds. What has caused the establishment of these schools, and what are the circumstances that render it profitable for every man to spend some portion of his time in the acquirement of useful knowledge?

Society is rapidly advancing in information, and if we would not be left behind, we also must be well-informed. General knowledge has increased to such a degree, there are so many things which every man must know how to do if he would successfully transact his own business and perform the offices society has a right to lay upon him, that it is absolutely necessary that they should thoroughly master the branches of a good English education.

The arts and sciences offer us such material aid in the prosecution of our business, that it will repay us, before we enter upon the active discharge of our vocation, to devote a still greater time to study in order to improve our mental faculties and acquire that knowledge which shall be most useful in after life.

For obvious reasons, youth is the most appropriate season for this work, and the education of the youth is one of the most important works which can engage the attention of any people. The prospects of a community for the next generation may fairly be estimated from the quality of schools and the proportion of its youth in attendance. The principle which underlies the free school system is that which I have already stated. Society is vitally concerned in the character of its members. The boy belongs not merely to his parents,—he belongs, as well, to the State. He is a subject of the State; soon he will be recognized as a responsible citizen. It is the right and the duty of the State to see that he is fitted to become an intelligent and useful citizen, not a pauper to be supplied or a criminal to be chastised.

What would you think of the man who would knowingly place in the way of your children the danger of a terrible contagious disease? Better than that to subject them to the companionship of idle, vagrant, illiterate boys and girls. If a country will not favor free schools for any other reason, it must do it in self-defence.

Free common schools, foster the common school,—free schools—for the people without any regard to sect or party—is one of the noblest notes in the march of progress ever sounded in any country.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Driving Park and Provincial Exhibition Association.

Sir,—The annual meeting of this Association, advertised in your column to take place at J. D. McLeod's Hall on Wednesday evening next is one of more than ordinary importance. Stock raisers, agriculturists, and manufacturers of this Province need not be told that exhibition buildings, commensurate with the growing requirements of this Province, have been a long felt want. This Association has already, to some extent, supplied that want. They have purchased suitable ground, constructed a driving park (second to none in the Dominion) and erected a grand stand capable of seating over 2000 people, which was well filled during the successful opening of the Driving Park.

The Association now propose the erection at an early day of suitable exhibition buildings, to be completed in time for holding the first annual exhibition on their grounds next autumn, thereby complying with the provisions of the Act passed last session relating to "Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions," which provides that the Legislature shall for a period of five years grant an annual subsidy of \$2000, subject to a condition to the effect that the Company shall add to the said Government subsidy the sum of \$1000, thus appropriating the handsome sum of \$3000 to be awarded in prizes at the annual Provincial Exhibition.

As matters affecting the public interest as well as that of the Company will be submitted, it is very desirable that there should be a punctual and full attendance of stock holders at the annual meeting in McLeod's Hall on Wednesday evening next.

October 21, 1889.

PROGRESS.

October 21, 1889.

October 21, 1889.