

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1891.

VOL. 28.—NO. 80

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
New Moon, 4th day, 6h., 59.9 a. m., S  
First Quarter, 12th day, 4h., 59.1 m., p. m., S E  
Full Moon, 18th day, 3h., 15.8 m., p. m., SE,  
Last Quarter, 26th day, 7h., 56.8 a. m., SW

Day of Week	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	rise	sets	(water)	length
Sunday	4 47	7 20	1 11	9 34
Monday	4 48	7 24	2 7	10 14
Tuesday	4 49	7 27	2 13	10 52
Wednesday	4 50	7 29	2 18	11 27
Thursday	4 51	7 30	2 20	11 58
Friday	4 52	7 30	2 21	12 26
Saturday	4 53	7 29	2 20	1 0
Sunday	4 54	7 27	2 18	1 32
Monday	4 55	7 24	2 15	2 8
Tuesday	4 56	7 20	2 11	2 34
Wednesday	4 57	7 15	2 6	3 15
Thursday	4 58	7 10	2 0	4 0
Friday	4 59	7 04	1 54	4 48
Saturday	5 0	6 57	1 47	5 41
Sunday	5 1	6 49	1 40	6 30
Monday	5 2	6 40	1 32	7 14
Tuesday	5 3	6 30	1 24	8 0
Wednesday	5 4	6 20	1 15	8 38
Thursday	5 5	6 10	1 6	9 13
Friday	5 6	6 0	1 0	9 53
Saturday	5 7	5 50	10 52	10 38
Sunday	5 8	5 39	10 41	11 18
Monday	5 9	5 28	10 30	12 0
Tuesday	5 10	5 16	10 18	12 44
Wednesday	5 11	5 04	10 6	1 32
Thursday	5 12	4 52	9 54	2 24
Friday	5 13	4 40	9 41	3 20
Saturday	5 14	4 28	9 28	4 20
Sunday	5 15	4 16	9 14	5 24
Monday	5 16	4 4	9 0	6 32
Tuesday	5 17	3 52	8 45	7 44
Wednesday	5 18	3 40	8 32	8 58
Thursday	5 19	3 28	8 18	10 14
Friday	5 20	3 16	8 4	11 32
Saturday	5 21	3 4	7 50	12 52
Sunday	5 22	2 52	7 34	1 14

## Big Drop in the Price of Sugar!

The Dominion Government having taken the Duty off of Raw Sugar, **BEER & GOFF** have marked all their Sugars down at Greatly Reduced Prices.

**BARBADOES SUGAR.** Just received this morning, Choice West India Sugar. See our prices before buying elsewhere.

**BEER & GOFF.**

Charlottetown, June 25, 1891—cod&wy

## Great Bargains in Furniture.

**\$14,000 WORTH!**  
**IMMENSE STOCK! BEST QUALITY!**

At Prices to Suit Everybody.

**SELLING OFF!**—New and Fashionable Drawing Room and Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, Mirrors, Chairs, Bedsteads, Tables, Washstands, Window Blinds, Window Poles and all kinds of Window Furniture.

Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rattan Chairs, Feather, Hair, Flock and Wool Beds, Mattresses, Pillows, etc.

Gilt Moulding, every style, cheap. Call and examine.

**JOHN NEWSON.**

Charlottetown, June 4, 1891.

## For August.

**RICINOL**, containing 50 per cent. of the finest Italian Castor Oil in a perfectly disguised condition—palatable as milk. Children take it readily. Used in the first stages of summer complaint instead of Castor Oil, or whenever that valuable but nauseous medicine is indicated. Price 20 cents per bottle.

Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, Johnson's Diarrhoea Cordial, Nurse's Treasure, etc., etc.

Lime Juice, Sticky Fly Paper, Fly Poison, Pads, etc., etc.

**A. S. JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE,**

Charlottetown, August 13, 1891.

Corner Kent and Prince Streets.

## RARE OPPORTUNITY.

We offer for a few days our entire stock of Men's and Boys' Imported Oxford Shoes at Twenty Per Cent. (20 per cent.) Discount for Cash.

**GOFF BROS.**

Charlottetown, August 3, 1891—2aw & wky

## NEW FIRM.

**URQUHART & BROW,**

General Insurance Agents and Accountants.

REPRESENTING THE FOLLOWING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES:

British America Assurance Company of Toronto; Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, England; Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, C. B.; Scottish Union and National Insurance Co. of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Capital Represented, - - \$62,000,000.

All Classes of Insurable Property insured at Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlement of Claims. Accounts Audited at Shortest Notice and Reasonable Charges.

**OFFICE—Brown's Block, Queen Square, Charlottetown.**

July 11, 1891.

### To Purify the Service.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE PREMIER

In the Senate a few days ago in reply to an enquiry made by Senator MacInnes, of Burlington, whether, in view of irregularities and violations of the "Civil Service Act" recently discovered, it is the intention of the government to institute an investigation, by commission or otherwise, or to take such steps as may be deemed expedient to secure the better administration of public business.

Premier Abbott said: The question which my hon. friend has proposed is one of vital importance at any time, and is of all the greater interest now in consequence of lam-able circumstances which have been disclosed in committees of both houses with reference to irregularities or worse in the civil service in the management of public funds, and of course the attention of the government has been forcibly called to the subject, and it has been felt necessary to come to some conclusion as to a mode of remedying these evils or preventing their recurrence if possible. They have been more particularly occupied in the meantime in punishing delinquents wherever guilt has been brought home in such a way that no further investigation for that purpose is needed. But while we are all engaged, on both sides, in both houses, so far as I can see, in investigating and ascertaining to what extent and in what particulars dishonest conduct and irregularities and speculation have prevailed in connection with the public service, I hope, in so far as power lies with us, we shall

NOT BE FOUND WANTING,

when those investigations are made, in punishing properly those who have offended. I hope we shall be able to adopt a system under which those improprieties, although perhaps not absolutely preventable, since human nature must always be human nature, may be reduced to a minimum and checked with greater facility than under the present system. My hon. friend's question is directed more to that point, and the attention of the government has been directed largely to the same point. Of course, the reorganization of the civil service, which must obviously be considered to be defective since it has resulted in such unfortunate circumstances, must be taken up as a whole. It is quite impossible for the government sitting as a council, and dealing through their various departments with all the business of the country, to devote sufficient time and consideration towards reorganization of the system, and they have determined that so soon as the session is over—of course it would be useless to attempt it during the session—to appoint

A ROYAL COMMISSION

to be composed of probably three persons, one of whom it is hoped we will be able to select from the civil service itself, where he is practically beyond party control, another probably having a judicial character, and the third probably having experience entirely outside of politics in the management of large numbers of people, a gentleman, if possible, who will not have engaged in politics, and will be free from any imputation of partiality on that score; though I do not see why partiality should exist in a matter in which both parties are equally interested. A person will be selected who is independent of politics and party, and who will have had wide experience of management of men in a business way. I venture to suggest, as my view with regard to the business of the country, that probably one of our greatest defects hitherto has been that public business has not been sufficiently regarded as the business of any private individual would be. If it were possible, and I see no reason to doubt that it is possible, the business of the country should be conducted with the same regularity; its servants should work with the same business zeal, and its business should be carried on on the same principles as the business of an individual. I see no reason why that would not be, and I know this, that

MY EFFORTS WILL BE DIRECTED towards the adoption of a system in which the business of the country will be conducted on business principles. It will be my ambition so to do my portion of the work of the country, while I happen to remain here. It will be my ambition to do so in such a way that I may be able to do so in such a way that by the appointment of a commission such as I have described we shall be furnished with a description of system which will enable us to carry on the work of the country on business principles, and I hope that we shall be able to do so by such means and in such a manner that we shall be spared a repetition of the unfortunate circumstances which have been developed during the present session. I have regretted very often to find in a matter like this, which really is not a question of party at all—I do not regard it as a question of party at all—I have regretted to find such extravagant language applied to developments that have been made in the various committees. There is no doubt whatever that the discoveries of irregularities and dishonesty have been serious, most serious and most lamentable. I regret extremely, and am sure every honorable gentleman regrets it, and I desire most earnestly that we shall be able to improve our system so that such misconduct may be minimized or prevented in the future. But

I SEE NO REASON,

because of these discoveries, to assert the decadence of the country, to proclaim the universal loss of morality among our public officials or to characterize our country in terms of common use. I do not desire to minimize the gravity of the situation; I would like to characterize the evil as strongly as possible, consistent with truth; but I do not desire to promulgate to the world in language stronger than necessary, these lamentable delinquencies on the part of some of our public officials. We have

here over 1,400 employes in the civil service. About 1 per cent. of them, after a great interval in which there does not appear to have been any special investigation or scrutiny into their conduct, have been found to be guilty of irregularity, and some of gross dishonesty. There have been a group of contractors who have succeeded in imposing, greatly to our loss, upon one of our departments. I hope we shall put a final stop to all other delinquencies. I do not despair of my country, because we have discovered that we have some rogues amongst us. It is the experience of all communities. I venture to say there are

ROUGHS IN ALL COMMUNITIES,

and the best we can do is to prevent them, if possible, from doing further injury, and punish them severely when we discover their offences. But in answer to my hon. friend I have to say that for prevention of these circumstances in the future we have means in contemplation of taking another step with regard to the civil service. If we shall succeed in obtaining from the commission we propose to appoint a sensible and practical scheme for conducting the business of the departments, we have in contemplation the appointment of a person who shall occupy a position similar to that of the auditor-general, that is to say, independent to a great degree of the government or of party.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (Burlington)—Does it include a permanent civil service commission?

Hon. Mr. Abbott—We have not considered the propriety of having a permanent civil service commission. We propose the appointment of a commission which shall investigate and

REPORT UPON THE BEST MODE

of conducting the public business, but I doubt if circumstances would justify the expense of a permanent commission, and I think, moreover, that the measure which I have stated we contemplate would have in a large degree the same effect as a permanent commission, that is to say, the appointment of an official standing independent of party and of the government of the day to a large extent, very much as the present auditor-general does, who might be called the comptroller or inspector, or any other name that might properly describe his office, whose duty would be something analogous to that of the inspector of a bank. He would have a right to enter every department of the service when he chose, and investigate the conduct of the employes and officials, scrutinize the management of the finances of the department, as well as the way in which its work was done; in fact, to look thoroughly from time to time into the mode in which the business of every department is conducted, and the mode in which the clerks and employes of that department are doing their duty, and report upon those subjects accordingly. The object which

WE HOPE TO ATTAIN

by these methods is this: We hope to arrive at a better system, at a more complete system by which the affairs of the country will be managed in a business-like way, and if we carry out what we further contemplate we hope to obtain the service of a person of standing, who will have the confidence of the public, who will make it his business and duty from time to time to superintend the operations and working of every department of the service; and by these means we shall hope to prevent in future a recurrence of the unfortunate circumstances that have developed themselves during the present session.

Women Who Wear Blue.

The question of the becomingness of blue is one that is continually arising, says Mrs. Milson, in the Ladies' Hotel Journal. Napoleon blue, a grayish tint, is only adapted to brunettes, and the peculiar shade of blue which is sometimes called sapphire, sometimes called robin's egg, sometimes called electric blue, is also best suited to the ladies with dark hair and clear dark complexions. These shades are very apt to make a blonde look colorless. A pure blonde with clear eyes can always wear baby blue in the evening, but if she wishes the whiteness of her skin and the blueness of her eyes and the yellow of her hair to be brought out most effectively, she will choose rose color. All the dark shades of blue are suited to her, and she will be wisest if she chooses them in preference to all other shades of the color.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child of pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best-known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

mar 23 cod & wky 1yr

Italy is on the verge of national bankruptcy. The government deficits for three years past aggregate \$100,000,000, and each year shows a decline in trade, the imports being now only two-thirds what they were in 1886-7. During the first half of the present year customs duties fell off \$4,000,000, or 16 per cent., and although Italy's income from this source is only one-sixth of its total revenue, nevertheless to a country having a deficit of \$39,495,317 in 1890 the reduction is a serious one. What with the burden of taxation, the decline in trade, and the maintenance of heavy national expenditures, it is not wonderful that there exists widespread distress throughout the Italian kingdom.

Reports indicate that the U. S. government experiments in Texas for producing rain by the discharge of explosives were successful. Further trials are to be made and the question as to whether rain can be artificially produced will be definitely settled. A decision in the affirmative will mean millions of dollars yearly in the pockets of American farmers.

Two German missionaries named Shedit and Boesch have been murdered in New Guinea.

### Notes from Murray Harbor, etc.

"Oh, to be by the sea! the sea!  
When a strong north-wester's blowing."

singeth some one; but so sing not we. However majestic the billows may tear their white-capped heads in the angry storm we much prefer them in their present aspect, when ocean in its tranquil mood lies stretched away before us in all its grandeur of sublime immensity; the gleaming waters kissing the far azure horizon and dancing in mirthful music at our feet.

Since leaving our own fair city we have passed over many districts of blossoming country, and have witnessed apparent prosperity in all. The bustling little port of Montague Bridge, where we sojourned for a few days, seems even more brisk than of yore; and we observe, among other signs of progress, that quite a number of new shops and private dwellings have been erected since our last visit.

The wide district of Belfast is blooming as heretofore in its summer glory. Its sea-lying in lobster fishing, etc., has been most plentiful, and its many acres of yellow grain, now ripe for the harvest, are rich in promise of abundant supply for man and beast through all the dreary length of our after winter. In the churchyard on the hill we observed several new and handsome monuments, lately erected by the energetic and grateful living to the virtues of their beloved dead.

Yesterday we saw, in this neighborhood, the first sheaves carried into the barn, an earnest that reaping time has really begun, and that the labors of the farmer are, this year at least, crowned with success.

We noted with surprise the vast extent of hilly country extending from Murray Harbor Road by Caledonia onwards to the coast, and were much pleased with the beautiful prospect as seen from the hills-top of travel; the calm blue sea in the nearer view, with the long line of the Nova Scotia shore stretching along in the distance, Pictou Islands between. The drive from Little Sand, along High Bank and on to the Beach, would well repay the tourist, being the finest, as regards sea view and length of clear and finely-levelled road, we have travelled over on the island.

TO THE OCEAN.

Over the gleam of the waters,  
Out of the golden haze  
Thrilleth the cords of memory  
With touch of other days.  
Once more by thy rim, oh ocean!  
A youthful, happy band,  
We course along the yellow sands  
At home, in fair Scotland.

Once more we leave our childish fest  
Amid thy shining waves;  
Or shelter from the sudden gust  
Within thy border caves.  
Ho, voices of the summer seas!  
Ho, voices sweet and low!  
Ye mournful chant their requiem  
Those days of long ago.

He sailed upon thy whitened crest,  
The choicest of our band;  
Thy foaming billows wait his dirge  
On far Pacific strand.  
That other sleeps, we know not where,  
Who early braved thy tide;  
Sing walelets! we shall meet at length  
Upon that other side.

Yes, mighty ocean! all thy storms  
Shall lull to perfect peace;  
And all thy weary monotones  
With music sad shall cease.  
So now we stand upon thy brink,  
Whilst 'yond thy surging foam,  
We list loved voices calling us  
To our eternal home.

Mrs. A. D. MacLeod,  
Murray Harbor, Aug. 21, 1891.



Some Children Growing Too Fast

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Of Lime and Soda.  
Palatable as Milk. AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED.

Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, N. J. Salmun Wrapper at all Druggists, 50c, and 10c.

## Halifax and P. E. Island.



## S.S. FASTNET,

A. H. CREWES, COMMANDER.

WILL sail from Halifax every Monday, at 10 p. m., for Charlottetown, calling at Canso, Arichat, Hawkesbury, Port Hastings and Souris. Returning, will leave Charlottetown every Thursday afternoon, calling at same intermediate ports with the exception of Souris.

For Freight, etc., apply to  
W. W. CLARKE, Agent.  
Charlottetown, June 20, 1891—dy

**JAMES A. MORRISON,**  
**HALIFAX.**

AGENT FOR

**WARREN, CAKEBREAD & CO.,**  
TEA MERCHANTS,  
London, - - England.

—AND ALSO—

Several First-Class West India Firms, etc.

SPECIALTIES:  
Tea, Sugar and Molasses.

Careful attention given to consignments of Prime Edward Island Produce.

REFERENCE—Bank of Nova Scotia.

7703—Pickford & Black's Wharf.  
Halifax, August 13, 1891—dy & wy

## NASAL BALM

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, NEVER FAILS.  
HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called cures are merely symptomatic of catarrh, resulting in chronic, lasting, and of small-foul breath, hawking and spitting, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are afflicted with any of these or other symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death.

Sold by all druggists, or sent, post paid, on receipt of price 50 cents and 10c by addressing FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

## CATARRH

McGILL UNIVERSITY,  
MONTREAL.

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT of the Faculty of Applied Science has been prepared, stating the details of the new Chairs, Laboratories, Workshops, Apparatus and other improvements in its several Departments of Civil, Mining, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Practical Chemistry, which will afford in the Session of 1891-2 advantages not hitherto accessible to Students in this country.

Copies may be had on application to the undersigned, who can also supply detailed announcements of the other Faculties of the University, viz., Law, Medicine, Arts (including the Dana In Course for Women), and Veterinary Science.

J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, E. C. L.,  
1929—w & t  
Acting Secretary.

## SHARP'S



TRADE MARK

## BALSAM

OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED

FOR  
CROUP, COUGHS  
AND  
WHOOPIING COUGHS

40 YEARS IN USE  
PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE

ARISTON & CO., PROPRIETORS,  
St. John, N. B.