THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1890. VOL. 26.—NO. 90

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 5th day, 11h., 17.0m, p.m., E.
New Moon, 14th day, 3h., 40.5m., a.m., N.E. below horizon.
First Quarter, 21st day, 5h., 53.0m., p. m., S.
Full Moon, 28th day, 8h., 47.2m., a. m., NW below horizon.

D. M.	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days lenh
		h m	h m	after	after	h m
1	Monday	5 25	6 34	8 11	0 9	13 9
2	Tuesday	27	33	8 35	0 45	6
3	Wednesday	28	31	9 1	1 25	3
4	Thursday	29	29	9 29	2 9	0
5	Friday	30	27	10 4	2 57	1257
6	Saturday	32	25	10 45	4 0	53
7	Sunday	33	23	11 32	5 19	50
8	Monday	34	21	morn	6 34	47
9	Tuesday	35	19	0 26	7 43	44
10	Wednesday	37	17	1 27	8 34	40
11	Thursday	38	15	2 28	9 17	37
12	Friday	39	13	3 32	9 54	34
13	Saturday	40	11	4 37	10 28	31
14	Sunday	41	9	5 41	11 0	28
15	Monday	43	8	6 56	11 30	25
16	Tuesday	44	6	7 55	morn	22
17	Wednesday	45	3	8 58	0 1	18
18	Thursday	47	2	10 6	0 33	15
19	Friday	48	0	11 17	1 9	12
20	Saturday	50	5 58	aft 30	1 50	8
21	Sunday	51	56	1 36	2 51	5
22	Monday	52	54	2 38	3 48	2
23	Tuesday	53	52	3 32	5 17	1159
24	Wednesday	54	50	4 16	6 50	56
25	Thursday	55	48	4 52	8 7	53
26	Friday	56	45	5 21	9 3	48
27	Saturday	58	43	5 47	9 49	45
28	Sunday	6 0	42	6 11	10 30	42
29	Monday	1	40	6 34	11 8	39
30	Tuesday	6 2	5 38	6 58	11 45	1136
31						

Halifax and P. E. sland STEAMSHIP CO.
(LIMITED.)

STEAMER "PRINCESS BEATRICE,"
CAPT. A. H. KELLY.

WILL sail from Charlottetown every Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for Halifax, calling at Port Hastings, Mulgrave, and Hawkesbury, Arichat, Canso, Isaac Harbor and Sheet Harbor.

Returning will sail from Halifax every Monday night, at 10 o'clock, making same calls, and Souris.

The above steamer will make the round trip every week, making same calls until the close of navigation.

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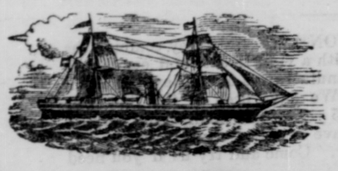
Ch'town, May 3, 1890.



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S. S. ULUNDA will sail from Halifax for London on or about.....May 25
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Saloon amidship. Staterooms large and airy.

Saloon Fares $45.00 and $50.00, according to location of Stateroom. Ten per cent. reduction on return tickets.

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may13—pat tf

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THE well-known Steamers "ST. LAWRENCE" and "PRINCESS OF WALES" will make DAILY TRIPS as under, Sundays excepted:—

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Leaving Pictou about noon, on arrival of Morning Train from Halifax, for Charlottetown.

Leaving Summerside on arrival of Morning Train from Charlottetown for Point du Chene and connect there with I. C. R. Trains for Moncton and St. John, for Canada and United States.

Leaving Point du Chene on arrival of Morning Train from St. John and Moncton for Summerside, and connect there with train for Charlottetown.

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F. W. HALES,
Secy. Ch'town Steam Nav. Co. (Ltd).

july5—eod 4m

K. D. C. Cures Dyspepsia.

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COME DOWN!

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Garret to Kitchen

[x]

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Furniture! Furniture! for every room in the house—all grades, all styles, all prices.

Lowest Prices ever quoted. Best values ever shown. High-priced goods and low-priced goods.

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We can give you more for your money, WE BELIEVE, than you can get elsewhere. WE MAY BE MISTAKEN. It will pay you to investigate.

Now is the time to buy. Ours the place to get Bargains.

[x]

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, Sept. 5, 1890.

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dy & wky tf

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wky—mch14

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

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CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. *AS PALATABLE AS MILK.*

Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Salmon Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

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GUARANTEE if after wearing the D. & A. CORSET for 10 days the purchaser does not find that it is the most comfortable and perfect-fitting Corset she has ever worn, it can be returned to the merchant from whom it was bought, and the money will be refunded.

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WILL leave Company's Wharf, rear of Custom House, ST. JOHN, for NEW YORK, via Eastport, Maine, Rockland, Maine, and Cottage City, Massachusetts,

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july

MAGIC HEALER SALVE.

Sure Cure for Sore Eyes.

ARGYLE SHORE, Aug. 30, 1890.

MRS. ROSS,—I hereby certify that your Magic Healer Salve has proved a certain cure for sore eyes. A little girl of Mrs. Donald Stuart, Bonshaw, has had sore eyes from her youth, and after trying all other remedies without success, is now perfectly cured by your Salve, and has authorized me to send you this testimonial. I am happy to be able to give it my approval as a good application for all skin injuries.

I remain, yours truly,

sept4 D. A. McLEAN.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a first-class One Tenement House, situate on Prince Street, next to Thomas Alley's, Esq., will be to let and possession given the first day of September next. The above House has been in possession of Rupert B. Norton, Esq., for four years, and occupied by Dr. Warburton the present year, both of whom built new houses of their own. The above House is first-class in every respect, and will be provided with a good Stable and Coach House.

Apply to John Kelly, Esq., Water Commissioner, or to the owner.

EDWARD KELLY.

aug14

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Scott Act.

SIR,—"Faith," in your issue of the 6th inst., is greatly at error when he says that the liquor interest of our city are again agitating for the repeal of the Scott Act. Now, much controversy has already taken place on this subject, but little notice has been taken of one very important fact, and at the present time this very fact stands more conspicious before us than ever.

"Faith," and all supporting his or her views must bring themselves to thoroughly appreciate this fact, which is, in short, that while citizens with such temperance views as can brook no discussion, support the Scott Act, they are working hand in glove with perhaps hundreds in this city who are to-day running shanties of the lowest description under the kindly Scott Act. These characters, by the aid of ballot voting, will, as a body, undeniably vote for the Act. A license means the destruction of their little business, and although the Scott Act may at times reach them, it can never pretend to root them out. One would imagine that this fact, plainly demonstrated, would cause a revulsion among all supporters of the Act.

"Faith" may say, "We want another trial for the Act" Has not Charlottetown, to its sorrow, given it too many trials? Or perhaps he may say, "Only give us a City Council in favor of enforcement." This is the old story. Have we not had, year after year, a Council in favor of enforcement, and in full sympathy with the Act. Have we not had in full force for years the whole machinery of law in its support! And what to show for it? Next to nothing as far as controlling the sale of liquor goes. Nor can "Faith," even in his or her most enthusiastic moments, guarantee any more than has been done in the past. Even supposing that those "Faith" detested publicans and sinners, who years ago kept respectable and well-conducted houses, should on their own behalf and for the credit of Charlottetown move for the repeal of the Act, they would not only have to face on one hand the united wrath of all temperance people, but on the other hand would have to deal with the worst type of character in the shape of the little huckster of bad whiskey. Between two fires is it likely they will move in the matter of repeal.

Now, Mr. Editor, permit me to ask "Faith" whether he or she, or any other temperance man or woman, will pretend to array their judgment against that of the temperance people of Ontario and other parts of Canada who in repealing the Scott Act simply revoked their previous blunder.

Finding the Act incapable of controlling drunkenness, they rose "en masse" and repealed it. Is not the case applicable to P. E. Island? Certainly so! And although many will be found in favor of the Act yet, chief among whom figure the class against which the Act was supposed to be directed, still I have no doubt that our citizens, being enlightened as to the true condition of things, and having proved the worthlessness of the Act, will decide on the lesser of two evils, pure alcoholic liquors under a strict license system, or free home-made poison.

What more strong argument can I present to them than this; that they have been and are keeping these iniquitous dens to keep in existence an Act destructive of public sobriety and morality.

J.

SIR.—Now that steps are about to be taken to have the repeal of the Scott Act submitted to the people at the polls, and as several letters have appeared in your paper for and against its repeal, it is right that the citizens should have the matter ventilated through the press before voting. Any person who has given this matter the smallest consideration must know that as far as curtailing the sale of liquor, suppressing intemperance and the reclaiming of the drunkard, the Act has been a complete failure. It is well to remind those who wish to have the Act retained, that it is not the rum men who are anxious for its repeal, that with very few exceptions the rum party want the present state of things to continue. Should we be so unfortunate as to have the Act sustained for another three years, it will be because the ballots of the majority of the rum party and the sticklers for the Act are marked the same way. The supporters of the Act cry out "Oh! the Act is all right; the trouble is that it is not enforced as it should be." What folly this is. After ten years' trial and backed up for the last three years by a paid Prosecutor the state of things is actually worse than it ever was in this city. There is more rum sold and sold by the worst class of men in our community. Men lost to all sense of morality and justice now deal out the fiery fluid. If any of the supporters of the Act doubt what I say, let them go into the Prothonotary's office and ask to see the pleadings in several liquor suits that have lately been contested in our courts. They will find the written pleadings put in by these very rum men who are so anxious to have the Act retained, and who are rowing in the same boat with the supporters of the Act;—they will find recorded the honest plea that this was a Scott Act city, thereby completely preventing the creditor from proceeding any further towards recovering his claim. This is the stamp of men who put in the pleas mentioned herein that want the Act retained. Not content with making every cent they own by selling liquor unlawfully, they turn around and tell the man who supplied them with liquor that they could not pay him because this is a Scott Act town. Is it not time that we did something to drive such characters back to the trades that they abandoned in order to sell rum? Let us have the election, and wipe out this breeder of perjury and father of hypocrisy, and let it be replaced by a good license law, and give the sale of it to those who we know will conduct it properly. It is worse than folly to expect that the Act will be worked any better in the future.

ANOTHER CITIZEN.

The City Schools Again.

SIR,—In my first letter, for "bold assertion" read "bald assertion."

I do not wish to prolong discussion upon this question; but as you are pleased to plead "not guilty" to the soft impeachment with which you were charged, permit me to offer a few further remarks. I shall endeavor to make my position clear by way of illustration.

The most elaborately executed, the most highly finished and most perfect oil paintings, when viewed from certain positions, will present to the beholder a very imperfect picture, or a mere daub without either expression or even outline; or the art critic may be prejudiced against the artist, and then he will see many flaws—at least flaws to him; or he who sits in judgment on the painting as a work of art may pass sentence upon the artist, whilst the judge himself knows little or nothing of what constitutes the merits of the work. He is, therefore, disqualified from passing judgment. (There are some critics to whom this might refer. I do not include you, Mr. Editor, in the list). There are, at least, three conditions necessary in judging of the merits of a painting: (1) The art critic should be qualified to express an opinion; (2) he should give his criticism without prejudice; (3) the proper light should be permitted to fall upon the work. Neither the artist nor his work can be fairly judged when any one of these conditions fail.

Transfer the illustration to the work of the city teachers. Let us demand that the same conditions be present, and with these I think it will be found that as a class they are workmen that need not be ashamed.

The editor said: "It has puzzled many persons to find a cause for the fact that, with every favorable circumstance, . . . the scholars of the City Schools have not stood the test of the annual competitive examinations as well as scholars who come from the country." Again, you contradict the statement which you were charged with having made, "that the city schools were inferior to those of the country." "We only stated the fact that the pupils of the City Schools have not been so successful in examinations as those of the country schools."

I readily admit, Mr. Editor, that you should be the best interpreter of your own utterances, but permit me to give the inference drawn by me from your remarks. You state it as a *fact* that the pupils of the City Schools have not been so successful in examinations as those of the country schools." If such can be proved to be a *fact*, then the inference is that the City Schools are inferior to those of the country, for that which stands the test the best is assuredly the superior article. It is at this point that I take issue with the editor. I claim the opposite of your statement to be *fact*. My position is this: Farmer A has a yield of sixty bushels of wheat to an acre, while farmer B has a return of eighty-eight. It is observable, however, that some of the grains of A's wheat are somewhat larger than those of B's. The quality in other respects being regarded in both cases at least equal, which is the more successful farmer? That the grain in the first case is somewhat fuller than in the latter is no proof of better cultivation—this is shown by the extra yield—but it merely shows the difference in the *kinds of wheat*. The reader will readily see the analogy.

Again; two pieces of quartz are brought to the crusher. It is noticed that the piece A contains a few larger nuggets of gold than the piece B. On being crushed, and afterwards submitted to the crucible, A is found to contain 60 per cent. of gold, while B contains 88 per cent. Which piece of quartz was the more valuable? These cases are analogous to the question under discussion. At the last competitive examination, the country schools gave 60 per cent. under the crucible and winnowing process, whilst the city schools gave 88 per cent.

Many other points might be advanced which would tell to the advantage of the city schools, but my paper has already extended to too great length. I thall therefore forbear from offering further remarks; but may be permitted to say that, while I think the editor has made a mistake in speaking of the status of the city schools, I cannot in justice refuse to acknowledge his generosity, in his, otherwise, favorable expressions of opinion of the city teachers; from which circumstance the individual who figured in the editorial column of the *Patriot* might, without any discredit to himself, learn a lesson.

NUX VOMICA.

Sept. 11, 1890.

News Notes.

Gentlemen just arrived at Washington from Nicaragua report good progress being made with the construction of the canal.

During a shower of rain at Cairo, Ill., quite a number of live fish fell in various parts of the city about four inches in length, and of the sun perch species.

The Spanish Prime Minister has declared in favor of a social policy similar to that of Emperor William, and recommends a protective policy.

The Russian Government fearing an increase of Chinese in Ussuri, propose to tax the Chinese and Corean inhabitants, and to make grants of lands to Russians.

Steamer Teutonic is the winner in her ocean race with the City of New York. From Queenstown to Sandy Hook she made the run in 5 days, 20 hours and 54 minutes.

The New York Custom officials yesterday seized diamonds valued at nearly $10,000 belonging to a wealthy young Englishman named W. H. Medhurst, who had just arrived from London.

A special from San Francisco says that the catch of seals of the Alaska Commercial compsny in Arctic waters will amount to 62,000, and the company will put them on the market at reduced rates in order to ruin the North American Commercial company, which now holds a lease from the United States.