

# 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, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891.

VOL. 27.—NO. 41

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Third Quarter, 3rd day, 5h., 59 m., a. m., S  
New Moon, 10th day, 11h., 12m., a. m., S  
First Quarter, 17th day, 2h., 5m., a. m., W,  
below horizon.  
Full Moon, 24th day, 8h., 13m., p. m., S. E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Days length
1 Thursday	7 49	4 18	10 50	2 27	8 29	9 29
2 Friday	49	19 11	53	3 10	30	31
3 Saturday	49	20	morning	4 3	31	33
4 Sunday	49	21	0 57	5 5	33	34
5 Monday	48	22	2 5	6 15	34	35
6 Tuesday	48	24	3 15	7 23	35	36
7 Wednesday	48	25	4 19	8 23	36	37
8 Thursday	48	26	5 44	9 17	38	39
9 Friday	48	27	6 55	10 7	39	40
10 Saturday	47	28	7 59	10 56	40	42
11 Sunday	47	29	8 50	11 40	42	44
12 Monday	47	31	9 30	morning	44	46
13 Tuesday	46	32	10 4	0 26	46	48
14 Wednesday	46	33	10 31	1 9	48	50
15 Thursday	45	34	10 59	1 53	50	52
16 Friday	45	36	11 17	2 40	52	54
17 Saturday	44	37	11 48	3 36	54	56
18 Sunday	43	39	aft 2	4 43	56	58
19 Monday	42	40	0 27	6 1	58	60
20 Tuesday	41	41	1 7	7 12	9 0	62
21 Wednesday	40	42	1 42	8 13	9 2	64
22 Thursday	39	44	2 29	9 3	4	66
23 Friday	38	45	3 24	9 47	7	68
24 Saturday	37	47	4 22	10 27	9	70
25 Sunday	36	48	5 29	11 5	12	72
26 Monday	35	50	6 35	11 38	14	74
27 Tuesday	34	51	7 32	aft 11	17	76
28 Wednesday	33	53	8 40	0 42	19	78
29 Thursday	32	54	9 42	1 14	22	80
30 Friday	31	55	10 45	1 48	25	82
31 Saturday	7 40	4 57	11 50	2 26	9 27	84

CHARES I. MORRISON,  
Commission Merchant  
—AND—  
AUCTIONEER,

Agent for St John Dye Works, St. John, N.B.

General agent for Prince Edward Island for  
"Ideal" Washing Machines & "Ideal" Churns

108 Queen St., Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Oct 7

## WILLIAMS PIANOS

Endorsed by the best authorities in the world

Nearly 14,000 in use and good accounts  
given of them. Over 40 years of honest  
business.

WILLIAMS PIANO & ORGAN CO.,  
Maceachern's Building, Lower Queen St.  
nov 29—dw tf

**SHARP'S**  
TRADE MARK  
**BALSAM**  
OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED  
FOR  
CROUP, COUGHS, AND  
WHOOPIING COUGHS  
AND  
COLDS.  
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.  
PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE.  
ARMSTRONG & CO. Proprietors,  
12 BARKER & SON'S BUILDING, ST. JOHN'S.

FRED. de C. DAVIES,  
DISPENSING CHEMIST,  
Late with Smith & Woodman,  
Chemists, St. Augustine,  
Florida.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT  
MEDICINES,  
FANCY ARTICLES, viz., Perfumes, Spon-  
ges, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes  
L'Ornau's, Paris, Fancy Soaps, Castile (white  
and mottled), Colgate Soaps, Lacc Soap,  
Pear's and Margerison's French Soaps.  
Call and see our line for the Xmas Trade.  
Manure Sets, also preparations for same.  
Walking Sticks suitable for Xmas Presents.  
Best line Havana Cigars in the city, and  
fresh stock, in 25, 50 and 100 boxes, suitable  
for Xmas presents for smokers. Also, Pipes  
in and out of cases, Tobacco, Cigarettes, To-  
bacco Pouches, Cigar Lighters, and every  
requisite for smokers. Try our 5c. Cigar  
test in town.  
dw—dec 5

**MUST BE PAID.**

ALL accounts rendered from Watson's  
Drug Store on July 1st, 1890, must be  
paid before January 1st, prox., when the  
accounts for the past six months will be  
rendered.  
tf—dec 10

## Watches, Jewelry and Spectacles FOR 1891, —AT— E. W. TAYLOR'S, CAMERON BLOCK.

Charlottetown, January 3, 1891.

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ALEXER, M. D.,  
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

## USE

**EVERYBODY'S PILLS,** for Indi-  
gestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Piles, and  
the many ailments caused by the sluggish  
action of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.

**JOHNSON'S COUGH SYRUP,** for  
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and  
Bronchial troubles. Pleasant to take. Will  
not hurt the youngest child or feeblest adult.

Price 25c. per Box.

Price 25c. per Bottle.

We have constantly in stock all the well-known Cough Syrups and Balsams, Cod Liver Oil Emulsions, and other remedies in demand at this season of the year. Also—Glycerine, Glycerine Jelly, Vaseline, Honey and Almond Cream, Philoderm, Camphor Ice, Cold Cream, Cream of Witch Hazel, for Chapped Hands and Face, &c

A. S. JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE,  
Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1890. Corner Kent and Prince Streets.

## TAYLOR & GILLESPIE.

We are making Special Reduc-  
tions during this month on the  
binding of Magazines, Illustrated  
Papers, Periodicals, etc.

TAYLOR & GILLESPIE,  
Sign of the Big Book, J. D. McLeod's Corner.

## PICTURES FRAMED CHEAP!

For the next few weeks we will give  
Special Discounts on Picture Frames, to  
enable parties receiving the Annual News-  
paper Pictures to get them Framed at Special  
Rates. Bring them along soon.  
MARK WRIGHT & CO., LTD.

## MEN WANTED.

Two or three Machine Hands and an  
Upholsterer can get work at our Factory.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., LTD.  
Charlottetown, December 24, 1890.

## WINTER, 1891.

## General Hardware & Carriage Goods

Arrived—A Full and Complete Stock  
of Everything in Our Line.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS!—We intend clearing out our  
entire stock of Carriage Goods, and give up the trade  
For the coming season we will sell, at Specially Reduced Prices  
for Cash, HARDWARE and CARRIAGE GOODS. Terms  
Short. Prices Low for Cash.  
NORTON & FENNELL,  
City Hardware Store.  
Charlottetown, Dec. 9, 1890—2aw and wy

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod  
Liver Oil and  
HYPOPHOSPHITES  
of Lime and  
Soda

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect  
Emulsion. It is  
a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the  
Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION,  
Scrophula, Bronchitis, Wasting Dis-  
eases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.  
PALATABLE AS MILK.  
Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color  
wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions.  
Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

## DYSPEPTICURE

Dyspepticure aids  
Digestion.  
Dyspepticure cures  
Indigestion.  
The most serious and  
long-standing cases of  
Chronic Dyspepsia  
positively cured  
Dyspepticure

Price per bottle 75cts and 60c  
(large bottles four times size of small)

Charles K. Short, St. John, N.B.  
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

## FOR SALE.

THE SLOOP "PET," 9 tons, new, suit-  
able for Lobster Smack; is decked, and  
has a good cabin for two; carries 14 tons.  
Apply to John Lowrie, Charlottetown, or to  
the owner,  
PETER STEWART,  
dec 19—wy eow 2m Victoria.

## "Strong Drink, Its Use and Abuse."

BY F. W. L. MOORE, Barrister-at-Law.  
The Liquor Question in a Nutshell. For  
sale at Hazard & Moore's and the Diamond  
Books ore. Price 15 cents, post paid.  
dec 30—10i

## NEW GOODS

## Holiday Trade

## SANDERSON & CO'S.

New Layer Raisins,  
New Valencia Layer Raisins,  
New Cooking Raisins,  
New Currants,  
Nuts and Confectionery.  
New Dates,  
New Figs,  
New Stewing Prunes,  
New Lemons,  
New Florida Oranges.  
—ALSO—

A large stock of Pink Table Jelly (assorted  
flavors), Keiller's Jams and Jelly, Raspberry  
Vinegar, Van Houten's Cocoa, Fry's Choco-  
late and Cocoa, Rowntree's Chocolates and  
Confectionery, Fine Scotch Oatmeal (in 7 lb.  
tins), English Golden Syrup (superior quality).  
Our Choice Blended 32 Cent Tea has be-  
come very popular, and our 24 Cent Tea con-  
tinues to keep ahead of everything in the  
market.

SANDERSON & CO.,  
Newson's Block, South Side of Queen Square,  
Opposite Post Office.  
dec 11—dy 1m eod wky

## SHERWOOD FARM, FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFULLY situated on the Royalty  
Road, fronting on the Malpeque Road  
and running back to Sherwood Cemetery.  
The Farm, containing about 50 acres, is in a  
high state of cultivation. Commodious and  
comfortable buildings, with a first-class  
orchard, make this a very desirable property.  
For particulars apply on the premises to  
SARAH STEWART,  
nov 12—dy 1aw 2m Administratrix.

## WINTER CROSSING!

THE WINTER ROUTE between Cape  
Traverso and Cape Tormentine is now  
open. Passengers and Luggage at the regu-  
lar rates. Passengers will find this route  
very much the cheapest. Passengers accom-  
modated in the very best manner.  
CAPT. GEORGE IRVING.  
dec 26—3m eod wky

## A Case in Point.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The Toronto Globe, in a recent issue,  
publishes the following paragraph:—

"A car load of eggs arrived in Toronto  
yesterday from Buffalo. 'Behold,' the red par-  
lor man will exclaim, 'what folly it is to talk  
of the United States as a market for the Cana-  
dian farmer. Let the traitors hide their  
diminished heads whilst we loyal men turn to  
and assist Mr. Foster in securing the custom  
of the Jamaica negro, who belongs to a race  
that is particularly fond of chickens, and who  
must, therefore, have a well-developed han-  
ker for eggs.' This is the sort of sermon  
that is sure to be preached from the text of  
that Buffalo car load. Here is the hard fact to  
set over against it: In 1889 Canada imported  
633,195 dozen eggs, of the value of \$82,000,  
Ontario taking 58,841 dozen; yet this did not  
prevent us from exporting to the States dur-  
ing the same period 14,011,017 dozen, valued  
at \$2,157,000, Ontario's share of that huge  
consignment amounting to 9,928,200 dozen."

The importation of American eggs into  
Canada so early in the winter as December  
is a new departure, although for two or  
three years past the Southern States  
article has come in somewhat freely  
during February and March. For ex-  
ample we read in the Toronto Empire  
of February 11th, 1890, in its report of  
the egg market, "that the local supply was  
further augmented by the arrival of about  
30,000 dozen from the American side to-  
day. This had the effect of still further  
weakening the market." In the Empire of  
February 4th, 1890, it is reported that  
"another carload of American eggs was  
dumped on this market to-day, and prices  
weakened still further." In the Toronto  
Globe's commercial columns of February,  
13th, 1890, it is stated of eggs that "the  
market is easy owing to plentiful supplies.  
Another car from the United States has  
been brought in. Fresh are now selling at  
15 cents, and limed are purely nominal." The  
effect of these importations of Southern  
eggs can best be measured by the price list.  
Here are the market quotations in Toronto  
in the first three months of 1890:—

Jan. 25.	Feb. 15.	March 15.
Fresh eggs 22 to 23	14 1/2 to 15	14 to 14 1/2
Lim'd eggs 16 to 18	00 to 00	7 to 10.

The consequence of the importation of  
American eggs seems, therefore, to have  
been to depress prices about eight cents per  
dozen, and this at a season of the year when  
the Canadian producer of eggs looks for  
high quotations and a profitable return.

Now, we do not agree with the Globe  
in the assumption that anyone in Canada is  
stupid enough to argue that because at cer-  
tain seasons American eggs are imported  
from the United States, therefore that  
country affords no profitable market for the  
domestic product. On the contrary, the  
statistics of the trade clearly show that a  
very large demand for Canadian eggs has  
been sustained from our neighbors. What,  
however, the Canadian farmer is apt to  
argue is this: if the Americans tax our  
eggs why should not we tax theirs? Whether  
the quantity brought in from the Southern  
States during the winter be large or small,  
it certainly influences prices at points like  
Toronto and Montreal to the prejudice of  
the Canadian producer, and, however ardent  
an advocate of reciprocity, limited or un-  
limited, he is not likely to regard with  
equanimity the jug-handled policy of a free  
market in Canada for American eggs, and  
a taxed market in the United States for  
Canadian eggs.

The rejoinder our Liberal friends make to  
a view of this kind is that it is unfair to  
tax the great mass of Canadian consumers  
with a duty on American eggs for the sake  
of the farmers who happen to keep poultry;  
and while this argument may have some  
force from a free trade basis, the difficulty  
of accepting it from Canadian Liberals is  
that in their next breath they would de-  
stroy their logic. To take a case in point:  
in the very issue of the Globe from which  
we have quoted above, this editorial state-  
ment appears: "Every farmer in Eastern  
Ontario knows that this year the price he  
got for his turkeys and geese was less than  
the price paid in the States by the sum of  
the freight charges and the McKinley  
duty." That is to say, by the gospel ac-  
cording to the Globe, the American duty on  
turkeys and geese is paid by the Canadian  
exporter, while a Canadian duty on eggs  
would likewise be paid by the Canadian  
importer. This matter of duties, in fact,  
whether imposed by a McKinley or a Fos-  
ter tariff, is to the Americans, by Liberal  
logic, a game of "heads I win, tails you  
lose." Yet if the consumer pays the duty  
in one case, he must do so in all like cir-  
cumstances, and so far as poultry, eggs,  
and most other agricultural products are  
concerned, the rule is inflexible.

The figures quoted by the Globe serve,  
to our mind, to establish the advantage of  
reciprocal free trade in natural products  
between Canada and the United States. At  
certain periods of the year it is desirable  
and profitable for Canada to procure eggs  
from the United States, while at other  
periods it is equally desirable for Americans  
to obtain their eggs from Canada. Common  
sense, therefore, urges a policy of free trade  
in the article, and there are many other  
products standing on a similar plane. The  
obstacle thus far obtruded to the inaugu-  
ration of the common sense policy has been  
antipathy on the part of the United States.  
Instead of moving in the direction of re-  
ciprocal free trade, the legislators of that  
country are making laws more and more  
restrictive; so much so, indeed, that until  
the party of tariff reform is in the ascend-  
ant it seems quite futile to look for the  
consummation of a fair and rational reci-  
procity treaty between the two countries.  
But whenever Uncle Sam shows his willing-  
ness to enter into a fair bargain for free  
trade, we may be sure the Canadian Gov-  
ernment will not hesitate to accept the  
overture.

Dyspepticure—Is not a palliative, but  
a cure; it first relieves, then controls, and  
finally entirely subdues the irritation and in-  
flammation of the stomach that causes indi-  
gestion and dyspepsia.

## The Unspeakable Turk.

REFUSES TO LET A JAPANESE WAR VESSEL  
ENTER THE DARDANELLES.

A Constantinople despatch of the 7th  
inst., says: On September 18th the Turk-  
ish frigate Ergotroul, having on board  
Osman Digna, the heroic defender of  
Plevna, was lost in a typhoon in Japanese  
waters. A few days since a Japanese iron-  
clad arrived off the mouth of the Dardan-  
elles with the survivors aboard. But no  
foreign man-of-war may pass the gateway  
connecting the Mediterranean and Black  
Sea. The Japanese commander vainly ex-  
plained the nature of his mission. He was  
coolly told that he might land the rescued  
Turks in boats supplied from the Turkish  
fortresses guarding the mouth of the nar-  
row channel. This was too much even for  
the stoical Jap, and he immediately put to  
sea, determined to dump the rescued sailors  
into the water where they were found.  
The Turkish officers now began to under-  
stand the situation. Communication was  
opened with Constantinople, and as a re-  
sult the fastest vessel in the  
Turkish service was sent after the  
indignant commander of the  
Japanese frigate. That vessel, after crowd-  
ing on all steam, managed to overtake the  
Japanese vessel off the port of Smyrna.  
The imperial yacht ran alongside the  
Japanese ironclad, and the Turks began a  
series of profuse apologies for the rudeness  
of the Turkish officers at the entrance to  
the Dardanelles, explaining that the inter-  
national regulations forbid any foreign iron-  
clad from entering the straits and suggest-  
ing all sorts of ways in which the matter  
could be settled. The Japanese command-  
er finally accepted the apologies tendered  
him, transferred the survivors of the Ergo-  
troul to the imperial yacht, and everybody  
felt more comfortable. This was a fitting  
ending to the farce which began with the  
sending of the Ergotroul abroad in the first  
instance. She was an old wooden frigate  
and was under orders to carry Osman Digna  
on a special mission from Turkey to Japan.  
The progress of the ship was most ludicrous.  
She was short of money and sup-  
plies, and met with vexatious delays at  
many ports. There was not powder enough  
on board to fire a salute. Her crew were  
continually in danger of starvation. She  
lost several officers through sickness, and  
her crew were frequently on the verge of  
mutiny. After much trouble the vessel  
got near Japanese waters only to succumb  
to a hurricane.

## The Bad Lands.

THE SCENE OF THE INDIAN FIGHTING IN  
DAKOTA.

The bad lands of Dakota where the Indian  
fighting is going on, are composed of white  
clay, which, by the action of rains have been  
cut into hills. They are not high, seldom  
more than 40 or 50 feet, but it is up one and  
down another the whole way. There are no  
water courses, the nearest approach being a  
shallow 40 feet deep, with a foot and a half of  
mud at the bottom. At every few yards  
you must stop, and, with spade and shovel,  
cut a path down the side of a hill in order to  
descend, and then up the side of the one  
opposite in order to get up again. The mud  
is as sticky as tar, and in going a few yards  
the wheels of a wagon become solid round  
cakes, and all the mules you can hitch to it  
will not be able to pull it a foot further.  
Then the spades are brought and the wheels  
cleared, the operation being repeated two  
or three times in a hundred yards. The extent  
of the Bad Lands in Dakota is probably 100  
miles from north to south by 15 to 30 miles  
wide.

## The Loss of the Shanghai.

OVER 200 PEOPLE PERISHED IN THE DISASTER.

Further advices from China, as to the  
burning of the steamship Shanghai near Woo-  
Hoo, in the Province of Naak Hoo, about 50  
miles from Nanking, show that the disaster  
was much more serious than at first imagined.  
The earlier advices received stated that the  
crew, consisting of about 60 natives, together  
with several European officers, were supposed  
to have met death either in the flames or  
subsequently by drowning. A terrible panic,  
it appears, occurred among the Chinese pas-  
sengers and crew as soon as the alarm of fire  
was heard and the panic increased terribly  
when the flames spread beyond the control of  
the terror-stricken crew. The few Europeans  
on board the Shanghai seemed to have done  
their best to maintain some kind of order  
among the Chinamen, but without result.  
The large majority of those who lost their  
lives did so by jumping overboard in order to  
escape from the flames; others met their  
death through the swamping of the clumsily-  
lowered and overcrowded boats.

THE POTATO TRADE.—A Woodstock, N.  
B., despatch of the 6th, says: Reports indicate  
a great boom in the potato trade with  
Boston and other New England towns. The  
price per barrel has risen to \$2 30, and des-  
tlers are buying all they can get at that rate.  
The cold weather in December was a set-  
back, for last week a decided rush has taken  
place.

New York averages four suicides a day.  
In one twenty-four hours recently six hu-  
man beings perished by their own hands.  
Poverty and despondency have something  
to do with this incursion upon the popula-  
tion of the city, but disappointed love ap-  
pears to be the extraordinary development  
which terminates life here and begins the  
life hereafter.

A British Pompeii has just been dis-  
covered near Reading, in Berkshire, on the  
great Strathfieldsay estate of the Duke of  
Wellington. It is a true city, not a mere  
camp, and when fully excavated will throw  
light upon the domestic life of our ancestors  
of more than 1,000 years ago. The city  
now being laid bare is the Brito-Roman  
"Silchester." The whole area has been  
free from all building operations ever since  
the Roman occupation of Britain; in fact  
the soil is virgin, having been pasture land  
for centuries.