

# 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, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1890.

VOL. 25.—NO. 129

## WEEKS & BEER,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Importers of British and German Dry Goods,  
MILLINERY, SMALLWARES, &c.

Also, Full Lines of Teas, Groceries and Warehouse Goods  
**WHOLESALE ONLY.**

Additional to our General Stock are being daily received from the different sources of production, and will be offered Wholesale only at a small advance on cost.  
Charlottetown, April 19, 1890—dy 1m

## B. S. DAVIES & CO.

Merchant Tailors.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF WOOLENS, in Suits, Overcoatings and Trousers, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

MR. McDONALD, for the past six years (previous to coming with us) of Boston, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of his business, has charge of our Tailoring Department. As a Cutter of correct styles of Garments, Mr. McDonald has no superior in the Lower Provinces. He has given our customers the very best satisfaction. Men who care to dress well can make no mistake in giving us a call.

Three Cases CHRISTY'S BEST LONDON HATS just opened  
MEN'S FINE NECKWEAR, DRESS SHIRTS and UNDERWEAR; Lot of BOYS' SUITS low to clear.

**B. S. DAVIES & CO.,**

Ch'town, March 25, 1890.

CAMERON BLOCK.

## Our May Bargain

A TEAPOT GIVEN AWAY FREE WITH EVERY FIVE POUNDS OF TEA.

WISHING to introduce our TEA into every household in the country, we will, during the month of May, offer a special inducement to CASH BUYERS.

To every person buying 5 pounds of Tea, at either 24c., 28c., or 32c., per pound, we will present FREE OF CHARGE a good medium-sized Teapot.

We do this on account of having a large stock of Teapots on hand, and also wishing to have our TEA introduced, knowing that if it is once tried we will have your trade afterwards.

You will find that you will save money by buying your TEA from

**BEER & GOFF,**

Queen and King Square Stores.

Ch'town, May 1, 1890—dy wky

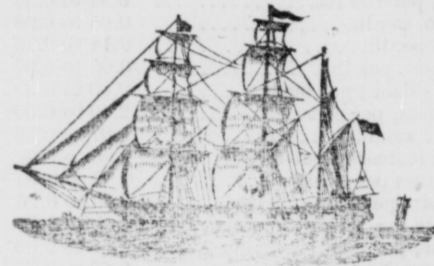
## BAR IRON & STEEL

The "Erema" left Liverpool for Charlottetown last October, and is expected here shortly. She has on board for us nearly 100 Tons of Bar Iron and Steel, which will be sold low on arrival.

**NORTON & FENNEL.**

Charlottetown, April 17, 1890—dy 2aw wky

## Midsummer Trip, 1890.



THE BARKENTINE "EREMA," now loading, will sail for Liverpool, G. B., on SATURDAY, the 10th inst. Returning, will sail from Liverpool for Charlottetown about the 15th June next.

For Freight apply in Liverpool to William Bullen, 51 South John Street; in London, to John Pitswin & Sons, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, or here to the owners,

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Ch'town, May 7, 1890—cod if

## REAL ESTATE, BY AUCTION.

Part of the Esker Property.

I AM instructed by Brenton F. Longworth, Esq., to sell by Auction,

ON THURSDAY, 22nd DAY OF MAY, May 8th and Thursday, May 22nd, At 11 o'clock, on the Premises,

A number of valuable BUILDING LOTS between Fitzroy and Easton Streets, as per plan (on handbills).

Terms at sale.

R. BEAIRSTO, Auctioneer.

may 7

## 19 ACRES VALUABLE LAND, BY AUCTION.

I AM instructed by Robert Crabb, Esq., to sell by Auction, on the premises, corner of Lower Malpeque and Cross Road,

On Wednesday, 28th day of May, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

Nineteen Acres of superior Land, at present laid down to grass, and all available for Hay and Pasture. Fine stream of water running through the centre.

Also—33 Acres adjoining can be had at a reasonable price on easy terms.

R. BEAIRSTO, Auctioneer.

may 5

## PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY admitted Mr. Donald Nicholson a Partner in the Tobacco Manufacturing Firm of HICKEY & STEWART, the business of which will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of HICKEY & NICHOLSON, and I take this opportunity of sincerely thanking the business public for their liberal patronage in the past, and respectfully solicit a continuance thereof for the future.

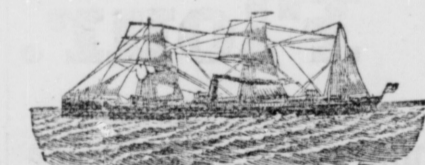
M. HICKEY.

Charlottetown, May 1, 1890.

Referring to the above, the undersigned beg to notify the public that they will continue the Tobacco Manufacturing Business in the old establishment, Lower Queen Street, and hope by strict attention thereto to be able to satisfy the requirements of the trade in their line.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON.

may 6—1m (1w dy then eod)



## Halifax and P. E. Island 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 Hawk-sbury, 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.

Freight and passengers solicited at lowest rates, and through Bills of Lading granted to any port on the continent or United Kingdom. Apply to

W. W. CLARKE, Agent.

Ch'town, May 3, 1890.

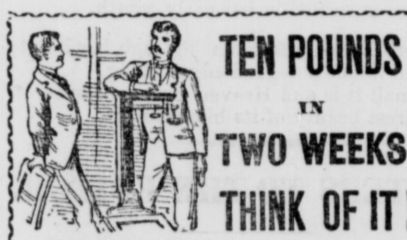
## P. E. ISLAND ELECTRIC CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at their office, in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May next, A. D. 1890, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon.

Dated 1st day of May, 1890.

JAMES WADDELL, Superintendent.

may 1—dy 1d



As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda

is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

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.

## Boston Steamers.

S. S. "CARROLL"

THE sailings are arranged for the month of May as follows:—

From Charlottetown, Thursday, May 8th and Thursday, May 22nd.

Passengers will find Saloons, Staterooms and Sleeping Cabins fitted in the best possible style for comfort and convenience, and an obliging and attentive staff of officers.

Freight carried at lowest rates, and Eggs handed with greatest care.

R. B. GARDNER, Manager, Lewis Wharf, Boston.

may 2—dy & wky

## BEST ROUTE TO BOSTON

CANADA ATLANTIC LINE.

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

Quickest and Most Direct Route. Low Fares.

The Magnificent Clyde-built Steel

S. S. "HALIFAX"

Is the largest, safest, fastest and best furnished and most comfortable passenger steamer ever placed on the route between Canada and the United States.

Sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, and Lewis Wharf, Boston, every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Passengers by Tuesday evening trains can go on board on arrival without extra charges. Baggage checked through. Through tickets on sale by P. E. I. Nav. Co., and

F. T. NEWBERRY, Agent, Ch'town.

ap 20—cod wky, pat

## WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE

BARTLETT, LYMAN & CO., Commission Merchants.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO P. E. ISLAND EGGS.

15 North Market and 15 Clinton Sts., BOSTON.

Reference—Fourth National Bank. ap 10—dy 1m eod wky 3m

## P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE!

COMMENCING FRIDAY, 25th inst., and continuing until Summer Time Table takes effect, a Special Passenger Train will leave Charlottetown at 5:00 a. m. daily (Sundays excepted) for Summerside, connecting there with steamer for Point du Chene; returning, will leave Summerside on arrival of Steamer from Point du Chene, commencing Tuesday, 29th inst., the train will run through to Tignish, and return on Tuesdays and Fridays.

J. UNSWORTH, Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, April 24, 1890.

ap 21—m w t d May 21 wky prs 21

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Shall We License or Prohibit?—Which?

Sir,—The Letters of Mr. F. W. L. Moore have, in a remarkable manner, surprised both the liquor sellers and the friends of temperance. The former are jubilant over their newly-found friend, while the latter are amazed at the positive attitude and reckless assertion of a young man supposed to possess a liberal education. I have no desire, sir, to write sharply upon this question, but Mr. Moore should assume the role of a martyr, and permanently identify himself, not only in word, but in deed, with the liquor dealers,—one of whom recently declared: "Good for Mr. Moore! he has the courage of his convictions!" But Mr. Moore is a "tenderfoot" among his present admirers; and as I notice he is somewhat sensitive lest he should be regarded as a "friend of the rum-sellers," I shall not at present press this point.

Mr. Moore, in his first letter, condemns the Scott Act because it interferes with men's natural rights—because it is prohibitory in principle, and as such a violation of natural law. Through all his letters this has been his theme. He is learned in the law, and has made, like all learned lawyers do, some most important discoveries, chief among which is that the Scott Act does not contain a full "recognition of the principles of natural justice." The young man's mind—though he modestly admits that he has not a mind equal to the whole community—is entirely too logical to accept the principle of prohibition. Prohibition contravenes natural justice therefore, prohibition is wrong in principle. The inalienable right of the Englishman to be governed by his own opinions as to what he shall eat, what he shall drink, and wherewithal he shall be clothed, is once more trotted out as an argument in behalf of the liquor-dealer's cause. To restrain a man's natural liberty, by preventing him from drinking alcoholic liquors, is, in Mr. Moore's opinion, rank heresy. This has been the right bower argument of the liquor dealers and their friends from time immemorial, but it has been so frequently exploded by speakers and writers upon the temperance question, that Mr. Moore exhibits a very great lack of knowledge of the question at issue if he imagines he has made any new discovery in the domain of jurisprudence or said anything original upon the subject. There is nothing new in the statement that prohibition interferes with natural law. Certainly it does, and so do scores of other laws of which it is fair to assume our young friend knows something. It is said that the Englishman's house is his castle, where none dare intrude and where his will is supreme. Even though he does consent to live in society, surely no law will dictate as to what order of architecture he shall adopt and what shall be the internal arrangements thereof; yet such is the case. Even in Charlottetown, our own Mr. Large, in obedience to law, enters our houses and inspects our floors and stovepipes! Why not raise a howl against him as an informer, and against the law as being in opposition to natural law? What person or number of persons have a right to dictate to me as to how many inches from wood I am to place my stove-pipes! Call out the dogs and hound the man who would thus dare interfere with my natural liberty!

Just here, sir, permit me to reproduce a few quotations on this point. Blackstone says:

"Man considered as a free agent endowed with the discernment to know good from evil, and with a power of choosing those measures which appear to him most desirable, possesses a right which may be denominated by his natural liberty. This consists properly in a power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, except by the law of nature, being a right inherent in us by birth, and are the gifts of God to man at his creation when he endowed him with the faculty of free will. But every man when he enters into society gives up a part of his natural liberty, as the price of so valuable a purchase, and, in consideration of receiving the advantages of mutual commerce, obliges himself to conform to those laws which the community has thought proper to establish. Political, therefore, or civil liberty, (which is that of a member of society) is no other than natural liberty so far restrained by human laws (and no further) as is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public. Hence we may conclude that the law which restrains a man from doing mischief to his fellow creatures, though it diminishes the natural increase of the civil liberty of mankind. On the other hand, all laws whether made with or without our consent, if they regulate and constrain our conduct in matters of mere indifference, without any good end in view, are regulations destructive of liberty; whereas if any public advantage can arise from observing the precept imposed, in one or two particular points, will conduce to preserve our general freedom in states of more importance by supporting that state of society which alone can secure our independence."

Again, John Stuart Mill, in his great essay on "Liberty," says:

"Everyone who receives the protection of society owes a return for the benefit; and the fact of living in society renders it indispensable that each should be bound to observe a certain line of conduct towards the rest. This conduct consists, first, in not injuring the interests of one another. These conditions society is justified in enforcing, at all costs, to those who endeavor to withhold fulfillment. Encroachment on the rights of others; infliction on them of any loss or damage not justified by his own rights—these are subjects of moral reprobation, and, in grave cases, of moral retribution and punishment."

I cannot refrain, Mr. Editor, from further quoting a paragraph from your excellent address on the "Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic," delivered before the Literary and Scientific Institute of Charlottetown, and published in THE EXAMINER, in which you

indite the traffic in strong drink in the following language:

"How many lives have thus been wrecked in this little community? What profession, what trade, what family has escaped loss and shame, trouble and misery, due to the misuse of alcoholic liquors? We have a law which prohibits murders; but the red hand of the murderer has not plucked the lives away from a tithe of the men that have lost theirs by the use of alcohol. We have a law prohibiting theft; but all the thieves that ever existed have not stolen so much in value as has been robbed on account of the traffickers in strong drink. We have a law prohibiting the vice of various kinds; but the misuse of adulterated and unadulterated spirits, resulting from the liquor traffic of these latter days, has caused more misery than all the other vices combined. Then, may not the traffic to which is due the loss of so many lives and so much property and happiness, be prohibited also?"

A certain French author has said that language was given to man that he might conceal his thoughts. Unless Blackstone and Mill have reduced the Frenchman's statement to practice, their teachings emphatically call for a prohibition of the liquor traffic, and when viewed from the standpoint of your impeachment, Sir, we are fearfully responsible for not having it totally prohibited, as a beverage, long ago. It may be, however, that a greater than either a Blackstone or a Mill has arisen in our midst, but I trow not. The man who has the temerity to condemn prohibition because it interferes with men's natural liberty—which, as Mr. Blackstone says, must always give place to civil liberty when the general advantage of the public requires it—and who, in the next breath, advocates the licensing of an evil, which is an outrage upon all law, is not entitled to much attention at the hands of temperance men, otherwise than the evils which his writings are calculated to work among the less intelligent in the community. He and his rev. brother, by their attacks upon the Scott Act, have won a kind of notoriety. They both claim that the Scott Act is injurious to the temperance cause, yet Mr. F. W. L. Moore, this man of such profoundly logical ideas, in his latest lament, assures us that the Scott Act has caused things to go from "bad to worse" until it has "forced" these thirsty souls who want to drink over a bar "for their drinks to back kitchens, and stables and dens of evil repute!" Mr. Moore cries, and so do the liquor dealers, their brothers, and their sisters, their cousins, and their uncles and their aunts, because their traffic has no legal recognition in the community, but has been driven "into back kitchens and stables, and dens of evil repute." But there is a great difference between Mr. Moore's tears and those of the liquor dealers; the latter are genuine, the former are not.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I shall notice in a day or so, some other points in Mr. Moore's writing. Thanking you for so much space, I am respectfully yours,

May 3rd, 1890.

DEFENDANT.

## MARRIED.

At the Parsonage, Alberton, on the 10th ult., by the Rev. G. W. Fisher, James Wallace, of Alberton, to Mrs. M. J. Wilkie, of Tignish.

At Tryon, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. John Goodwill, Alex. P. Macneil, of Tryon, to Elvina Curtis, of Crapaud.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 15 Grosvenor Street, Toronto, by Rev. Dr. Hunter, Wm. H. Newsome, formerly of P. E. Island, to Nellie, youngest daughter of Geo. Pears.

## DIED.

At Wellington, on the 28th ult., Elizabeth, the beloved wife of John Cameron, aged 58 years.

At Lot 16, on the 25th ult., Charlotte Lydia Bell, aged 8 months, youngest child of James and Annie Birch.

At O'Leary Station, on the 1st inst., Walter Vernon, aged three months, son of James and Libbie E. Barclay.

At Cherry Grove, on the 28th ult., Isabella, aged 64 years, relict of the late Jeremiah McCarty.

At Canoe Cove, Lot 65, John W. McEachern, aged 37 years.

At Bonshaw, on the 10th ult., Even Alexander, in the 21st year of his age, eldest son of Neil McDaniel.

If the Sufferer from Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. Dr. H. V. Mott, Brentwood, Cal., writes: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with great advantage in cases of Phthisis, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases. It is very palatable." Sold by Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00.

ADVANCE IN MEAT.—The Journal reports a combine on a small scale among the Summerside butchers and a consequent advance of two cents a pound in the price of meat.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for children teething for over fifty years with perfect success. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from 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. ap 18'90 1d wky

A snowstorm prevailed in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota a few days ago which is looked upon there as an augury of good crops.

K. D. C.—Are you troubled with loss of appetite, craving for food, distress after eating, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, constipation, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, depression of spirits, etc., then try our King's Dyspepsia Cure and you will have these ills no more. All druggists and dealers.