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

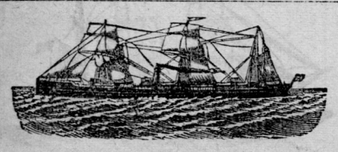
NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1890. VOL. 26.—NO. 87

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. 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 Hawkesbury, Arichat, Canso, Isaac Harbor and Sheet Harbor.

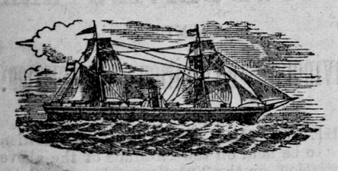
Returning will sail from Halifax every Monday night, at 10 o'clock, making same calls, and Souris.

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

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.



Furness Line of Steamers

HALIFAX TO LONDON.

Date of Sailings for Above Line.

S. S. ULUNDA will sail from Halifax for London on or about.....May 25
S. S. DAMARA " .....June 10
S. S. ULUNDA " .....July 7
S. S. DAMARA " .....July 25
S. S. ULUNDA " .....Aug. 20
S. S. DAMARA " .....Sept. 8

In addition to the above, we will have sailings once every month via Boston.

Through Bills of Lading granted from Charlottetown and all points and to any port required.

Canned Lobsters carried at low rates. Insurance low.

S. S. ULUNDA and DAMARA have superior accommodation for passengers.

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.

For any further information required apply to

W. W. CLARKE, Agent.

may13—pat tf

DR. GEO. A. BAYNES,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Specialist in Chronic Diseases,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

OFFICE—Queen Square, over Apothecaries Hall. Postal Address, Box 47.

jy3—dy wy

JOHN T. MELLISH,

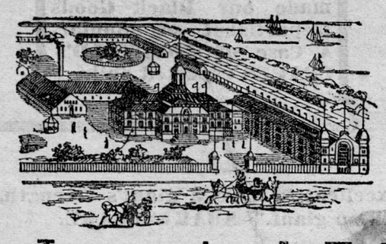
Barrister, Attorney, Notary Public, &c.,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

OFFICE—London House Building, (Davies' Corner), Queen St.

All kinds of Legal Business promptly attended to. Money to Loan at low interest.

dy & wky tf



Canada's International Exhibition!

—(x)—

INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL FAIR,

ST. JOHN, N. B.,

September 24th to October 4th, 1890.

—(x)—

Twelve Thousand Dollars in Premiums!

—(x)—

Competition Open to the World. Space and Power Free. A Large Array of Special Attractions. Ample accommodation for visitors at low rates. Special Excursions on all Railways and Steamboats. For Prize List, Entry Forms and full information, address

IRA CORNWALL,
Secretary Exhibition Association.

aug21—dy & wky

GO TO

Goff Bros'. Cheap Boot Store

—FOR YOUR—

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Charlottetown, July 26, 1890.

BOSTON STEAMERS.

—(x)—

JULY 2.

—(x)—

From this date the steamers "CARROLL" and "WORCESTER" will run regularly for remainder of season,

Leaving CHARLOTTETOWN for BOSTON every Thursday at 6 o'clock p. m.,

—AND—

Leaving BOSTON every Wednesday at noon.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

July 2, 1890.

ROBT. PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory.

—[x]—

READ THIS! READ THIS!

—(x)—

WE ARE NOW BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER to supply Contractors with PANEL DOORS and FRAMES, SASHES and FRAMES, MOULDINGS and FINISH, SPOUTING and CONDUCTORS, STAIR RAILS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, which are always kept constantly in stock.

We are also prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing in Planing, Jointing, Morticing, Tennoning, Jig and Fret Sawing.

All kinds of GOTHIC WINDOWS made at shortest notice.

Our Machinery is new and of the very best description, and we manufacture from the best Quebec pine. Give us a call.

ROBT. PALMER & CO.,

'town, Jan. 28, 1890. PEAKE'S NO. 3 WHARF.

TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

—o—

THIS COMPANY is now ready to transmit written and verbal messages, by Telephone, between Charlottetown, Hunter River, County Line, Freetown, Kensington, Summerside and St. Eleanors, at the following rates:—

From Station to Station, when the distance is 5 miles or under, for each five minutes' conversation, or part thereof..... 10 Cents.
do. do. do. 5 to 10 miles..... 20 "
do. do. do. over 10 miles..... 25 "

Written messages, subject to Company's conditions, will be sent from Station to Station at following rates:—

When distance does not exceed 10 miles, for twenty words or under..... 15 Cents.
When distance is greater than 10 miles..... 25 "
For each additional word..... One Cent Extra.

A discount of 20 per cent. from the above rates will be made to lessees of instruments.

Written messages will be delivered in Charlottetown within city limits; from all other receiving offices within a quarter of a mile from said offices.

Special rates will be made for delivering at greater distances.

All communications and messages must be prepaid.

The Company is prepared to lease Telephone Instruments in Charlottetown and Summerside at established rates, and to treat with persons requiring private or toll lines.

For further information apply to the Subscriber, at Charlottetown.

ROB. ANGUS, Manager.

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

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.

D & A

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.

NONE GENUINE unless stamped D & A CORSET

FOR SALE AT

PERKINS & STERNS',

Cheap Dry Goods Store.

aug9—tf

WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP LINES.

Halifax, Bermuda, Turk's Island and Jamaica.

THE S. S. "ALPHA," S. Osborn Crowell, Commander, is appointed to sail from Halifax on the

15th DAY OF EACH MONTH

or the above ports. Returning, will leave Kingston, Jamaica, on the 27th of each month.

—ALSO—

The S. S. "BETA," Angus N. Smith, Commander, is appointed to sail from Halifax for Havana, Cuba, on the

1st DAY OF EACH MONTH,

leaving Havana for Halifax about 10 days later either direct or via port or ports on north side of Cuba.

Excellent passenger accommodation amidships. Through Bills of Lading granted from Charlottetown by S. S. "Princess Beatrice."

Further information will be given on application to

W. W. CLARKE, Agent.

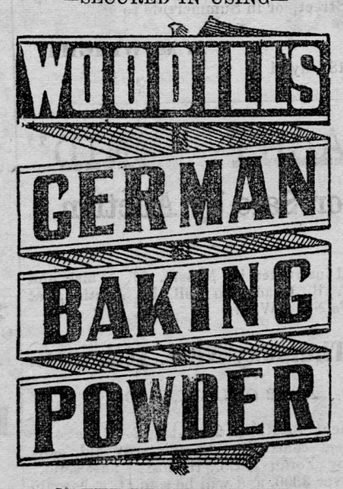
Charlottetown, July 26, 1890—tf

PURITY

—AND—

WHOLESOMENESS

—SECURED IN USING—



IS THE REPORT OF THE

Dominion Government Analyst.

july16

CARD.

DR. H. D. JOHNSON,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

OFFICE: Kent Street, next door to Eldon House. May8 tf

K. D. C. for the Stomach.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1890.

Notes and Comments.

—Referring to Mr. Plimsoll's onslaught on the cruelty of the Trans-Atlantic cattle trade the *Canadian Gazette* shows that for the past six years the number of cattle killed in transit was only about three-fourths of one per cent. on the total number carried. The figures of the United cattle trade show 2½ per cent. loss in the season of 1889, which is far in excess of the Canadian rate. When it is remembered that these figures for Canada include the cattle on ships which were totally wrecked it will be seen that the percentage of loss is quite as small as could be expected.

—That Senator Sherman is now taking action, not for the first time, in reference to the commercial relations of Canada and the United States confers some importance upon his statements as to a matter which he must have studied. He says: "Canada consumes more of our food than we consume of theirs. This is the position under the present duties on both sides, and it follows that the difference in favor of the United States farmer would probably be greatly increased if these duties were removed." Yet, remarks the *Empire*, interested agitators are endeavoring to delude our farmers into believing that reciprocity would enable them to sell largely to a nation who have an abundance for their own market, and a superabundance for export. The movement would be chiefly the other way, their larger surplus competing here with the produce of our farmers.

—Speaking recently at Banff, the Duke of Fife said he had been asked more than once of late why he had made such considerable land sales on his estates. His reason was that he had always felt strongly that it was not to the advantage of the country, or of individual land owners, that an estate should be so large and so scatttered that the proprietor could not, with his other occupations and pursuits, take an intelligent and a definite interest in it. At all events, he had always felt that there should be in the country a very considerable number of quite small estates, such as those he had created lately on his own, side by side with moderate sized and large estates such as now exist. The existence of these small estates would not only create an element of greater stability in the country, but they would tend to do away with the idea which once prevailed that land was the peculiar appanage of one class, instead of being, as he maintained that it ought to be, a purchasable commodity within the reach of all.

—An organ of the Canadian Opposition remarks that "Liberals are for reciprocity, free trade and moderate protection." To this the *Empire* replies: "Without a clue these things are hard to reconcile. But when we remember that the reciprocity of the Liberals is to be with the United States to the exclusion of the rest of the world, the free trade is to be with the United States alone, and the protection is for United States goods in Canada against British competition, while Canadian manufacturers are to have no protection against those of New England, the whole object is clear. This free-trade-protective-reciprocal policy is framed to benefit the United States at the expense of Canadian interests and British connection. It is the policy of Messrs. Laurier and Cartwright, but it was devised by Mr. Wiman and his associates, which explains its anti-Canadian, anti-British tendencies."

—Mr. Blaine's idea of reciprocity is to secure wider markets for American manufactures. We know from the best evidence how greatly this is needed. The New York *Tribune*, the leading Republican organ, thus states his position: "The fathers of the American economic gospel of protection for home industries never favored the exclusion of national products and manufactures from the markets of the world. Their arguments invariably pointed in the direction of the development of American industries until competition with foreign producers should be practicable. That was the highest aim of their economic philosophy. The industries should first be established, strengthened and highly developed, and then gradually be brought iuto competition with older industries in the markets of the world under favorable conditions of reciprocal trade. Secretary Blaine is not a free trader because he strongly favors an extension of the national foreign trade. He is a protectionist of the oldest and best school, and is following out to the logical results the teachings of Alexander Hamilton. Henry Clay and Horace Greeley." Mr. Blaine does not favor throwing the industries of his country into competition at home with the long-established concerns of Europe. He would have them go into neutral ground, as it were, and in the southern republics show how protection enables them to compete abroad with England, Germany and France.

Boston Markets.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.

Receipts have been moderate and there has been a steady fair demand for choice stock with a further slight improvement in prices. The few Eastern extras received bring 22c. N. S., N. B. and P. E. Island firm at 20c. and some of the best marks bring 21c.

FISH.—There is very little change in the condition of the fish market. Supplies are generally light and prices for most kinds firm. Codfish will keep well sold up. Box herring steady. Mackerel scarce and bringing high prices.

POTATOES.—Receipts have been pretty full and there was a marked decline in prices during the first part of the week, but for the past day or two the feeling has been more steady. At the close there is a good steady demand at quotations.

Japan.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM REV. BENJ. CHAPPELLE.

1, Physical.—A recent number of the Japan *Mail* gives a translation from a vernacular paper of an account of the poverty right here in Tokyo As a stranger passes through the streets of the city, he would not know that there was any suffering, for they endure in silence and frequently die for lack of the sheerest necessaries. This article says that with many to earn two cents a day is unusually good. The lodging and food provided by that must be very little. They live just on the edge of starvation. They subsist on kinds of food that a horse would not eat, and rice, so cheap an article of food even after exportation to America, is to them a luxury unthought of. One of our missionaries. Mr. Ogata, surprised me the other day by telling me that there are parts of Japan where the year round rice is by many a delicacy in sickness, but not thought of as an ordinary article of food. This winter is not severe as regards weather, but rice has risen in price and this causes increased suffering, for this little village of a million has alone an estimated daily rice consumption of 25,000 bushels.

The difficulty is being increased by widespread fires. On Wednesday a fire started in Mita (a section of Tokyo) and stopped only when it reached the sea. Last week there were four fires in Tokyo in one day, all large, one of them burning 1449 houses.

2. Mental.—A young man came to me a few days ago hoping that I could find some way by which he could remain at school. The total expenses of board, tuition, room and book rent is less than $4 gold, yet his father could not pay it. He said to me so earnestly, "What shall I do? If I go back home I will jutt drop back to ignorance and darkness." It was a young man hungry for knowledge and mental imbrovement, but "chill penury repressed his noble rage." We told him how that among ourselves we would meet his expenses. But he would not consent to that. We told him that no one would know. "But," said he, grasping his breast, "I would know it." What he wanted was some work by which he could earn enongh to pay his way. They are very independent, nothing of the beggar-spirit in them.

3. Spiritual.—There is not any voice saying "come over and help us" any more than St. Paul heard when he reached Macedon, but the needs of this great nation, all that you can read in their enquiring faces, calls loudly for help. I will as long as I live, I think, remember the face of a young man who was bowing to idols in a temple at Tokyo one afternoon. He was, I think, a student on his way home from school. His face expressed so much, such spirituelle, such consciousness of life's mystery, such looking for help and light. I frequently drop into a temple but a little way from here, into and out of which is an almost constant stream of worshippers. The worshipper washes his hands in the stone basin near, leaves his boots at the foot of the temple steps, ascends, knocks a heavy cord against a gong to tell the god that he has come to offer his petition, throws his offering into the money chest, lays a little tray of food or fruits on the altar railing as food for the deity, devoutly kneeling offers his prayer, and, the prayer ended, he rises, claps his hands to attract the god's attention, and going away he again strikes the heavy cord against the gong to remind the god of the prayer just presented. Within the railing gorgeously robed priests chant wierdly Buddhist prayers, and every few moments strike a clear sounding metal, thus informing the gods that another set of prayers has been repeated, "for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking." Some receive from the priest a printed paper (likely religious instructions), others are given penances. You may almost any day see persons walking up and down the path that leads to the temple, bunches of straws perhaps in their hands representing the number of times this walk must be made, and each time when the temple steps are reached bowing to the god, whom they are told they have offended. Oh, it all makes the heart sick! Around the temple proper are smaller shrines, with idols of wood and stone. I noticed a little while ago a well dressed young woman, evidently of the better class, engaged in her devotions at one of these. What her prayer was I do not know, but the tone of voice, the sigh, all told of some deep burden on the heart. It gave me a touch of real compassion. At first my life in this interesting land was only brightness, but as I know the people more it is becoming deeply serious, for which I am thankful, and am already being shown at least one way in which I can touch these brothers and sisters of mine, whom I love with a growing affection.

In closing. Anything that I said before leaving about the importance of the foreign work, I would say with yet greater emphasis now. I feel more strongly than ever that it is just playing with Christ and His commission and the souls for whom he died, to cluster so much at home and leave such large spaces untouched—of Japan it can be said in a sense that it cannot be said of N. B. and P. E. I., "the harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few." May the blessing of the Lord rest upon you all.

In His name,

B. CHAPPELLE.

Binding twine has been struck out of the dutiable articles in the McKinley Tariff Bill.

There is a great scarcity of freight cars on railroads centering at Chicago, which is causing serious inconvenience to business.

The litigation between the famous operatic collaborateurs, Gilbert and Sullivan, has revealed the fact that the profits of the partnership in eleven years were $1,350,000.

The prohibition law went into effect on Wednesday in Deadwood, S. D., but the saloons kept open in defiance. Thirty-eipht saloons were seized by the sheriff. Intense excitement prevails.

Returns issued by the London Board of Trade show that during the month of August imports decreased £1,610,000 and exports increased £1,420,000, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

Mrs. C. Clermont, of Bord a Plouffe, Que., who has just died at the age of 92 years, left 303 living descendants, and had all her descendants survived her they would have numbered 448. She was married at the age of thirteen, and had seventeen children, 145 grandchildren and 286 great-grandchildren.