

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS.—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. MONDAY, MAY 13, 1889.

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The Daily Examiner

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ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 8th day, 2h., 30.0m., a.m., N.W.
below horizon.
Full Moon, 15th day, 2h., 29.7m., a.m., S.W.
Third Quarter, 21st day, 5h., 40.6m., p.m., N.
(below horizon).
New Moon, 29th day, 1h., 7.1m., p.m., S.W.

D	DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M		rises	sets	rises	water
		h	m	h	len ^h
1	Wednesday	4 51	7 3	5 49	11 40
2	Thursday	49	4 13	morning	15
3	Friday	48	6 7	1 0	14
4	Saturday	47	7 7	39 0	49
5	Sunday	45	8 4	8 1	28
6	Monday	44	9 2	23 12	25
7	Tuesday	43	11 10	23 3 0	28
8	Wednesday	42	12 11	28 4 9	30
9	Thursday	39	13	ait 35 6	34
10	Friday	38	14	1 45 6	30
11	Saturday	36	15	2 56 7	36
12	Sunday	35	16	4 10 8	29
13	Monday	34	18	5 28 9	15
14	Tuesday	33	20	6 46 9	59
15	Wednesday	32	21	8 6 10	41
16	Thursday	32	22	9 23 11	25
17	Friday	31	23	10 32 11	52
18	Saturday	29	24	11 31 0	57
19	Sunday	28	25	morning	1 49
20	Monday	26	25	0 19 2	44
21	Tuesday	25	26	0 57 3	50
22	Wednesday	24	27	1 28 5	4
23	Thursday	23	28	1 55 6	20
24	Friday	22	29	2 22 7	7
25	Saturday	22	31	2 41 8	14
26	Sunday	21	32	3 1 8	55
27	Monday	20	33	3 26 9	34
28	Tuesday	20	34	3 52 10	15
29	Wednesday	19	35	4 23 10	43
30	Thursday	18	36	4 54 11	18
31	Friday	18	37	5 26 11	54



GREAT RUSH

—FROM—
All Parts of the Universe
—FOR—
BOOTS
—TO—
GOFF BROS.
Charlottetown, May 8, 1889—cod wky

Here We Are Again!

McLEOD & McKENZIE,

STAR MERCHANT TAILORS,
The Original and Peerless Artists of Our Day.

THE ABOVE HAS BEEN A SETTLED FACT FOR YEARS, and to keep before the public what is so well known to every good dresser in this Province, may seem superfluous. But as a good dinner tends to give a quietus to the disturbing influences within the inner man, so a thorough knowledge of our capabilities will give a quietus to anyone who may have had the good fortune of being dressed by us. The sun rises and sets, and it appears to the ordinary judgment that the sun revolves around the earth instead of the earth revolving around the sun; so we, through the immense strides we have taken in our art, would appear to the uneducated to be moving around our many friends, instead of their moving around us; like the sun imparts its warm rays to every drooping nature, so we are the benefactors of our people, by aiming high and attaining to a STYLE and FINISH in our Garments, which cannot but commend us as the MERCHANT TAILORING PHILANTHROPISTS of our day.

Are you anxious to test the foregoing? Come in, then, and see our line of Goods, which are superior, in every sense of the word, and we will fit you out with a Suit which will doubtless draw the loving remark from your best girl that she has "the best dressed young man in town." Call early, if you must have it before 1st July.

HATS and FURNISHING GOODS in the LATEST STYLES.
McLEOD & McKENZIE,
FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS.

Grand Display

—OF—
SPRING GOODS!

Now Opening Direct from the Manufacturers, of which we invite inspection.

AS we have been fortunate enough to get the greater part of this season's goods direct from the manufacturers, thereby saving the wholesale houses' profits, we are able to sell fully TWENTY PER CENT. LOWER than usual prices. You have only to call and see our goods and be convinced of the above.

Our Cutters are second to none in the trade, and our workmen are first-class. If you leave us your order for your Spring Suit, you will be sure to have the correct style and Twenty per cent. lower than any other house in the trade. By buying from us you will save money.

HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, HOSE, TRUNKS, VALISES, always in stock.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
UPPER QUEEN STREET.

P. J. FORAN,

Spring is coming, joyful Spring!
A splendid stock to us does bring
Of nobby Cloths for Gents to wear,
At prices that would make you stare.

We've Tweeds from England, Scotland, France,
And Fancy Cloths for Suits and Pants;
Our Worsteds recommend themselves,
Customers who have bought will tell.

We've Furnishings of every sort,
Of Hats and Caps we are not short;
And Shirts and Collars, Cuffs and Ties,
Give us a call if you are wise.

For P. J. FORAN can't be beat,
To cut a Suit and make it neat;
The Cheapest Man in all the trade,
And of competition not afraid.

Queen Street, Three Doors Above Apothecaries' Hall.
Charlottetown; March 29, 1889—cod wky

Local and Other Items.

L. O. O. F.—St. Lawrence Lodge meets this evening at 8 o'clock.

JOURNALISTIC.—Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, of New York, is now published by the Judge Publishing Co.

DIPHTHERIA.—A virulent type of diphtheria exists in our city. We trust the Health Officer will do his best to stamp it out without delay.

ROOM PAPER.—The balance of the excellent stock of room paper is selling very low. Bronzes at 22 cents per roll at the Diamond Bookstore.

POSTAGE.—Bear in mind that it costs five cents to register a letter to any part of Canada, and that three cents will prepay one ounce weight.

Fret not your life away because your hair is gray, while young, as you can stop all grayness and can beautify the hair with Hall's Hair Renewer and be happy.

DROPPED DEAD.—Dr. C. S. Crittenden, a well-known dentist of Hamilton, Ont., dropped dead while at work in his office one day last week. Heart disease was the cause of death.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—This eccentric individual is now pegging away without food, and will outdo, if possible, Dr. Tanner's fast. We might utilize George F. by putting him on our railroad as a fast train.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.—The physicians of Brazil declare that there is no yellow fever in that country—not a bit of it. They only have the hemorrhagic-icteroidal typhus. What a sense of relief that brings!

MEETING.—The adjourned annual meeting of the South End Boating Club will be held this evening at their rooms, Lower Water Street. We understand that quite a number of names have been added to the roll this season.

Mamma (to her little boy). "Now, Bennie, if you'll be good and go to sleep, mamma'll give you one Dr. Ayer's nice sugar-coated Cathartic Pills, next time you need medicine. Bennie, smiling sweetly, dropped off to sleep at once.

A DISASTROUS MISTAKE.—An old man named Wilson, living at Bowmanville, Ont., went out to shoot a dog one day recently, and in some unaccountable manner his gun was discharged, the contents entering below the man's jaw carrying away one side of his face. The dog still lives.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—John Wesley was something of a physician. In a volume which he published in 1747, he states his views on the subject. His cure for consumption is to eat cow heel soup, and every morning cut up a turf of fresh earth and breathe into the hole three quarters of an hour.

POSTAL.—The new postal rates went into effect on Saturday last. Under the new rate letters up to one ounce may be sent for three cents. The drop letter rate remains the same as formerly, one cent, the two cent rate only applying to cities with a free delivery. The registration rate has been increased to five cents.

OBITUARY.—On Sunday, the 12th inst., John Scrimgeour, Esquire, father of John G. Scrimgeour, M. L. C., died at his son's residence, Cardigan, Lot 53, after having suffered for some time from a lingering disease. The deceased gentleman was one of the oldest residents of Cardigan, and in former years owned extensive mills and farm property at Burnside, Lot 52. His age was 77.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING.—We understand that a number of fishing vessels arrived in Georgetown, on Saturday, looking for herring for bait. The shore fishermen, however, report herring very scarce now, and it is doubtful if these vessels caught what they require. We hear that a fine halibut was purchased from one of the fishing vessels by Wm. Wightman, Esq., of Georgetown.

A WELL-BRED FILLY.—On Friday, the 10th inst., a fine foal was dropped by Fleetwing, a handsome W. H. M. mare, owned by Geo. F. Owen, Esq., Cardigan Bridge. This young filly is sired by All Right, 5817, and is jet black, without a white hair. W. H. M., the sire of its dam, was by Morgan Abdallah, out of Toots, the dam of All Right; so this youngster has two strains of trotting blood, one from the sire and one from the dam.

A GREAT PAPER.—The New York Herald was fifty-four years old on Monday. Since its foundation the Herald has been issued nearly twenty thousand times, and its correspondents have ranged the face of the earth, often far in advance of early civilization. They have sailed the Polar seas, trodden the battle fields of all nations, penetrated into remote and hitherto untravelled countries; talked with kings, emperors, statesmen, leaders of armies, sages and poets. They have chronicled the doings of mankind from the parliaments of nations down to the councils of rude tribes. Science, art, religion, literature, commerce, politics and society—all have been mirrored in its pages. The Herald is certainly a great paper.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—On Saturday, 11th inst., while the train to Georgetown was passing Owen's farm, near Cardigan Bridge, the engine struck two cows that were on the track, killing one of them and seriously wounding the other. The animals were owned by John McKenzie, of Fair Place. They got on the track through an open place in the railway fence, where the snow last winter had broken the wires. The wounded cow had one of its hoofs taken off and is also injured in the back. It will have to be killed. Both animals were in good condition, and their loss will be a serious matter for the owner, unless he is compensated by the Dominion Government. We understand that no blame should be attached to the train hands, as the place where the animals were caught was on a down grade, and doubtless it was impossible to stop the train in time to prevent the accident.

House Cleaning.

Sing a song of cleaning house,
Pocketful of nails;
Four-and-twenty dustpans,
Scrubbing brooms, and pails.
When the door is opened,
Wife begins to sing:—

"Just help me move this wardrobe here,
And hang this picture, won't you dear?
And tack that carpet by the door,
And stretch this one a little more.
And drive this nail, and screw this screw;
And here's a job I have for you—
The cupboard will never catch
I think you'll have to fix the latch;
And O, while you're about it, John,
I wish you'd put the cornice on.
And hang this curtain; when you're done
I'll hang you up the other one,
This box has got to have a hinge,
Before I can put on the fringe;
And won't you mend that broket chair?
I'll like a hook put right up there;
The wardrobe door must have a knob;
And here's another little job,—
I really hate to ask you dear;
But could you fix a bracket here?

And on it goes, when these are through,
And this and that and those to do,
Ad infinitum, and more too,
All in a merry jingle,
All isn't that enough to make
A man wish he was single? (Almost.)

Crofter Immigration.

Speaking of his recent visit to the North-west and the Pacific coast Sir Charles Tupper said: "The Crofter Immigration question will undoubtedly be solved this year. The very favorable season this spring in the North-west has permitted settlers to have an early crop, and from what I was able to see, I have no doubt that the result must necessarily attract capital and labor from Europe to that part of our country. The wealth of that section is equal to my most sanguine expectations. I visited the North-west thoroughly, from Winnipeg to the Rockies, and I went from end to end of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway. It is an excellent road running through a fine country. I drove a great deal, and visited the spot where the crofters are to be located. I do not anticipate that this class of people will go in entirely for wheat growing, but rather for mixed farming. They have splendid opportunities for this. There is plenty of grazing and some fishing, and this just suits them. They will be self-supporting, I have no doubt, from the outset. I met the party of crofters on their way. They are healthy, comparatively young, intelligent and full of hope. They numbered 282. I also went from end to end of the Manitoba and Northwestern, and there saw the first crofters, about eighteen families in all, who settled there last year. They were just putting in their crop, and were delighted with their new home. I also saw the Mennonite settlement and was amazed at the progress made there."

Effects of Alcohol.

The Independent says that the evil wrought by intoxicants on the physical health can hardly be exaggerated. Alcohol is not a food, properly speaking, but a narcotic poison. Eminent men disagree as to whether it possesses any nutritive qualities. The results of long and careful investigation, however, show that if it contains any nutriment at all it is almost inappreciable in quantity. Its value as a medical agent in disease is quite generally recognized; but used as a beverage in a state of health it rarely fails to work injury. It tends to impair digestion, impoverish the blood, injure the blood-vessels, affect the nerves and deteriorate the tissue. It finds its way to every part of the body, especially to the brain, where it does its most terrible work. In short, used to excess or habitually it demoralized the whole body, impairs its functions, diminishes its muscular force, reduces its power to resist disease and superinduces disease. The result is that strong, able-bodied citizens, the glory of the State, become physical wrecks and lose the power as well as the purpose to contribute to the general prosperity, or even to support by their own labor their families or themselves.

The old idea that alcohol preserves the system from the effects of extreme heat or extreme cold has long been exploded. It is the written testimony of General Greeley, the most distinguished Arctic traveler we have among us, that in high latitudes the effect of alcohol is shown in "diminished power for work" and in "impaired resistance to cold." Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer, has shown in case after case, among his own followers, that alcohol is a deadly thing in the tropics. Dr. Edson, of the Health Department of New York, says that when to excess in hot weather—and "people who use it invariably use it to excess"—"nothing could be used that would produce sun-stroke or heat exhaustion quicker." Dr. Willard Parker, also an eminent medical authority, gives it as his opinion that those who drink freely in hot weather "tempt Providence."

If the Sufferers 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 Pthisis, Scrofula and Wasting Disorders. It is very palatable." Sold by druggists, at 50c. and \$1.

English as it is written in Omaha—"Owners of dogs must register them before the 10th of May, or they will be shot by the police."

Rheumatism is caused by an acid in the blood; therefore, external treatment affords no permanent relief. To eliminate the poison and make a thorough cure of the disease, nothing is so efficient as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial. Price \$1. Worth \$5 a bottle.

STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

Speech of Mr. P. Blake, M. P. P.

Delivered in the House of Assembly on the Motion to go into Committee of Supply.

[CONCLUDED.]

Now, taking a calm and dispassionate view of the future of this Province, I contend that the Government have still a balance in their favor on capital account of no less than \$463,399.23. This, I think, is not a bad financial showing, and I think every candid and impartial person must admit such to be the case. We stand today in a good position, financially, and need not be afraid for the future. All the increase in our subsidy from Ottawa was obtained since the present Government came into power. Although a portion of it was on account of increase of population and re-adjustment on debt account, for which they are not entitled to any particular credit, it was obtained since they came into office, and is an actual increase of the subsidy received by this Province from the Dominion Government. The financial statement which I have made is not, I think, a bad showing for any Government. All they now have to do in order to maintain that position, is to change their policy in the manner in which I have already pointed out. It is, of course, a very delicate matter for any member of this House to stand up here and advocate direct taxation; but I conceive it to be my duty to do so. I say that the time has arrived for direct taxation, and that there is no other alternative. Before making this statement, I waited to hear whether the hon. Leader of the Government expected to receive, during the present year, any further sums from Ottawa, or whether he intended to resort to direct taxation as a means of supplementing our revenue. His honor has made no statement with respect to either one or the other of these subjects. Under these circumstances, I contend that the time has come for the Government to face the difficulty that lies before them, and impose a moderate tax or adopt some other means of augmenting the revenue. As the country prospers, its necessities will increase and the public expenditure will necessarily be much larger. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the Government to provide for the requirements of the people by some legitimate means. If this is not done, they will find, at the close of their present term, that they will have to go to the people with a deficit of from \$75,000 to \$80,000. I would not like to see the Government placed in that position. I tell them as a friend that in order to have the public business carried on in an efficient manner, the revenue must be increased, and the sooner they recognize that fact, the better for themselves. I have conversed with a large number of people of all shades of opinion, respecting this matter, and find that, while giving the Government every credit for relieving them of direct taxation for so many years, they are of opinion that the time is at hand when they shall be called upon to contribute something towards the revenue of the country. The people are willing to give the Government credit, also, for the efforts which they have made to secure from the General Government the payment of our just claims. Even if a portion of the revenue were raised by direct taxation, that would not prevent the government from prosecuting the settlement of our just rights at Ottawa. There are not many ways at present by which the government could reduce the public expenditure to any great extent. They succeeded in reducing the large expenditures which were in vogue during the term of the Davies Government, but there were two items of expenditure over which they had, comparatively speaking, no control. I allude to Education and the Hospital for the Insane. I made a statement last session, showing that the expenditure for education alone under the present government was, on an average, \$29,012.47 in excess of the expenditure for that purpose under the Davies Government. During the ten years under the present government, that extra expenditure amounted to over \$290,000. The increased cost of the maintenance of the Hospital for the Insane, during the same period, was over \$60,000, or an increase of over \$6,000 a year. Adding the increased cost of education and that for the Hospital for the Insane together, we have a total of \$350,000, showing clearly how our indebtedness up to the end of the past year was incurred. We are now called upon to provide increased accommodation for patients at the Hospital for the Insane, but I think all the members of this House will agree with me that this is a step in the right direction. It is extremely necessary that proper provision should be made for the accommodation and comfort of this afflicted portion of our community, while we all regret that their numbers are yearly increasing. It was necessary to maintain our educational system in an efficient state, and the government, in making so large an expenditure, felt fully justified in so doing, as the people received full value for it. While, however, our system of education is excellent, and one which I would like to see maintained in the highest degree of efficiency, there is a limit to all things. The sum at present expended on that branch of the public service is altogether too large, and much beyond our means, considering our limited revenue. It is a difficult and delicate question to handle, and requires the serious attention and consideration of every hon. member of this House. It should be our aim, while not impairing in any way its efficiency, to bring about a reduction in its cost. It is, in my opinion, a question which must be

(Continued on fourth page.)

SPECULATION.

GEO. A. ROMER,
Banker and Broker,
40 & 42 BROADWAY AND 51 NEW ST.,
New York City.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petroleum Bought, Sold and Carried on Margin.
P. S.—Send for explanatory pamphlet.
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MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training.
Four Books Learned in one reading.
Mind wandering cured.
Every child and adult greatly benefited.
Great inducement to Correspondence Class.
Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famous Specialist in Mind Disease, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the Christian Herald, and J. Richard Prentiss, the Scientist.
H. W. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judah P. B. and others, send you free.
Prof. A. L. KIRKLEY, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Every Housekeeper

WHO PAYS 25 CENTS for a 6 oz. pack- age of Baking Powder (as now sold in the market), instead of buying a 10 oz. Paper Package of

WOODILL'S German Baking Powder

WILL LOSE

7 7-9 Cents.

Is it not worth saving?
Take care of your wrappers for the prizes to be given after 31st July.
apl7—dy cod

JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, BROKERS

Commission Merchants, HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES: Thomas Fyche, Esq., Cashier Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George Macleod, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES,

TEA MERCHANTS,

1 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINDING LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Represented in Canada by MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax.
Oct. 24, 1867—