

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1890.

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ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 6th day, 2h., 35.1m., p. m., N. E. below horizon.
Last Quarter, 14th day, 9h., 52.1m., a. m., E. below horizon.
New Moon, 20th day, 4h., 48.5m., p. m., W First Quarter, 28th day, 5h., 20.0m., a. m., S

| DAY OF WEEK | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thurs | Fri | Sat | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thurs | Fri | Sat | Sun |
|--------------|-------|----------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Day's | Rises | Rises | Rises | Rises | Rises | Rises | Rises | Day's | Rises | Rises | Rises | Rises | Rises | Rises | Rises |
| Water | lon | lon | lon | lon | lon | lon | lon | Water | lon | lon | lon | lon | lon | lon | lon |
| 1 Saturday | 6 41 | 5 44 | 0 40 | 7 0 | 11 3 | | | 2 Sunday | 43 | 1 37 | 7 57 | 6 | | | |
| 3 Monday | 38 | 46 | 2 37 | 8 45 | 8 | | | 4 Tuesday | 37 | 47 | 3 41 | 9 28 | 10 | | |
| 5 Wednesday | 36 | 48 | 4 45 | 10 6 | 12 | | | 6 Thursday | 34 | 49 | 5 52 | 10 39 | 15 | | |
| 7 Friday | 32 | 50 | 6 58 | 11 12 | 18 | | | 8 Saturday | 29 | 51 | 8 51 | 11 45 | 21 | | |
| 9 Sunday | 27 | 52 | 9 15 | 12 51 | 24 | | | 10 Monday | 27 | 54 | 10 24 | 0 51 | 27 | | |
| 11 Tuesday | 25 | 55 | 11 35 | 1 30 | 30 | | | 12 Wednesday | 23 | 56 | 12 59 | 2 14 | 33 | | |
| 13 Thursday | 22 | 57 | 1 47 | 3 9 | 36 | | | 14 Friday | 20 | 58 | 1 51 | 4 18 | 39 | | |
| 15 Saturday | 18 | 6 0 | 3 2 6 2 | 4 2 | 45 | | | 16 Sunday | 16 | 2 3 57 | 7 28 | 45 | | | |
| 17 Monday | 13 | 3 4 43 | 8 34 | 50 | | | | 18 Tuesday | 11 | 5 5 20 | 9 26 | 54 | | | |
| 19 Wednesday | 9 | 6 5 52 | 10 11 | 57 | | | | 20 Thursday | 8 | 8 6 18 | 10 49 | 12 0 | | | |
| 21 Friday | 6 | 9 6 43 | 11 26 | 3 | | | | 22 Saturday | 3 | 10 7 6 | 12 0 | 7 | | | |
| 23 Sunday | 9 | 11 7 3 0 | 1 9 | | | | | 24 Monday | 0 | 13 7 56 | 0 37 | 12 | | | |
| 25 Tuesday | 5 59 | 14 8 24 | 1 14 | 15 | | | | 26 Wednesday | 37 | 15 9 2 | 1 56 | 18 | | | |
| 27 Thursday | 35 | 16 9 42 | 2 42 | 21 | | | | 28 Friday | 33 | 18 10 30 | 3 41 | 25 | | | |
| 29 Saturday | 30 | 19 11 12 | 4 15 | 28 | | | | 30 Sunday | 29 | 20 11 24 | 6 10 | 31 | | | |
| 31 Monday | 5 45 | 21 1 27 | 7 21 | 12 34 | | | | | | | | | | | |

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AND WITHOUT MERCURY, USED BY
THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR
OVER 120 YEARS, IS

Cockle's
Pills
These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients and the pure extract of Flowers of Chamomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangements of the digestive organs, and for obstructions and torpid action of the liver and bowels which produce indigestion and the several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. Sold by all Chemists.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
EVANS AND SONS, LIMITED,
MONTREAL.

SALT! SALT! SALT!
1500 BUSHELS OF TURK'S ISLAND
SALT, in Store.
For sale by
PEAKE BROS. & CO.
moh15—t

TEA AND FANCY SALE.

THE Ladies of St. James Church will hold
their annual **TEA AND FANCY SALE**
IN **ST. JAMES' HALL,**
—ON—
Thursday, April 10.
March 7—Zaw pat

Read this Column

(x)
J. B. MACDONALD,
QUEEN STREET,
HAS RECEIVED THE GREATER PORTION OF HIS

NEW SPRING STOCK

Men's Clothing,

Specially made for his order, and guaranteed to fit and wear as well as any Custom-Made Clothing, and 25 per cent. cheaper.

Dress Goods.

A fine stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS at any price you can name. We are selling Dress Goods very cheap this Month, and would ask you in your own interest to look at the goods before you buy. REMNANTS selling off at your own price.

EMBROIDERY.

About Fifty Pieces of Embroidery selling off at half price. You cannot resist buying these goods when you see them.

Carpets! Carpets!

NEW CARPETS ex S. S. "Stanley," direct from England, in BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY and HEMPS, newest patterns.

Lace Curtains, in Cream and White, very cheap.

CORSETS! CORSETS—Large Stock, now last fall, price from 25 cents a pair up. New PRINTS, GINGHAMS and ZEPHYRS just opened.

JUST OPENED—12 Cases MEN'S NEW SPRING FELT HATS, Christy and other makers.
J. B. MACDONALD,
Ch'town, March 3, 1890—eod&wky QUEEN STREET.

LONDON HOUSE!

NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED.

New Embroiderys
New Prints, New Prints,
New Shirtings, New Shirtings,
New Gingham, New Gingham,
New Sheetings, New Sheetings,
New Pillow Cottons.
New Tweeds, New Tweeds,
New Worsteds, New Worsteds,

HARRIS & STEWART,

A BONANZA

Bargain Hunters

STAR TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

We offer for the balance of February, a SPECIAL LOT OF STAPLE TWEEDS at Cost, over the counter or made up as you wish. Genuine Bargains Genuine Goods! Call and be convinced, as we mean what we say.
McLEOD & MCKENZIE.
Charlottetown, Feb. 17, 1890.

Prohibition in the Northwest.

FACTS AND OPINIONS STATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MOUNTED POLICE.

THE working out of the prohibitory liquor law should be successful in the Northwest Territory, if anywhere; for there is a large and well-organized body of police, who have little to do so long as the law is not violated, and who have, therefore, an interest, as well as a duty to perform, in maintaining it. The reports of the Police Commissioners and Superintendents, are, therefore, interesting to everyone.

Commissioner Herchmer states:

"The liquor question is in nearly the same position it was last year. There is still a considerable outcry against the enforcement of the Act in the various towns, but not nearly as much as last year. The facility of obtaining permits for the sale of four per cent. beer and the great improvement in the quality of that article has, to a large extent, lessened the demand for stronger beverages, and I think there has been much less drunkenness in the country; certainly the free use of four per cent. beer in the police posts where cautions have been established for its sale, has made a very great difference in the conduct of the men. It is generally conceded that permission to brew beer in the Territories under proper restrictions would have a beneficial result, besides in a great measure allaying the considerable discontent that undoubtedly exists. Barley grows well, and in some sheltered places, hops, but at present they are unobtainable. Home breweries would keep a considerable amount of money in the country and afford a market for farmers for grain which they could with great advantage grow, as it can be sown long after the season for sowing wheat and oats expires. I myself have sown barley on 12th June, and reaped a good crop on 10th September."

Superintendent Cotton reports:

"The 'liquor laws,' as the prohibitory clauses of the Northwest Act are often called, have given rise to considerable discussion. In the early days prohibition was a necessity. It was an important factor in maintaining peace among the Indians. The half-breed element also benefited by it.

"The construction of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway proceeded quietly, and the total absence of all serious crime—withstanding the sudden influx of thousands of rough navvies—was remarked with astonishment. This was again and again borne testimony to by prominent railway men who had had experience in other countries. Even with the efficient police surveillance maintained, such happy results could not, I think, have come about but for the prohibitory laws existing. That these laws were sometimes broken, even in those days, is an undeniable fact. Such, however, was the exception, not the rule.

"Looking back over the history of the Territories, it cannot be said that prohibition was a failure or that it did not bring with it many good results.

"Now, however, the situation is changed; towns and settlements have sprung up all over the Territories. The white population, in discussing these changes, has ventilated in subject freely and fully in the Territorial press. As a police force we have nothing to do with the different moral interpretations put on the Act.

"It must suffice for us to bear testimony to the fact that a prohibitory law does not give universal satisfaction.

The consequence is that in these days, when lawyers must live, the prohibitory law is practically inoperative. Of the thirteen cases of breach of the prohibitory liquor law which have arisen within this district during the year, ten have resulted in conviction. In one of the remaining cases the liquor seized was found to be covered by a permit, which subsequently arrived, and in the other two cases the liquor was seized but the owners were conspicuous by their absence. The two last mentioned instances are as follows:—On the 9th December, 1888, Sergeant Ross seized 100 gallons of Montana whiskey, which was "cached" on the prairie about nine miles to the south of the town. He brought in thirty gallons of it, but having no transport for the rest, and being assured that if he left it he would see it again no more, split it on the spot. The thirty gallons which he brought in were destroyed in my presence. On the 13th April (this is probably unique in North-West experience) our Indian scout, "Star Child," found a ten gallon keg of whiskey in possession of two men in the river bottom here and took it away from them. They tried cajolery, threats and bribes, but he was impervious to all, held on to his capture, and sent for Sergeant Ross, who brought it to the barracks, where it was destroyed. "Star Child" looked about for the men for a long while, but never succeeded in identifying them.

"While on this subject I may, perhaps, be permitted to say a few words on the question of police justice, now before the country. For my part, I have always avoided trying any cases whenever I could possibly do so. Since I have been here I have accepted the situation because there has been no help for it. In former years it has been within my experience that local justices have refused to try liquor cases on the ground that they could not run the risk of injuring their business. On one occasion I visited an out station in connection with a liquor case—found a local justice there, who was distinguished to have anything to do with it; represented to him that it was his duty to try the case, but that if he would not do so I would. He finally consented, and convicted and fined the defendant."

Superintendent Perry says:

"Another year's experience has given me no cause to change my views on this question, as submitted in my last year's report.
"The permit system, as present fails to regulate the use of intoxicating liquor among a certain class. Permits are nominally issued for domestic use only, but too often are obtained with the sole object of selling the liquor thus imported. It appears to me that either the actual granting of the permits, or the recommending of them, should be vested in a board appointed for the purpose, in each district or large town, so that the members of the board would be acquainted with the ap-

licants. In this way the present abuses of the system would be greatly modified.

"The following table, showing amount of liquor imported into the district, is taken from the list of permits sent from headquarters:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Wines and spirituous liquors..... | Gals |
| Malt liquor..... | 896 |
| Four per cent. beer for sale..... | 190 |
| | 2,500 |

"Ninety per cent. of the spirituous liquors was imported by residents of the town."

Superintendent McIlree says:—

"Liquor is obtainable and sold to the initiated in every saloon in Calgary; and in a place the size of Calgary, where there are civic authorities and local police, and where they make no attempt whatever to interfere with the traffic in intoxicants, it is next to impossible for us to do much towards lessening it. The saloons are searched occasionally and plenty of liquor found; but, as a rule, it is covered by permits. Some of the permits are ancient, but a permit is a permit, and it is quite impossible to prove that the liquor found was not imported under the permit produced. Permits have not been granted to saloon-keepers for some time, but many people who are granted permits leave them in saloons or turn them over to saloon-keepers, so that they always have a full supply of other people's permits, and as it has been ruled that liquor legally brought into the country can then legally be in anybody's possession, it is no use to move in the matter. All we can do is to endeavor to prevent liquor being imported in large quantities. It is no use trying to deny the fact that the sentiment of the greater part of the country is distinctly adverse to the statute on this subject; we get no sympathy with our efforts to put a stop to the traffic, and it is the most disagreeable of the many duties we have to perform. During the past season two large seizures were made—one at Laggan, on 4th March, of 311 gallons, was found in a car of lumber. On the 17th October 392 gallons were found in a car at Calgary, labelled as 4 per cent. beer. In all 820 gallons were spilled in this district during the last twelve months, representing a total waste of a large sum of money."

Superintendent Deane tells us that

"Last year hop beer was the prevailing beverage. These breweries were closed early in the year by the Inland Revenue Department, and thirsty ingenuity soon discovered that permit liquor was, after all, the safest thing to handle. From one point of view this is distinctly an advantage to mankind—the initiated can obtain a decent glass of liquor—instead of the fiery poison that used to be sold, which, I believe, would only find a market now under extreme pressure.
"The first section (declaratory) of the prohibitory statutes provides that no intoxicating liquor or intoxicant shall be imported into, &c., or had in possession in the Northwest Territories, "except by special permission, in writing, of the Lieutenant-Governor," but there is no penalty provided for the enforcement of this broad enactment."

Settlers in the Northwest.

RESPECTING the condition of settlers in the Northwest Territories, the Assistant Commissioner of the Northwest Mounted Police reports that the season has not been a favorable one in some portions of the Territory for agriculture, particularly in that part east of Regina, the extreme drought having resulted in very poor crops. Still, even in that section some of the good farmers had fair crops, and these in mixed farming have not suffered much, as butter, eggs and poultry have been a fair price. About Regina and Moose Jaw the good farmers had excellent wheat, and I think fair wheat was grown at Prince Albert and Edmonton, but in all the territory mentioned, except Edmonton, oats were a failure; potatoes were also a very poor crop, in a measure owing to indifferent cultivation, as in many cases fair crops were obtained by farmers who attended to them. Battleford had no crops of any description, having apparently suffered from drought more than any other part of the country. We only secured 1,400 bushels of oats in the settlement, and our men have to do without potatoes. At Maple Creek and Medicine Hat there was a small crop of oats and potatoes, but at both these places the people do not devote much time to agriculture, and we frequently have to buy our oats and potatoes for these posts in the eastern portion of the Territory and Manitoba.

At Calgary and Macleod there was a fair crop of oats and potatoes, and those who planted wheat had generally a fair crop. The absence of mills at Macleod and Calgary cause farmers to pay little attention to wheat.

South-east of Medicine Hat a colony has been located this summer of about 60 families, mostly Austrians. A constable of German origin is stationed there, and he reports them very industrious and contented, in common with most settlers, they have lost a good deal of hay owing to prairie fires and want of sufficient fire guards. These people have considerable means.

An Icelandic colony is increasing in the Red Deer country, about 100 miles north of Calgary, and the Mormons at Lee's Creek have increased considerably this year, and have made great improvements in the settlement. They are the best workers in the Territory and produce quantities of butter of high class, for which they get from 25 to 40 cents per pound. There is no doubt but that from one point of view they are good settlers, but the general impression exists that they are polygamists. They have purchased a tract of land from the North West Coal and Navigation Co., and next year a large number of their people will settle there.

In spite of the poor crops in certain sections, there should be very little suffering as work has been fairly good this year. The low water precluded navigation, and all freight had to be hauled by teams, and the Long Lake Railway employed a great many men and teams. Cutting ties and timber for that road will afford work to many people this winter, and the men obtainable are being hired for the woods in the east and northern portions of Manitoba.

Railway Accident.

An accident happened to the Tignish accommodation train, which left Charlottetown yesterday morning at 7.15 in charge of Conductor Thompson. When one mile east of Tignish, the flanger, a box car and three passenger cars left the track. The two engines remained on the rails, and went on to Tignish, arriving safely. No damage was done to the flanger or box car, but the trucks underneath the passenger carriages were badly broken. None of the trainmen were hurt. A wrecking train left Charlottetown at 8.45 last night, and assisted in replacing the cars on the track. The regular train will arrive at the usual time this afternoon. We have not ascertained what caused the accident, but it is supposed to be due to the spreading of the rails.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

King's County's Mis-representative.

SIR,—I see that Dr. McInyre is at his old talk about "bummers and heeblers," and devotes part of his slangy remarks to me. Last year, he says there were five thousand dollars expended on Souris breakwater, whereas the truth is there was only a little over one-fourth of that amount expended last year.

As for his personal attack upon me, I care nothing for what he may say, except that I want him to stick to the truth, especially when he makes his attack behind my back and in a place where I have no means of defending myself. It is not true that I had two of my sons employed on the work. For a short time one of them did work on it, and I leave it to his fellow-workmen to say whether he was not as capable and did his work as well as any of those employed. Besides his unmanly attack upon my son, he has gone further, and attacked all the men who were hired at the breakwater. Here are his words: "A great many of them are boys, including his own. When their farm work is over they continue this work on short days. Every two or three days they have to leave off work, as the spray is driven in by a south-east storm." Below is a list of the names of the men employed: George Rice, James Aitken, Richard Lyons, Edward Lavie, James D. Aitken, Richard Keeffe, Nathan Keefe, John McLellan, John T. Cantwell, Albert McDonald, Michael Fitzpatrick, Angus McLellan, William Woods, John Coffin, James Keays, James Whitney, John McPhee, Charles Lavie, Daniel Campbell, Donald Leslie, Joseph Kennedy, Peter McIsaac, Charles A. Kieckham, Frank Massey, Ronald Morrison, Fiedelle Cheverie, John A. McCormack, Arthur Lyons and Archibald McPhee. Where, I would ask, can he find better men for the labor required than the above? There is not one boy among them. All are able-bodied, industrious and competent, and every one of them gave good value for the wages received, and were only paid for the time actually at work, and were not paid for stormy days when they couldn't work, as Dr. McInyre meekly insinuates. He thinks their day's work was too short. They worked ten hours a day and that is all that is expected of any laboring man.

The material used in the work was purchased from the following men: John McInnis, George Mooney, Joseph McDonald, John Mooney, Donald Campbell, John McCulloch, Thomas Mooney, Daniel McDonald, Hugh McDonald, Ronald McPhee, John McDonald and Wm. Knight. These men are well enough known in the community to need no certificate of character from me. They are respectable, honest men, and were paid only ordinary rates for the material.

I know nothing about the photographs he refers to. Possibly one of them is a picture of the breakwater built by the McKenzie Administration coming ashore under Kennebec's, as it did the first storm after it was built.

Surely the Doctor can employ his spare time in Parliament better than in accusing his neighbors of idleness and dishonesty in order to deter the Government from granting money for needed Island works.

JOHN CANTWELL,
Souris West, March 22, 1890.

DIED.

On the 11th inst., at her brother's residence, DeSable, Sarah Curtis, relict of the late Donald McNevin, in the 83rd year of her age. Her end was peace.

Rare Chance.

WHAT VALUABLE PROPERTY situated on the corner of Pownall and King Streets, known as the "Terrace House," is now in the market, and will be sold at a bargain. This property is so well known that further description is unnecessary. If not sold at private sale before the 1st day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction.
For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.
MRS. CATHERINE MCKENNA,
moh11—dy law wky

FOR SALE.

WHITE RUSSIAN SEED WHEAT, a very successful yielder.
JOHN NEWSON,
march1

"The Master and the Soul,"

(AN EASTER CARD).
BY THE REV. W. B. KING,
Rector of St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax.

For sale at W. R. WATSON'S. Price 10 cents. Proceeds for Charity.
mch19