

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EUPHIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1891.

VOL. 28.—NO. 66

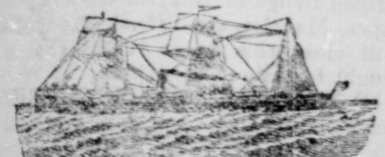
CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 4th day, 0h., 59 m., p. m., S
First Quarter, 12th day, 4h., 59 m., p. m., S E
Full Moon, 18th day, 5h., 15 m., p. m., SE
below horizon.
Third Quarter, 26th day, 7h., 56 m., a. m., SW

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

Halifax and P. E. Island.



S.S. FASTNET,

A. H. CREWES, COMMANDER.

Will sail from Halifax every Monday, at 10 p. m., for Charlottetown, calling at Casco, Arichat, Hawkesbury, Port Hastings and Souris. Returning, will leave Charlottetown every Thursday afternoon, calling at same intermediate ports with the exception of Souris.

For Freight, etc., apply to
W. W. CLARKE,
Agent.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1891—dy

NASAL BALM

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible. Many scalled diseases are cured by the use of this balm, such as leucorrhoea, loss of voice, sore throat, hoarseness, cough, etc. If you are troubled with any of these ailments, you have only to use this balm, and you will find relief. It is sold in bottles of 25c and 50c. Beware of cheap imitations. Sold by all druggists, or sent post paid, on receipt of price. Wholesale and Retail by
F. L. FORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

CATARRH

BRIGHTON BREWERY,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

We have just opened our Vaults of STOCK ALES, brewed in October, November and March, especially for Summer use, and of extra quality and flavor.

We keep constantly on hand Ales brewed from the best Island Barley and English and American Hops, at prices lower than anything ever imported.

The quality of our Ales will compare favorably with English or the best imported.

MORRIS & HYNDMAN.
P. S.—We do not sell our Casks. They are numbered and branded, and parties buying or shipping them will be prosecuted.

M. & H.
July 8—all Island pres 1m

SHARP'S

TRADE MARK

BALSAM

OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED

FOR

GROUP COUGHS

AND

WHOOPING COUGHS

AND

COLDS.

40 YEARS IN USE.
PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE.
ARMSTRONG & CO. PROPRIETORS
St. John, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

NOVA SCOTIA BREWERY,
HALIFAX, N. S.

A. KEITH & SON, PROPRIETORS.

Celebrated XX and XXX

ALES AND STOUT
EXTRA

In HHDS., HALF HHDS., and in 25, 20 and 15 GALLON CASKS. Also, in BOTTLES—QUARTS and PINTS—packed, when required, in barrels containing 4 dozen Quarts or 8 dozen Pints.
3w 3aw—jy27

SPECIAL REDUCTION!

During the remainder of July and August we offer at Specially Reduced Prices all Light Colored Trouserings, Light Colored Summer Suitings, Summer Underwear, Straw Hats, etc.

D. A. BRUCE.

Charlottetown, July 27, 1891—dy & wky

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. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kinds Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion.
Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Big Drop in the Price of Sugar!

The Dominion Government having taken the Duty off of Raw Sugar,

BEER & GOFF

have marked all their Sugars down at Greatly Reduced Prices.

BARBADOES SUGAR. Just received this morning, 6,000 pounds of this Choice West India Sugar. See our prices before buying elsewhere.

BEER & GOFF.

Charlottetown, June 25, 1891—eod&wy

ARE YOU WANTING A CHEAP WATCH
RE YOU WANTING A GOLD OR SILVER WATCH
RE YOU WANTING A GOOD TIMEKEEPER
RE YOU WANTING A GOLD-ENGRAVED RING
RE YOU WANTING A DIAMOND or other Set RING
RE YOU WANTING ANYTHING IN JEWELRY
RE YOU WANTING YOUR WATCH REPAIRED
RE YOU WANTING YOUR JEWELRY REPAIRED
RE YOU WANTING ANYTHING ENGRAVED

IF SO, CALL AT
G. H. TAYLOR'S, NORTH SIDE OF MARKET SQUARE.

Charlottetown, May 14, 1891.

GAIN ONE POUND A Day.

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS PUT UP ONLY IN SALMON COLOR WRAPPERS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 50c. AND \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.

Capital Paid Up.....£600,000, \$3,000,000
(With power to increase.)
Reserve Fund.....208,000, 1,040,000

Note Circulation Notice.

In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 55 of the Bank Act, which comes into force on FIRST JULY proximo, this Bank has made arrangements whereby notes of the Bank will be REDEEMED AT PAR by the following Banks at any of their Branches in the Dominion, viz:—
Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia, Traders Bank of Canada, Bank of Hamilton, Merchants Bank of Halifax, Halifax Banking Co., Union Bank of Halifax and Commercial Bank of Montreal.

Arrangements have been made with the following Banks to ACT SPECIALLY AS AGENTS for the redemption of the Bank's notes at the undermentioned cities:—
HALIFAX, N. S.—Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax Banking Co., Merchants Bank of Halifax and Union Bank of Halifax.

ST JOHN, N. B.—Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Merchants Bank of Halifax and Halifax Banking Co.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.

MONTREAL—Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Molson's Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.

TORONTO—Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada, Bank of Montreal and Traders Bank of Canada.

WINNIPEG—Bank of Montreal, Imperial Bank of Canada, Molson's Bank and Commercial Bank of Montreal.

The Bank of British Columbia will redeem at par the notes of each of the above mentioned Banks at any of its Branches in British Columbia.
WM. C. WARD,
Manager.

Victoria, B. C., June 1, 1891.

ELECTION

Under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island, made and passed in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth years of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, Chapter Ten, intitled "An Act to Amend the City of Charlottetown Incorporation Act," and to do: as to its adoption or otherwise.

In pursuance of the provisions of the above recited Act, I, the undersigned, Thomas Heath Haviland, Mayor of the said City of Charlottetown, do hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE that I have nominated and appointed

Wednesday, 12th day August next, A. D. 1891,

as the day for the PLEBISCITE VOTE to be taken upon the said Act, and that the same will be taken at the several places following, that is to say:—

In Ward No. 1 at or near Fire Engine House on King Street, between Great George and Prince Streets.

In Ward No. 2 at or near the house of the late Thomas Connolly, opposite Mr. R. Hearty's Warehouse, Sidney Street, between Great George and Prince Streets.

In Ward No. 3 at or near the Market House, corner of Kent and George Streets.

In Ward No. 4 at or near the carriage shop of Carroll & McAker, corner of Easton and Great George Streets.

And at the said Election the Poll will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of land formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground.

Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street.

Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton Street and north of Richmond Street.

Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy Street and north of Grafton Street.

Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Sec. 12 of 54 and 55 Victoria, Chapter 10:—
1st. "Any person entitled by law to vote for Mayor of the said City at the last Civic Election."

2nd. "Or any person who shall have paid the tax which entitles him to vote at any time before he actually polls his vote under this Act."

MANNER OF VOTING.

Sec. 11 of 54 and 55 Victoria, Chapter 10:—
"Each Elector offering himself at his proper Poll shall vote either 'FOR THE ACT' or 'AGAINST THE ACT,' and his name shall be written in the Poll Book under an appropriate head."

[L. S.] T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.
H. M. DAVISON,
City Clerk.
Mayor's Office, Charlottetown,
July 20, 1891.
July 21—dy 121 wky 21

BRAN.
CARONTARIO BRAN landing to-day, and will be sold low.
AULD BROS.]
may 15—eod

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

The Investigation Continued.

CRITS ARE DISAPPOINTED.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EXAMINER.]

After hearing Mr. Arnold's evidence before the Public Accounts Committee last week, I must withdraw the report I gave currency to that the yacht "Joe" was built of Government material. There is no proof of that so far. Arnold says he got her from his brother-in-law—a gift, but she was worth between \$6000 and \$7000. Everything else he admitted and a good deal more. He admitted having received valuable presents from parties with whom he had dealings on behalf of the Government. He got a pipe from one, a dining table from another, a watch chain from another, a horse from another, and a pair of bronze dogs from another. If he had done wrong, he had precedents for what he did under the McKenzie administration—so he told some of the Grit members, Arnold was immediately suspended.

Just here let me say that suspension from office means prohibition from discharging any official duties and loss of salary. I observe in some of the opposition press the statement that suspended officials draw their salaries. This is not correct.

Wednesday morning, after being up all night, it was hard work to get a quorum together for work. After a while they succeeded, and examined Mr. Hume, who testified to having received extra pay for extra work actually performed in the name of a clerk, one Hastings. Then the Committee, having nearly exhausted their search into Mr. Dewdney's department, took a trip down to his house, where they found one Mason, a Government carpenter, had been doing odd jobs. Mason, however, informed them that everything he did for Mr. Dewdney, has been done after hours, and paid for by Mr. Dewdney himself, so they made nothing out of that scent. They next got hold of a young Englishman named William Peart, who had been in Mr. Dewdney's employ while Governor of the N. W. Territories, and whom he had brought with him to Ottawa, and installed as a messenger in the Interior Department. Peart deposed that he was a messenger paid by the Government, and performing his duties in the Department, and that after hours he was in the habit of waiting on table at Mr. Dewdney's residence, and performing other menial offices for him. When asked how much Mr. Dewdney paid him for these services, Peart told the Committee that was his business and not theirs, and refused to answer the question. Then ensued a lively squabble, which ended in the Committee supporting the witness in his refusal to answer.

I may say here that there are not a few messengers in the Department here, who make quite a snug sum by waiting at table at large dinner parties. It is quite the custom—they are professional waiters and they are paid for their services. Mr. Dewdney seems to have taken a fancy to Peart a number of years ago, when Peart was a boy, and secured for him the position of messenger in the Interior Department. Because Peart is a messenger does not preclude him from making an extra dollar by waiting at Mr. Dewdney's table, "but some of the Opposition think it should."

The opposition were considerably disappointed last week in their search for scandals. They had Mr. D. O'Connor, Q. C., summoned to tell them all he knew about the presentation of a service of plate to Sir Hector over two years ago by some of the Minister's friends. But as they were going beyond their authority the chairman of the committee shut down on them, only, however, after they had wasted the whole of Friday forenoon in wrangling. They are still pursuing the investigation and moving for the production of vast quantities of papers and the attendance of numerous witnesses. Their explorations will have to be more successful than they were last week, to satisfy them or the public either.

We have probably heard the last of the Sunday Observance Bill, introduced by Mr. Charlton. As amended by the Special Committee, and reported to the House, it was a mass of incongruities which commended itself to very few. The chief objections to the measure were Mr. Mills of Bothwell, Mr. Casey and Mr. Barron, all opposition leading lights. Mr. Mills declared that it was an infringement of Provincial rights, and that the subjects dealt with were in many cases covered by provincial and municipal enactments, and he expressed his opinion that Mr. Charlton's principal motive in the matter was the same as actuated him in the Jesuit case, to obtain notoriety. It is necessary to quote only one clause to show what the effect of the bill would be. It undertook to allow printers to work after nine o'clock on Sunday evening, but the Ontario local law says printers shall not work at all on Sunday. By a vote of 63 to 18, the committee rose and reported progress, and that is the end of the Sunday Bill for this session, at any rate.

Mr. Cameron of Huron, introduced a bill in 1886, to allow accused persons to testify in their own behalf. It did not meet with favor then, but its reception was more gracious this session, when Sir John Thompson spoke strongly in support of the principle. Sir John asked, however, that the bill should not be pressed for the present, and he offered to distribute it with his own codification of the Criminal Law, and if the opinion of the legal fraternity was expressed in its favor, he promised to incorporate it next session with his own measure.

The absence of the master-hand of Sir John Macdonald is plainly evident in some of the recent doings of the Government. The issue of the Order-in-Council abolishing the dinner hour is an exhibition of weakness which we would never have seen had Sir John been at the Council Board. To expect men to remain in ill-ventilated hot stuffy rooms, cooped up with a lot of musty, mouldy papers from 9.30 in the morning till five in the afternoon without breaking their fast is not only childish but unjust. The ministers do not do it themselves, and they should not expect their subordinates to do so. The new order has created a small revolution in hundreds of houses in Ottawa, as it necessitates a complete change of domestic arrangements. In the boarding houses there is chaos; the unmarried civil servants, without homes of their own, want their hot dinner in the evening, while the other boarders insist upon having their mid-day dinner hour undisturbed, and the mistress is driven frantic between them. While there is a proportion of young bloods in the service who do as little as possible, and others of whom it is said that "they devote all their spare time to the Government," there is the vast majority of careful, sober, plodding, conscientious men, upon whom the real work devolves—men of middle age, whose habits have become second nature, and it is an act of violence to require them to give up their principal meal in the middle of the day. Besides, while we hear much of the magnificence of the public buildings at Ottawa, it is a notorious fact that they are ill-ventilated, crowded, and unhealthy, in which it is positively dangerous to spend eight consecutive hours each day breathing their contaminated air. The Order-in-Council is universally condemned, and the Government will not only gain nothing by it, but they will get no thanks.

To hear the opposition members and read their organs, one would naturally suppose that they are most innocent and incorruptible paragons of virtue. They affect to regard all railway corporations as contractors born enemies of the people and as thieves and robbers ready to scoop the treasury. Yet what is their own position. Every one of these gentlemen has his railway pass in his pocket, and not a week goes by but they use it, while at the same time they draw their mileage from the Government. Posing as they do as the champions of public morality, how do they can reconcile this with their ideas of honesty, I am at a loss to know—or rather I should say, I am at a loss to understand what their ideas of honesty are. They say it is wrong for a Cabinet Minister or public officer to accept a present from the C. P. R. or from Government contractors, yet they all have accepted a railway pass from the C. P. R. on which they travel all the year round, and save themselves hundreds of dollars. Where they draw the line is what I want to know. A poor fellow on a small salary, with a wife and half a dozen children, must not earn a few dollars by extra work in his office after hours, yet if a man has brains enough, he can make a good thing out of lecturing or writing for American magazines or newspapers, or by playing the organ or leading the choir in some of the numerous churches. I know a number of instances where "literary men" supplement their salaries very considerably in this way; not a word is said about them, and yet they are often the most useless men in the office. This may seem paradoxical, but it is true. A good "office man" is rarely found corresponding for the press or contributing to magazines, or playing a church organ. There are exceptions, of course, as your readers will allow, if they know who your Ottawa correspondent is.

A very satisfactory and significant answer to the Grit Blue Ruin cry is found in the official announcement that the reports of the Dominion for the last fiscal year ended 30th June, exclusive of British Columbia, amounted in value to \$95,500,000, being an increase of \$1,200,000 as compared with the previous year, the McKibby Bill to the contrary notwithstanding. When the figures for British Columbia are made up, the increase will be found to be still greater. In the month of June, 1891, our exports were only \$850,000 in excess of the exports of June, 1890.

W. C. D.

Hunter River Notes.

The farmers in this section are busy with their hay, which is decidedly better than last year. The grain and root crops never looked better.

Mr. James Patterson is erecting a grist mill in the place of that burned down, about two years ago. Since its destruction the farmers have suffered considerable inconvenience (not speaking of Mr. P.'s loss), and it is to be hoped that it will be in full blast this fall.

The concert given by the Young Men's Dramatic Club, of Charlottetown, on 30th ult., was a grand success. The hall was filled by an appreciative audience, and perfect order prevailed. The programme was excellently carried out, each performer doing his part in a manner that would do credit to professionals. The gem of the evening was the singing by Master Brent McInnis. Messrs. H. McLennan, St. Clair Gallant and J. Hennessy made their debut as amateur actors, and acquitted themselves in such a manner as led one to suppose that they would come to the front rapidly. Mr. McLennan is quite a comic. Mr. Payne presided at the organ, and in his accompaniments showed that he has complete control of the instrument. Messrs. Gaudet and F. A. Trainor rendered in fine style an instrumental duet, and Frank Murphy gave a capital reading. In fact, the whole performance was of a very high order and everybody seemed well pleased with the evening's entertainment. Should ever the same Club deem it worth while to visit Hunter River again, they will doubtless be greeted by a crowded house.

JASPER.

Hunter River, Aug. 3.

For presents to distribute in England, Emperor William carried a large iron safe filled with snuff boxes, cigarette cases, pins and rings; but, large as his stock was, he had to buy several thousand pounds worth in addition in London.