

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.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1889.

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FROM THEIR OFFICE,
"LONDON HOUSE," QUEEN SQUARE,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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Six Months.....\$2 50
Three Months.....1 25
One Month.....0 50
Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertisements on application.

\$10 \$5 \$3

—TO THE—
Three Families in P. E. Island
—WHO SEND—

WRAPPERS

Representing the Greatest Value in
Woodill's German Baking Powder,
UNTIL SEPTEMBER 31st.
ug13

JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS

—AND—
Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES: Thomas Fysha, Esq., Cashier Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; D. C. Chalmers, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia Charlottetown.

"Army and Navy Depot."

JAS. SCOTT & CO.,
HALIFAX

A Full Stock of Wines and Liquors
JUST RECEIVED.

- 150 Cases ROYAL BLEND,
- 75 cases ISLAY BLEND & G. ELIC,
- 100 Cases OLD EYE,
- 50 " CHAMPAGNE, choice brands,
- 150 " CLARET,
- 25 " HOCK and MOSELLE,
- 25 " LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy, Noyau, Curaco, Maraschino, Benedictine,
- 200 " FINE PORT and SHERRY,
- 150 " HOLLAND GIN and OLD TOM,
- 300 " HENNESSY'S BRANDY, " " " and V. O.,
- 100 " BASS'S ALE,
- 206 " BURKE'S STOUT,
- 100 " APOLLINARIS WATER,
- 100 " BELFAST GINGER ALE,
- 50 " FINE OLD RUM,
- 50 " KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY,

—And a Full Stock of—
CHOICE GROCERIES
ap24

—1889—

BOSTON DIRECT.

Boston, Halifax and P. E. Island
Steamship Line.

Only Direct Line Without Change.

CHARLOTTETOWN TO BOSTON.

The Staunch and Commodious Steamships

"Carroll" and "Worcester,"
having been thoroughly refurnished and put into first-class condition in every respect, will, during the season of 1889, run as follows, commencing with the

"CARROLL,"
From Charlottetown, Thursday,
9th May, at 6 p. m.

One of these vessels will leave Boston for Charlottetown EVERY WEDNESDAY, at Noon, and Charlottetown for Boston EVERY THURSDAY, at six o'clock, p. m.

Excellent Passenger accommodation. Low rates.
FARES—First-class Passage Berth in well-furnished Cabin, \$6.50. Stateroom Berth, \$2.00 extra.
Lowest Rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROS., Agents,
Charlottetown.
HARRISON LORING, Treasurer,
R. B. GARDNER, Manager,
Lewis' Wharf, Boston.

LONDON HOUSE.

AUGUST.

Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks,
Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks,
Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks.

Men's Rubber Coats,
Men's Rubber Coats,
Men's Rubber Coats.

Ready-Made Clothing,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Ready-Made Clothing.

New Carpets,
New Carpets,
New Carpets.

New Flannels,
New Flannels,
New Flannels.

HARRIS & STEWART,

aug15—cod&wkly.

McLEOD & McKENZIE,

Star Merchant Tailors,

Have entered upon their Semi-Annual Season of giving Rare Bargains.

WE PURPOSE TO CLEAN OUT, IF POSSIBLE, THE BALANCE OF OUR

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

At prices we have not hitherto offered, in order to make room for our

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

This step was unavoidable, and as a consequence you may anticipate rare plums.
HOURS—FROM SEVEN TO SIX.

McLEOD & McKENZIE.

Charlottetown, July 31, 1889.

For Thirty Days

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE Of Boots and Shoes.

WE will offer the balance of our Spring and Summer Stock at a BIG SACRIFICE FOR CASH. The Biggest Bargains in the City guaranteed.

J. C. SPRAGUE.

Charlottetown, Aug. 19, 1889—tu fri wky

New Furniture.

WE ARE SHOWING SOME VERY FINE

New Solid Oak Bedroom Sets.

Elegant Parlor Tables and Hall Stands,

LATEST DESIGNS.

CALL AND SEE US.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, August 26, 1889.

Best of All

Cough medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in greater demand than ever. No preparation for Throat and Lung Troubles is so prompt in its effects, so agreeable to the taste, and so widely known, as this. It is the family medicine in thousands of households.

"I have suffered for years from a bronchial trouble that, whenever I take cold or am exposed to inclement weather, shows itself by a very annoying tickling sensation in the throat and by difficulty in breathing. I have tried a great many remedies, but none does so well as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which always gives prompt relief in return of my old complaint."—Ernest A. Hepler, Inspector of Public Roads, Parish Terre Bonne, La.

"I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy

For Home Use.

I have tested its curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults."—Mrs. E. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded me no relief and considered my case hopeless. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before I had finished one bottle, found relief. I continued to take this medicine until a cure was effected. I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—Samuel Griggs, Waukegan, Ill.

"Six years ago I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and soon developed all the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had a cough, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, pains in chest and sides, and was so prostrated as to be confined to my bed most of the time. After trying various prescriptions, without benefit, my physician finally determined to give me Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took it, and the effect was magical. I seemed to rally from the first dose of this medicine, and after using only three bottles, am as well and sound as ever."—Rodney Johnson, Springfield, Ill.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

NORWOOD FARM BY AUCTION.

I AM instructed by George J. Wright, Esq., to sell by Auction, on the premises,

On Thursday, Oct. 3rd,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

The Farm Property of the late George Wright, situated on the St. Peter's Road, and within 2½ miles of the city.

This Farm comprises 144 acres of land, nearly all clear, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation.

The Dwelling House and Farm Buildings, which are all in good condition, will be offered with 60 acres separately or with all the land, as may be desirable.

GEO. M. HARRIS,
Auctioneer.

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House & Lot AT GAYTOWN.

ON THE PREMISES, Wednesday, the 18th September, at 12.30 o'clock, and immediately following the sale of Mr. Robert White's property at Spring Park, we will sell by AUCTION, by instructions from Mr. M. P. Hogan, his lot facing 50 feet on Young Street, and running back 80 feet, with a new double tenement house thereon.

Free from city taxes. Yielding annual rental of \$100. A good paying investment.

Terms at sale.

E. H. NORTON & CO.,
Aug. 28. eod Auctioneers.

ON CONSIGNMENT, And For Sale at a Bargain.

50 BARRELS FLOUR, slightly damaged.

For sale by
E. H. NORTON & CO.

FOR SALE BY E. H. NORTON & CO.,
In Lots to Suit Purchasers:

100 barrels Flour, warranted equal to the best; price per barrel, \$5.25.

5 octaves Vinegar,

1 cargo Roofing Gravel,

15 bars Copper, 1½ in. square,

5 large Plate Glass Mirrors,

1 Emerson Piano, only in use six months and cost \$350, will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is leaving the Island.

10 barrels Pure Cod Oil (no mixture).

Some choice Building Lots in different parts of the city.

Apples and other goods arriving daily.

E. H. NORTON & CO.,
sept8—dy eod & wky Auctioneers.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the 17th inst., at noon,

For the Building of a Warehouse on Kent Street,

as per plan and specification to be seen at the office of Chappell & Phillips.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
W. B. ROBERTSON.
sept8—eod

Imperial Federation.

(British Colonist.)

Perhaps the best way to give the scheme of Imperial Federation a practical shape, and take it out of the region of theory in which it was floating above the heads of the people and out of sight of most of them, is the plan suggested by Sir Charles Tupper. Let an imperial conference be held in London, which leading men from all parts of the empire and of every party will be invited to attend. Let these men carefully consider the question in all its aspects. If it is possible to devise a practical scheme of imperial federation a conference composed of such men will be able to do the work. If they, after due deliberation, fail to find a workable place of union it is reasonable to suppose that in the present condition of the empire federation is impracticable. But it by no means follows from this that it is impossible. It may be that although an imperial federation cannot be made, it will grow. It is just possible that influences are at work which, by gradual and unseen processes, are bringing together all parts of the British empire. No one sees how the tree that was bare and apparently barren wood in March last is now covered with foliage and laden with fruit. We see the result, we have witnessed the different stages of development, but how it was all brought about no one can tell. Changes are effected in the nations of the world in a similar way. Men have been gradually prepared for some great change. We see the change, but exactly what caused it passes the wit of man to tell. The wisest can only guess. The conjecture of one profound thinker differs widely from the theory of another thinker equally profound, and the more one reads the more unsatisfactory appears their ways of accounting for it. There are men who think that they see signs of a wonderful revolution which is to take place in the not distant future. They believe that events are leading up, not to a confederation of the British empire alone, but to a close and intimate alliance of all the English-speaking nations of the world.

But whatever may be our destiny, Canadians have reason to be devoutly thankful that their condition is such that they can speculate in comfort and with easy minds on the future of their country. It is, no doubt, owing to the benign rule of Great Britain that they are contented with things as they are, and can contemplate the future of their country, not only without dread or even uneasiness, but with hope and pride.

Home Hints for September.

September is the month of beginnings, in the schoolroom, the workshop, the office, the household. The blood moves with quicker and more vigorous movement through the veins and the heart throbs with reinvigorating pulses and purposes. The housekeeper must adjust herself and her routine to meet new demands. Just now the problem was how to secure the greatest amount of rest, and everything was considered with reference to its sedative or recuperative influence.

But with September, the work of life comes again to the front, and the worker becomes once more, in his own eyes at least, a secondary consideration. But work can be done only as the workers are well nourished, and the housewife finds herself again occupied chiefly with concern for others—though where is she free from such solicitude? The inflowing tide of activities rushes upon her with an often confusing spray, though she too feels the reinvigorating of the season. Life's tasks and cares, through the brief, bright days are hardly long enough to compass them all, seem sweet and satisfying in the September days.

The first aim of the housekeeper, with reference to material things, is the maintenance of health by an abundance of wholesome and inviting food. September affords an ample variety of food-products, with which to set forth the daily meals.

But many children bring forward with book-bag and slate, a lunch-basket to be filled, and to furnish it with healthful and appetizing food, day by day, is no small item in the list of duties. Very many, too, have dinners or lunches to put up for adults, and it is harder to tempt and satisfy the appetite of a grown person with a cold luncheon than of a hearty child. A few hints, therefore, about filling these dinner pails and lunch boxes may not be amiss at this season.

If one is to carry dinners, why shouldn't he or she, or if it is a child, the mother or auntie, or older sister, provide, to begin with, all the little conveniences and accessories that are possible? There should be a lunch-basket or box, at once strong and dainty; plenty of fresh napkins, the Japanese paper ones are cheap and handy; two or three tiny "sbakers" for salt, pepper, and sugar; one or more small covered dishes to hold sauces or relishes, and if no liquid is carried, a drinking cup. If tea or milk is desired, a bottle with tightly-fitting cork, or better, a glass can, with screwed-down cover, should also be provided. One of the pint jars used for canning will do nicely. Such forethought will pay in health and comfort, and, thus equipped, the child is far less likely to fall back on the "pie and pickle" luncheon which mothers justly disapprove.

As to food, the first requisite for the cold dinner, it need hardly be said, is good bread, and raised bread usually tastes best, though biscuit and rolls, or Graham bread, may give variety. Either of the receipts which follow, carefully noted, will give good results with little labor.

Timid Wife (to husband going to Europe on business)—Now dear, do be careful and not fall overboard, won't you? Husband—To be sure. Don't worry. I shall be all right. Timid Wife—And if you should get wrecked out on the ocean, John, I want you to telegraph me at once.

Cost of Government.

The following figures in round numbers will give an idea of the cost of government in the United States, though, of course, the enormous expenditure during the Presidential elections every four years is necessarily not included, the estimate of a prominent politician on the other side recently placing it, however, at a sum exceeding twenty millions of dollars.

The President's salary, and other expenses provided.....\$ 75,000
Vice-President's salary..... 8,000
66 Senators, \$5,000 per annum..... 330,000
293 Representatives in Congress..... 1,465,000
Travelling allowances for Senators and Representatives..... 75,000
Allowance for Stationery, etc..... 44,000
Salaries of State Governors..... 168,000
Salaries of members of State and Territorial Legislatures..... 1,250,000
Total.....\$3,415,000

The total minimum cost of government in France, including the President's salary and allowances of \$180,000 per annum, and the salaries paid to Senators and Deputies, is upwards of two millions of dollars—while the income of the Imperial family of Russia is estimated at a net amount of ten millions.

The civil list in Germany amounts to.....\$3,075,000
Austria amounts to..... 3,875,000
Italy "..... 3,250,000
Spain "..... 2,900,000

These items are in addition to receipts from large estates.

On the other hand the cost of monarchy in Great Britain is comparatively small. When one thinks of the evident necessity that exists for a great nation and a world-wide Empire to have an executive supported in suitable splendor, the stand recently taken by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone cannot be regarded as being the correct and patriotic view of a much discussed question, and the wonderful popularity of the Royal family at the present time will revive interest in a speech delivered by the veteran Liberal leader many years ago, in which he gave utterance to the following:

"The existence of an ancient and deep-rooted monarchy constitutes one, at least, among the best and most effectual guarantees of the happiness and welfare of the people."

The figures given below will illustrate the cost of monarchy in the United Kingdom:

I. The civil list, voted annually... \$1,925,000
II. Annual grants to other members of the Royal family..... 855,000
III. Viceroy of Ireland..... 100,000
Total.....\$2,880,000

Deduct the amount of revenue from the Crown estates, handed by the Queen for her life to the nation on her accession..... 1,900,000

Annual cost to taxpayers.....\$ 980,000

Boston Market Prices.

Sept. 12, 1889.

POTATOES.—Receipts have been pretty full this week, but there has been a steady good demand at about 55 to 58 cents for choice stock. Houltons, Hebrons and the best Aroostook Co. lots bring 58 cts. Choice N. Y. Burbanks also bring 58 cts. But few Rose good enough to bring over 50 to 53 cts. Some western Peerless selling at 52 cts.

MACEREL.—Mackerel are scarce at the following quotations:

Mackerel, extra shore per bbl. 30 00 to 35 00
" No. 1..... 22 00 to 25 00
" No. 2..... 20 00 to 22 00
" No. 3 large rimmed..... 18 00 to 20 00
" No. 3 plain..... 16 00 to 18 00
" English..... 15 50 to 16 50

EGGS.—Receipts for the week 9 boxes, 11 brils., 8,770 cases; last week 7 boxes 18 brils., 6,673 cases. There has been a steady good demand for choice stock, and with continued moderate receipts the market shows increasing strength. Prices are ruling a full cent higher than a week ago. Strictly extra new laid eastern are scarce and bring 21 cents readily, but the market is liberally supplied with eastern held, some of them very good, and some very poor, but none suitable for the best trade, and they have to be sold for what they will bring. P. E. Island, N. S. and N. B. in steady demand at 19.

Dakota's Deplorable State.

Gloomy reports come from Dakota. Over a large section of country the farmers are in a state of destitution owing to the failure of the crops. In half a dozen counties the straw will be left standing, the excessive drouth having prevented the development of the grain so that it would be waste labor to cut the straw. Already supplies of food have been sent into the country to relieve the prevailing want, but the aid can be only temporary, as it would be impossible to provide all with sustenance for any length of time. There is nothing left for many of the settlers to do but to abandon their farms and to seek elsewhere the living which nature denies them in Dakota. Many of the farmers who went to the territory well provided with means to meet the requirements of the new country have been ruined by the failure of the harvest, and as they cannot sell their land or implements because there are none to buy them, their condition is deplorable. Across the line in Manitoba the harvest has been beyond expectations, and the settlers who chose Dakota rather than the Canadian provinces have the mistake they made emphasized by comparison. In the end many men who were lured to the precarious existence of drouth-stricken and cyclone-swept Dakota will regret the error they made in not going to the land a few miles further away. These successive failures in the Northern States make the successes in Manitoba more impressive, and must result in a large accession of emigrants from less favored sections of the continent.