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NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1892. VOL. 30.—NO. 67

Summer Drinks!

LIME JUICE is, without doubt, the most healthy and refreshing Summer Beverage you can take.

BEER & GOFF always carry a large stock of it, and this year they are selling it for

15 Cents per Pint or 25 Cents per Bottle.

They also keep good heavy Syrups of the following flavors:—Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Pineapple, Cherry, Vanilla, Orange, Lime Fruit, Lemon Gingerette and Raspberry Vinegar.

RASPBERRY and LEMON SYRUPS for sale by the Gallon, suitable for Retailing or for Tea Parties.

BEER & GOFF,

Queen and King Square Stores.

Money Wanted.

I REQUEST an early payment of accounts due and rendered July 1st, 1892. All accounts rendered and due December 31st, 1891, and remaining unpaid on the 15th of August next, will be handed over for collection unless satisfactorily arranged for. Thanks to those who have paid their July accounts.

R. K. JOST,
NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

FIRE! FIRE!

THE ILLUSION so fondly cherished by our citizens that, owing to our excellent water supply and efficient fire service, no serious conflagration could obtain in Charlottetown has been dispelled, as witness the recent unfortunate destruction of St. John's, Newfoundland.

BE WISE, THEREFORE, and insure your property in the great Companies (\$100,000,000 Assets) represented by

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FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE.

MARINE.
THE WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

Insures Cargoes, Hulls & Freights at Lowest Current Rates.

Sterling and Domestic Certificates Issued at the Office Here.

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The Manchester Assurance Company of England
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HORACE HASZARD,
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THE HOT WEATHER IS WEAKENING

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF IS STRENGTHENING.

Keep up your Strength by taking it regularly.

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WELL, I WONDER!

We Lead—Others Follow.

OUR BLANK BOOKS ARE THE TALK OF THE COUNTRY. For Good Paper, Flat Opening, Strong and Neat Binding, try us. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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MONTREAL.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING

NEW GOODS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Carpets,
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Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.

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"How are you?"
"Nicely, Thank You."
"Thank Who?"
"Why the inventor of
SCOTT'S EMULSION
Which cured me of CONSUMPTION."
Give thanks for its discovery. "That it does not make you sick when you take it."
Give thanks. "That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil."
Give thanks. "That it is such a wonderful flesh producer."
Give thanks. "That it is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds."
Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper, sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

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PURE
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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds of Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

THIS
BAKING POWDER
WOODILL'S
GERMAN
IS WELL SUITED FOR FAMILY USE
and has been employed IN
MY OWN HOUSEHOLD
for many years.
George Lawson, Ph. D., L. L. D.
E. I. C., G. B. & IRELAND
July 4

Anarchy.

(Continued.)

I warn anyone who reads my letter with the anticipation of my advocating dynamite assassination, blood and murder, etc., to prepare himself for disappointment. I am well aware that the preconceived motive of Anarchy is chaos, blood and disorder, but, nevertheless, the very opposite is the truth. The reader should not be led away by dictionary and newspaper definitions. When the word Anarchy is applied to the ideas of a class of men, you must accept the definition they give to it and to their ideas. And the meaning they give to the word "Anarchy" is a state of society in which there is absence of coercive force or invasive action. The crazy crank who throws a bomb, or the small boy who lights a fire-cracker, is immediately branded as an Anarchist, and the newspapers bristle with scare-headings, and policemen hatch plots and attribute all to "wild-eyed" Anarchists. Newspaper editors and reporters write as they do because they have not studied the teachings of Anarchy, and policemen, detectives, etc., because they are not possessed of sufficient mental development to understand even if they read. Take the attempted assassination of Frick for instance. Berkman, the perpetrator of that deed, does not class himself as an Anarchist at all. He belongs to that crazy class of men called Communists, who preach the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Communists also believe in bringing about this fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man by the propaganda of deed. They believe in removing capitalists, whom they call their oppressors. Stuff! If there is oppression it is done by the workingmen themselves. Between the sentimental communist and the practical Anarchist there is the widest difference in the world. Yet newspapers and the uninformed jumble them all together. Frick, the manager of the Homestead steel-works, Berkman attempted to kill because he was the oppressor of the strikers. Does any man who understands anything at all about human nature believe that, if one of the strikers themselves was elevated to the position occupied by Frick, he would be less of an oppressor than Frick? By using a little common sense, I think you will come to the conclusion that likely more than a majority of the strikers, if occupying Frick's position, would be more of oppressors, and manifest more despotic tyranny than either Frick or Carnegie. Intelligence and culture are always less brutal than ignorance.

I believe in Anarchy, and make no bones about it; and it is just because of this belief that I cannot join in the exultant yell of working people when they gloat over the attempted murder of this man Frick. Such deeds are abhorrent to me, and I can see what most workingmen fail to see, that such deeds of violence are reactionary and retrogressive.

Let us look at this Homestead affair with the clamor of the strikers for justice, and see what their idea of justice is. A disagreement of wages causes a strike. The strikers picket the ground and allow no one to enter the mills. The sheriff and eleven deputies are met at the gates by the strikers and refused admittance to the mills of Carnegie Company. The next move is made by Frick, who hires 300 watchmen, called Pinkertons, to take possession of the mills and enable him to start his works with what is called "scab" labor. The Pinkertons came in a boat and were met by the strikers and their landing opposed. Thereupon ensued a battle with rifles, cannon and dynamite, which must nearly always be taken with a little grain of salt in this Republic, the strikers ruled the town and carried everything with a very high hand indeed. Carnegie, Frick & Co., wishing to start their mills, and finding the Pinkerton watchmen unable to afford the scab labor the protection needed, called for the militia. In the meantime labor organizations from Maine to California yelled themselves hoarse with the cry that "Pinkertonism must go." Abuse was plentifully bestowed on the Pinkertons. Things, however, cut-throats were some of the mildest epithets; and it may well be assumed that Pinkertonism has received its death blow. Well, what of it if Pinkertonism is dead? Is the condition of the strikers any better? Decidedly not. Labor spouters and demagogues from one end of the land to the other attempt to solve the labor problem, and with their near-sighted ignorance as a solution to the problem, demand the abolition of the Pinkertons! Talk about a mountain in travail and bringing forth a mouse! As the Indian said when he killed the pig, "Big cry and little wool." Surely the Carnegie Co. should be free to hire a watchman to protect their property or protect anything else. And a watchman is not of much use without a gun. Surely the reader will concede this just. Then if there is no violation of justice in hiring a watchman and furnishing him with the tools necessary for his calling, there can be none in employing three or 500, or as many as is necessary, providing he does so at his own cost. This is what the Carnegie Co. has done, and it is estimated that the company must have paid fully \$2,000 per day for the attempted protection of the Pinkertons. After the Pinkertons came the militia—8,000 men, with banners, music, rifles, glistening bayonets and polished glistening guns. What was the object of their coming? As watchmen for the Carnegie Co., and to enable the company to utilize scab labor of course.

Think you if the strikers had

offered any resistance to the militia would the repeating rifles pour leaden bullets and the galling guns scatter their brains in the gutters. I think so. Coming for the same purpose, why did the strikers oppose and give battle to the Pinkertons, but in the presence of the militia cringe and crawl and sneak away to their holes? Was it because the cost of the Pinkertons fell on the Carnegie Co., but the maintenance of the militia was a burden which must be borne by the strikers themselves and other workingmen? There is this to be said of the militia: that it enables the company to fill their ranks with scab labor more effectively than ever the Pinkertons could do. Why is it that labor organizations and labor agitators do not rant and rave about the militia enabling "scab" labor to take the life out of the mouths of the strikers, their wives and children, as they did about the Pinkertons? What about "scab" labor itself? Why is there such a thing as scab labor, and has it no "rights" at all that should be respected? Are the "rights" to be all on the strikers' side? Statistics show that nearly two millions are compelled to idleness in this republic. It is clear, then, that there are not situations enough to go round. Now, what the strikers at Homestead want is that they have steady situations themselves at good pay, and they care little for the scab labor who have no situations at all. But the strikers ought to see, and the labor agitator ought to know, but rarely does, that as long as there are millions idle, so long as these idle millions have stomachs to feed, families to support, children to protect, just so long will there be scab labor. The solution of the labor problem is not the abolition of the Pinkertons, notwithstanding the rantings of labor agitators. And this brings me where I left off in my last letter—to freedom in banking. In starting this letter I had no intention of speaking of this Homestead affair, but so much has appeared in the labor papers about the "heroes" of Homestead, and the riot on the banks of the Monongahela so often stupidly called the "Bunker Hill of Labor," that it has become simply nauseating. The crazy act of Berkman I often hear commended by workingmen with their insane idea that their condition would be bettered by the killing of capitalists or that the throwing of a bomb would help along the social revolution. Suppose, for instance, that the Russian Czar and his government were forcibly overthrown to-day, what would the people do? Just this: that to-morrow they would establish an equally tyrannous and despotic government—merely change their masters. That's what they would do. No force will ever change the condition of a people in knowledge and intelligence only is the hope for emancipation. Knowledge is the only power and the only force that will ever make a people free.

As this letter is about long enough, I reserve what I intended to say on free banking for another letter.
D. W. GILLIS.
Boston, Aug. 8.

English Affairs.

A NO CONFIDENCE AMENDMENT TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—THE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT'S CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
LONDON, Aug. 8.—Before the opening of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons and took the members' oath. Neither the speech of Mr. Burton in moving the address nor Mr. Cross, who seconded the address, attracted any attention.
Herbert Henry Asquith (Gladstonian) moved an amendment, declaring that the house had no confidence in the government which was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering by the Liberals. Thomas Burt (Gladstonian) Secretary of the Northumberland Miners Mutual Association, seconded the no-confidence amendment.
The annual report of the Cobden Club, submitted at the meeting held on Saturday, was devoted principally to the speech recently made by Lord Salisbury at Hastings. "It is impossible," the report said, "not to lament the effect of Lord Salisbury's language on those central European countries having high protective tariffs, countries which were hanging out signals of distress at the very moment Lord Salisbury hustled the protection flag. The speech will have a baneful effect upon free trade in the United States." Referring to the proposals of the United Empire Trade League, and proposals of the Canadian legislature, the report declared that they were not worthy of this country. It considered the whole trade of Canada as a trial compared with the trade of Great Britain and the United States, which would be endangered by the proposal of Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner in England. With regard to the tariff question in the United States, the report observed that many competent critics doubted whether the competition of the United States in the neutral markets of the world under the regime of free trade would not injure the manufacturers of the United Kingdom, more than free intercourse between the United States and Great Britain would benefit them.

(Cable to the New York Herald.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.—A glance around the new House of Commons reveals to the eye a made in it as well as in its character. Of those changes an old member once observed to a friend—"You will see after each general election a smaller number of gentlemen here."

GENTLEMEN DECREASING.

He was prejudiced in favor of the old school, to which he belonged, but still the difference of manners, customs and attire of every new house as compared with its predecessors is very marked. The class conventionally described as "gentlemen" is steadily diminishing. Even the policemen who guard the approaches to St. Stephen's may sometimes be caught winking furtively at each other as some newly-elected comes along.

"It goes against the grain to tip a salute to a fellow like that," I overheard a con-

stable say to a man one day as a member passed him, and that was in the last parliament. A citizen and policeman does not see why he is not just as good as the citizen carpenter and miner. If equality be the order of the day, let it go all round, and drop the old-fashioned forms of deference and respect.

The house has been crowded on these swarming days. New members do not feel quite tight in the saddle until they have gone through the formal process of taking the oath with the seat. They rush over each other to reach the table where the clerks are stationed and fight to get hold of the testament under the very eye of the speaker. They have had a good deal of trouble to get there and they do not mean to stand any nonsense.

FAMILIAR FACES MISSED.

I look around for the familiar faces, but no small number of them have gone. Among the Gladstonians the eye searches for the future proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, young Lawson; for Gladstone's friend, Sir Horace Davey; for a labor member whom Gladstone made under-secretary for the home department, Mr. Broadhurst; for Philip Stanhope, brother to the present secretary of war, but a wild radical, and for Parker, who is writing a life of Sir Robert Peel—they have all gone. I look in vain among the liberal unionists for Richard Chamberlain, "Joe's" brother; for one of the ablest of their band, Finlay, Q. C.; for that fiery spirit who fought at Lucknow with his father, Sir Havelock-Allan; for Colonel Cornwallis-West, chiefly known as the husband of "Mrs. Ditto"; for the Hon. W. Fitzwilliam, beaten in that world-renowned racing centre, Doncaster. The worthy Fitzwilliams have been all potent for generations, and they are now beaten by a carpet-bagger barrister.

CONSERVATIVES GONE.

I turn to the conservatives and hunt for Lord Salisbury's son and heir; for the Prince of Wales' friend and legal advisor, Sir C. Hall; for poor Major Isaacs, who was shot in the arm by a woman who had sworn to be avenged on him; for Lord Henry Bantock; for that redoubtable highlander, (at Melkoc), for Sir Edward Birkbeck, who had done so much for establishing telecommunication around the coast. None of them are here, but here comes someone who looks as if he accounted himself worth the whole lot of them put together. He is rigged out in a "bund-me-lons," a line serge jacket, a common flannel shirt, a flaming pair of pantaloons, and on the top of all a dirty tweed cap. This is Keir Hardie, one of the new labor members, and he is evidently determined to make it clear from the first that he does not care what the old Duke of Wellington called a "tuppenny dam" for the house of commons or anybody in it.

HARDY THE BOOR.

On the first day he drove to the house in a sort of excursion wagon with a posse of chums, one of them blowing for bare life on a noisy brass instrument. I wonder what the shades of Pitt, Canning and Palmerston, who are supposed to be hovering over the scene on these occasions, thought of that. Not satisfied with this exploit, Mr. Hardie advanced up the floor of the house with his cap on, in spite of the cries of "Order!" all around him. Presently the speaker saw him, and his stern tones and dignified demeanor at last covered the impudent upstart; for let it not be supposed that he is a fair specimen of the labor members. Far from it. They are as a rule as careful in the observance of the forms of the house and ordinary civilities of life as any lord of high degree. And why should they not? The house being well warded by this Keir Hardie to his proper bearings. I have seen his sort here before, full of insolence and conceit, and after they had been put through the mill for a few weeks or months the sawdust or other rubbish is knocked clean out of them.

There will be some prett' passages at arms between Gladstone and Chamberlain and Balfour and John Burns and company. The socialists and reformers generally have had ample opportunities for breathing out defiance to the rulers of England and to the world generally, but when Mr. Gladstone is in office you will hear nothing but speeches of a highly soothing and conservative tendency.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

SKODA'S OINTMENT, the Great German Skin Cure, and Finest Cosmetic Trade, Removes Blackheads, Pimples, etc., as if by magic. 3 oz. tubes in elegant cartons 50 cts.

OTTAWA, Aug. 8.—There has just been placed in the Geological Museum one of the finest specimens of the wool buffalo that has ever been shot in Canada. It was presented to the museum by Warburton Pyke, an English gentleman who has been making a tour of the Canadian Northwest, British Columbia and Alaska. The taxidermist, who has done his work well, was Mr. Ward, of Rochester, New York. The animal when alive would stand about six feet, and is considered to be superior in size, weight and general appearance to the best collection of prairie buffaloes which are placed in the National Museum at Washington.

No smoker who has ever used the Myrtle Navy tobacco for, say a month, ever relinquishes it for any other brand. Its flavor is rich and full, and it never burns the tongue or parches the palate. It is, in fact, the ne plus ultra of smoking tobacco.

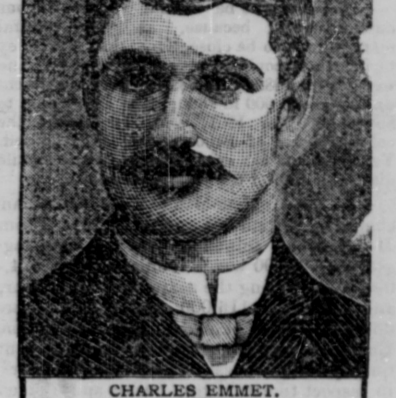
TYPEWRITING FREE.—All students entering the Charlottetown Business and Writing Academy, during the month of August, for a full course, will be taught typewriting FREE. Send for application forms. L. B. MILLER, Principal.—t f.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS Mrs. Winsloe's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best-known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winsloe's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. 137

Go to the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store for cheap boots.
July 21st

SKODA'S DISCOVERY

contains MORE CELERY than any CELERY COMPOUND made.



"I AM CURED!"

Physicians, Pile Remedies and the Knife UTTERLY FAILED!
Yet there was Help!

GENTS—I wish to inform you that the treatment consisting of SKODA'S REMEDIES you sent me for Piles, has, as you stated in your letter accompanying the same, actually cured me.

Why, gentlemen, I can hardly realize it, when I stop to think of the long years of suffering I have endured, and the Pile Remedies I have tried, of the Physicians employed, of the two surgical operations performed (having had the Pile Tumors removed twice with the knife) and all I could get was temporary relief. But now after taking SKODA'S DISCOVERY TABLETS, and using Five Boxes of SKODA'S PILE CURE, I am cured.

I am now able to work every day, and shall start for Virginia in a few days to work cutting timber.

You freely gave me the medicine but I COLD not wait to pay for it, so I have done, I enclosed \$20, which is about what I paid for some operations that did me really no good at all.

Respectfully yours,
Charles Emmet.
Guarantee Contract with Every Bottle.
SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

YOU will find the NEW DRINKS

—OF THE—
WILMOT SPA

most delicious. They are called FRUIT SQUASH (a delicate drink for ladies), LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE (a delicious non-alcoholic beverage), and CINCHONA BITTERS (a palatable and effective tonic). They will be found an agreeable variety from the Ginger Ale and Lemonade.

All leading Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Wine Merchants.

Wilmot Spa Spring Co. (Ltd.)

MORTGAGE SALE.

Eighty Acres of Land on Lot 36 For Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of July next, A. D. 1892, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon:—

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being situate in or Township Number Thirty-six, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the east side of the Monaghan Road, at the south-west corner of a farm of land now or formerly the property of James Traynor; thence due east by section of 174 one hundred chains to a certain squared post therein fixed in the ground; thence south eight chains; thence west one hundred chains to the said road, and thence north on said road eight chains to the place of commencing, and is bounded as follows: That is to say: On the north by the aforesaid James Traynor's farm, on the east by part of Township Number Thirty-seven, on the south by Francis Deane's farm, and on the west by the aforesaid Monaghan Road, being thus described in a certain deed poll bearing date the twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1873, executed by Joseph Pope, "The Commissioner of Public Lands" to John Eason Bourke, and containing by estimation eighty acres of land, a little more or less.

The above sale takes place pursuant to a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 26th day of July, A. D. 1888, made between John McKenna and Catherine McKenna, his wife, of the one part, and Edward Jarvis Hodgson of the other part.

For further particulars apply to Mr. William S. Stewart, Solicitor, Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

Dated this 18th day of June, A. D. 1892.
EDWARD J. HODGSON,
July 8—day law (sat) w y t s l e Mortgagee.

The above sale is hereby postponed until FRIDAY, the 26th day of August next, A. D. 1892, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.
Dated 26th July, 1892.
EDWARD J. HODGSON,
July 26 Mortgagee.

LOBSTERS.

I AM paying the Highest Cash Prices for Lobsters of first quality, Tails and Flats, and all kinds of Shell Fish, and Sea Food, at Cameron Block, Queen Square, Charlottetown, June 18, 1892.