

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1881.

VOL 9.--NO. 102.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,  
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER  
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.  
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Six Months, \$2 50  
Three Months, 1 25  
One Month, 0 50  
Advertising at most moderate rates.  
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ments, on application.

### ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER 1881.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 1st day, 9h. 59m., a. m., N. E. (below horizon.)  
Full Moon 7th day, 12h. 27m., midnight, S. E.  
Last Quarter 16th day, 3h. 42m., a. m., S. E.  
New Moon 23rd day, 7h. 42m., a. m., W. (below horizon.)  
First Quarter, 30th day, 5h. 59m., p. m., S.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Days length
1 Thursday	5 26	6 34	1 38	2 55	13 5	13 5
2 Friday	5 27	6 32	2 35	4 6	13 5	13 5
3 Saturday	5 28	6 30	3 34	5 37	13 5	13 5
4 Sunday	5 29	6 28	4 33	6 48	13 5	13 5
5 Monday	5 30	6 26	5 32	7 59	13 5	13 5
6 Tuesday	5 31	6 24	6 31	9 10	13 5	13 5
7 Wednesday	5 32	6 22	7 30	10 21	13 5	13 5
8 Thursday	5 33	6 20	8 29	11 32	13 5	13 5
9 Friday	5 34	6 18	9 28	12 43	13 5	13 5
10 Saturday	5 35	6 16	10 27	1 54	13 5	13 5
11 Sunday	5 36	6 14	11 26	3 5	13 5	13 5
12 Monday	5 37	6 12	12 25	5 6	13 5	13 5
13 Tuesday	5 38	6 10	1 24	7 7	13 5	13 5
14 Wednesday	5 39	6 8	2 23	9 8	13 5	13 5
15 Thursday	5 40	6 6	3 22	11 9	13 5	13 5
16 Friday	5 41	6 4	4 21	13 10	13 5	13 5
17 Saturday	5 42	6 2	5 20	15 11	13 5	13 5
18 Sunday	5 43	6 0	6 19	17 12	13 5	13 5
19 Monday	5 44	5 58	7 18	19 13	13 5	13 5
20 Tuesday	5 45	5 56	8 17	21 14	13 5	13 5
21 Wednesday	5 46	5 54	9 16	23 15	13 5	13 5
22 Thursday	5 47	5 52	10 15	25 16	13 5	13 5
23 Friday	5 48	5 50	11 14	27 17	13 5	13 5
24 Saturday	5 49	5 48	12 13	29 18	13 5	13 5
25 Sunday	5 50	5 46	1 12	31 19	13 5	13 5
26 Monday	5 51	5 44	2 11	3 20	13 5	13 5
27 Tuesday	5 52	5 42	3 10	5 21	13 5	13 5
28 Wednesday	5 53	5 40	4 9	7 22	13 5	13 5
29 Thursday	5 54	5 38	5 8	9 23	13 5	13 5
30 Friday	5 55	5 36	6 7	11 24	13 5	13 5

## Credit Foncier FRANCO-CANADIEN.

Capital, - - - \$5,000,000  
President—Hon. E. Duclere, Senator, Paris.  
Vice-Pres.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Montreal.  
The Company will make long term loans with sinking fund, and short term loans without sinking fund.  
For particulars, apply at the office of Messrs. Sullivan & Morson, Solicitors, Charlottetown.  
W. W. SULLIVAN.  
Aug. 24, 1881.

## L. ARTHUR & CO., GENERAL

Commission Merchants,  
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May 16, 1881. [wkly]

## Queen Insurance Co'y OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - TWO MILLIONS STERLING.  
Insurance effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.  
Special rates for isolated residences.  
All Losses settled promptly.  
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—AND—  
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Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt returns guaranteed.  
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[sp 76m]

## FIRE! MARINE! LIFE!

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General Insurance Agent,  
—REPRESENTING—

Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, of London, Eng.,  
CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STG.

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CAPITAL, \$800,000.00.

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Sun Mutual Life & Accident Insurance Company, of Montreal,  
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

MARINE INSURANCE ALSO EFFECTED.

Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at LOWEST RATES.

Office—Corner of Queen and Lower Water Streets.

Charlottetown, April 4, 1881.—tf

## More New Goods.

40 CASES AND BALES!

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J. B. Macdonald's, Queen Street.

Black and Colored Cashmeres, French Merinos, Fancy Dress Goods, Plaids, Winceys, White and Grey Cottons (cheaper than ever), Prints, Satins, Silks, Feathers, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons (new shades), Ladies Black Straw Hats, at cost.

As these Goods will have to be cleared out before regular Fall Goods arrive, Cash customers can depend on getting Bargains.

J. B. MACDONALD.

68 Queen Street, Charlottetown, Aug. 17, '81—wkly, pat pres

## CHEAP CASH STORE!

HEARTZ'S OLD STAND,  
Opposite the Market.

THE Subscriber would inform the purchasing public that he has opened in the above well-known Store a large and varied assortment of Goods in the following lines:—

Hardware, Stoves, Groceries, Earthen, Glass and Wooden Ware, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.,

Which he is prepared to sell to Cash Customers at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Nails and Spikes, Iron and Steel, Paint (all colors); Boiled, Raw, Sweet, Lard, Machinery, Wool, Codfish and Kerosene Oils; Varnishes, Glass and Putty, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Rope, Hames, Whips, Chains, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Screws, Saws, Cutlery, Scales, Guns, Revolvers, Cartridges, Powder, Shot, Tea Trays, &c., &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Spices, Canned Goods, Salt, Rice, Split Peas, Beans, Barley and General Groceries.

FLOUR, OAT AND CORNMEAL.

FRUIT—in Layer, Muscatel and Valencia Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dried Apples, Almonds, Nuts, Dates, Oranges, Lemons, etc., etc.

GLASSWARE—in Lamps, Glasses and Shades, Tumblers, Goblets, Celery Glasses, Table Sets, Pickle and Preserve Dishes, Water Carraffes, etc., etc.

WOODENWARE—in Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Washboards, Churns, Baskets, Seives, Measures, etc., etc.

EARTHEN AND STONE WARE—in Milk Dishes, Butter Crocks, Jars, Flower Pots, Molasses Jugs, Preserve Jars, Churns, etc., etc.

BRUSHES—in Whitewash, Paint, Varnish, Sash, Marking, Tar, Scrubbing, Stove, Shoe, Bannister, Crumb, Window, Horse, Shaving, Hair and Tooth, etc.

STOVES—a large assortment daily expected from Fawcett's Celebrated Foundry Sackville.

Please call and examine quality and prices. Goods delivered at Steamers, Railroads and private residences in the City free of charge.

HENRY BEER.

Charlottetown, May 27, 1881—2aw wkly

## THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1881.

### Principal Grant on the North-West.

The following is the full text of a speech delivered a few days ago by Principal Grant, under the auspices of the Temperance Colonization Society:—

This is our country. Is it reasonable to entertain a peculiar affection for one's own country, to glory in its past, to dream of its future, to exult in its well-being, and in the language of Burns—to have a tide of prejudice in its favor boiling in our veins? Or, should we care for all countries alike, and sneer at patriotism and sentimentalism, perhaps war righteously indignant at it as Chauvinism? On this subject my mind is made up. I think as little of the man who overlooks the peculiar claims of country as of the man who overlooks the peculiar claims of home. Every true man lovingly beholding his own home, says, "This is mine. I don't mean that it is better than my neighbor's, but it is mine, and that makes all the difference, as far as I am concerned." Right he is, no matter though citizens of the world may call him narrow, and tell him that it is his duty to love every other woman as well as he loves his own wife. Cosmopolitanism that rises superior to the peculiar claims of family and country is another name for selfishness, and every form of selfishness threatens the life of the State and destroys the cement of society. This, then, is our country, and we have got to make the best of it, not with a grudge either. It may be as small as Scotland, or Holland, or Switzerland, or Greece. What of that! The history of the world would be the poorer were their histories blotted from its pages. It may be composed of parts as apparently hopelessly separated from each other as was the case with Prussia last century. What of that! The cold of Russia conquered in a night the conqueror of Europe. It may consist of provinces each as keen about its own interest and rights, and as jealous of its neighbors, as the thirteen States to the south of us were a century ago. What of that! No one doubts now that the United States are a sovereignly one and indivisible. In a word, every country has its own difficulties and drawbacks. Of course they would rather not have these. But in wrestling with these difficulties we may find that what seemed a curse turns out a blessing in disguise. We have to make the best, then, of our own country. And when we look at it we need not complain of our lot. This Canada is not so stern and wild as Caledonia; not threatened by the ocean like Holland; not so mountainous as Switzerland; not so small as Greece; not split into fragments as was the Prussia of Frederick the Great; not without winter ports like Russia; not commencing its national career with an inheritance of hate for the Mother Land like the Great Republic. To us the fates have been more propitious. I know this Canada well, from Newfoundland to the Pacific, and can speak of it without doubting. I include Newfoundland, because it will unite with its sisters at the right time, and a hearty welcome we shall give to this oldest of the British American colonies, whose claims to distinction are not sufficiently well known. Most of you think of this Miss Colonia as a fog-bank, a land of mist and snow and driving rain. Visit it. More healthy, ruddy-cheeked men and maidens are not to be found on the planet. The hospitality of the people is of the good old-fashioned kind. The wealth and resources of the country are marvellous. Nowhere do the banks pay such dividends; no colony exports so much in proportion to its population. Cross from the lumber and farming country round St. George's Bay to Cape Breton, and go down any one of the score of coal pits that open up on the ocean; inspect the harbors; steam through the enchanting little Bras d'Or; talk with the giant farmers and fishermen on the hillsides; look at the fertile intervals and plateaus of Victoria and Inverness, on which millions of thoroughbred cattle for the British market should be grazing. Then go to Prince Edward Island, the gem of the gulf, or to Nova Scotia proper, with coal, iron, and gold side by side, where you can sail for a hundred miles over the exhaustless pastures of the sea coast, or ride for a hundred miles under apple blossoms. Next come the forests and the magnificent rivers and valleys of New Brunswick. Those Maritime Provinces contain already more than a million of people, second to none in the world, in physique, in intelligence, in morale, in everything that inspires hope for the future. Now we come to the country that was first called Canada, with its romantic and stirring memories, of which we are as proud as any French-Canadian can be. Nothing in the revelation of the last census pleased me more than to learn that Quebec province is growing with so steady and vigorous a growth. I had good reasons beforehand for believing that such was the case; but to be assured of it was none the less a satisfaction. We need not speak of Ontario, with its well-nigh two millions of population. If you wish to see a monument of its resources, and the skill and energy of its people, look around.

But we have to sing greater things still. The Prairie Province, and the Saskatchewan, and the boundless plains of Peace river, all are ours. I shall never forget the impression that the first glimpse of the North-West made upon me. Under the light of a bright morning sun, a flower-scented breeze blowing that made the blood tingle in every vein, the prairie stretched far away to an apparently limitless horizon, the coriopsis gave a gleam of gold to the abounding green, while prairie roses and innumerable asters at your feet made a beautiful carpet wherever you trod. But it was only when I had ridden day after day for a month, deeper and deeper into the

heart of the land that I took in the meaning of the North West and saw the vision of the future. When I returned to Halifax and told the people that I expected to live long enough to see as many British subjects west of the Red river as there are now on this side of it, people called me an enthusiast, and attacked me for inducing Nova Scotians to settle in such a locust-ridden country. Nobody accuses me of enthusiasm now. What is wrong now is the sobriety of my statements, and the fact that I warn intending immigrants, just as I did some years ago, that they must expect difficulties, some of them new and formidable, and that they should prepare in time to meet them. I do not wonder at this. A great many estimable people never see beyond their noses. Some don't see that far. They see only what other people tell them is under their noses, and if you see a trifle further they are apt—with a curious felicity of language—to accuse you of bad logic.

I am not going to describe the North-West to-day. Everybody is now doing that. Besides, it is too big for anyone to get his arms round it in an afternoon's speech. Neither do I intend to describe the difficulties in the way of settlers. These vary in various districts. Perhaps the only omnipresent evils are the land speculator, and next to him—as far as blood-seeking goes—the mosquito. But even these can be checked. Tax the speculator, and "smudge" the mosquito; keep them both out of your premises, as far as possible, and if they get in show them no quarter. What I would like to say a few words about is how best to overcome the difficulties. My answer to this all-important question is "by combination and co-operation." In the presence of vast manifestations or forces of nature, the individual is insignificant and all but helpless. Alone on the ocean, in the desert, on the unsettled prairie, he is pretty much in one and the same position. But combine, and everything is possible. Do your own speculating. The Government or the syndicate will give better terms to a colony than to a unit. Surround yourselves with your own friends and kinsfolk. Dispense with fencing to take an illustration of common action, by doing like the Mennonites, appointing one boy or girl to herd the cattle of a village or of a score of farmers. Make your own laws and regulations at the outset, and exclude everything that experience shows to be prejudicial to the common weal. Each member of the body truly thrives, only as the body thrives. Holding these views, I was glad to be informed by men representing farmers' lodges and temperance organizations, that it was their intention to form a vast colonization society and to work it on the fundamental principle that strong drink is not to be sold within whatever extent of territory the society may acquire. Now, though all of us here are not abstainers, I am sure that all of us rejoice that such an experiment is to be made. All believe that drunkenness, and the drinking habits that lead to it, are bad for the individual and bad for the country; that northern nations are peculiarly liable to this sin, and that the climate of our continent makes drinking tell more speedily and fatally on the human frame here than in Europe. Keep strong drink then out of as wide a section as possible of that great North-West which is to be the home of our children. It is quite true that wise men look with suspicion upon sumptuary laws, or laws that attempt to regulate what we are to eat and drink. But let me note a distinction that has been too little attended to. Sumptuary laws imposed from without are bad. Imposed from within, they are the free expression of our own experience. Imposed by a minority, or a bare majority, they lead to evasions, contempt of law, and social hypocrisies. Sustained by an overwhelming force of public opinion, they may have an educative value. Freely accepted by all, they are simply the voice of the reason and conscience of the community. No man's freedom is assailed, because the restriction was accepted to begin with, just as we accept other restrictions that society has found to be necessary or useful. Here then, is a great practical scheme round which temperance men, farmers and patriots may rally. The North-West is to be emphatically a country of farmers, and wherever there are plenty of prosperous farmers, all other classes follow. The land supports all this great country is yours. It is yours, to make or to mar. You have the power in your own hands. No power on earth dreams of interfering with you. There is your heritage. You can make what laws you like. You are free to make and unmake Governments. Send your wisest men to your legislatures, then; not the men who flatter, not the men who swear by party, but the men you have found most level-headed and most trustworthy in your own counties. Avoid extreme men, fanatics of every kind. There are religious and irreligious fanatics, social and political fanatics. The religious fanatic does not understand the Bible. He believes in a shibboleth that he calls catechism, confession, or creed. The irreligious fanatic does not understand the universe. To him it is all a great projection of self. The social fanatic does not understand human nature. He pins his faith to some nostrum or panacea. The political fanatic does not understand Grip. He loves the sweet simplicity of a party paper. Have patience with them all, but avoid them as lepers.

Our country is growing rapidly enough for my ambition. At the rate of growth of the past decade we shall have, in the course of a little more than a century, as large a population as Great Britain now has. That is haste enough for me. Instead of importing people from other lands to come, I would like to keep a bit of Canada for our own children and grandchildren. For what is a century in the life of a nation? We often forget how rapidly we are growing. Look at this wonderful exhibition, and then ask, how long it took for all this to grow together. Why, a century ago, Ontario was one vast, silent, unbroken forest. Who made the wilderness blossom! Our fathers, by hard, honest

toil. All this is their monument. Honor, then, the memory of the brave and true men into whose labors we have entered. Our national growth is as vigorous as that of any province in particular. Fifteen or twenty years ago Canada consisted of Ontario and Quebec. The Maritime Provinces knew nothing of you. You knew nothing of them. The North-West belonged to the buffaloes. Now, I can visit Halifax without being collared and forced to turn my trunk inside out. Next year, thank God, we can visit Winnipeg just as freely. Now, I feel the pulses of national life beating everywhere. Perhaps the young men at our universities are the best representatives of the people. They come direct from the field, the forest, the farm, the home circle, everywhere. I have heard their cries. They are sound to the core, every man of them. We are growing, not only in material wealth and political development. Within the last ten or twelve years universities in Nova Scotia have received more than a quarter of a million of free gifts. The chancellor of McGill officially declares its wealth to be \$600,000, all of it voluntarily contributed, and he now asks and of course will receive \$150,000 more. A quarter of a million has been given to the university with which I am connected during the past ten years, and we expect a million and a quarter in the next ten. The spirit that animates our people may be traced also in its struggling literature and art, and above all in the combination of earnestness and catholicity that is beginning to characterize its religious life. God save Ireland! cries every Irishman. And what is Ireland? A little island, much of it hopeless bog and moor, all of it under a pall of weeping skies, surrounded by a melancholy ocean, and refusing bread or potatoes to half of its children. How much more cause has every Englishman, Scotchman, Irishman, Frenchman and German in Canada, to cry, "God save Canada." (Cheers.)

## THE FIRE Insurance Association!

(LIMITED),  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Head Office, - - - Corner Leadenhall Street, London.

Capital - - - - - \$5,000,000

Reserve Fund - - - - - 250,000

Deposited with Dominion Govt. 100,000

Policies issued and losses settled promptly without reference to Head Office.

J. R. BRECKEN,  
Bank of P. E. I., Agent for P. E. I.  
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
Sub-Agent.

Sept. 13, '81—3m 2aw, pat 3m

## W & A. BROWN & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

## AUTUMN GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

New Black and Cream Silk Laces, Black Silk Fringes (in variety), Black Satins, Mantle Ornaments, Ladies' Ulsters, Dolmans, Mantles, Fur Cloaks, &c.

Black Straw Hats, Printed Cottons, Oxford Shirtings, Winceys, Scotch Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, &c.

The above Goods were selected by Mr. A. L. Brown, who is now in the English markets buying for the firm.

We have also received a lot of

Canadian Grey Flannels, Grey Cottons, Tweeds, &c.,

All of which will be disposed of at our usual low price.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.,  
Aug. 31, '81. British Warehouse.

## Marine Insurance Company

—OF—  
Prince Edward Island.

ROBT. LANGWORTH, Esq., President.

Directors: HON. L. C. OWEN, D. R. M. HOOPER, Esq.,  
T. HANDEMAN, Esq., B. ROGERS, Esq.,  
G. R. BEER, Esq., SAMUEL MUTCH, Esq.

Risks taken daily on Vessels, Cargoes and Freight, at their Office, Corner of Great George and Lower Water Streets.

FRED. W. HALES,  
Ch'town, April 25, 1881. Secretary

## NEW Paper Bag Factory!

KENT STREET,  
Between Queen and Pownal,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

EVERY quality and size of Paper Bags for Grocers, Dry Goods men, Confectioners, Hatters, Druggists, and Pastry Bakers' use, in stock or made to order at short notice, and sold at Montreal prices, with usual trade discounts.

Parties having quantities of paper in stock can have it made into Bags without loss of time and at much less cost than they can import them.

Orders respectfully solicited.  
E. H. BABBITT.

July 27—3m

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