

**THE EXAMINER**  
**Job Printin** Reading Room,  
 LONDON HOUSE, q House Commons  
 Job Printing of all kinds—more notice,  
 Billheads, Letterheads, Noteheads, Pamphlets,  
 Posters, Dodgers, etc.

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

For neat, clean, tasteful Printing  
 and prompt attention to orders, THE  
 EXAMINER Job Printing Department  
 is peculiar. Don't forget it.

TERMS: FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1893.

VOL. 31--NO 2

Calendar for May, 1893.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
 Last Quarter, 8th day.....10 13 after  
 New Moon, 15th day.....6 34 after  
 First Quarter, 22nd day.....10 39 morn  
 Full Moon, 30th day.....11 10 morn

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Day's Length.	High Water
1	Monday	14 13	10 44
2	Tuesday	16	11 22
3	Wednesday	18	11 56
4	Thursday	21	12 32
5	Friday	24	1 12
6	Saturday	27	1 56
7	Sunday	29	2 44
8	Monday	32	3 25
9	Tuesday	34	4 54
10	Wednesday	37	6 9
11	Thursday	39	7 17
12	Friday	41	8 15
13	Saturday	44	9 00
14	Sunday	47	9 44
15	Monday	49	10 29
16	Tuesday	51	11 14
17	Wednesday	52	Morn'g.
18	Thursday	54	0 2
19	Friday	56	0 51
20	Saturday	1 58	1 44
21	Sunday	2	2 37
22	Monday	4	3 38
23	Tuesday	6	4 45
24	Wednesday	8	5 58
25	Thursday	10	7 0
26	Friday	12	7 53
27	Saturday	13	8 35
28	Sunday	15	9 12
29	Monday	17	0 49
30	Tuesday	18	10 25
31	Wednesday	16 20	11 2

## GENTS' FURNISHINGS!

Gents' Genuine English Made Collars,  
 SIZES 14 1-2 TO 16 1-2.

All Gentlemen wishing to replenish their Linen with something nice in the way of a nice LINEN COLLAR, would do well to call and see this lot just received.

Neck Ties! Neck Ties!

A splendid lot of NEW TIES, Lights and Mediums, in Chinas, Surahs, Canvasses, etc.

Underclothing! Underclothing!

In NATURAL LLAMA, MERINO, COTTON, etc., etc. BRACES, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, etc.

**W. A. WEEKS & CO.,**  
 Wholesale and Retail.  
 Charlottetown, May 15, 1893.

HE LOVED good bread, pie, and pastry, but his stomach was delicate. SHE LOVED to cook, but was tired and sick of the taste and smell of lard. She bought Cottolene, (the new shortening) and THEY LOVED more than ever, because she made better food, and he could eat it without any unpleasant after effect. Now THEY ARE HAPPY, in having found the BEST, and most healthful shortening ever made—COTTOLENE.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

VALUABLE PROPERTY BY AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, on the premises, I will offer the valuable BUSINESS PREMISES lately occupied by George J. Wright as a Pork Packing Establishment, and situated on Kent Street, next to the Rooklin Hotel. There are two large buildings in good order and very suitable for business purposes. Terms easy.

C. I. MORRISON, Auctioneer.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT STEAMER. For particulars apply to MESSRS. POOLE & LEWIS, ap21-1m d & w

FOR INVALIDS whose system needs toning up and whose appetites are failing, a quick and pleasant remedy will be found in CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE. Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co., Montreal. Beware of imitations.

**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT**  
 UNLIKE ANY OTHER.  
 Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think of it. In use for more than eighty years, and still leads. Consideration after generations have used and blessed it. Every Traveller should have a bottle in his pocket. Every Sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diptheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lameness, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Stings, Bruises, and all other ailments, should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. Dealers may cost a life. He leaves all Summer Complaints like malarial. Price, 30 cts. post paid; 6 bottles, \$2. Express paid. E. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

**King's Evil**  
 is another name for SCROFULA, and yields to

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
 Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites.

Impoverished and insipid blood is always effectively restored to vigorous condition by this wonderful remedy. Cures Coughs, Colds and all Wasting Diseases. Almost as palatable as Milk. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

## MR. FOSTER'S GREAT SPEECH

At the Recent Banquet in St. John.

At the banquet given in his honor in St. John last week, Hon. Mr. Foster made an able speech in reply to the toast of "our guest." After some opening remarks he spoke of the Conservative party as a whole, and said it had been represented as tottering to its fall, as being honeycombed with disintegration. Where was the proof? Elected in 1878 to pass through the crisis of submitting and carrying out a new policy, it had been returned to power at subsequent elections, the last time, only a year or two ago, with a very strong majority that had not disintegrated since. Look again at that dark hour when their loved leader of so many years suddenly passed away and lay silently there in his last long rest in the midst of his followers. In that dark and trying hour, when the most insidious influences were brought to bear against them, they stood man to man and shoulder to shoulder, without a break and without a murmur throughout the long session. Never in the history of representative government, he believed, had such a changed been witnessed. (Loud cheers.) Then came the crisis of change and the adjustment to new leadership. And when that tried and true counsellor, to whom the party and the country owe so great a debt, Sir John Abbott (cheers) accepted the leadership, the party stood at his back without a break. Again, when disease compelled him to withdraw and the present able and beloved leader (prolonged cheers) Sir John Thompson (renewed cheering) succeeded to the leadership, the party was again given to the statement that the party was disintegrating in the fact that for months after not a man stirred, and to this day more than two active Liberal-Conservative members have gone out. Over such a period, with one leader removed by death and another by disease, and the coming of a third one, the record proves that there is no disintegration. (Cheers.)

But they say disintegration is coming now, that the Government proposes to touch the N. P., and when they lay hands on that sacred ark the Liberal-Conservative party will split and will die as soon as there is an appeal to the people.

As to that, he had to say that times and circumstances change and that government is not a good government for any people which refuses to change with them. Times and circumstances and conditions change, and the Liberal-Conservative party knows that the thing to do is to govern the country wisely and in the conditions and circumstances in which it finds itself from time to time. (Cheers.) Change is not inconsistency. The principle remains although the working out of it may change. The ocean is the same though it now sparkles under the moonbeams, again surges and foams on the shore or is tossed in the storm. There are three aspects, but the same ocean subject to the same great tidal principle. So nature is the same though shrouded now in snow, and again bursting into bud and flower. A principle may be adhered to and the working out of its details may change. The National Policy does not mean 30 per cent. or 40 per cent. It is understood by the Liberal-Conservative party to be the policy that is good for Canada. (Cheers.) Its object at the outset was national development along certain industrial lines, and to consider to what extent it is necessary now to maintain it is not inconsistency.

Replying to the criticism that the tariff should have been revised last winter, the speaker said he had had a little to do with tariff revision, and had become resolved that he would never try to revise a tariff when the House was in session. Then the burden and stress of the work was upon them, they had little time to spare to delegations, and were too much worn with work to be able to give the matter due attention. Therefore he had resolved to undertake tariff revision only at such a time as he could go to the people, learn on the spot what the conditions were that affected the different interests, and so be able to do the work effectually. And as regarded the criticism referred to, he said that in tariff revision our relations to other countries must be considered, and he submitted that for that reason last winter was a very inopportune time to bring up the question. (Cheers.) Neither would they proceed to arrange a tariff without consulting the people. One party tried that, and they went down as though struck by a thunderbolt. (Laughter.) But this Government said they would go to the country, visit the centres of industry, meet the manufacturers, the importers, and the consumers, ask them questions, learn their point of view, and after some months spent in getting familiar with the subject, frame their conclusions on the broadest possible basis in the interests of all.

Regarding the charge that their meetings of inquiry were private, he pointed out that if public the meetings would be of little effect, but by asking men to tell them confidentially all that affected their business, they were able to gain an accurate knowledge otherwise impossible. The white light of day will be let in when the matter comes before parliament, the proper place for discussion.

As to the charge that they were only meeting the manufacturers, he pointed out that the whole burden of the cry was to take the duty off manufacturers, and it was proper that they should learn the condition of every manufacturing industry in the country, but also wherever they went they asked the consumers also to meet them, and as a matter of fact they were doing so. There were six months yet in which to pursue this enquiry, and by that time they would be pretty well able to tell what should be done.

He wished it understood, however, that

they proposed to maintain the principle of the national policy. (Cheers.) They were investigating as to its details, which would be matched to the conditions and circumstances of the present time. (Hear, hear.) In 1878 their object was to develop the industries of the country. It had been pointed out the highest type of nation is impossible unless along with its other growth there is industrial development. The day of pastoral notions or commercial notions simply has gone by. With the farming, mining and fishing interests there must be the more complex development of the industrial genius and life of the country. (Hear, hear.) That was adopted in 1877 as the policy, and the N. P. was developed to create and develop this industrial life. In framing that policy they had to consider that capital was cheaper and labor cheaper in Belgium and Great Britain and elsewhere and that those countries therefore had an immense advantage. Protection to offset these was necessary. Then the more limited home market, making relatively greater the cost of production, had to be considered. (Hear, hear.) The policy, having regard to these things, was accepted by the country, and no intelligent man, looking abroad over the country to-day could fail to see that in these twelve years Canada had taken an immense leap forward and assumed a status and solidity that even the promoters of that policy could not have dreamed of. In 1878 we imported five million pounds of wool to manufacture; in 1892 ten million. (Cheers.) In 1877 we imported four million pounds of raw cotton; in 1892 twenty-six million. In 1878 twenty-three million pounds of raw sugar; in 1892 three hundred and forty-three million. (Renewed cheers.) And so he might go through the list. In 1881 there was paid in wages in factories \$41,000,000; in 1892 \$100,000,000. These are some results of the principle adopted in 1878. Shall these industries be maintained or not? The Liberal-Conservative party says they ought to be. (Hear, hear.) And the government says only that should be forthcoming which will maintain them and further increase the great movement forward that has occurred.

What is the policy of our opponents? They have sworn instant death to the principle of protection, and they would have a tariff for revenue only, which puts the highest rate on what is not produced in the country, such as tea, and the highest rate on what can be made in the country. More than that, their avowed policy is to discriminate against the mother country and in favor of the United States. Mr. Laurier, while voting with his whole party for Mr. McCarthy's tariff resolutions, expressed his regret that the clause that declared for discrimination in favor of Great Britain. They repudiated it and voted for it, a spectacle the speaker hoped never to see paralleled again in the parliament of Canada.

The speaker next took up Mr. McCarthy and pointed out that while Mr. McCarthy professed to favor Great Britain, he could only attain power by the help of the liberal party, who, after they had made a cat-paw of him, would proceed to frame the policy of the country in the directly opposite spirit. Every vote cast for Mr. McCarthy, therefore, would be a vote for the liberal party.

Passing on to discuss the past record of the Liberal-Conservative party he pointed out that their policy was along the two great lines of unification and development of the country. The unification was effected on a basis of a broad and wide toleration. (Hear, hear.) And the same spirit necessary to build up this great continued growth. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Each province should be allowed the fullest freedom and the exercise of its peculiar privileges so long as there was no contravention of the constitution or encroachment on the rights of others. Mr. Foster here, amid cheers, severely condemned Mr. McCarthy's race and religion campaign, as in direct opposition to the spirit of tolerance lying at the foundation of the confederation. The speaker said he was neither a Frenchman nor a Catholic, but he would give to every Catholic and every other that he (the speaker) claimed for himself. (Prolonged cheers.) He would even go farther, and on a principle as old as the ages, that the youngest and least self-helpful should receive the greatest indulgence; for the principle was as applicable to the nation as to the family. If we were one million Englishmen among four million Frenchmen we would be a little more susceptible than we are. (Hear, hear.) Since then we are the four millions, he would not only give to the one million all that was accorded to any other, but his sympathy and good will would go further and accord the widest possible range consistent with the constitution and development of the country. (Hear, hear.)

The energetic enterprise with which the Liberal-Conservative party had developed the country had caused the country to be known and loved and regarded with pride by the mother country. (Cheers.) The chief elements in bringing this about were the size and capability of the country, and the fact that a great railway had been constructed through the heart of the country, not only a highway for its products, but a factor in the maintenance and unification of the empire. (Renewed cheers.) Yet had the liberals had their way this would not have been. The country would not have been held in one-tenth so high esteem in the motherland, and not one bushel of the seventeen millions that came out of the great west last year would have been brought but for the development of railways and canals and steam communication generally by the Liberal-Conservative party.

Mr. Foster next took up the Liberal-Conservative record of administration, and showed that it had been a good one. Turning to the question of taxation, he showed that the rate had been reduced to an average tariff of 17 1/2 per cent., though in 1888 it was 21 1/5 per cent. The debt had been practically stationary for three years, actually increasing only \$100,000 in that time. He next pointed out the great decrease in annual expenditure, the reduc-

ed rate of transport, the increased exports, increased savings of the people, increased credit in the markets of the old country, strong financial position, without a whisper against any Canadian banking institution at a time when there are financial furies in New York and London, and panic and failure in Australia. (Cheers.) With all this there had been an increase of the comforts and conveniences of life.

In conclusion the honorable gentleman said the Liberal conservative party would press forward with undimmed hope. They would not talk of annexation or independence (that short cut to annexation), but of the growth of Canada within the empire. (Prolonged cheers.) Their watchword would be freedom of growth within the empire. (Renewed cheers.) In a prosecution of splendid eloquence, Mr. Foster alluded to the memories that cluster around the day (loyalist day) in St. John, and declared that the descendants of the loyalists, inheriting their traditions and sharing with them the traditions of the empire, must be true to those traditions, to the empire and to the flag that is a synonym of civil and religious and governmental freedom the world over.

Enthusiastic cheering continued for several minutes after he had resumed his seat.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the great blood and nerve remedy.



MRS. GEO. FARRELL, 1115 N. S.

**RHEUMATISM AND EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE BANISHED!**

Mrs. Geo. Farrell, of Esau, Kings Co., N. S., 60 years old, had been troubled with RHEUMATISM for 20 years. In winter of '91 was taken very sick, with LA GRIPPE, and became much reduced, no Appetite, bad Cough, Pain all over the body, producing swelling of feet and legs. Neighbors thought she must die. Six Bottles, —one course,—of Skoda's Discovery with Skoda's Little Tablets, Completely Cured her, and she says it has added 20 years to her life. It is strange she should consider it a WONDERFUL MEDICINE? SKODA DISCOVERY CO., WOLFVILLE, N. S.

For sale by all Druggists. Trade supplied by W. K. Watson, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

## City By-Law.

A By-Law for levying and specifying the rate of Assessment on Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of Charlottetown, for general civic purposes, under Statute 31 Victoria, Chapter 12.

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:—  
 1st. The rate of assessment on Real Estate for general civic purposes, under said Statute, for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1893, and ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1893, is hereby notified and fixed at the rate of ONE PER CENT, on every dollar of the value of Real Estate, as assessed by the Assessors of the said City of Charlottetown in the General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll of all Real Estate and Personal Property liable to taxation in said City, and of all persons liable to pay Poll Tax therein, made and duly returned by them on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1893, and ending the 31st day of January, A. D. 1893, is hereby notified and fixed at the rate of ONE PER CENT, on every dollar of the value of Personal Property as assessed by the Assessors of the said City in the said General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll, made and duly returned by them as aforesaid.

(Sgd) T. HEATH HAVILAND, Mayor of Charlottetown.  
 H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk.

A By-Law for allowing a rate of Discount on the Assessment on Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of Charlottetown, for general civic purposes, for the current year ending the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1893.

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:—  
 1st. A discount at the rate of two and a half per cent shall be allowed to all taxpayers who shall, on or before the fifteenth day of July next, A. D. 1893, pay to the City Clerk, at his office, the taxes severally due by them for the current year on Real Estate and Personal Property for civic purposes.

(Sgd) T. HEATH HAVILAND, Mayor of Charlottetown.  
 H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk.  
 may19-6y 2w

**LIME. LIME.**  
 NOW landing, Fresh Burnt St. John Lime in casks and barrels.  
 POOLE & LEWIS, Peake's No. 3 Wharf.  
 4y2w 2aw wky 1m

**DR. DORSEY,**  
 Physician and Surgeon,  
 Graduate of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, late Member of the Resolvent Staff of Bellevue Hospital and the New York Lying-in Hospital, New York City.  
 Office, North Side of Queen Square, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.  
 RESIDENCE—Near corner of King and Queen Streets, Charlottetown. d&w 3m—may5

**DR. J. R. McLEAN,**  
 Graduate University Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1874.  
 TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.

CONFINE his practice exclusively to Eye, Ear, Throat and all forms of Catarrhal Disease. Can be consulted at New Glasgow every Thursday, Vendome Hotel, 8 a. m. to 1.30 p. m. may6-7y & wky 1m

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 TEA MERCHANTS,  
 Mincing Lane, London.  
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**J. A. MORRISON, HALIFAX**

**The G. & J. Pneumatic Tire**  
 It is the only Tire that gave satisfaction last year  
 MANUFACTURED BY  
**THE GOULD BICYCLE CO. LTD.**  
 118 YONGE ST., TORONTO Brantford, Ont.

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 TO BUY YOUR  
**Egg Cases and Fillers.**  
 ALSO YOUR  
**Sheathing and Building Papers.**  
 ASK FOR OUR PRICE LIST OF PAPER AND PAPER BAGS.  
**SCHOFIELD BROS.,**  
 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Paper of all kinds, WAREHOUSES, 25 & 27 WATER ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.  
 ap25-6y 6m

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**  
 THE undersigned has for sale the following well-bred Stock, viz:—  
 1 Barriater Mare, 8 years old, in foal to General Benton (Registered Clyde),  
 1 two-year-old Cart Colt, sired by Young Royal Tom, dam by Imp. Barriater,  
 1 three-year-old Carriage Colt (gelding),  
 1 Filly, coming four, sired by All Right, 1887,  
 1 Registered Shorthorn Bull, 2 years old.  
 Will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.  
 Also—107 acres excellent Land near Cardigan Bridge, King's County.  
 Apply to  
**GEORGE F. OWEN,**  
 ap26-1aw&wy Cardigan Bridge.

**Facts for the People!**

**THE BAZAAR COMPANY**  
 HAVE THE CHEAPEST

Wall Paper, Shade Blinds, Curtain Poles, etc., IN THE CITY.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING EVERY DAY.  
 GREAT BARGAINS in everything in the STATIONERY line. See our new style FRINGED BLINDS—they are immense, the latest out.

**BAZAAR COMPANY,**  
 Ch'town, May 20, 1893. A. FULTON, MANAG.

**GIVE 'EM FITS!**

THAT'S just what we're going to do, give everyone who deals with us fits, and GOOD FITS too. We have leased the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Horace Hazard, in the Cameron Block, and have as fine a line of goods in Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds and Worsteds as was ever shown in this city; and what's better still, we are going to give the BIGGEST BARGAINS in Custom-Made Clothing that have ever been given here.

We guarantee to give the public the same satisfaction they have received from us in the past, and much better prices.

**JAS. MACLEOD & SON,**  
 Ch'town, May 6, 1893. Late of the Firm of McLeod & McKenzie

**Bookbinding!**

Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Journals, Magazines, Law Books, Music, Works of Art  
 Have You Thought of it? Do You Want Any Done? Do You Know How Much You can save by dealing with us?  
**J. D. TAYLOR**  
 Sign of Blk Book, J. D. McLeod's Corner.  
 Ch'town, Nov. 2, 1892.