

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1885.

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THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For the convenience of the travelling public, we have carefully arranged the following table of arrival and departure of trains on the P. E. Island Railway, according to local time:—

Going West.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 02
Royalton Junction	7 02	9 47	4 29
North Wiltshire	7 37	10 39	5 09
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 22
Bradabane	8 12	11 32	5 57
County Line	8 19	11 43	6 07
Freestown	8 29	11 59	6 22
Kensington	8 42	12 22	6 42
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 12
Summerside	depart	9 27	2 37
Misouche	9 42	3 00	
Wellington	10 01	3 29	
Port Hill	10 29	4 20	
O'Leary	11 22	5 42	
Albion	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	

From West.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Tignish	2 07	6 47	
Albion	2 45	7 57	
O'Leary	3 29	9 02	
Port Hill	4 20	10 29	
Wellington	4 49	11 16	
Misouche	5 07	11 44	
Summerside	5 22	12 07	
Summerside	depart	5 42	1 12
Kensington	6 07	1 49	7 29
Freestown	6 22	2 12	7 49
County Line	6 32	2 27	8 05
Bradabane	6 38	2 37	8 12
Hunter River	7 02	3 15	8 47
North Wiltshire	7 12	3 32	9 01
Royalton Junction	7 47	4 32	9 47
Charlottetown	8 02	4 52	10 07

Going East.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	7 07	4 17	
York	7 43	4 44	
Bedford	8 04	4 57	
Mount Stewart	8 37	5 22	
Morell	8 57	5 27	
St. Peter's	9 42	5 56	
St. Peter's	10 15	6 17	
Bear River	11 07	6 52	
Souris	11 57	7 22	
Mount Stewart	9 02	5 32	
Cardigan	10 15	6 25	
Georgetown	10 37	6 42	

From East.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 47	2 12	
Bear River	7 17	3 02	
St. Peter's	7 52	3 54	
Morell	8 14	4 27	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17	
Bedford	8 47	5 27	
York	9 12	6 14	
Charlottetown	9 26	6 35	
Georgetown	9 52	7 12	
Cardigan	7 32	3 37	
Mount Stewart	7 49	4 00	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

From East.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 47	2 12	
Bear River	7 17	3 02	
St. Peter's	7 52	3 54	
Morell	8 14	4 27	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17	
Bedford	8 47	5 27	
York	9 12	6 14	
Charlottetown	9 26	6 35	
Georgetown	9 52	7 12	
Cardigan	7 32	3 37	
Mount Stewart	7 49	4 00	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

L. ARTHUR & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants,

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Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wky

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CEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Sept. 7, 1885.

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SCOTCH TWEEDS, Famous, SCOTCH SUITINGS, Nobby, SCOTCH TARTANS, Nice, SCOTCH DRESS GOODS, Stylish, SCOTCH SHIRTINGS, Strong, SCOTCH TOWELINGS, Rough, SCOTCH TABLE LINENS, Genuine, SCOTCH CRASH, Thistles, SCOTCH SHAWLS and WARPS, Warm, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, Splendid, SCOTCH WINEYS, Cheap, OTHER SCOTCH GOODS, Various.

Sales not confined to Scotchmen—all are Welcome. Prices Low! Call and see the Goods.

P. S.—Our LONDON GOODS will be ready this week.

WEEKS & CO., Market Square and Queen St. Ch'town, Sept. 7th, '85—wky

MAGNET SOAP, (WARRANTED PURE.)

THIS SOAP is made from the BEST MATERIALS, and is Superior to any similar article manufactured. For general household and family use it SURPASSES all others.

It will be to Your Interest to Try it. FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY

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July 22nd, 1885—6mos

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. FIRE.

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Penke's No. 3 Wharf, R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We are now manufacturing and will sell at the lowest cash prices: Sash, doors, Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mouldings, Balusters, Newel Posts, Stair Rails, Twists, &c. We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Jointing, Molding, Tenoning, Jig and Fret Sawing, Turning, &c. All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage. Ch'town, Sept. 22, 1885—wky 1 year

RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES.

LATEST NOVELTIES from Europe, the United States and Canada, in—

Men and Boys' Clothing, Worsted Suitings, Overcoatings, Tweeds, Suitings, Tryon Tweeds and another large invoice of Kid Gloves, Corsets, &c.

From Toronto, 50 Suits Boys and Youth's Clothing, \$2 85 up. 50 Suits Black Worsted Men's Clothing, \$8.75, worth \$12.

20 Tweed suits men's Clothing, \$7.50, \$8.50 to \$16. 100 Pairs Men's Tweed Pants, \$1.25 and up. Very Heavy Tweed (all-wool) Pants, \$2, up. Very Heavy 1-land Tweed Pants, our make, \$2.75.

Heavy Winter Underclothing only 64c per suit. Heavy Lamb-wool Under Pants and Shirts 65c up. Heavy Top Shirts, winter weights, 85c up. Latest Novelties in United States Hats and Caps at panic prices.

Heavy Gleanery Caps, very stylish, 25c up to 50c. Very Stylish Cardigan Jackets for men, only 85c.

The largest stock of Tweeds in the market, 45c up, all wool. The largest stock of Suitings and Overcoatings in town for sale at the smallest possible margin, at a saving of from \$2 to \$5 per suit. Perfect-fitting garments guaranteed or the money refunded.

A very large stock of Overcoats and Reefers, at \$5.85 up. The fourth instalment of those 4-clasp Dent's Kid Gloves, at the ridiculously low price of 55c, worth \$1.40.

A large stock of Winter Flannels, 15c up. A large stock of Gray and White Cottons (36 inches) for 5c.

A very full stock of Gent's White Shirts, 75c up. Collars and Scarfs in great variety, Hoop Skirts, 25c up; Bast's, 25c up; Corsets, 50c up; Ladies' Gossamer Capes, \$1.25 up; Valises 75c up.

REID BROS., CAMERON BLOCK, Sept. 16, 1885.

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND's farm laborers, named his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an angry, scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND's direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

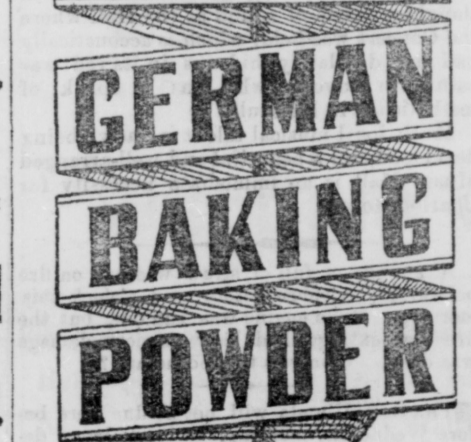
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of High Living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

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



Is fully up to the Highest Standard. Is giving Very Great Satisfaction. Is certain of being Continued in Use by all who try it.

FRED. A. JONES, HOTEL DUFFERIN, ST. JOHN, N. B. Sept. 31, '85.

About Reciprocity.

(Halifax Herald.)

As the Hamilton Times, the ablest Grit journal in Canada, has repeatedly pointed out, "Reciprocity" is a word not known to the Free Trade lexicon. It wholly belongs to Protectionist belief, and can only consistently be advocated by those who believe in Protectionist doctrines. To the man who sincerely believes in the political economy taught by Richard Cobden, "Reciprocity" treats must ever appear useless and illogical. Nevertheless we find the Halifax Chronicle parading the following resolution adopted by the recent Toronto convention of aged and infirm Grits, as something worthy the admiration of the people of the Lower Provinces:—

"RESOLVED, That the course of the Dominion Government in neglecting or refusing to take any steps towards obtaining a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and in surrendering to the Americans the free use of our valuable sea fisheries without compensation, is censurable in the highest degree. This convention urges that it is in the interest of Canada that the largest possible measures of reciprocal trade should without delay be arranged with the United States."

Passing over for the present the ridiculous spectacle of a convention of alleged Free Traders demanding "reciprocal trade" with a neighboring Protectionist country, which they know can only be obtained at the expense of our trade with a Free Trade neighbor, we wish to call more special attention to the dishonest and contradictory character of the above resolution.

1. It insinuates what is false. The Dominion Government has never "refused" or "neglected" to take steps to secure a reciprocity treaty with the United States. On the contrary, the Dominion Government has since 1870, placed in its tariff law an open offer of reciprocity with the United States, and has always stood ready to avail itself of any opportunity of negotiating such a treaty. In this respect the Liberal-Conservative party have ever occupied a position much more friendly to reciprocity than that occupied by the Grit party, which, after the failure of Hon. George Brown's mission in 1874, took the ground that Canada could not with dignity make any further advances in the matter.

2. It is notoriously dishonest. It proposes to "censure" the government of Canada for the want of a reciprocity treaty with the United States, when the men who passed it knew very well that no such treaty could at any time have been obtained. It calls on the Dominion Government (ostensibly) to "arrange" such a treaty "without delay," just as if it were in the power of any one country to force a reciprocity treaty on another. If the men who passed that resolution were not fools, they must have been knaves. If their resolution were not a piece of foolish bunkum it would be as much a vote of censure on the late Government of Canada as on the present, for certainly they both alike "neglected" to force a reciprocity treaty down the throat of the United States. And the probability is that all future governments in this country will be open to the same terrible indictment.

It is conspicuously inconsistent with itself. After "censuring" the Government for "neglecting or refusing" to take any steps to secure a reciprocity treaty with our neighbors, it in the very same sentence declares them "censurable in the highest degree" for taking such a step. As is well known to every person of any intelligence in Canada, the liberty accorded the American fishermen of concluding this season's fishing in our waters, was conceded at the specific request of the Government of the United States, under a distinct pledge that if that was done that government would use its best endeavors to have negotiations renewed for the arrangement of reciprocal trade between the two countries. If the Government of Canada had refused that request they might have been open to the censure contained in the first sentence of the above quoted resolution. But they did not refuse it. It was the first intimation that the Government of the United States had ever given of their willingness, on any terms, to renew such negotiations, and it was very wisely accepted by the Government of Canada. For a Grit convention in Toronto to condemn the Dominion Government for taking that step to secure reciprocity, was a piece of unalloyed impudence, and will be so regarded throughout the lower provinces. There is not a constituency interested in fishing in the lower provinces, but could be triumphantly appealed to by the Government to support them in that action. Whether we secure reciprocity or not as the result of it, there can be no doubt in the mind of any candid man, that it would have been most unwise in the Government of Canada to have refused to accept Secretary Bayard's offer.

The People of Labrador.

If environment moulds a people, then the Labradorians should have strong traits. The climate, the unique features of the country, the undisputed supremacy of the sea, the isolation from the world—all their circumstances, indeed—are so strongly marked as to be irresistible. The population of the Canadian part of the coast—is of French origin, Canadians and Acadian; the Newfoundland part of Labrador—the Strait of Belle Isle and the Atlantic coast—is inhabited by English-speaking people. Moravians and Esquimaux are found in the far North. The French Canadians consist of two classes; a part of them come here every spring to fish for the merchants, and return every fall to their families and small homesteads between Quebec and Gaspe; others live here permanently, own little isolated establishments, and fish on their own account. The Acadians have collected in two principal settlements, Esquimaux Point and Natashquan, where they have their schools, priests, churches, and some other features of village life.

I was fortunate in being storm stayed at a few of these French Canadian houses,

where I found now and then a person able to give me some account of the summer and winter life of the people. To begin with external and material things, the average home of Labrador generally consists of a rough board dwelling, with two rooms and a garret, a small dock and storehouse for receiving, cleaning, curing and storing fish, and two or three open fishing boats. All these buildings perch like anxious water-fowls on the bare rocks; they never impress me as homes, for they make for themselves no niche or place in the surface of the earth; you expect them to be washed or blown away at the next gale—as they sometimes are. For the sake of being near the fishing-grounds these shelters are generally established on some outlying island offering a mooring or else a beach for the boats; they seem to be banished from the earth as far as possible seaward. They stand up gaunt, stark naked in the gales, in the midst of a desert of sea and rocks.

In the best places there may be in a hollow a little sand, enriched with decaying fish, where a few turnips and cabbages manage to show themselves during a brief season. You get a gleam of hope and of horror on beholding a gaunt scaffold about eighteen feet high; but it is not a gallows for the ending of life, only a platform for keeping the frozen fish for dog meat. The interior of these homes is not quite so distressing as their surroundings, for the human hand in-doors can make its mark, which is not always a clean one. The furniture, diet, costumes, are rough and common-place; but the people are courteous and kind, and they observe well their religious rites. Their isolation is such that they keep the run of time by marking the days of the week on the door-post. An exception to this dreariness is to be met here and there, at a lighthouse or at the home of a merchant. I asked an intelligent fisherman how he could content himself in such a place.

"Well, sir, I expect we're fools to stay here. The worst of it is, our children are growing up as ignorant as we are—just like the dogs. Hardly any of us can read or write. Our houses are too far apart to get the children together for school, excepting at Esquimaux Point, Natashquan, and Mutton Bay. Then, too, we can't see the priest more than once or twice a year, and that's very inconvenient about dying, for pleurisy and consumption are very headstrong. And there's no doctor at all, nor any roots or herbs for medicines. We keep alive on pain-killers and salts that the traders sell. It's a hard life, and we don't live to be very old. We have to do all our own work—jack-of-all-trades, you know. When we came here first to live, my wife and I cut all the timber in the winter for building these houses, sawed it by hand in a pit, and in the spring rafted it down the river."

The social season of Labrador is the winter. There is no fishing then to keep people at home; cutting wood and a little hunting are the only occupations. Winter lasts about eight months; when the channels among the islands and the bays are frozen over, dog teams can run up and down the coast for three hundred miles—from Mingan to Bonne Esperance. People then go visiting; they carry no provisions, for everybody keeps open house, and the little cabins are often packed with people and dogs. The winter homes, as a rule, are back some miles from the coast, where wood is handy. Several families who fish at Whale Head live on a swamp in winter, where the tread of a man along the street shakes every house. The Abbe Ferland says that in his time—about fifty years ago—the hospitality of the coast was such that people on going away from home used to leave food, and sometimes even money, on the table, and the doors unlocked, that needy travellers might enter and help themselves. But the advent of more travellers in these days has had to more caution and less generosity.

It is not surprising to find all seamen superstitious; the irresistible and whimsical forces of the ocean must appear to them supernatural, and their changing fortunes must often seem the result of some unfathomable mystery. Could events so supernatural as those told by the Ancient Mariner be so appropriate to a landsman? These fishermen are not behind other seafaring men in either the number of their superstitions or the faith they repose in them. But Labrador, in time, will doubtless produce still more astonishing results in this regard; for what other region on earth offers such elemental powers, such weird scenes, such impressive hardships and horrors? Here is a region without a mile of road in three thousand miles of coast; I never elsewhere appreciated a wheel and a horseshoe. Some of these people have no idea of the shape and size of a cow or a horse, and they flee like hares at the coming of a stranger. I have stated elsewhere that lawlessness often prevails, and that those who are in need do not hesitate to break open stores and help themselves. But their most astonishing traits are laziness and improvidence here in sight of heart-rending hardship and want. Labrador, however, was formerly a sea of plenty; fishing, sealing, trapping, gave even the indolent a sure though a miserable living. In a few weeks the average man could fish enough to exchange with traders for the necessities of life. This enabled him to idle away three-fourths of the year, and relieved him of any sense of responsibility. But now fish, oil, and fur are no longer so abundant. The average family spends about one hundred dollars per year to get only the absolute necessities of life; and yet the government is obliged very often to distribute flour and pork to prevent actual starvation; and it offers free passage and work to those who will leave the coast. The loss depend upon the industries, the provisions are shared, and if navigation is tardy, the first sail is watched for in the spring with eagerness.—C. H. Farnham, in Harper's Magazine for October.

Scarlet and White Flannel, selling very cheap, at J. B. Macdonald's, sept 14—dly wk pat