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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1890.

VOL. 26.—NO. 80

HORSE POWERS!

THRESHERS, SHAKERS,

AND

Combined Threshers and Cleaners.

Every Farmer in need of a Thresher should buy the best, and should therefore examine our Machines, built after the latest American plans.

We have no hesitation in claiming that they are the best yet offered. We will put them in competition with any Machine made. They thresh fast and clean, and are easy on horses.

Write for prices and terms to

MARK WRIGHT & CO., LTD.,

MANUFACTURERS

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Charlottetown, Aug. 15, 1890.

GO TO

Goff Bros' Cheap Boot Store

—FOR YOUR—

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Charlottetown, July 26, 1890.



Halifax and P. E. Island STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED.) STEAMER "PRINCESS BEATRICE," CAPT. A. H. KELLY.

WILL sail from Charlottetown every Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for Halifax, calling at Port Hastings, Mulgrave, and Hawksbury, Arichat, Canso, Isaac Harbor and Sheet Harbor. Returning will sail from Halifax every Monday night, at 10 o'clock, making same calls, and Souris. The above steamer will make the round trip every week, making same calls until the close of navigation. Freight and passengers solicited at lowest rates, and through Bills of Lading granted to any port on the continent or United Kingdom. Apply to W. W. CLARKE, Agent, Charlottetown, May 3, 1890.

WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP LINE.

Halifax, Bermuda, Turk's Island and Jamaica.

THE S. S. "ALPHA," S. Osborn Crowell, Commander, is appointed to sail from Charlottetown on the

15th DAY OF EACH MONTH

or the above ports. Returning, will leave Kingston, Jamaica, on the 27th of each month.

—ALSO—

The S. S. "BETA," Angus N. Smith, Commander, is appointed to sail from Charlottetown on the

1st DAY OF EACH MONTH,

leaving Havana for Charlottetown about 10 days later either direct or via port or ports on north side of Cuba. Excellent passenger accommodation amidships. Through Bills of Lading granted from Charlottetown by S. S. "Princess Beatrice."

Further information will be given on application to W. W. CLARKE, Agent, Charlottetown, July 26, 1890—tf



Furness Line of Steamers HALIFAX TO LONDON.

Date of Sailings for Above Line.

S. S. ULUNDA will sail from Halifax for London on or about	May 25
S. S. DAMARA " "	June 10
S. S. ULUNDA " "	July 7
S. S. DAMARA " "	July 25
S. S. ULUNDA " "	Aug. 20
S. S. DAMARA " "	Sept. 8

In addition to the above, we will have sailings once every month via Boston. Through Bills of Lading granted from Charlottetown and all points and to any port required. Canned Lobsters carried at low rates. Insurance low.

S. S. ULUNDA and DAMARA have superior accommodation for passengers. Saloon amidship. Staterooms large and airy.

Saloon Fares \$45.00 and \$50.00, according to location of Stateroom. Ten per cent reduction on return tickets.

For any further information required apply to

W. W. CLARKE, Agent

may 13—pat tf

MAGIC HEALER SALVE.

WEST CAPE, August 4, 1890.

MRS. ROSS.—I wish to inform you that your "Magic Healer" Salve has proved a sure cure for Salt Rheum. A young lady residing in my house tested the Salve, and found it the best article she ever tried, after using other Salves without doing any good. I recommended her to try the "Magic Healer," and before using half a box, the Salt Rheum disappeared. I cheerfully furnish the above facts, and remain, yours, ALFRED McWILLIAMS.

aug 18

Binder Twine.

10 TONS PURE MANILLA—Wholesale only.

CARVELL BROS.

aug 19—2w pat

For Sale or To Let.

A GOOD BUSINESS STAND in an excellent place of business, on the line of Railway in the country. Store and Warehouses all complete, and very convenient. Will sell the Stock with the store. Terms very liberal. Every convenience for shipping Produce, etc. Address X. Y. Z., Examiner Office, Charlottetown. Aug 10 1890

I took Cold, I took Sick, I TOOK SCOTT'S EMULSION. RESULT: I take My Meals, I take My Sleep, AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, for Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY IMPERFECT CONSTITUTION, BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING FLESH ON MY BONES AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK. Scott's Emulsion is put up only in 24 mon color wrappers, sold by all Druggists at 1/6 and 1/3. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Liverpool to Charlottetown.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DIRECT. FALL TRIP, 1890.

THE AI CLIPPER BARQUE

CLARIBEL

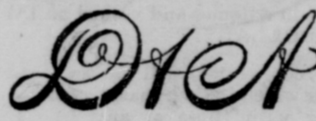
420 Tons Register, Coppered, and classed at English Lloyd's.

JOHN WALSH, COMMANDER, Will be on the berth at Liverpool on or about the 10th of September, and sail on the 20th of September.

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to William Bullen, 51 South John Street, or here to

L. C. OWEN.

Ch'town, Aug. 14, 1890—f in w t 1st sept



GUARANTEE if after wearing the D. & A. CORSET for 10 days the purchaser does not find that it is the most comfortable and perfect-fitting Corset she has ever worn, it can be returned to the merchant from whom it was bought, and the money will be refunded.

NONE GENUINE unless stamped D & A CORSET

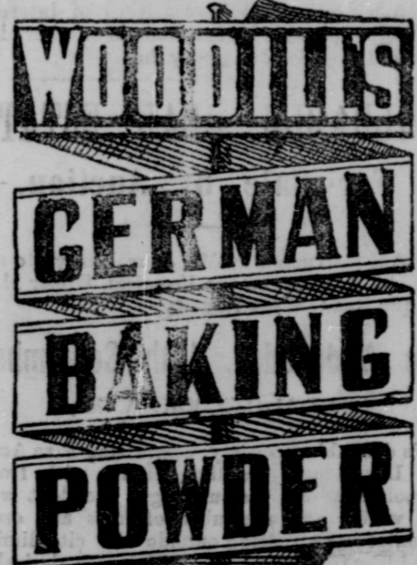
FOR SALE AT PERKINS & STERN'S, Cheap Dry Goods Store. aug 9—tf

PURITY

—AND—

WHOLESOMENESS

—SECURED IN USING—



IS THE REPORT OF THE

Dominion Government Analyst. July 16

P. E. Island Hospital.

WANTED.—A skillful Matron and Housekeeper for this institution, to take charge about the first of October next. A person of some experience, well recommended, will be preferred. Applications to be addressed to

BENJ. BALDERSTON, Secretary.

Ch'town, P. E. I., July 19, 1890—od tf

Love's Dawn.

In wandering through waste places of the world I met my love and knew not she was mine. But soon a light more tender, more divine, Filled earth and heaven; richer cloud-curtains furled The gates of dawn; a note more pure and fine Rang in the thrush's song; a rarer shine Varnished the leaves by May's sweet sun uncurled.

To me, who loved but knew not, all the air Trembled to shocks of far-off melodies, As all the summer's rustling thrills the trees When Spring's suns strike their boughs, asleep and bare. And then, one blessed day, I saw arise Love's morning, glorious, in her candid eyes.

John Hay, in the Century for September.

The "Thunderer" on Canada.

IT REVIEWS THE LOYALTY RESOLUTIONS, AND CONCLUDES THAT CANADIANS DO NOT WISH TO COMMIT POLITICAL SUICIDE AND MERGE THEIR COUNTRY IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

(From the London Times.)

So much and so often do we hear of the political aspirations of the Canadians from others, that it is a novelty as well as a pleasure to learn from their own lips what they really desire. Anyone who reads the recent despatch of the Governor-General, forwarding a loyal address to the Queen, will find therein sentiments widely different from those which are attributed to Canadians by a certain part of the American press supported by Mr. Goldwin Smith. Every murmur against England, every word of dissatisfaction uttered in Toronto or Quebec, every casual expression favoring a preconceived idea of the existence of an annexation party, is carefully recorded. To England and all parts of the United States is telegraphed every sentence appearing to support this theory; whether it is uttered in the Dominion Parliament or in a Provincial Legislature, by a responsible Minister or any angry member of the Opposition, matters little. Of the deliberate expressions of unshaken or unshakable loyalty and the rebukes to agitation against British rule, we hear little, and even the formal loyal address to Her Majesty by the House of Commons of the Dominion Parliament is slurred over as if of no more consequence than the random words of a nameless politician or a sensational journalist. What tells for this preconceived theory counts twice, if not more;

ALL THAT IS AGAINST IT IS IGNORED.

It is well known that it has been of late the tactics of a portion of the press in the United States to push this question into a prominence which it does not possess in Canada. A committee of the senate was nominated ostensibly for the purpose of inquiring into the relations, fiscal and otherwise, of the two countries. Such has been the extent of the enquiry, so various have been the witnesses, speaking as to matters political, military and commercial, that it really seemed at one time—though now we know otherwise—as if Mr. Hoar's committee sat for the purpose of collecting evidence on the subject of the benefits of annexation and the feelings of the Canadians. This investigation did not pass unnoticed in Canada; and Mr. Mulock, a member of Parliament belonging to the Opposition, took occasion, with general concurrence, to move an address which would enlighten Americans as to Canadian opinion and be "an authoritative deliverance upon the subject."

NOTHING COULD BE MORE PRECISE THAN ITS TERMS.

"We have learned with feelings of entire disapproval that various public statements have been made, calling in question the loyalty of the people of Canada to the political union now happily existing between this Dominion and the British Empire, and representing it as the desire of the people of Canada to sever such connection.

We desire, therefore, to assure your majesty that such statements are wholly incorrect representations of the sentiments and aspirations of the Canadian people, who are among your majesty's most loyal subjects, devotedly attached to the political union existing between Canada and the Mother Country, and earnestly desire its continuance." The address besought her to "accept our assurances of the contentment of Your Majesty's Canadian subjects with the political connection between Canada and the rest of the British Empire, and of their fixed resolve to aid in maintaining the same." If anything was lacking in this remarkable address to convince the most sceptical it was supplied by

THE ELOQUENT, ENTHUSIASTIC SPEECHES

in which it was supported by members of all political shades, by French Canadians no less warmly than by members of English descent. We recommend those diligent collectors of evidence of disaffection to study the debate, and to note the indignant denials that there exists any general dissatisfaction with English rule, or any desire to seek repose from internal troubles in closer connection with the United States. The most significant speech was that of the seceder of the motion, Mr. Amyot, a Canadian of French descent. He told with pride, as he well might, the gallant deeds of his countrymen fighting in the early days of his side with British soldiers. If he spoke of errors from time to time committed, he also bore testimony to the impartiality which England, forgetting diversity of language, religion and race, has shown to his kinsmen, who, notwithstanding their undying affection for France and a heritage of melancholy reminiscences, now yield to none in

LOYALTY TO THE ENGLISH CROWN.

"We enjoy a constitution which we admire, and we are proud of being British subjects

because we belong to a country which has mastered nearly the whole world, and because the constitution of that country is based on an experience of centuries and assures the liberty of the people. We are loyal because we find freedom, justice and peace under that constitution. We do not believe—for my part, I do not believe, and I know that I express the views of my constituents when I say that they do not believe in the republican form of government under which a president or an executive becomes an autocrat for four years after an election." The speaker concluded by citing the saying of a distinguished Canadian, Sir Etienne Pascal Tache, that "the last gun that would be fired in defence of the British flag on this continent might very well be fired by a French Canadian." Such expressions outweigh a thousand arguments, and neutralize anything to the contrary to be found in the 1,200 pages of the senate's report.

All this may sound very strange to those who cannot understand that any body of intelligent men should not be solicitous to become with all speed good citizens of the United States. It appears, nevertheless, perfectly natural language, if we consider the questions put in the Dominion House of Commons to those who counsel revolutionary changes. What is to be gained? Can Canadians hope to enjoy an ample measure of liberty than is now theirs?

WILL THEIR LAWS BE BETTER.

the administration of justice purer, than at present? Will their fiscal policy be more in accordance with their own wants than now? It is unnecessary to determine whether the speaker in the debate was right who said of the government of the United States "Our constitution rests on a far higher basis of liberty; we are more in touch with popular sentiment, and the people have a more direct control of those who serve them in a public capacity." It is enough to ask what solid gains would come in a train of a coalescence of the two countries. None have been named by those who keep up this discussion. True, the matter is in no mean degree one of sentiment. But the writers who exaggerate every passing expression of impatience or criticism forget that the patriotic Canadian has no ambition to see his country lost in the vast population of the union, reduced to the political importance of Iowa or California, and rewarded for abdication by sharing in some minute degree in returning a president. Why, it was asked more than once in the debate at Ottawa, should a young country with admirable resources and full of promise

COMMIT POLITICAL SUICIDE.

Why should she by her own act disappear from the nations of the earth? The aspirations of the most daring politicians lie in very different directions from those towards which a handful of theorists and malcontents would lure them. It is true that some Canadian politicians, of whom the Toronto Globe may be taken to be the mouthpiece, desire that in regard to commercial matters they should be able to make their influence felt at Washington less circuitously than is now practicable. Some of them may dream of a distant time when Canada will be strong enough to take her place among the states of the earth. To the most hopeful that future is remote, and is still shapeless. The path to it lies, if we are to believe representative speakers in the Dominion Parliament, in cherishing the connection with England, which gives much and takes away nothing. The last thing which they think of is to dig a grave wherein to bury their political hopes. Two predictions about the political future of the American continent are almost coeval, and they always recur together—one as to a future in which the union will be disintegrated, the other a time when Canada must gravitate towards the union. The first has been emphatically falsified. The fulfilment of the second is, according to the Dominion Parliament, equally remote.

News Notes.

A good many cases of typhoid fever are reported to exist in Ottawa.

The miners' strike in Belgium continues to spread.

It is reported that a peace protocol has been signed by Guatemala and San Salvador.

A rumor is current in Paris that Ismail Pasha, ex-khedive of Egypt, has been poisoned at Constantinople.

The report of the New England hop crop shows a considerable shortage, particularly in New York state. California has 90 per cent of a full crop.

The New York Sun says an English syndicate is endeavoring to obtain control of the tobacco warehouses.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres says the situation is improving and confidence in the government is restored.

The Manchester ship canal is a great enterprise which English capital and pluck are bringing to a successful issue. As has been well said, the project is not so dazzling to the mind as the Panama canal which French genius has in charge, but is quite as practical and will probably be more successful. It will convert the metropolis of the cotton trade into a seaport, and it is an interesting fact that ships are being constructed with the special view of passing through this canal. Last October one of these vessels of 6,000 tons burden, as large as the ships that ascend the St. Lawrence to Montreal, was launched on the Tyne, with masts so arranged as to clear the bridges over the canal. By the latest financial report of the directors the total expenditure up to date has been £7,583,343.

First Belle—"I should advise you, dear, not to marry him. You know he is so much above you, and— Second Belle—"Oh, certainly, darling! I ought to take your advice. You are so much older than I am that it seems quite motherly of you to tell me."