THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR. "This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES. SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1890. VOL. 26.—NO. 2

A BONANZA

—FOR—

Bargain Hunters

—AT THE—

STAR TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

—[x]—

We offer for the balance of February, a SPECIAL LOT OF STAPLE TWEEDS at Cost, over the counter or made up as you wish. Genuine Bargains Genuine Goods! Call and be convinced, as we mean what we say.

McLEOD & McKENZIE.

Ch'rlottetown, Feb. 17, 1890

B. S. DAVIES & CO.

Merchant Tailors.

—(o)—

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF WOOLENS, in Suitings, Overcoatings and Trouserings, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

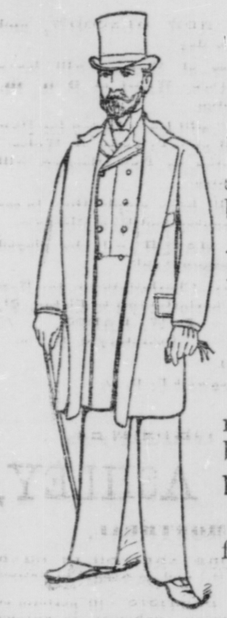
MR. McDONALD, for the past six years (previous to coming with us) of Boston, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of his business, has charge of our Tailoring Department. As a Cutter of correct styles of Garments, Mr. McDonald has no superior in the Lower Provinces. He has given our customers the very best satisfaction. Men who care to dress well can make no mistake in giving us a call.

Three Cases CHRISTY'S BEST LONDON HATS just opened.

MEN'S FINE NECKWEAR, DRESS SHIRTS and UNDERWEAR; Lot of BOYS' SUITS low to clear.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,

Ch'town, March 25, 1890. CAMERON BLOCK.



HATS!

—[x]—

JUST OPENED—New Hats, in English and American makes, in Stiff and Soft, will be sold very low for cash.

CUSTOM SUIT!

We have TWEED and WORSTED SUITS, made by us during the dull season, that will be found better value than any of the imported Clothing.

See our ALL-WOOL TWEED SUITS for $12 00.

☞FINE NECKWEAR a Specialty.

D. A. BRUCE.

Our May Bargain

—(x)—

A TEAPOT GIVEN AWAY FREE WITH EVERY FIVE POUNDS OF TEA.

—(x)—

WISHING to introduce our TEA into every household in the country, we will, during the month of May, offer a special inducement to CASH BUYERS.

—(x)—

To every person buying 5 pounds of Tea, at either 24c., 28., or 32c., per pound, we will present FREE OF CHARGE a good medium-sized Teapot.

—(x)—

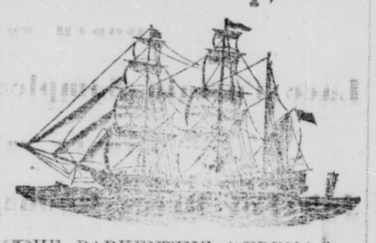
We do this on account of having a large stock of Teapots on hand, and also wishing to have our TEA introduced, knowing that if it is once tried we will have your trade afterwards.

You will find that you will save money by buying your TEA from

BEER & GOFF,

Ch'town, May 1, 1890—dy wky Queen and King Square Stores.

Midsummer Trip, 1890.



THE BARKENTINE "EREMA," now loading, will sail for Liverpool, G. B., on SATURDAY, the 10th inst. Returning, will sail from Liverpool for Charlottetown about the 15th June next.

For Freight apply in Liverpool to William Bullen, 51 South John Street; in London, to John Pitcairn & Sons, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, or here to the owners,

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Ch'town, May 7, 1890—eod tf

REAL ESTATE,

BY AUCTION.

Part of the Esker Property.

I AM instructed by Brenton F. Longworth, Esq., to sell by Auction,

ON THURSDAY, 22nd DAY OF MAY,

At 11 o'clock, on the Premises,

A number of valuable BUILDING LOTS between Fitzroy and Euston Streets, as per plan (on handbills).

Terms at sale.

R. BEAIRSTO, Auctioneer.

may7

19 ACRES VALUABLE LAND, BY AUCTION.

I AM instructed by Robert Crabb, Esq., to sell by Auction, on the premises, corner of Lower Malpeque and Cross Road,

On Wednesday, 28th day of May,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

Nineteen Acres of superior Land, at present laid down to grass, and all available for Hay and Pasture. Fine stream of water running through the centre.

ALSO—33 Acres adjoining can be had at a reasonable price on easy terms.

R. BEAIRSTO, Auctioneer.

may5

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY admitted Mr. Donald Nicholson a Partner in the Tobacco Manufacturing Firm of HICKEY & STEWART, the business of which will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of HICKEY & NICHOLSON, and I take this opportunity of sincerely thanking the business public for their liberal patronage in the past, and respectfully solicit a continuance thereof for the future.

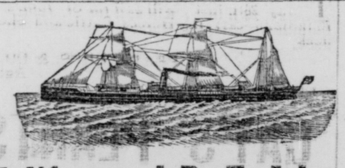
M. HICKEY.

Charlottetown, May 1, 1890.

Referring to the above, the undersigned beg to notify the public that they will continue the Tobacco Manufacturing Business in the old establishment, Lower Queen Street, and hope by strict attention thereto to be able to satisfy the requirements of the trade in their line.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON.

may6—1m (1w dy then eod)



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 Hawkesbury, 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.

Ch'town, May 3, 1890.

J. T. COLLINS, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE IN

Milton House, Kent Street, Ch'town.

wky 4l

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility* and *Wasting Diseases*, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

BRAN.

LANDING To-day:—One Car of Ontario Bran, excellent quality, selling low.

AULD BROS.

may19—2w 2aw pd

Kent Mills Flour.

BEST ROUTE to BOSTON

CANADA ATLANTIC LINE.

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

Quickest and Most Direct Route. Low Fares.

The Magnificient Clyde-built Steel

S. S. "HALIFAX,"

Is the largest, safest, fastest and best furnished and most comfortable passenger steamship ever placed on the route between Canada and United States.

Sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, and Lewis Wharf, Boston, every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Passengers by Tuesday evening trains can go on board on arrival without extra charge. Baggage checked through. Through Tickets on sale by P. E. I. Nav. Co., and

F. T. NEWBERY, Agent, Ch'town.

ap30—eod wky. pat

Boston Steamers.

S. S. "CARROLL"

THE sailings are arranged for the month of May, as follows:—

From Charlottetown, Thursday, May 8th and Thursday, May 22nd.

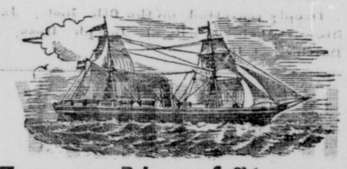
Passengers will find Saloons, Staterooms and Sleeping Cabins fitted in best possible style for comfort and convenience, and an obliging and attentive staff of officers.

Freight carried at lowest rates, and Eggs handled with greatest care.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

R. B. GARDNER, Manager, Lewis Wharf, Boston.

may2—dly&wky



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.

may13—pat tf

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"C." and the Chancellor's Writings.

SIR,—"C." in your issue of the 20th, in his remarks on mine of a previous date in re "Chancellor Crosby," says: "Dr. Crosby writes and uses his great influence to oppose the substitution of something else for what he conscientiously believes to be the Scriptural 'kind' in the Sacramental cup."

Sir, I was not writing or even thinking of the "Chancellor's" opinions *in re* the "kind" or the "cup." What I wrote of was his action as set forth by the New York *Daily Times* regarding his sending out a book which was written by a Dr. Jewett on that subject, and was distributed to several hundred clergymen, soliciting their opinions on its merits, and sending these books out inside Crosby wrappers. Your readers will thus see that it was actions not words that I, feebly it may have been, tried to lay before the readers of "C's." first letters, in which he held up in very forcible language the Dr. as being a decidedly brave and noble opponent of all kind of evil. The readers of THE EXAMINER can decide this case upon its merits. I may, without trespassing on your space, let you know something more on those points between "C." and myself. With this advice, let "C." refrain from making me use words I had not thought of.

JOHN SCOTT.

May 22, 1890.

Shall We License or Prohibit?—Which?

SIR,—After all we have heard from Mr. Moore on the subject of natural liberty, it is somewhat anomalous that he should be found pleading for the enactment of a license law. What is a "license to sell spirituous liquors" but a bundle of prohibitions? "Thou shalt not sell to a minor? thou shalt not sell to an Indian; thou shalt not sell after eleven o'clock at night; thou shalt not sell on the Sabbath day; thou shalt not sell to a man after thou hast made him drunken." Stripped of their verbiage, these comprise the usual prohibitions contained in a license to sell liquor. Mr. Moore, being a lawyer, may find one or two more, but, including the above, to what do they amount? Simply nothing. If they did, the liquor dealers would be heard from in solemn protest. But they ask for license simply because it contains the one great privilege: "*Thou mayest sell*," the little hedges surrounding this valued permission being much more ornamental than useful. With the exception of prohibiting the selling of liquor to a minor, which has been so honored in the breach, will Mr. Moore please point out what are the benefits arising from these prohibitions? He may certainly show that the few noble red men left in our land have received protection from the liquor habit—a blessed boon for the Indian, but why not extend it to the white man, too? Methinks I hear Mr. Moore say: "Oh, that prohibition was inserted when the Indians were a dangerous element in society, and simply means nothing." Exactly so; and who has not seen the drunken Indian, yea, and the drunken squaw, too, under license, Mr. Moore's declaration that "formerly there there were restrictions—and proper retrictions—on the traffic; and they were fairly well obeyed" to the contrary notwithstanding. The restriction, forbidding the sale of liquors on the Sabbath day was quite unnecessary for the law relating to the observance of the Sabbath should require no such support. But granting that it was necessary, who has not seen the Sabbath desecrated by drunkenness under the beneficial(?) sway of the license system? The liquor dealer claimed it was his natural right to sell, and he never cared a farthing for the "thou shalt nots" contained in his license. It was as difficult then as now to compel the liquor dealers to even respect the law which they had specially covenanted to abide by. Again, permit me to ask Mr. Moore if it is right to license an evil? Should we not prohibit that which is evil, and give the protection of law only to that which is good and beneficial? Is not that which is evil to be suppressed—not licensed?

But upon whom is Mr. Moore going to bestow these special privileges? If it is right to sell spirituous liquors over a bar, as a beverage, has not each man in the community an equal right to do so? The population of our city is about 12,000. Supposing twelve licenses are granted, we shall then have one licensed liquor shop to every 1,000 of our people. The natural liberty, therefore, of every 999 persons in the community is taken away and bestowed upon one only. This is a singular transaction on the part of those who encouraged us to believe that we were entitled to so much freedom in these matters. Of course, the excuse for this interference with our natural liberty, is, that the traffic in strong drink is a terrible evil, and it must be "regulated." Society, then, does take cognizance of this traffic and has been trying to *regulate* it in the past. How successfully it has been "regulated" let the withering indictment I have already quoted answer. "The red hand of the murderer has not plucked the lives away from a tithe of the men that have lost theirs by the use of alcohol." This is how well it has been "regulated" in the past. Man is a free moral agent, but he is not free to do evil. If it be the duty of the legislator to provide for the punishment and *prevention* of crime—and I have the authority of E. C. Wines, L. L. D., for saying that it is, and of Blackstone and Mill for the prohibition of that which is injurious to society—I ask the common-sense people of this community what authority our legislators have for clasping such a traffic by the hand, reinvesting it with the sanction of law and once more leading it from "back kitchens and stables, and dens of evil repute," that it may be placed upon an equality with the other legitimate business of our city? Mr. Moore, with an affected solemnity, asks: "What share in the blame of those sad things is to fall on the shoulders of the men who brought the Scott Act into force?" I wish to tell him plainly and honestly, none whatever. The supporters of the Scott Act say to those seeking permission to ply their nefarious business, "thou shalt not sell." We cannot strike hands with you in this business, and thus become partakers with you." But Mr. Moore seeks an alliance with a traffic, the results of which appear to make him shudder! He coolly sits down as a member of this community, and delegates his authority to John Smith, granting him all the privileges required to start his groggery, and then "washes his hands in innocency" of the iniquitous results! That line of conduct was pursued by one eighteen hundred years ago, and the world has been gazing upon the man's conduct ever since with supreme contempt. When temperance men are asked to grant license they say, no! If the would-be liquor dealer takes upon himself the responsibility of selling, none of the blame of his act attaches to the man who thus refused to sanction his business.

But Mr. Moore posts himself behind the dereliction of duty on the part of the officers of the law whose prerogative it is to enforce the provisions of the Scott Act. His position is an exceedingly silly one—one from which the following well-chosen remarks of Sumner Stebbins, M. D., will completely dislodge him:

"I do not expect to make men pious or virtuous by force of law, but I do rely upon law to make them peaceable and civil to one another, and assist, in connection with moral means, in the removal from their midst of that which has ever been a pestilent and venomous disturber. I am aware that there are some professed temperance men who have been led to think that a prohibitory law does no good where it fails to eradicate at once and forever the liquor traffic, whether executed or not. That, certainly, is a very preposterous idea. As well might a physician be reproached for having failed to effect a cure in a case where, through the negligence or treachery of the nurse, the remedy he prescribed was not half administered. The law, like every other, does good just so far as it is executed, and may be used to stop the evil entirely, and is confessedly the only law that can stop it. It being the only thing that ever made any impression on the nuisance it is desired to exterminate, the choice is not between it and a license law. Does the law of God, which says 'Thou shalt not kill,' do no good because murder is not entirely prevented? Opposition there is, and always will be, to any law—otherwise, there would be no need of law. Surely a law that can be effectually executed, is as good as can rationally be desired. The human intellect may be challenged to conceive of a better: until one is invented that will go alone—that will execute itself—that will, of its own volition, seize every liquor-seller and bring him to justice, or, what would be better, still, fasten upon the offender when about to commit the act, and inflict the precise punishment merited. Such a law should be omnipotent and omnipresent! Until we are blessed with one of that character, we had better be content with the next best thing, which is the Maine Law" (which corresponds with our Scott Act) "and blame ourselves if it is not thoroughly enforced. There is no escaping the conclusion—if that cannot be enforced, no other can. It is not without reason, therefore, that all thoughtful, earnest and well-informed temperance men are for a prohibitory law—first, last and all the time—and opposed, determinedly, and, I might add, everlastingly opposed to all others."

DEFENDANT.

May 20th, 1890.

A Correction.

SIR,—Your correspondent in last issue of THE WEEKLY EXAMINER under the heading of "Horse Notes," makes a slight error. He classes Messrs. McMillan & Annear's horse Hepburn Clyde, and Clow & Poole's General Burnett as shire horses. They are thoroughbred Clydesdale horses as will be seen by the Canada and Scotch Stud Books, and very superior animals they both are. The farmers of King's County are to be congratulated on having in the County two such pure-bred representatives of the good old Clydesdale breed, and, no doubt, a few years will show a great improvement in heavy draft horses in this County. The farmers should be careful not to part with their good breeding mares, especially the young one from these Clydesdales horses, for they cannot expect to have first-class horses till they have first-class mares.

I agree with your correspondent in all he has said regarding the different trotting horses in the County. He might have added to his list a very fine young Hernando owned by John Buchannan, of Lower Montague, also Dingwall's, Capt. Jeff, of St. Peter's Bay, both nice animals with Saladan blood in them.

In a short time we not only hope to compete favorably with our more horsey neighbors of Queen's and Prince Counties, but to surpass them.

KING'S COUNTY.

Montague, May 21, 1890.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for children teething for over fifty years with perfect success. 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 diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. ap18'90dyeodwkyly

K. D. C. is Guaranteed.

K. D. C. Cures Dyspepsia.