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, WE NESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1890. VOL. 26.—NO. 88

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 5th day, 11h., 17.0m, p.m., E.
New Moon, 14th day, 3h., 40.5m., a.m., N.E. below horizon.
First Quarter, 21st day, 5h., 53.0m.. p. m., S.
Full Moon, 28th day, 8h., 47.2m., a. m., NW below horizon.

D. M.	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days length
		h m	h m	after	after	h m
1	Monday	5 25	6 34	8 11	0 9	13 9
2	Tuesday	27	33	8 35	0 45	6
3	Wednesday	28	31	9 1	1 25	3
4	Thursday	29	29	9 29	2 9	0
5	Friday	30	27	10 4	2 57	1257
5	Saturday	32	25	10 45	4 0	53
7	Sunday	33	23	11 32	5 19	50
8	Monday	34	21	morn	6 34	47
9	Tuesday	35	19	0 26	7 43	44
10	Wednesday	37	17	1 27	8 34	40
11	Thursday	38	15	2 28	9 17	37
12	Friday	39	13	3 32	9 54	34
13	Saturday	40	11	4 37	10 28	31
14	Sunday	41	9	5 41	11 0	28
15	Monday	43	8	6 56	11 30	25
16	Tuesday	44	6	7 55	morn	22
17	Wednesday	45	3	8 58	0 1	18
18	Thursday	47	2	10 6	0 33	15
19	Friday	48	0	11 17	1 9	12
20	Saturday	50	5 58	aft 30	1 50	8
21	Sunday	51	56	1 36	2 51	5
22	Monday	52	54	2 38	3 48	2
23	Tuesday	53	52	3 32	5 17	1159
24	Wednesday	54	50	4 16	6 50	56
25	Thursday	55	48	4 52	8 7	53
26	Friday	56	45	5 21	9 3	48
27	Saturday	58	43	5 47	9 49	45
28	Sunday	6 0	42	6 11	10 30	42
29	Monday	1	40	6 34	11 8	39
30	Tuesday	6 2	5 38	6 58	11 45	1136
31						

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.

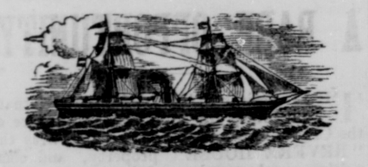
Returning will sail from Halifax every Monday night, at 10 o'clock, making same calls, and Souris.

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.



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

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a first-class One Tenement House, situate on Prince Street, next to Thomas Alley's, Esq., will be to let and possession given the first day of September next. The above House has been in possession of Rupert B. Norton, Esq., for four years, and occupied by Dr. Warburton the present year, both of whom built new houses of their own. The above House is first-class in every respect, and will be provided with a good Stable and Coach House.

Apply to John Kelly, Esq, Water Commissioner, or to the owner.

EDWARD KELLY.

aug14

TO LET.

COTTAGE No. 360, Grafton Street, opposite the Prince of Wales College, containing Ten Rooms, with Coach House, Stable and Garden. Enquire on the premises.

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A GREAT

COME DOWN!

—FROM—

Garret to Kitchen

—[x]—

We can turnish anyone, from East point to West Cape, with New Goods, clean and sweet, ten to fifty per cent. cheaper than any Bankrupt Stock on the market.

Furniture! Furniture! for every room in the house—all grades, all styles, all prices.

Lowest Prices ever quoted. Best values ever shown. High-priced goods and low-priced goods.

We want your trade. We have the stock. We must make a clearance. Times are hard and Money scarce.

We can give you more for your money, WE BELIEVE, than you can get elsewhere. WE MAY BE MISTAKEN. It will pay you to investigate.

Now is the time to buy. Ours the place to get Bargains.

—[x]—

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, Sept. 5, 1890.

FIRE! PHŒNIX Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., FIRE!

ESTABLISHED 1854.

—(o)—

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $2,000,000.

—(o)—

Communications by mail or telephone will receive prompt attention. Agents wanted to represent this Company through P. E. Island.

E. H. BEER, General Agent for P. E. Island.

OFFICE—King Square, Charlottetown, P. E. I. 2w eod—aug28

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda

is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. *AS PALATABLE AS MILK.*

Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Salmon Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

D & A

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 & STERNS',

Cheap Dry Goods Store.

aug9—tf

WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP LINES.

Halifax, Bermuda, Turk's Island and Jamaica.

THE S. S. "ALPHA," S. Osborn Crowell, Commander, is appointed to sail from Halifax 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 Halifax for Havana, Cuba, on the

1st DAY OF EACH MONTH,

leaving Havana for Halifax 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

PURITY

—AND—

WHOLESOMENESS

—SECURED IN USING—

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

IS THE REPORT OF THE

Dominion Government Analyst.

july16

CARD.

DR. H. D. JOHNSON,

Physician and Surgeon,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

OFFICE: Kent Street, next door to Eldon House. May8 tf

K. D. C. for the Stomach.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1890.

Notes and Comments.

—As the Halifax *Herald* remarks: "The Canadian Government is willing to appoint three commissioners to carry out the purpose of the Sherman resolution, but as usual it is the United States that are unwilling to proceed."

—According to the Washington census officials the counties in the United States have increased their indebtedness by twenty millions of dollars within the last ten years. And probably this is not the whole truth, for no doubt some of the counties followed the example of states and cities in repudiating the liabilities. This piling up of debt is in addition to much heavier municipal taxation than in Canada. Direct taxes in the United States have to provide for much that in Canada is met by provincial subsidies and federal expenditure. We have no reason to envy our neighbors or to adopt their financial system.

—The St. John *Gazette* says: "Senator Sherman's resolution in favor of Reciprocity between Canada and the United States is likely to prick the bubble on which the hopes of the Grits have been based. They have been declaring all along that it was the fault of the government of Canada that a reciprocity treaty had not been arranged between the two countries, and now we find that a resolution in favor of reciprocity finds no favor among the majority of the Republicans in the United States Senate, a body whose sanction, by a two-thirds vote, is necessary to the making of any treaty for the reciprocal exchange of the products of Canada and the United States free of duty."

—The disciples of Henry George met in New York a few days ago and effected a permanent organization. Delegates from single-tax clubs of thirty-three states were present, showing an enrollment of 420 in all. Over 2,000 persons attended the reception to Henry George, in the evening, who addressed the meeting in advocacy of free trade and the single tax. Questioned as to his plans for the future, Mr. George declared that he would not accept a nomination for Mayor of New York or for Congress. He had not been asked to speak for the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, but thought the Democratic party was committing itself to free trade pretty fast, and if he could hasten its progress in that direction he would be willing to go further than Pennsylvania.

—Unless the people of the United States bestir themselves a little more briskly, the much sneered-at republics to the south of them will be first to erect a suitable monument to Columbus. The Geographical Society of Buenos Ayres recently proposed the erection at the expense of all the South American States, of a colossal monument to the great Spaniard, on the pointed rock which rises at the entrance to the port of Rio de Janeiro, which monument is to serve at the same time as a lighthouse—much as the statute of Liberty does in New York Harbor. The Brazilians have received this proposition with enthusiasm. The inauguration of the monument is to be made the occasion of a universal festival of fraternization among the South American nations.

—The Jamaica *Standard* urges that that island has within its reach an effcetive method of retaliation if the United States persists in its purposes of raising higher its hostile tariff. It says: "The trade between the United States and Jamaica has of late years been greatly on the increase. The principal benefit of this trade has accrued to the United States. If the American government, therefore, persists in imposing a heavy duty on our sugar, we have it in our power to retaliate, and to increase our import duties on American products. The corn, flour, and other foodstuffs that we now get from the United States, we can obtain as cheaply and conveniently from the Dominion of Canada. All, then, that would have to be done is to conclude preferential fiscal arrangements with the Dominion of Canada.

—Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, is reported to have said to an *Empire* correspondent, since his return from England, that no danger to the Canadian cattle trade need be apprehended from the movement inaugurated by Mr. Plimsoll in the British Parliament, looking to the prevention of the transportation across the Atlantic. The reason given by the Minister is reassuring. It can be shown, he said, that no cruelty whatever is inflicted on the animals in transit. This is directly to the point, and it is to be sincerely hoped that Sir John's confidence is well grounded. In any case, his statements convey a hint to those engaged in the trade, as to the proper mode of meeting the dreaded legislation. No one supposes Mr. Plimsoll to have any object in view other than he assigns for his movement, viz., to prevent the infliction of horrible suffering upon the poor animals on shipboard. The right way to meet the movement is, therefore, says the *Week*, not to raise an outcry that his proposals, if carried into effect, will destroy a profitable Canadian traffic, but to convince him and his supporters in the House of Commons, either that no cruelty is involved in the business as at present carried on, or that effective measures will be taken to prevent such cruelty in the future.

There is great interest in Europe over the possible recall of Bismarck by Emperor William. It is said the Kaiser misses the counsel of his old Chancellor greatly, that the triple alliance is in danger of severance, and Russia becoming more insolent since his banishment, and that powerful influences combine to bring about his restoration. It will be a great triumph for Bismarck if he is recalled, and some of the enemies who gloated over his downfall will then, perhaps, feel the weight of his iron hand.

Crapaud Notes.

The residents of this vicinity ought to be a happy people, as they now have telephone connection and a daily mail. With regard to the latter we might say that Mr. O. B. Wadman, our obliging postmaster, is sometimes put to great inconvenience, consequent upon the late arrival of the postman.

Professor Friese, of Charlottetown, is at present spending a short vacation among us. The Professor makes considerable havoc among the finny tribes.

Mackerel are reported scarce off Crapaud this year. Occasionally we hear of a good haul being made, but most of our men get little more than will pay for bait. Messrs. Lowther and Arbing seem to be among the lucky ones, as they generally make a good catch.

We had a visit, this summer, from Rev. T. W. Johnsone, late rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, but now of Lockport, N. S. The rev. gentleman looks well, and seemed greatly pleased to meet once again with his many old friends.

Our oat crop is a partial failure this year, but wheat and potatoes are above the average.

RESIDENT.

News Notes.

The flood distress in Bohemia is rapidly becoming worse.

France and Spain have decided upon a uniform gold coinage.

The collective length of the London streets would reach over 32,000 miles.

Stanley is enjoying himself in the Alps and has gained greatly in appetite and strength. He has climbed the Forno glacier.

The fashion for men to wear wedding rings is greatly on the increase in England. Heretofore the English have professed to consider it an affectation.

The Japanese suffer from many special diseases due to a too exclusive diet of fish and rice, and to a lack of exercise, but escape many others by their great cleanliness.

Sister Rose Gertrude, the young English nurse, who created such a sensation a few months ago by volunteering to go to the Molokai leper station, has given up the work.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* states that the apple crop of the United States is generally a failure, while the peach crop is little better, except on the Facific coast.

"Man wants but little here below," is certainly the motto of some natives in India. A man of 40 being recently examined before a magistrate at Bangalore, stated that he earned daily a quarter of an anna (about 1½d.) by bottling ginger beer, and that he was quite satisfied with his wages and position.

The study of cookery was introduced into the schools of New York city three years ago, and now about 1,000 girls ar learning how to boil eggs, bake bread, make coffee, broil stake and shun the frying-pan. If the movement grows in strength a great improvement in the morals and temper of the community may be looked for.

The Japanese editor has to be circumspect in his expressions. One who, some months ago, published, and others who copied remarks disrespectful of the memory of the Emperor Jimmu, are now serving terms of four years' imprisonment each. Jimmu, by the way, lived, if at all, several centuries before the beginning of the Anno Domini era.

Reports have been received of a terrible cyclone in Boon and Jackson counties, West Virginia. The storm passed near Leeroy and Meadville, Jackson County. It struck the farm of W. H. Davis, near Leeroy, and swept everything in its path. Cattle were carried several hundred yards and crushed to death. On Adams place barns, cattle, house and outbuildings were crushed and carried away. At George Boggs' farm, sheep, barns with flocks of sheep and granary were carried away. No living thing was left in the path of the storm. Nine persons in the dwelling of farmer Keban were terribly injured, four reported fatally.

The London authorities are taking steps to put a stop to the traffic in Italian children, which is so largely carried on between Italy and England. The padrones buy children from their parents in Calabria and other remote parts of Italy, for sums of money, on the promise that the children shall be clothed and fed. In London the little ones are trained to vagrancy, mendicancy and hardships, their instructions being to look appealingly, but not to beg for money. The Children's Protective Act, recently passed, is being used by the police as a means of stamping out the evil.

Although China is being badly beaten by India in the business of supplying the world with tea, she continues to handicap herself by placing heavy taxes on the growth and export of the article. The inland transit dues in the Canton province on tea amounts to about 10 per cent. of the export value, and the export duty to about 19 per cent., or 29 per cent in all. In these two respects Indian teas are quite unburdened; but the total revenue derived from China black and green teas from export duties alone, excluding transit dues, by the Chinese government was over a million sterling in 1888 and is likely to be considerable for some years to come. The commissioner of Chinese customs at Canton doubts whether, even if these taxes were removed, China could hold her own against India. Indian tea is of greater strength, bulk for bulk, and its flavor, though different from that of China tea, has its own partisans; and above all, India has scientific methods of production and distribution of which China knows nothing. One of the commissioner's suggestions is to permit foreigners freely to establish plantations in the tea districts, as they do in India.