

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, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1890.

VOL. 26.—NO. 9

To Our Patients and Friends in P. E. Island.

IT GIVES US MUCH PLEASURE to announce to our patients, friends and the public generally that our "President" will visit your Island for the third time, and may be consulted in towns on dates mentioned below.

As heretofore, we will continue to treat all *private* and *chronic* diseases; and we can assure all who desire to consult us on any subject, however delicate, not only of a candid opinion and the most skillful treatment, but that everything revealed to us being received in the strictest confidence.

The numerous letters of thanks, and the continued good reports from patients under treatment, are not only gratifying to us, but a guarantee that our services are appreciated and may be relied on.

DR. GEORGE A. BAYNES,

President of the Council of Medical Specialists,

May be CONSULTED FREE at the following Towns, on days and dates mentioned:

Health is Greatest of Blessings.

Charlottetown—Davies Hotel, from now till Saturday, 7th June.
Hunter River—Bagnall's Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, June 9th and 10th.
Emerald Junction—Principals Hotel, Wednesday, June 11th.
Cape Traverse—Strang's Hotel, Thursday and Friday, June 12th and 13th.
Victoria, Crapaud—Johnson's Hotel, Saturday, June 14th.
Summerside—Clifton Hotel, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 16th, 17th and 18th.
Alberton—Mrs. Bell's Hotel, Thursday, June 19th.
Tignish—Capt. Gallant's Hotel, Friday, June 20th.
Souris—Cox's Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, June 23rd and 24th.
St. Peter's Bay—Mrs. McLean's Hotel, Wednesday, June 25th.
Mount Stewart—Mrs. Clark's Hotel, Thursday and Friday, June 26th and 27th.
Montague Bridge—Mrs. M. Donald's Hotel, Saturday, June 28th.
Georgetown—Mrs. A. Aitkin's Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, June 30th & July 1st.

Thousands of rare and obscure cases come yearly under our care; therefore, by the experience received from treating so many cases, aided by all that medical science of to-day affords, it can readily be seen why it is that we are so successful in all private and chronic diseases.

WHAT WE TREAT.

Chronic Diseases of the Nasal Passages and Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh, Hay Fever, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption.

Chronic Diseases of the Circulatory Organs.—Functional Heart Disease, Organic Heart Disease, Dropsy, Varicose Veins.

Chronic Diseases of the Blood and Skin.—Scrofula, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Anemia, Cancer, Tumors, Skin Diseases.

Chronic Diseases of the Urinary Tract.—Kidney Disease, Gravel or Stone, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Chyluria, Bladder Disease, Inflammation, Incontinence.

Chronic Diseases of the Alimentary Tract.—Enlarged Tonsils, Stricture of the Throat, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Ulceration, etc., Liver Complaints, Gall-stones, Rupture or Hernia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Piles, Fissure, Fistula, Rectal Ulcer, Tapeworm, Round and Pin Worms.

Chronic Diseases Peculiar to Women.—Retarded Menstruation, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Change of Life, Colorosa, Leucorrhoea, Displacement, Prolapsus Uteri, Flexions and Versions, Ulcerations, Cancer, Inflammation (Uterus and Ovaries), Tumors, Pruritis, Vaginitis, Barrenness.

Chronic Diseases Peculiar to Men.

If you cannot call on dates mentioned above, write DR. GEO. A. BAYNES, Charlottetown, or C. M. S., 494 St. Urbain Street, Montreal, Headquarters for Canada. dy tf wy 4i—may 28

WEEKS & BEER,

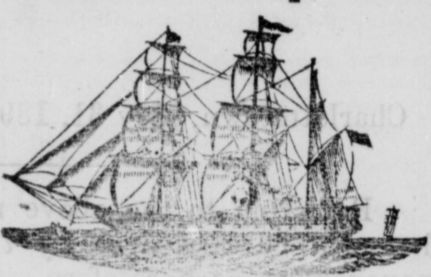
QUEEN STREET.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,
Importers of British and German
Dry Goods, Millinery, Small-
wares, &c.

Also—Full Lines of Teas, Groceries and
Warehouse Goods, WHOLESALE ONLY.

Additional to our General Stock are
being daily received from the different sources
of production, and will be offered, Wholesale
only, at a small advance on cost.
Ch'town, May 22, 1890—dy 2m

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

Kent Mills Flour.

BRAN.

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

may 19—2w 2aw pd AULD BROS.

PASTURE TO LET.

THE undersigned have a large quantity of
Pasture to let for Cow Pasture, very
near the city, and all in good condition. Some
of the pasture is in front of the old Asylum
grounds, and the balance nearer town. Persons
wanting pasturage for cows for the summer
had better apply at once.

may 20—tf PETERS & PETERS.

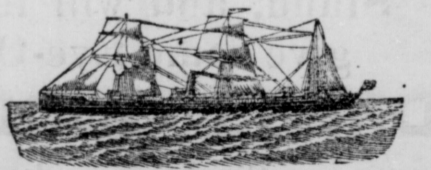
PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY admitted Mr. Donald
Nicholson a Partner in the Tobacco Manu-
facturing Firm of HICKEY & STEWART,
the business of which will hereafter be con-
ducted 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 respect-
fully 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.
may 6—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, Mlgrave,
and Hantsport, Arichat, Canzo, 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.

THE PROPOSED SUBWAY

SENATOR HOWLAN'S ABLE SPEECH

(Continued.)

Hon. Mr. Howlan—Beneath the surface.
So is the one at London that is now being
built, the City and Southwark subway. A
writer in the *Graphic*, referring to it, says:
"This new means of intercommunication be-
tween the city and South London is now rapidly
approaching completion. The original Act (1884)
empowered its construction from King William
street, city, to the Elephant and Castle; but the
company subsequently received permission to
carry on the line to Clapham Road and Stock-
well. The line is a double one; but each pair of
rails is laid in a separate tunnel, the two tunnels,
of course, running mainly in parallel lines. The
city terminus is in King William street near the
monument. The railway is reached by a circular
shaft, down and up which passengers will be
conveyed by a hydraulic lift; or they can proceed
by stairways, which are also provided. After
passing beneath the Thames the successive sta-
tions are at Great Dover Street, Elephant, New
Street, Kennington, Oval and Hitherfield Road,
Stockwell. Hydraulic lifts and stairways will be
provided at all the stations. The total length of
the line is three miles and a quarter, and its two
chief peculiarities are the great depth at which
it lies beneath the surface and the employment of
electric locomotives. Each engine weighs about
ten tons; and the motor, which is of the Edison-
Lipkin type, takes the current from a conduc-
tor carried on the wooden sleeper between
the rails of the line. The subway is lighted by
electric glow-lamps; the brake used will be the
Westinghouse automatic; and there will be a
three-minute service each way of trains of three
coaches, each capable of carrying thirty-four
passengers. The time of which a satisfactory
trial was made on 14th March, is expected to be
open for traffic early in the summer."

That is the description of the one they are
now building. Hon. gentlemen may be
surprised that I stick so persistently to this
question. It is true that I am not an en-
gineer, nor do I contend that my opinion
is more valuable on such a question than
the opinion of any other hon. gentleman
in this House. But when such men as Mr.
Walter Shanly tell me that this project is
feasible—and he allowed me to use his
name in saying so—when men like General
McAlpine, General Newton and others who
have been consulted with regard to the
harbor of Montreal and harbor of Toronto
—past engineers of the Institutes of Eng-
land and the United States—say that this
can be done for a certain sum, which, in my
judgment, is not outside the realm of prac-
tical politics, it is a reason why I am so
persistent in urging this particular project.
If it can be proved beyond any kind of
doubt that this tunnel would cost \$10,000,000,
I do not think that I should be justified
in asking the Government to expend
\$10,000,000; but if it can be done for \$5,000,000,
there is no reason why I should
not urge it. Suppose it can be done for
\$5,000,000, it would not cost the Govern-
ment of Canada one cent more than it is
costing now to maintain the summer ser-
vice and winter service, and the accessories
belonging to it. It is proved conclusively
that the Government have paid some \$214,000
per annum for the performance of this
service in a manner that is not satisfac-
tory to themselves or to the public. That is
the reason why I have asked that the matter
should be submitted to a commission of en-
gineers, who are competent to judge in
such matters.

OUTSIDE OF THE ABSTRACT QUESTION
that we are entitled to have the terms of
Confederation carried out, I urge this
scheme upon the economic ground that it is
merely taking the same amount of money
that we are now expending, and using it in
a manner more satisfactory to the public. It
may be said that we should not come here
and ask for an expenditure of \$5,000,000 or
\$6,000,000 for a small province like Prince
Edward Island. I am not coming here
with any such demand; I simply say that
the terms made with Prince Edward Island
ought to be carried out, and if I can point
to a way in which they can be carried out
without greater expense to the country than
the present unsatisfactory system, I am do-
ing a service to the Government. That
must be decided by engineers who are com-
petent to investigate the scheme and give
an estimate with regard to it. We see that
recently, with regard to the harbor of
Montreal, the Government submitted the
question to Walter Shanly, Col. Gzowski
and another engineer whose name, at the
moment, I do not recollect. These gentle-
men will make a report on the question,
and no doubt the same gentlemen could
also give a report on the proposed subway
under the Straits of Northumberland, and
some such course will have to be taken be-
fore the people of Prince Edward Island
will be satisfied on this question. We have
to-day the same summer service that we had
nearly thirty years ago, and it is unsatis-
factory, as members of the Government
must know. If we had in this Chamber a
Minister of Marine and Fisheries and a
Minister of Finance they would, no doubt,
be able to explain to the House why it is
so; but we have not got them here, and
therefore we must address the gentlemen
who represent them here regarding this
particular matter, and I contend that the
service as it is performed at the present
day is not satisfactory to the Government,
nor can it be satisfactory to the Govern-
ment. No Government like to have fault
found continually with them, and much
less should we in this branch of the Parlia-
ment of Canada, by any act of ours, cause any
Province of the Dominion to continue to be
dissatisfied. I have shown to the House by
the memorials from the Government of
Prince Edward Island from time to time
that they are dissatisfied, and I have shown
that they have gone to the foot of the
throne. I quite understand that it is a
most unfortunate thing for me, as an ad-
vocate of this scheme, and unfortunate for
the people of Prince Edward Island, that
we have no representative in the other
branch of the Legislature supporting the
Government. But that has nothing to do
with the merits of this question. I am not
guilty myself on that point; but it is, per-
haps, an unfortunate matter, and it is to
this branch of the Parliament of Canada
that the smaller Provinces must look to

have their rights guarded. That is the
reason why I have been so persistent in fol-
lowing up this question from year to year.
(To be Continued.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Shall We License or Prohibit?—Which?

SIR,—Through your kindness, I have re-
viewed in my preceding letters Mr. F. W.
Moore's objections to the Scott Act and his
advocacy of a license law in lieu thereof.
During their publication, Mr. Moore has
exhibited quite an amount of uneasiness,
and has used language which ought to have
brought your correspondent "C." down
from the clouds again with that wonderful
kaleidoscope of his through which he dis-
covered the "serpentine green" in my first
letter. But then "a fellow feeling makes
us wondrous kind," and "C." has conse-
quently seen no more snakes since the
publication of Mr. Moore's last two letters!

Mr. Moore objects to me quoting Black-
stone because "he wrote in the middle of
the eighteenth century, a hundred years
before prohibition was thought of." To
this I answer: It matters not when Black-
stone wrote. In the quotations which I
made from his writings he is dealing with
the fundamental principles of jurisprudence
—the foundation truths upon which the
great superstructure is reared. These prin-
ciples are very comprehensive. For in-
stance, Blackstone, on page 138, vol. i.,
says:

"That system of laws is alone calculated to
maintain civil liberty, which leaves the sub-
ject entire master of his own actions, except
in those points wherein the public good re-
quires some direction or restraint."

Again, on page 157, he says:

"And all these rights and liberties it is our
birthright to enjoy entire, unless where the
laws of our country have laid them under
necessary restraints—restraints, in themselves
so gentle and moderate, as will appear, upon
further inquiry, that no man of sense or prob-
ity would wish to see them slackened; for
all of us have it in our choice to do every-
thing that a good man would desire to do, and
are restrained from nothing, but what would be
pernicious either to ourselves or our fellow-
citizens."

Who is so rash as to attempt to limit the
application of the principles involved in
such statements as these? Am I to be barred
from applying them to the liquor pesti-
lence because "they were written before
prohibition was thought of?" What folly!
Such a statement is unworthy of the gentle-
man who penned it, and simply shows that
Mr. Moore has a bad case on hand. But,
apart from the argument, the statement in
itself is not true. Mr. Moore says probi-
tation was not then thought of! Indeed,
I read that in 1743, the brilliant Lord
Chersterfield, speaking in the House of
Lords, said:

"Vice, my Lords, is not properly to be
taxed, but to be suppressed. Luxury, my
Lords, may very properly be taxed. But the
use of these which are simply hurtful—bur-
lous in their own nature, and in every degree
is to be prohibited. If their liquors are so
delicious that the people are tempted to their
own destruction, let us at length, my Lords,
secure them from these fatal draughts by
bursting the phials that contain them. Let
us check these artists in human slaughter
which have reconciled their countrymen to
sickness and to ruin, and spread over the pil-
lars of debauchery such baits as cannot be re-
sisted."

The speech from which this extract is
taken was delivered 147 years ago, and ex-
poses Mr. Moore's sad lack of knowledge
regarding a subject of which he professes
to know so much more than ordinary mor-
tals, and upon which he has volunteered
the most extraordinary information. As a
further illustration of Mr. Moore's reckless
assertions, permit me to reproduce one
more statement. He says: "The Scott
Act is a law saying: No person shall buy
or sell certain articles at all." Errors in
"dry law" are frequently made by lawyers
themselves, but errors such as the above
are not pardonable in a school-boy. I
would, therefore, hand back to him
the advice so kindly tendered me: "For
the writer's own good, however, I would
advise him to find out a little about his
authorities and cases from some reliable
source before thrusting them on the public."
Had he read the Act he writes so glibly
about, "or had he asked any of his legal
friends about it, he would not have made
such mistakes." I have thus digressed
from the main argument for the purpose of
showing how unreliable some of Mr.
Moore's statements are.

Both Blackstone and Mill enunciated cer-
tain great truths, and whether or not they
were prepared to allow them to be applied
to the liquor problem, when they wrote,
matters not. Truth, like light, proceeds
only in straight lines. One truth is
always consistent with another, and as
men become more practical and intelligent,
the application of these great principles
will be correspondingly increased. Take,
for example, the Declaration of Indepen-
dence. When the fifty-six signers of that
document, many of them eminent jurists,
declared, "We hold these truths to be self-
evident: that all men are created equal;
that they are endowed by their creator with
certain inalienable rights; that among these
are life, liberty and the pursuit of happi-
ness;" they enunciated certain great
truths; but although the foremost
leaders of the nation, they failed to
recognize their applicability to the poor
negro. Slavery was in that land—by law,
too; but in that declaration was sounded
its death-knell. Several hundred thousands
of the human family at that time lay fet-
tered, suffering all the deprivations and
pain incident to such a life; but time rolled
on, and controversy waxed warm on this
great question. All men are created equal,
echoed the Declaration of Independence,
and have a right to life, liberty and the
pursuit of happiness. Slavery contradicted
these principles and was consequently op-

posed to the truth. And here I would
remind Mr. Moore that history often re-
peats itself. On the side of error were
ranged many who wore the ermine and not
a few clothed in the sacred vestments; but
despite all opposition, the principles of
truth prevailed and 5,000,000 slaves went
free.

As it is impossible to notice all the ob-
jections raised by Mr. Moore, within the
compass of one letter, I shall be compelled
to trouble you again, Mr. Editor.

DEFENDANT.
May 29th, 1890.

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. May be used
as a PAINFUL AS MILK.
Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmon
Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND
COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DIS-
EASES. AS PAINFUL AS MILK.

Butter Tubs.

2,000 INDIAN MAKE,
700 Best Factory Made.
CARVELL BROS.
may 29—2aw pat

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the under-
signed up to Wednesday, the 4th day
of June next, for the purchase of the Book Debts
of the Estate of George M. Harris, Auctioneer,
Charlottetown.
A list of the said Book Debts may be seen
at the office of Mr. Edward J. Hodgson, Q. C.,
Charlottetown.
The highest or any tender not necessarily
accepted.
Dated at Charlottetown this 27th May, 1890!
E. R. BROW.
may 28—eod tl 4th June.

Boston Steamers.

STEAMER "CARROLL" leaves Char-
lottetown for Boston on Thursday, 5th
June, at 6 p. m.
Steamer "Worcester" leaves Boston for
Charlottetown on Thursday, 12th June, noon.
Steamer "Worcester" leaves Charlottetown
for Boston on Thursday, 19th June, at 6 p. m.
CARVELL BROS.,
Agents.
R. B. GARDNER, Manager,
Lewis Wharf, Boston.
may 29—2aw

GERMAN

DANIEL CAMERON,
Painter and Decorator.

House Painting & Paper Hanging,
Furniture Painting.

Churches and Stores Painted and Decorated
in latest and most approved styles.
Old Furniture Painted and Renovated,
made as good as new.
All orders promptly attended to.

NO. 370 SIDNEY STREET, EAST
may 28—2aw tl (wed 8-t) pat

Wholesale Trade.

FLOUR.
150 barrels Choice American FLOUR, Murdock,
500 " " Canadian " Howard,
150 " " " " Chipman's Patent,
50 " " " " White Eagle.

TEA.
150 half chests Choicest CONGOU TEAS,
20 boxes INDIA TEA (assorted grades),
100 barrels Yellow Extra SUGAR,
25 " Standard Yellow " "
50 " Granulated Sugar.

SUGAR.
25 puns. DEMERARA MOLASSES.

MOLASSES.
50 caddies BRIGHT TOBACCO,
25 butts and caddies TWIST "

TOBACCO.
50 boxes Choice Table CODFISH,
50 half boxes
50 barrels and half barrels LABRADOR HERRING,
25 cases CANNED SALMON,
500 dozens Assorted WRAPPING PAPER
100 dozen BROOMS,
2,000 GRAIN SACKS,
2,000 cases TALL CANS,
10 bales MANILLA MARLINE,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

Sundries.

HORACE HASZARD,

LOWER QUEEN STREET.
Charlottetown, Jan 25, 1890.