THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1893.

QUEEN SQUARE GARDENS.

Every citizen delighted in the beauty of Queen Square Gardens during the summer season; every citizen has felt pride in them. Let us see, now, how many citizens will be present at the meeting to be held in respect to them on Thursday next. An advertisement calling the meeting will be found elsewhere in The Examiner of to-day.

THE STORMY SEASON.

The signs are that the storms which have recently swept over the civilized world have spent their force. We are promised a recurrence of the hurricane some time between the 6th and the 10th of this month. But it may surely now be hoped that the great financial storm has subsided. There are hundreds and thousands of wrecks in its path. Banks and other monetary institutions have gone down, factories have closed, hundreds of thousands of men are out of employment, and many persons with their families are actually starving. In the leading cities of the United States bread riots are of almost daily occurrence. But reports from Great Britain and Australia indicate that the worst is past, while even in the United States the cloud has a silver lining.

As to the latter country, Bradstreet's latest reports are favorable. There has been a better movement of merchandise in the West, where the stringency first developed; the growth of confidence has become general, and funds are being provided to move the staple crops; there have been many resumptions of suspended banks, an increase in deposits and less hoarding of money. As a result country banks have been able to meet their obligations to New York institutions and the premium on currency there has fallen from 2½ and 3 to less than 1 per cent. There has also been a decrease in failures. Bank clearings, however, are still very low, being but slightly over two-thirds of their volume at this time last year. But with advancing stocks and restored confidence, a decided improvement in this may be anticipated.

The improvement in the States is partially due to the general causes which are operating in Great Britain, Australia and elsewhere. But an additional cause is the certainty that the Sherman Silver Bill will be repealed. Henry Clews, the New York banker, says that "the great event of the week, and the one which more than anything else has contributed to this important recovery, has been the overwhelming vote of the House of Representatives against any increase in our silver currency under the Sherman law. That is an immense gain towards future confidence. It means that, under no circumstances, will the country tolerate any loose experimenting with this form of money, but will insist upon it as a fixed policy that gold shall be the National standard. This restores to the national credit a rock foundation that will save it from such shocks as it has lately sustained. It also carries the advantage of dissipating the doubts among foreign holders of our securities which have sent home probably $150,000,000 of them since the Sherman Act took effect. The vote, carrying with it the certainty of like action by the Senate, has been followed by a steady stream of buying orders for stocks and bonds from London, Frankfort, Amsterdam and Paris. The extent of these purchases may be inferred from the fact that, although some $150,000,000 of sterling bills borrowed 60 days ago have matured within the week, yet the rates of exchange, instead of being thereby adversely affected, have been weak and verging on the specie-importing point. It is to be presumed that in Europe, as well as at home, there is among cautious investors a disposition to defer buying until the solution of the silver question is placed beyond all question by the vote of the Senate. It is therefore to be expected that further purchases on foreign account will be forthcoming when the Senate has voted." If, following upon the repeal of the Sherman Bill, there should be a readjustment of the United States tariff in accord with the interests and demands of the nation, its future prosperity will be assured. November first is the date at which it is expected that the new tariff will be submitted to Congress, It is stated that the Democratic party is fully alive to the importance of redeeming its pledges on the tariff question before the Congressional campaign of 1894 shall begin. There is the most pressing need for prompt action, now that the Administration has alienated the the friendship of the West by its successful stand against a policy of State aid to silver mining. The new tariff cannot go into operation in time to enable the people to have a practical evidence of its effects before electing the next Congress. In Canada a Government has four or five years in which its measures may be tried before the people are called to pass upon them. In the United States it is not so. This one of the points at which the constitution of the United States is inferior to that of this country.

But it may, in any case, be hoped that moderate and reasonable councils will prevail, that instead of the extreme silver and tariff measures which gave added fury to the financial gale, there will be wise and statesmanlike measures, and that the storms will be followed by an era of calm and prosperity, similar to that in which Canada has continued since 1879.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Referring to the appointment of Hon. Mr. Ferguson, the Empire says: "The new Senator is one of the brightest men in public life in the maritime provinces."

—The Patriot reproduces the following paragraph from the Empire, and says: "Here is a gleam of light":

"The States would secure a distinct advantage by a lower tariff on Canadian produce, since it would tend to encourage Canadians to buy more in the American market, as well as give the border consumers some things they need."

The Patriot is, evidently, in need of light. It has all along been the desire of the party for which the Empire speaks that the United States should lower her tariff on Canadian produce. But the policy and arguments of the grit party have always had the opposite tendency. At last the politicians of the States seem to have found out that the writers and spokesmen of the grit party do not represent Canada. They now talk about cutting down the duties on Canadian produce.

PROFESSOR SHAW.

Professor Shaw has been appointed to the chair of Animal Husbandry by the unanimous vote of the Board of Regents in the State of Minnesota. The duties of the new appointment are: (1) To lecture on live stock for two moths in autumn to the students who attend the State Agricultural College. (2) To lecture to the farmers at the State Institute for about five months in the year on the various phases of practical agriculture. While thus engaged Mr. Shaw represents the Agricultural College on the Institute staff, and one of the principal objects sought in this phase of the work is to bring the farmers' work in sympathy with the work at the experimental station. (3) To supervise experiments in animal husbandry which are to be conducted at the station. (4.) To establish and supervise field experiments at sub-stations in various parts of the State. And (5) to lay the result of these experiments before the farmers, not only in bulletin form, but more especially by writing to the agricultural press. Nearly all of the above is new work in the state of Minnesota, and Prof. Shaw was chosen for it on the ground of the reputation which he had made while conducting the station at Guelph. The experiment station in Minnesota is situated at St. Anthony Park, about midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and within three-fourths of a mile of the electric cars, which run every ten minutes between those cities. As an evidence of the malicious spirit which has been pursuing Professor Shaw of late, it may be mentioned that a copy of the Globe which contained the recent report of the commission, was sent to a prominent member of the Minnesota Board of Regents. It was marked within and without and reached its destination almost as soon as the appointment had been made, but completely failed to effect its purpose. The regents, at a subsequent meeting of the board, found evil intent in every clause of that report, and unanimously sustained the appointment. The duties of the new position commence October 1st, and the salary is an advance on that given by the Ontario Government.

IRISH AMERICANS.

The Proposed New Government of Ireland Discussed.

A New York despatch says: Now that Ireland's cause of home government has gained so great a victory, what tasks will the new government when it is established, if ever, have to meet? Who will be its leaders? These questions have been asked prominent Irish Americans, whose answers follow:

Miles O'Brien, that sturdy fighter for Ireland, secretary of the parliamentary fund, was jubilant. "A man with a drop of Irish blood in his veins should be happy at the great stride toward the victory of Home Rule," said he. "As an American I am very proud of it. I think the financial, in connection with the land question, will be the first great problem to confront the new Ireland. I think that Ireland has the men who are capable of meeting the question. It is hard to say who will rise to the leadership of the new government. I wouldn't care to make any guess. We here should let them fight it out themselves, content with the knowledge that we helped them to win the fight for Home Rule."

Joseph P. Ryan, Secretary of the Irish National Federation, said: "Taking it for granted that the conditions under which the new government would start are such as the Home Rule bill makes for it, it would be natural to expect that the problems of self government taken up by the new government in Ireland must naturally be attended with some little confusion. I think that the first duties of the new government would be to examine closely into the industrial interests of Ireland. It is difficult to tell who the new leaders will be. I doubt whether Mr. McCarthy will care to strive for the leadership. He is getting old and his strength may not warrant his entering on the severe duties of forming the new government."

Patrick Ford, the editor of the Irish World, said: "The present status of the Irish question is on a more exalted and hopeful plane than it has ever been in the Anglo-Irish controversy. What is there in this alleged fear on the part of the opponents of Home Rule that the Protestants of Ireland would be persecuted? was asked. Nothing at all, except cant and hypocrisy. The Catholics of Ireland are battling for justice. What they want for themselves they will cheerfully accord to others. I suppose the land question will be one of the first questions to be met by the new Ireland. Ireland being essentially agricultural at present, this question is naturally a most important one. If it is not divided of by the British parliament soon it will come before the Irish parliament. It is hard to say who the leaders will be. Justin McCarthy is getting old, and I do not think cares for more political honors. Healey, Dillon and Thomas Sexton will probably all be conspicuous, and I also think there will be some new men who will spring up as the occasion requires them."

Thomas F. Meehan, editor of the Irish American, says: "The leaders of the Irish parliamentary party, whose patriotic self-sacrifice has wrought such a change in popular opinion in England during the past ten years may safely be trusted to work out the minor necessities of the governmental structure when it has risen over the solid foundations they have laid. One of the first efforts of the new Irish parliament, without doubt, will be the measure necessary to foster and develop the heretofore neglected natural resources of the country. Capital will be needed to turn the mineral and industrial wealth of the country to practical use. The new Ireland by this means will be made all that nature intended and her most devoted children could wish her to be."

Austin E. Ford, editor of New York Freeman's Journal, said that, in his opinion, it was somewhat premature to speculate as to the policy or make up of the future Irish government. "Even under the most favorable circumstances," said Mr. Ford, "it will be another year or more before the home rule bill will pass the Commons again and go to the Lords. The questions of vital interest to be dealt with are the rooting of the tenants in the soil, the creation of new industries, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the development of the fisheries, municipal reform. These are things that will make it profitable for Irish labor to stay at home. The checking of emigration is, of course, the matter of first importance. After that will come the educational and intellectual subjects."

—Commenting upon Mr. Blanchard's card to the electors of Tignish, L'Impartial says:

"We direct the attention of our readers to the election card of Mr. Jeremiah Blanchard. Mr. Blanchard is the only Frenchman in the contest which will soon take place here, and it is in the interest of every Frenchman to support him loyally. It is a duty which attaches not so much to political tendencies as to the common need which is felt so much among us to unite our forces if we do not wish to lose altogether the prestige which belongs to us. Let every French elector, then, think well of this matter—both for now and the future."

We are glad to see that L'Impartial is about to vindicate its *raison d'etre*, and hope that it will see to it that its worthy compatriot, Mr. Blanchard, gets a united French vote. And, what element will rally to Mr. McLellan's support?

—The Empire: "The Canadian banking system seems to be meeting with as much praise and appreciation in England as in the United States. There is nothing like a time of trial to prove the soundness of national institutions."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. HEARTZ.

Sir,—Since Mr. Palmer's letter appeared in the Daily Examiner of the 19th of August, I have made it my business to get the number of signatures and the names of those that signed the said petition. Mr. Palmer says that a large number of names appear subscribed to the requisition and annexed to the bill. Sir, the large number of names is about thirty, and nearly one-half of that number are not property holders. Of some of them it may be said that when their hat is on their house is covered. I ask you, sir, is this the way to bind a heavy burden on the shoulders of the freeholders of our city, instead of calling a public meeting and having the voice of the people. A more deceitful and unfair transaction was never fastened on a taxed-ridden people. The affair deserves the strongest censure. But I have been informed that Mr. Palmer will not engage anything that will not pay—that he is not a man of that kind. They say he likes to get paid for his work, and I old mother rumor says that Mr. Palmer was well paid for both those petitions and bills. If this be the case, it gives us some light as to the reason why Mr. Palmer took such an interest in the affair. Mr. Palmer argues that a second main pipe is the only safety to the city, just as a second chain and anchor is absolutely necessary to render a vessel seaworthy in all weathers. But let me tell Mr. Palmer that his scheme is not the same as two chains and two anchors. Your scheme is two chains and one anchor—two pipes from the pumping station and one engine and one pump. How well the ship is off with her two chains and one anchor! This is exactly your case. If you had advocated to have a second pipe, a second boiler and second engine, so that if any one part gave way we should have the other one perfect, then your reasoning would be a little more consistent with good sense. But, sir, you remind me of someone singing out "Fire! fire! fire!" before he sees smoke. Mr. Palmer seems to be very much alarmed about the breaking of the pipe in time of conflagration. He says great danger exists from bursting. I think the man is getting a little astray. Could the pay have anything to do with the affair? I have been consulting some of our best men on this point, and they tell me that the longer the pipe lies in its bed the stronger it gets by the clay getting packed more tight around it, and it has stood the test for five years and no great damage done to the pipes that was not quickly repaired although we have had quite a number of fires, and I have not heard of any complaint of a scarcity of water or of any danger of pipes bursting. Mr. Palmer's imagination carries him into the the regions of fancy. Mr. Palmer thinks that some day when we have a very large fire the heavy pressure of water will burst the pipes and great will be the damage done to the city. Sir, this is how Mr. Palmer got so many of our best men to sign the mushroom petition by telling them the danger of a water explosion, and Mr. Alexander McKinnon telling them that it would be a safety from fire. I call it a mushroom petition on account of its sudden growth. It sprang up very suddenly and unexpectedly in the dark, very secretly and in haste, a disgrace to honest men! Mr. Palmer says that all the councillors were in favor of the pipe, except one or two. I do not know how he found that out, as there was no meeting in the council about it as I have heard of. It was kept secret that they should not know about it. I have been informed by one of them that they did not know till it was too late, and if they were in favor of it, how is it that not one of their signatures is attached to the mushroom petition? But Mr. McKinnon has said the pipe will pay for itself in a few years? I wish Mr. McKinnon would take the trouble to come to the front and tell us how it is going to pay for itself, when you have so many faucets or taps now in the houses that are not in use at present? Would you be so kind as to tell the people how many there is? And if you have a lot of idle ones, how in the name of common sense are you going to make the second pipe pay? Do you think that bringing the pipe in the Malpeque Road is going to make it pay by supplying the few that would take the water from you? I am afraid that there is something very dark about this second pipe. It was conceived in darkness and secresy, and there must be evil belonging to it. I do not find any trouble in locating the place of its birth. It seems to me that it was conceived among the Water Commissioners and given to Mr. Palmer to bring it forth into operation, in which he has shown his secret cunning.

Now, before I close my letter I must warn you to mind how you act at our next election, that is if you want to save yourselves from being overtaxed for no use. Take care and pledge your men not to sign one of those debentures till they see that there is need of the second pipe. And further, I would advise you to change the Water Commissioners. They have been long enough in that office, or I am mistaken. I have brought this subject before you in order that you may see the treachery that has been practised against the freeholders of this city. I am not so favored as some that have acted in this unprincipled affair to get paid for their work. It will be the other way with me. I shall get enemies for my part of the work. Nevertheless, let it be so.

C. Heartz.

SHIFTING THE BLAME.

"Another free and easy has been opened in Alberton. This now makes four in all. How is this under Professor Brodrick's administration!"—Guardian, 31st Aug.

Sir,—The official scribe who sent this to the temperance organ is evidently barking up the wrong tree. Brodrick, bad as he is, has no hand in the present disgraceful state of affairs at Alberton. The zealots of that town named a Mr. John Donalds inspector, and Donalds, like Brodrick, had no objection to the salary, but a strong one to the work. Even when the late Inspector McCaull had every rum shop in Alberton closed, the lamentations of the grit gang of temperance advocates, headed by Benj. Rogers, filled the air in and out of season. Mr. Peters came into power, Mr. Brodrick succeeded Mr. McCaull, Mr. Rogers was powerful in the councils of the land, and we looked for something practical from those wonderful professions. What has been the result? We have now four rum shops for the one before, and Mr. Rogers has neither turned hand nor finger to correct the abuse. He is as loud a temperance preacher as ever—for political effect. But if deeds are asked of him he can only appeal to the part he took in ordering a plebiscite—a matter Mr. Peters claims all the credit for—when joking with the boys over his "House of Commons lemonade." The beautiful Guardian, too, is ready to swallow anything rather than unmask Peters. Let him ask his master or Benj. Rogers, then, how the Alberton case "is for high," and not poor, simple Brodrick.

West.

A Bite from a Cat.

About five years ago John W. Stebbins, husband of Dr. Marion Stebbins, of Brockton, Mass., was bitten by a cat, and on Wednesday last, after intense suffering, he died from blood poisoning, occasioned by the wound. His case has few parallels in that section. Soon after sustaining the injury Mr. Stebbins' hand and wrist began to trouble him. Despite all that medical aid could do, the muscles appeared to contract, and slowly the hand was drawn out of shape. At times the hand would trouble him but slightly, but he has never been entirely well from the effects of the bite. Recently the member grew worse, and the result of the last attack was blood poisoning, which resulted in death.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED.

Sept 2—J A G C, Lawson, Wallace; Minnie May, Garein, Pictou; Wm Dunbar, Read, Pugwash; Confederate, Bourke, Pictou; Lady May, McDougall, Pinette.
Sept 4—Morning Light, Walker, Pictou; G H B, Forgerson, do.

CLEARED.

Sept 2—Wm Dunbar, Read, Pugwash; Confederate, Bourke, Pictou; Lady May, McDougall, Belle Creek.
Sept 4—G H B, Forgerson, Pictou; Swan, LeLacheur, do.

A Double Picture.

A double picture—a true one—taken from everyday life, is now described for the benefit of every Canadian newspaper reader. In one of Montreal's public offices, a small army of clerks work constantly and vigorously. Three months ago two of these clerks, owing to dyspepsia, nervousness and overwork, were obliged to give up work. One of these young men was treated by his family physician. After four weeks of continued medicine feeling, he was considered strong enough to go to the country for a time of rest. Several weeks were passed at a rural resort, but the young man was obliged to return to his home, and at present is still unfitted for duty.

The other young man, at the suggestion of a friend, took a treatment of Paine's Celery Compound, that great flesh builder and life-giver, and in three weeks' time was able to resume his duties at the office.

It is needless to ask: "Which was the better treatment?" Paine's Celery Compound always does its work quickly and successfully. Another great point worthy of note is the vast difference in the cost. Men and women who use Paine's Celery Compound save money, and rid themselves of a vast amount of anxiety and trouble. This wonderful medicine is one of Heaven's greatest boons to all who suffer.

Mr. E. B. Osler, in an interview upon the American troubles, states that the people pay something like $200,000,000 a year in interest to foreign investors—chiefly British. This is terrible! Think of the great American Republic—Eagle and all—paying such tribute to the bloated Britisher?

"She Looketh Well

to the ways of her household." Yes, Solomon is right; that's what the good housekeeper everywhere does, but particularly in Canada.

But her ways are not always *old* ways. In fact she has discarded many unsatisfactory old ways. For instance, to-day she is using

Cottolene

the New Shortening, instead of lard. And this is in itself a reason why "she looketh well" in another sense, for she eats no lard to cause poor digestion and a worse complexion.

Cottolene is much better than lard for all cooking purposes, as every one who has tried it declares. Have you tried it?

For sale everywhere.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Sts.,
MONTREAL.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

Fronting on the Harbor.

The subscriber offers for sale the Dwelling House and Property fronting on South Side of Water Street, now occupied by Dr. Dawson. The frontage on Water Street is about 62 feet.

TERMS—One-third cash and balance secured for term of years on the property at 5 per cent. interest.

BENJ. DAVIES.
sept5—tu th sat

DOBELL LINE

Steamer POLINO is due here from Montreal and Quebec on WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., and sails for St. John's, Newfoundland, via Pictou. Live Stock on deck carried at low rates. For freight or passage apply here to

N., B. & M. RATTENBURY.
Charlottetown, Sept. 5, 1893.

Queen Square Gardens.

A meeting of all persons interested in the Gardens will be held in the Legislative Library on Thursday morning next, the 7th inst., at 10.30 o'clock.

HORACE HASZARD,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Charlottetown, Sept. 5, 1893.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass

Liberal-Conservative Convention.

Upon the requisition of a large body of the Electors of the Fourth Electoral District of King's County, a meeting of the Delegates representing the different Polling Divisions of the Murray Harbor District will be held at Glen William Schoolhouse on SATURDAY, 9th September, at 3 o'clock, p. m., to decide as to which of the candidates chosen at the late Convention shall run to represent the property and which the franchise vote, and to confirm said nomination.

JAMES CLOW,
Vice-President of Association.
Murray Harbor North, Sept. 1, 1893. } dy & wy

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Despatches to The Examiner.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA

Canada Away Up in Fisheries.

A Practical Proof that the Morality of the Country is Improving.

Ottawa, Sept. 5.

The Fisheries Department is advised that the Canadian fisheries exhibit at Chicago has about swept the board in the matter of prizes, twenty-four medals having been awarded to Canada.

Sir Richard Webster, whose name became familiar to Canadians in his capacity as joint counsel with Sir Charles Russell in behalf of Great Britain before the Behring Sea arbitration, is expected here in a few days. He will go as far as Winnipeg and thence to Chicago.

Mr. Moylan, Inspector of penitentiaries, said to-day that at present there are fewer prisoners by one hundred in the Kingston Penitentiary than at any other time in the last twenty years.

THE COLONIAL PARTY IN ENGLAND.

The Claims of Newfoundland.

London, Sept. 5.

The newly formed colonial party in the House of Commons is going to give active evidence of its existence. A meeting of the members has been held. The chair was taken by Sir John Gorst, member for Cambridge, who was Financial Secretary to the Treasury in the late Government. The meeting resolved to support Sir Charles Dilke, M. P. for the Forest of Dean, who intends to raise the Newfoundland question when the debate on the estimates comes on, and to press the claims of the Island to sympathetic consideration just now, in view of the French shore and other difficulties.

A Missionary Homeward Bound.

Woodstock, Sept. 5.—A telegram from Rev. Dr. McKay, the intrepid Presbyterian Missionary in Formosa, states that he will sail from Hong Kong on September 6th, by the Empress of India, for Canada on furlough.

Died at a Great Age.

Huntingdon, Que., Sept. 5.—Mrs Janet McNair, aged 111 years, probably the oldest woman in Canada, is dead. James McNair, husband of the deceased, died 14 years ago aged 107.

Brought Home a Prisoner.

Halifax, Sept. 5.—C. R. Barry, the defaulting C. P. R. ticket agent, left New York last night for Halifax in charge of detective Power.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Brussels, Sept. 3.—The bill for the revision of the Belgian constitution was passed by the senate this morning by a large majority.

Denver, Col., Sept. 3.—Dr. T. Tacher Graves, the convicted poisoner of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, committed suicide in his cell in the county jail last night, presumably by taking poison.

Cincinnati, Sept. 3.—This evening an electric car packed with people became unmanageable on a long grade and shot down the hill with awful velocity. There were 45 people in the car, and not one escaped injuries. The motorman and conductor jumped and escaped death. The car was smashed into splinters as was the front of the saloon and bar. Two were killed, six fatally wounded and twenty-two seriously injured. Some of these may die.

New York, Sept. 3.—Mary Mitchell, 11 years of age, of No. 676 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, died in Brooklyn City Hospital at an early hour Saturday morning from the effects of burns received at her home last night. The child was in the act of lighting a lamp when she accidentally overturned a cup of furniture varnish that was standing on the mantel and carelessly dropped a lighted match into the inflammable mixture that was spilled on the floor and igniting it. In an instant her clothing was on fire and her screams brought William Mitchell, her father, from an adjoining room. Before he could smother the flames or tear the clothing from the girl's body she was burned in a shocking manner from head to foot. Ambulance Surgeon Tredwell was summoned, but could do little to mitigate the the suffering of the unfortunate child until death came to her relief. The furniture in Mr. Mitchell's apartments was damaged to the extent of $50 by the fire.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—A twelve pound Napoleon gun standing in the doorway of Battery D, that overlooks the Illinois Central tracks, and the shifting of gun carriages inside ready to be moved, with the preliminary of hitching the horses; only soldiers with bayonets stationed in front of the Second Regiment armory; the assemblage at noon in the drill hall of the members of that military organization, and the massing of the entire police force—active, reserves and substitutes—show that the authorities have some fear of a serious outbreak on the part of the idle men, who are proving more turbulent daily.

Laramie, Wyo., Sept. 3.—A genuine case of leprosy has been found in the penitentiary at this place. El. Fisher, a prisoner, is the victim. He has been examined by a number of physicians in the past few weeks and they unite in saying that it is leprosy. Fisher is about thirty years of age and was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 3.—E. B. Bloss, of the Boston athletic association, made a new world's amateur record for the hop, step and jump, clearing 48 feet ¾ in. The old record was 47 feet 1 inch.

Tacoma, Sept. 3.—The Mayor of Tacoma, two members of the Board of Public Works and the Superintendent of the water and light plant of the city, were arrested charged with having stolen $30,000 worth of property from the Tacoma light and water company, of which C. B. Wright of Philadelphia is president. The arrests are the outcome of a raid recently made by city officials to secure property which they claimed the city, had bought from the water company, but which the company claimed has not been sold.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Levey Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you would like the ends open. Write your address carefully.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the great Blood and Nerve Remedy.

BUY YOUR
Mourning Goods
—AT—
JAMES PATON & CO'S.,
168 Victoria Row

An Inspection

of our Guernseys will convince anyone of the excellence of this breed of Dairy Cattle. Come and see for yourself.

E. R. Brow
CHARLOTTETOWN

HAVING LEASED
—THE—
QUEEN HOTEL,
Halifax, Nova Scotia,

The Lessee takes great pleasure in announcing that the rates are:

Upper Floors, two in room, $1.50 per day.
Single Rooms, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50 per day, according to location.

This great reduction in rates will not in any way impair the present efficiency of the Hotel either as regards the service or cuisine. A single trial will convince any one of the fact.

A. B. SHERATON,
jy31 Manager.

Nice Clothes

Made up in first-class style, of the very best Tweeds and Suitings in the city.

Well Dressed Men

Always patronize fashionable Tailors. We invite inspection.

Our Good Fits

Are a by-word in Charlottetown.

James McLeod & Son,

Fashionable Tailors - - - - Victoria Row.

35 cts. A Month.

THAT IS ALL IT COSTS FOR

The Daily Examiner

Left at Your House

every evening. Besides this we send you each month **FREE**

McClure's Magazine.

Call and see sample copies at our office. See advertisement on last page.

CUTLERY!

OPENED TO-DAY,
A Very Large Stock of Cutlery,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, SHEFFIELD.

BOUGHT LOW AND WILL SELL LOW
—AT THE—
City Hardware Store.
R. B. NORTON & CO.
Charlottetown, September 5, 1893—mon thu

Special Discounts for Teachers.

Having just bought at a large discount a fine lot of Ladies' and Gents' Gold, Gold Filled, Silver and Silver Filled Nickel Watches, these Watches will be sold at a tremendous discount on former prices. Besides this we shall give a special discount to Teachers. Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing at short notice.

G. H. TAYLOR, North Side Queen Square.
Charlottetown, August 4, 1893—tu iri

MAIL CONTRACTS.

Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 10th November next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on proposed contracts for four years from the 1st January next, over each of the following routes, viz:—

Auburn and Pownal.....Semi-weekly
Grosmore and (Pisquid) Railway Station.....

Printed notices containing full information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be obtained at the Post Office at which the services commence and terminate, or at the office of the subscriber.

F. DE ST. C. BRECKEN,
Asst. P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
25th August, 1893.
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