

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1887.

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ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon 5th day, 4h., 21.7m., a. m., W.
Last Quarter 13th day, 2h., 44.6m., a. m., S. E.
New Moon 20th day, 4h., 37.5m., p. m., S. W.
First Quarter 27th day, 10h., 17.5m., a. m., E. (below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M.	(sets)	(rises)	(water)	(length)
1 Friday	4 18	7 49	4 0	7 20 15 31
2 Saturday	19	49	5 9	8 22 30
3 Sunday	19	48	6 13	9 12 29
4 Monday	20	48	7 12	9 50 28
5 Tuesday	21	48	7 56	10 40 27
6 Wednesday	22	47	8 43	11 40 26
7 Thursday	22	47	9 22	11 58 25
8 Friday	23	47	9 54	12 33 24
9 Saturday	23	46	10 22	1 11 23
10 Sunday	24	46	10 48	1 47 22
11 Monday	25	45	11 8	2 27 21
12 Tuesday	26	44	11 36	3 11 20
13 Wednesday	27	44	morn	4 6 19
14 Thursday	28	43	0 2	5 9 15
15 Friday	29	42	0 28	6 20 14
16 Saturday	30	42	1 0	7 23 12
17 Sunday	31	41	1 38	8 23 10
18 Monday	32	40	2 20	9 11 8
19 Tuesday	33	39	3 15	9 59 6
20 Wednesday	34	38	4 12	10 38 4
21 Thursday	35	37	5 20	11 23 2
22 Friday	36	36	6 32	morn 0
23 Saturday	37	35	7 46	0 5 14 58
24 Sunday	38	34	9 1	0 50 56
25 Monday	39	32	10 15	1 27 53
26 Tuesday	40	31	11 29	2 14 51
27 Wednesday	42	30	12 41	3 06 48
28 Thursday	43	28	1 51	4 14 45
29 Friday	44	27	3 0	5 35 43
30 Saturday	45	26	4 5	6 57 41
31 Sunday	4 46	7 26	5 4	8 14 40

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Perkins & Sterns

—AND BUY FROM—

New American Muslins, New French Muslins,
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A BIG DISPLAY OF LACES.

Book Muslin, Victoria Lawn, Bishop's Lawn, Check Muslins.

Embroideries, in Allovers, Flouncings, Edgings, Insertions, &c.

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Corsets, direct from the makers and at the lowest price.

If you want a Seaside Dress just see our stock of
Flannels—Cheapest and Best Goods for the purpose to be found.

Perkins & Sterns

June 7—dy & wky

Know all Men by these Presents that

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Is the right place to get your Clothes made.
Because we give Good Value and a Fit that beats the world.
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We can give a style and finish to our garments that others cannot attain to.

WE BLOW

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Come and see us, even if you don't buy. We want to show you our Fine Stock of Tweeds, Worsteds, &c.

M'LEOD & M'KENZIE,

Queen Street, opposite Watson's Drug Store.
JAMES M'LEOD, late of C. Robertson & Co.
J. T. M'KENZIE, formerly Bruce & McKenzie, late of New York.
Charlottetown, July 5, 1887—eod & wky

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Montserrat Lime Juice, in pint and quart bottles. This Lime Juice is imported from the Island of Montserrat, and is guaranteed to be the best and purest in the world.

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Fresh Fruit.—We are receiving Oranges, Lemons and Apples, every Boston steamer, and will have Pears, Grapes, Strawberries, Watermelons, &c., in their season.

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BEER GOFF,

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Ch'town, July 9, 1887—eod wky

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TENDERS are requested for the erection of a Presbyterian Church in Cardigan, to be built of Island sandstone.

Plans to be seen at the office of W. C. Harris, Architect, on and after 1 U.S. DAY, 19th July.

Tenders to be sent in not later than Tuesday, the 26th July, at noon.

July 16—4 sat mon wed fri

CUSTOM SHOE STORE.

WE, the undersigned, have re-opened the
Custom Boot and Shoe Shop,
RICHMOND STREET,
formerly occupied by the late John Monaghan opposite Nelson Brothers, Grocers.
Repairing Promptly Attended to.

C. McQUILLAN J. McMAHON.
May 18, 1887—eod & wky 2 mos

PURE GOLD GOODS
ARE THE BEST MADE.
ASKING NO MORE THAN
HONEST PRICES.

THE LEADING LINES ARE
BAKING POWDER
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
SHOE-BLACKING
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COFFEE
SPICES
BORAX
CURRY POWDER
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MUSTARD
POWDERED HERBS

2 GOLD MEDALS
1 SILVER MEDAL
8 BRONZE MEDALS
1886

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GUARANTEED GENUINE
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our new book, the Great Irish Struggle, in less
than a week. Send for outfit now and try this
new and popular book. It sells because it interests
and is low priced. Most liberal terms. Apply
to W. E. Earle, St. John, N. B.

J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS.,
Publishers, Toronto.
July 9, 1887.

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors
and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early
decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe
that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great
remedy was discovered by a missionary in South
America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the
REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

TO LET.
PRIOR to making some considerable change in
our present business, we propose to rent the
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city for a druggist, jeweler, &c.

DORSEY GOFF & CO.
May 26—2aw 1f

1827 - - - 1887.
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Dry Goods and Shipping,
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March 29, 1887.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 22, 1887.

NOTES

Of a Trip to the North-West and British Columbia.

For the comfort of any Nova Scotian who may chance to read this, I will say that I do not think the Victoria Arm quite comes up to theirs.

I found the people of Victoria in every way agreeable, and I greatly enjoyed my stay among them. While the circumstances under which I travelled were undoubtedly favorable to my seeing the best side of everything and everybody, I nevertheless think that had my visit been under less favorable auspices, I should still have carried away with me the impression that Victoria is a pleasant place to live in.

It was difficult to realize that the city is not yet thirty years old. In 1857, a Hudson's Bay Fort alone marked the site of Victoria, and it was not until the discovery of gold in the Fraser River in 1858 and 1859 that people began to come in, and a town sprang up.

The Colony is very English, as distinct from Canadian. Indeed, the British Columbian's affect rather to look down on Canadians as such. This, of course, is a consequence of their isolation.

People emigrated from the Old Country to British Columbia before the days of railways, and all access to the east being barred by 600 miles of mountains and 2500 miles of wilderness, they were perforce compelled to draw their supplies and keep up their intercourse exclusively with the Mother Country. And so they have continued very English, reminding me of the society of our own Island of Prince Edward as it was in its pre-Confederation days.

Nature, too, more kind than with us, has encouraged the British Columbians by her example to adhere closely to the Motherland. The climate of Victoria resembles that of England, though it is milder. Ivy, holly and mistletoe grow there in profusion, while primroses abound to such an extent as to make it easy to understand why the people are, as a whole, so thoroughly Conservative. None of these peculiarly English plants, however, are indigenous. They have all been brought over from England in the first instance, and have readily taken root and flourished, until now they grow promiscuously.

I did not ascertain this while over there. To tell the truth, I was rather led to understand that they are all natives of the soil.

I was struck by the arbutus trees which are really all their own, being peculiar to the Pacific Coast. These are remarkable from the way in which they shed their bark, instead of their leaves, I was told—but my information was again inaccurate—for they shed both. I occasionally encountered while over there, the slightest possible disposition, rather to "lay it on;" but I have been careful throughout to make allowance for this tendency, which I must say I have not found wholly restricted to the people of the Pacific Coast.

The waters teem with fish, and here again are to be found points of similarity with England, which we in old Canada do not share. Shrimps and prawns are plentiful, and the oysters have a copper taste. There are no lobsters on the Pacific Coast. The salmon are in great numbers, so great as at certain times to impede the navigation of the Fraser River. Our party were unanimous in the opinion that they have not the taste or flavour of our Atlantic fish.

There are many delightful villas about Victoria, adorned with pretty flower gardens and lawns of that soft, velvety touch, which recalled to my mind the anecdote of the Yankee cousin who, on visiting England, was struck with what I here admired. "How in thunder do you get the grass into this shape?" asked he. "We can't raise nothin' like this in our country." "My dear sir," was the reply, "nothing is easier; you have only to roll it and water it for four hundred years."

I came in for a good many tennis parties, afternoon teas, dinners, &c., and cannot speak too highly of the kindness and hospitable treatment in which I shared. I must especially mention a regatta, given by the city, in the Premier's honour. It was held on the Arm on a beautiful day in August. The occasion was proclaimed a public holiday, and the whole population turned out to honour the father of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Premier and his party were entertained at luncheon by Mr. O'Reilly, whom I had the pleasure of meeting in Ottawa some years before, and whose residence, picturesquely situated on the upper end of the Arm, was to me the very ideal of a charming English home. In the afternoon, in company with the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Cornwall and the Admiral, we witnessed the regatta from the latter's steam pinnace. There were races of all kinds, between the men-of-war's men, belonging to the flag ship then in port, between the sailors and the civilians, between Indians and white men, and between two crews of squaws, which last was great fun. In the evening there was a general illumination and the sight from the Admiral's barge, as we steamed up and down the Arm, was one to be remembered.

The Union Club, which, by the way, is an excellent institution, entertained the Premier at a ball which was in every way a grand success.

As is the case in all small places, the people of Victoria take a lively interest in each other's affairs, and there is a good deal of gossip in consequence.

Like certain communities on the Atlantic coast, too, this pretty town is not without its experience of the *odium theologorum*, which is so fraught with disturbance to the peace of society. It appears that in the early days of the city's history, the spiritual concerns of that portion of the people who belonged to the Anglican Church were

in the keeping of a certain Reverend gentleman who adhered to the Low Church School. This clergyman had it all his own way, until in process of time the growing importance of the place caused the advent of a Bishop from the Old Country, whose theological views differed from those held by the incumbent. This led to dissensions which culminated in the clergyman falling under the Episcopal ban, and his subsequent withdrawal from the Anglican communion, followed by the establishment of a branch of what is known as the Reformed Episcopal Church, over which body the clergyman, who in the meantime had himself been raised to the Episcopal dignity, now worthily presides. These things, one may be sure, were the source of much ill-feeling, all traces of which have not as yet wholly disappeared from Victoria society.

One of the principal objects of interest in British Columbia is John Chinaman, of whom I must not forget to say something. The Chinese question is one of great practical import on the Pacific Coast. From the British Columbia members of Parliament, and others, I had heard much against these people, and now I was to see for myself.

There are about 2,500 of them in Victoria. They are largely employed as domestic servants. Those about the hotel were clean, industrious, respectful and honest—at least, we found them so.

They all live together in a part of the city called "China Town." Accompanied by a policeman and some friends, I made a tour of this quarter. The Chinese appear to be a commercial people, for there are lots of shops in China Town, some of them very clean, respectable places, while others, again, are not so. We peeped into a me filthy dens where the Chinese live in bunks, like in a ship, tier upon tier of them—perhaps as many as forty in a room which would accommodate about four white men. We also looked in an opium den. It was a low, close, filthy hole, with two rough beds or lounges in it. Reclining on and about these were perhaps a dozen men, all with a half stupefied look. They generally smoked in couples, and in this wise: Two of them would lie on their sides facing each other, about a foot apart. Between them stood a pot of opium and a lighted candle. One fellow would be smoking while the other would be preparing his smoke by winding a small piece of the sticky substance (like treacle) on a stick and heating it over the flame. When his friend had finished, he took the pipe (they had only one between them), and shoving the opium into the aperture, lit it over the flame of the candle and took his smoke, while the other prepared the opium for his turn. The actual smoke lasted but a very short time—about half a minute, I should judge. The pipe was a large piece of wood, about a foot long, in shape something like a lemon squeezer, wholly unlike a tobacco pipe. The opium was put in an aperture in the middle.

Some of these fellows were asleep, quite overcome—and all were in different stages of stupefaction. They did not seem to have the slightest objection to our looking at them.

We also visited the "Joss House," the Chinese temple of worship, which is a very singular place. It is a large room up a steep flight of stairs. It bears a certain resemblance to a Christian Church, in that it has a sort of altar. But the points of difference are so many and so great that one wonders at times whether it is really a place of worship at all. For example, they have no idea whatever of reverence as we understand it. A Chinaman will go up to the "altar," in the recess of which an idol—a figure of a man seated, with a long black beard—is enshrined, and resting his elbows thereon, will coolly smoke on "Joss's" face—all this with his hat on, and the same careless manner he has on the street.

The carving on this altar is admirably executed—the designs of men and animals being grotesque to a degree. In the recess in which "Joss" is deposited are two other idols. One of them looks like a representation of a woman. Whether these people have any idea of a Trinity or not, I do not know, nor could we find out whether they had any priests, or form of public worship. It is, no doubt, a development of the religion of Confucius. The word "Joss" is comparatively modern, and is said to be a corruption of the Latin *Jesus*—God.

We asked many questions to little purpose. Either they could not or would not understand. There was an adjoining room where a society met. We asked who composed the society, and were told "good men." On enquiring who were good men, we were told "those who pay their debts." This seems to be their standard of merit, and it is not a low one.

There are no seats in the "Joss" House. Around the walls were all manner of symbolic devices—some on the end of poles looking like medieval battle axes. There were banners as well, the silk embroidery on which was extremely rich. I asked our guide what the "battle axes" were for. He answered: "When Joss goes out, allee some soldier"—which evidently meant that they had some kind of religious pageant resembling our military displays. I opened a door of what would be the vestry in a Christian church, half expecting to see a Celestial priest engaged in preparing himself for the celebration of some mystical rite, but to my disgust I saw only two Chinamen smoking opium.

J. P.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. 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, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

mar17 eod & wky



BOSTON.

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April 18, 1887—eod wky

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OLD SYDNEY MINES,
VICTORIA MINES,
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ROUND, NUT, CRUSHED.
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CARVELL BROS.,
Agents.
Ch'town, June 24, 1887—pat 1 aw 3wks

CARD.

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None but first-class workmen are employed in their offices; and, as they import their printing papers direct from the manufacturers, they are able to fill all orders on the most favorable terms. The continued patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

W. L. COTTON,
Manager.
Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1886.