

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

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ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 1st day, 6h., 48.3m., p. m., W., below horizon.

First Quarter, 9th day, 1h., 46.1m., p. m., S.E.

Full Moon, 17th day, 7h., 33.3m., a. m., W.

Last Quarter, 24th day, 2h., 44.8m., a. m., E.

New Moon, 31st day, 7h., 24.4m., a. m., E.

DAY OF WEEK Sun Sun Moon High Day's

1 Friday 6 43 5 41 6 48 10 50 10 58

2 Saturday 41 42 7 16 11 27 11 1

3 Sunday 39 43 7 41 10 11 4

4 Monday 38 44 8 6 0 1 8

5 Tuesday 36 47 8 28 0 34 11

6 Wednesday 34 48 8 53 1 8 16

7 Thursday 32 50 9 19 1 44 15

8 Friday 30 51 9 49 2 26 11

9 Saturday 29 53 10 25 3 13 24

10 Sunday 27 54 11 7 4 15 27

11 Monday 25 54 11 56 5 31 31

12 Tuesday 23 57 12 20 6 47 35

13 Wednesday 21 59 1 2 7 53 38

14 Thursday 19 6 2 58 8 44 41

15 Friday 17 1 4 11 9 29 44

16 Saturday 15 2 5 20 10 9 47

17 Sunday 13 3 6 31 10 46 50

18 Monday 11 5 7 49 11 23 51

19 Tuesday 9 6 8 59 11 59 52

20 Wednesday 7 7 10 15 12 37 52

21 Thursday 5 8 10 30 1 17 47

22 Friday 3 9 10 45 2 7 42

23 Saturday 1 10 0 49 3 5 37

24 Sunday 5 58 11 1 48 4 23 34

25 Monday 56 14 2 47 5 55 31

26 Tuesday 53 15 3 35 7 19 29

27 Wednesday 53 16 4 16 8 22 23

28 Thursday 52 18 4 49 9 11 26

29 Friday 51 20 5 18 9 59 29

30 Saturday 49 21 5 48 10 28 33

31 Sunday 15 48 6 22 6 7 11 12 30

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feb2—3m col

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—AND—

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THE GOODS ARE FIRST-CLASS,

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The above bought at the right time and place, and will be sold as we always do sell—CHEAP.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, Jan. 25, 1889.—dv & wky

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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No trouble to show goods. Can suit all tastes, at NEWSON'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, Jan. 31, 1889.

Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a radical change in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, the result is certain. Read these testimonials:

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence St., Lowell, Mass.

Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect, and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and I were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tron, (of Fernandina, Fla.) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 143 Chambers St., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. It did not increase it much at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time, disorders of the stomach and liver increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared and I was completely cured."—Mrs. Augusta A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

In the Exchequer Court of Canada.

IN the matter of the "Expropriation Act," and in the matter of those certain parcels or tracts of land hereinafter described:—

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

—Lots No. 7 and 8, Charlottetown.

To RONALD McMILLAN, of the City of Charlottetown, in the County of Queens, Prince Edward Island, Esq., and to all persons entitled to the lands hereinafter described, or any part thereof, or representing or being the husbands of any persons so entitled or claiming to hold or represent encumbrances thereon or interests therein.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there has been lodged in the office of the Registrar of the Exchequer Court of Canada, on the Seventh day of February, A. D. 1889, a notice to the said Registrar by the Minister of Railways and Canals for Canada, stating his readiness to give over to the persons entitled thereto, the Four Hundred Dollars, which, in his opinion, is sufficient compensation for the land or property expropriated or to be expropriated by the Prince Edward Island Railway, a public work, and described as follows, that is to say:—All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Water Street, Number seven and Eight, in the City of Charlottetown, Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows, that is to say:—Commencing on the westerly side of Prince Street, at a point one hundred and seventy-eight (178) feet southerly along the same from Water Street, being in the centre line of the railway track crossing said Prince Street to the eastward and ten (10) feet, or to the eastern boundary line of lands now the property of the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company; thence northerly along said boundary line twelve (12) feet; thence north sixty-three degrees east to the western side of Prince Street aforesaid; thence southerly along the same six (6) feet to the point of commencement, containing an area of one thousand three hundred and twenty (1,320) superficial feet, a little more or less.

That Her Majesty Queen Victoria has acquired title to the land and property hereinbefore described, under chapter thirty-one of the Revised Statutes of Canada respecting the expropriation of lands, as amended by the Act 50-51 Vic. ch. 17, intituled: "An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, chapter thirty-one, respecting the Expropriation of Lands."

In consequence, all persons entitled to the said heretofore described land or property, or any part thereof, or representing or being the husbands of any persons so entitled or claiming to hold or representing encumbrances thereon or interests therein, are called upon to file in the office of the Registrar of the Exchequer Court of Canada their claims or oppositions on or before the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1889, and are notified that such claims or oppositions will be received and adjudged upon by this Court, and that the proceedings herein will forever bar all claims to the compensation money or any part thereof, including any claim in respect of dower or of dower not yet open, as well as in respect of all mortgages, hypothecs or incumbrances upon the said land or property.

Dated at Ottawa, this Seventh day of February, A. D. 1889.

(Signed) L. A. AUDETTE, Registrar.

feb12—4w law

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-third day of March next, A. D. 1889, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Court House at Souris East:

All that tract, piece and parcel of land, heretofore described and situate, lying and being on Township Number Forty-five, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, being bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing on the easterly side of South Main Road, at the southern boundary of Hector McDonald's farm, being the northern boundary of forty acres of land held by Patrick McDonald, and running thence east along said line for the distance of one hundred chains to the eastern boundary of the said Hector McDonald's land; thence north for the distance of four chains; thence west by a parallel line to the aforesaid main road, and thence along the said road easterly to the place of commencement, containing an area of forty acres of land, a little more or less, together with the Buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The above lands and Premises are sold under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the Twentieth day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine, and made between John C. Campbell, and Annie Campbell, his wife, of the one part, and Alexander Gibbs, of the other part.

Dated this 27th day of February, A. D. 1889.

(Signed) JOHN S. MACDONALD, Assignee of Mortgage.

feb27—31 law

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 8, 1889.

The English Constitution.

SUMMARY OF MR. F. W. L. MOORE'S EXCELLENT PAPER—WHAT OF THE FUTURE!

The most significant feature of the excellent essay read last evening by Mr. F. W. L. Moore, before the Literary and Scientific Institute, was that in which our present unexampled freedom was shown to be a result of the continuous labors and fightings of our courageous forefathers, all along the ages. It is well to be reminded that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and that the lesson is taught on every page of British history.

Apart from this most important consideration, it is very interesting to trace the evolution of the English Constitution. Than the Christian religion, there is for us no other subject of study more sacred or venerable. As Mr. Moore very well said, "its growth has been slow, and its origin is and ever will be shrouded in the mystery of the past." We have, however, standing ground sufficiently sure in the Saxon Law. Among the most remarkable of these, said Mr. Moore, were:—

(1) The institution of Parliaments or assemblies of the chief men of the nation, called the Witanagemots, without whose concurrence no law could be made.

(2) The election by the people of their own magistrates—originally even that of their kings, until they had learned by dear bought experience the convenience of a constant hereditary succession.

(3) The descent of the Crown, when once a royal family was established, upon very much the same principles on which it has ever since continued.

(4) The invention, as claimed by some, of what Blackstone calls "that admirable criterion of truth and most important guardian, both of public and private liberty—the trial by jury."

The Norman conquest and the Feudal system supervened; and despotism held sway for a time. But the people chafed and fretted under the oppressions and exactions of the Norman kings. Their instinct of liberty was strong. The Barons, backed by their tenants, made good use of the opportunity afforded in the necessities of the weak and cowardly King John: they wrung from his unwilling hand the Great Charter of English liberty. Mr. Moore showed that "the essential clauses of Magna Charta are those which protect the personal liberty and property of all freemen, by giving security from arbitrary imprisonment and arbitrary spoliation."

"Another point secured by the Charter was the fixing of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster. This Court had formerly travelled around with the King's person; and its establishment at Westminster, says Mr. Hallam, we owe the uniformity of our common law." "There was also a clause directed against the exaction of unjust taxes. So greatly was this Charter prized by the people that, as Coke records, it was thirty-two times confirmed by the Kings of England as a condition on which moneys for their use were granted.

In the reign of Henry III. it was enacted that the King should levy no manner of taxes, "but by the common consent of the realm and for the common profit thereof."

In the same reign, knights and citizens were elected as representatives of the counties and cities and boroughs of England—all freeholders having the right to vote.

This was practically "the origin of popular representation." In the reign of Edward III. these principles were firmly established:

(1) The illegality of raising money without consent. (2) The necessity of the concurrence of the two Houses for alterations of the law. (3) The right of the Commons to enquire into public abuses and to impeach public counsellors. Under Henry VI. Bills were first submitted to Parliament, and the freedom of the bodies of members from arrest while attending Parliament, except for treason, felony or a breach of the peace, was firmly established. Mr. Moore referred to the right of trial by jury, the Habeas Corpus Act and other distinctive features of the English constitution. He quoted the words of Blackstone who declares of Englishmen that "The protection of the liberty of Britain is a duty which they owe to themselves who enjoy it, to their ancestors who transmitted it down, and to their posterity who will claim it in their hands this the best birthright and noblest inheritance of mankind." In conclusion he said:

"Has England now arrived at the highest point of all her greatness, from which she must quickly fall away?

Has she become so unwieldy, by the growth of colonies in all quarters of the globe, that she can no longer remain one undivided nation?

Is there such a conflict between the interests of her different parts, that she must be torn to pieces by internal quarrels?

God forbid that these questions should be answered in the affirmative. I take a more hopeful view of the situation.

No doubt, the machinery of government must be altered to suit the changing state of affairs.

When the Colonies were given their present systems of responsible government, they were small struggling communities, and had so much to occupy them in the endeavor to improve their own position, that they took little interest in the foreign policy of the Empire, and were given no voice in the general council of the nation.

But now, when the Colonies have grown to their present size and wealth, and still more, in years to come, when some of them will exceed in population and opulence the Mother Land herself, it is ridiculous to think that they will be content to go on in the old rut, minding their home affairs and letting Old England make their treaties, back them up in their disputes, and get them out of their scrapes.

Not! There is general feeling, both in England and in her dependencies all over the world, that the days when the baby Colonies

wore short frocks and bibs and tuckers have gone by; that they have come to man's estate and must be given a hand in the management of the affairs of the Empire, and their share of the ensuing responsibilities, or they will become discontented, and want to set up for themselves.

How this is to be done, is the great question of the day; a question that cannot be settled off-hand, but must grow and develop, as we have seen the other part of our constitution grow.

Our Canada, it seems to me, set an example in the year 1867, of the way in which the change must be effected. The Provinces by their consent to the British North America Act, gave up their control over all those subjects, which it was essential should be regulated by the Dominion Parliament, if the Federation was to work harmoniously.

In the same way, if we are to have a Federation of the Empire, there might be a central council established, representing all parts of the nation, and which shall regulate all matters regarding her defence, foreign relations, peace, good order, trade and commerce. Matters merely local must continue to be governed by the Provincial Legislatures; matters of interest to and affecting a group of Provinces, such as Canada, might still be left under the control of an Assembly representing that group, corresponding to our Dominion Parliament at Ottawa.

Elements of opposition to Imperial federation there are, and will be. Local jealousies, and the small-souledness of place-seeking politicians may retard its progress for a time; but, backed up by the will of a free-born people, it is bound to come.

We hear some say, "Imperial Federation is a sentiment; and when a people's sentiments come into conflict with the interests of its pocket—with its power of bread and butter earning—they go to the wall."

That this is always so, I deny. History shows us many instances of nations that, in pursuit of a mere feeling or idea, have gone in direct opposition to their material interests; and it is very questionable to my mind whether, supposing annexation to the United States to be the most immediately beneficial course for Canada to pursue, our loyal Canadians would be willing, for the sake of filthy lucre, to cut the sacred tie that binds them to their past and to all that is great and good in the associations and history of their motherland, especially when they see the result of the severance of that connection on the character of our southern neighbors, in making them the blatant, vulgar, boasting demagogues we see they are, for the most part, even now, after having a hundred years to cut their wisdom teeth.

But Imperial Federation is not a mere sentiment. It is the outcome of the instinct of self preservation, the strongest motive that can move a nation, as it is the most powerful that can influence an individual, and if the Empire once sees that its safety depends on a closer union of its parts, there is no power on earth that shall prevent it.

We have seen this English Constitution a success in the land of its growth.

We have seen it a success, transplanted into her self-governing Colonies.

We have seen it a success in groups of Federated Colonies.

Shall we not see it triumphant in a confederated Empire?

This is the sentiment so well expressed in the lines of our Canadian poet, Mr. Talon Lesperance:—

Shall he break the plight of youth,  
And pledge us to an alien love?  
No! We hold our faith and truth,  
Trusting to the God above!

Stand, Canadians, firmly stand,  
Round the flag of Fatherland!

Britain bore us in her flank,  
Britain nursed us at our birth,  
Britain reared us to our rank,  
Mid the nations of the earth.

In the hour of pain and dread,  
In the gathering of the storm,  
Britain raised above our head  
Her broad shield and sheltering arm.

O true Kingdom of the brave,  
O sea-girt Island of the free,  
O Empire of the land and wave,  
Our hearts, our hands are all with thee!

Stand, Canadians, firmly stand,  
Round the flag of Fatherland!