

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—BURTON.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1890.

VOL. 26—NO. 129

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER, 1890.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat			
1 Wednesday	6	3	5	36	7	26	0	21	11	33
2 Thursday	5	34	7	39	1	0	29			
3 Friday	6	32	8	37	1	42	26			
4 Saturday	8	30	9	32	2	29	22			
5 Sunday	9	28	10	17	3	25	19			
6 Monday	10	26	11	14	4	27	16			
7 Tuesday	12	24	13	11	5	23	12			
8 Wednesday	13	22	14	10	6	21	9			
9 Thursday	14	20	15	9	7	19	6			
10 Friday	16	18	2	25	8	17	4			
11 Saturday	17	16	3	23	9	15	2			
12 Sunday	19	15	4	21	10	13	0			
13 Monday	20	13	5	19	11	11	0			
14 Tuesday	21	11	6	17	12	9	0			
15 Wednesday	22	9	7	15	13	7	0			
16 Thursday	24	8	9	13	14	5	0			
17 Friday	25	6	10	11	15	3	0			
18 Saturday	26	4	11	9	16	2	0			
19 Sunday	28	3	13	7	17	1	0			
20 Monday	29	1	1	26	18	0	0			
21 Tuesday	31	4	2	24	19	0	0			
22 Wednesday	32	4	2	22	20	0	0			
23 Thursday	33	5	2	20	21	0	0			
24 Friday	35	5	2	18	22	0	0			
25 Saturday	36	5	2	16	23	0	0			
26 Sunday	38	5	2	14	24	0	0			
27 Monday	39	4	2	12	25	0	0			
28 Tuesday	40	4	2	10	26	0	0			
29 Wednesday	41	4	2	9	27	0	0			
30 Thursday	43	4	2	7	28	0	0			
31 Friday	45	4	2	5	29	0	0			

EXHIBITION!

Begin to call the attention of the Public to our display of HALL, PARLOR, LIBRARY and TABLE LAMPS which we will sell at a small advance on cost.

WE DON'T BLOW

but the people say we have the best assortment of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE ever shown on the Island.

A look at the prices of our TEA and DINNER SETS will convince the closest buyer that we give the people value for their money.

IN GROCERIES

we are still on top with Low Prices, and are giving extra good value in TEAS, in 5, 10, 20 and 60 lb. packages; also the best brands of FLOUR and CORNMEAL.

We have the Largest Stock of Cigars

ever shown in Charlottetown, including "Gladstone," "Parnell," "American Queens," "Quill Tips," "Peg Tops," "Speckled Beauties," "Hanlan," "Cable," "Madre E Higo," and a full line of Havana goods, together with a full line of BRIAR and MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

P. S. - Call and see our Stock.

CONNOLLY & CO.

Charlottetown, September 25, 1890.

N. Y. ME & N. B. S. S. CO.

S. S. "WINTHROP."

\$7 New York and Return, \$7 ROUND TRIP.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS will be issued on the 2nd of Oct. for the 10th, 15th, 22nd and 29th, valid to return from New York, Pier 40, N. Y., at 5:00 p. m. on Saturdays, Oct. 10th, 15th, 22nd and 29th.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT will go in effect TUESDAY, Nov. 14th, and from that date the steamer will leave St. John every TUESDAY, at 3 p. m., and New York every PER 40, N. Y., every SATURDAY, at 5:00 p. m.

SWARR'S BALSAM
MARK.
BALSAM
OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED FOR
CROUPS, COUGHS AND WHOOPING COLDS.
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
SOURIS LOTS FOR SALE.

THOSE two beautifully situated Lots adjoining the Court House, 100x100; also two others, same size, on the hill opposite Dr. Melville's residence. These Lots command a beautiful view, and are desirable sites for private residences. Price low. Apply to
JOHN COOMBS,
Charlottetown,
Or to **C. C. CARLTON,**
Souris.
oct14—ecd

J. H. BELL,
The Leading Custom Boot and Shoe Maker of the Province,
IS NOW READY with a good selection of LEATHERS and TOPS for the Fall and Winter trade, and would respectfully invite all who require a first-class Boot or Shoe to inspect our stock and prices before placing their orders.
All our goods are guaranteed not to squeak, and to fit well and comfortable.
Orders always filled up to time. A full line of our own make kept constantly on hand. Quality the highest, prices the lowest.
REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to.
J. H. BELL,
Upper Great George Street,
Ch'town, Sept. 6, 1890 3m 2aw (thu sat)

CAPTAINS or Owners of Vessels wanting to charter, and parties wanting to buy or sell Cargoes of Produce, can apply to the undersigned at his desk in the hall of the Custom House, or apply by letter to P. O. Box 274.
J. W. HODGSON,
Customs Broker.
Ch'town, Sept. 26, 1890—1m ecd

FIRE INSURANCE.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., OF GREAT BRITAIN.
ASSETS OVER FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS!
The Strongest British Insurance Company Without Exception.
THIS COMPANY has transacted business in P. E. Island for over Thirty Years, and has always paid its honest losses with promptness and liberality.
FRED W. HYNDMAN, Agent.
Charlottetown, Oct. 21, 1890—1m ecd

Removal Notice.

THE BAZAAR CO. have moved into the Store lately occupied by the Great London and China Tea Co., below Fraser's Corner, and are now in a better position to wait on their customers, having had the Store thoroughly fitted up for their convenience. They have an entirely New Stock, and prices are even LOWER THAN BEFORE.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

All the standard and late popular issues kept constantly on hand. Also a full line of SCHOOL BOOKS and SCHOOL REQUISITES, DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS and LEDGERS, BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, etc., etc.
FANCY GOODS, including Vases, Toilet Sets, Jugs, Cheese and Butter Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Rose and Biscuit Jars, Mugs, Oil Bottles, Preserve Dishes, Tumblers, Goblets, Baskets, etc., etc.
PLUSH GOODS, including Work Baskets, Jewel Cases, Dressing Cases, Cuff and Cigar Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Autograph and Photograph Albums, Purges, etc., etc.
Among the thousand and one TOYS are Guns, Pistols, Banks, Mouth Organs, Jew's Harps, Violins, Accordions, Tool Chests, Horses, Carts, Dolls, Games, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, etc.
Their Fall Stock of ROOM PAPER and BLINDS is attracting particular attention.
You should call and examine their large stock of PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY, WEDDING COMBINATIONS, VISITING CARDS, etc., etc.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE—
BAZAAR CO.,
Next to the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store, Queen Street.
oct1

Look Here!

BEFORE ORDERING YOUR FALL SUIT, OVERCOAT or ULSTER, call and examine our immense stock of NEW CLOTHS, in
Tweed and Worsted Suitings, Beavers, Meltons, Naps, Friezes, etc.
A full line of Latest Designs and Patterns of TROUSERS. Our stock excels in quality and variety anything we have heretofore shown.
We offer you the Largest Assortment of Cloths in the City to select from. Call and see them

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,
ROGERS' BUILDING, UPPER QUEEN STREET.
Charlottetown, Sept. 26, 1890.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda
is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures
CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. AS PALATABLE AS MILK.
Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salomon Wrapper, at all Druggists, 60c and \$1.00.

AUCTION SALE, At Mount Edward.

I AM instructed by Charles Palmer, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his Mount Edward Farm, in the East Royalty, near Charlottetown,
On Wednesday, 29th Oct. next,
All his valuable LIVE STOCK, FARMING IMPLEMENTS and CROP.
The Stock consists of 5 Horses, viz., 1 Brood Mare (Gladstone), 1 heavy young Mare, 4 years (Rodd's Harry), 1 Barrister, 4 years old (Gelding), 2 Fillies, 2 and 3 years old (All Right). A herd of Imported Hereford Cattle, registered, consisting of 1 Bull (Conqueror 5th), two years and ten months; 2 Cows (Beauty Maid), calved October, 1886, and Sweet Simplicity, calved 19th January, 1887, and their two Heifer Calves, dropped 14th October and 28th November last, Amelia and Rosie; also a young Heifer Calf of Amelia. Also—2 Shorthorn Grade Steers, one and two years, and one Yearling Steer (Hereford and Shorthorn) grade. Also—3 Milch Cows, one just calved, and their Heifer Calves. Two of the Cows are Shorthorn grade, and one Jersey grade, with Ayshire Calf Heifer. Also—2 pure-bred Berkshire Pigs, Sow and Boar, imported and pedigreed.
The Farming Implements consist of 3 Ploughs, one a double mould board; 1 do. Drilling Plough, 1 Iron Harrow, 1 Wheel Harrow, 1 Cultivator, 1 Scudger and Moulder, 2 Carts, 1 Trunk Wagon, 1 Truck Body, Cart and Plough Harness, Forks, a set of Blacksmith's Tools, including good Bellows and Anvil, and various other articles, including a good Stumping Machine and heavy chains.
Terms—All sums under \$10, cash; over that amount, 12 months on approved joint notes.
Sale takes place at 11 o'clock, a. m. oct31—dy
J. McWILLIAMS,
Auctioneer.

If If It

—YOU WOULD SAVE—
Time,
Trouble,
Expense,
—ASK YOUR GROCER FOR—
Woodill's Baking German Powder,
PURE AND WHOLESOME.
oct3

Army and Navy Depot.
JAMES COTT & CO.,
Grocers and Wine Merchants,
117 & 118 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.
A Full Stock Now Landing of Superior Goods.
300 CASES CHOICE WINES—Champagne, Hock and Moselle, 250 cases Fine Claret and Sauterne, 300 " Hennessy's Brandy, X, XX, XXX, 400 " Fine Old Scotch Whisky—Royal Blend, Islay Blend and Williams, 100 " Old Irish Whisky—Jamieson and Kinahan LL, 100 " Fine Old English Rum, 100 " Holland, Old Tom and Plymouth Gin, 250 dozen Fine Sherry and Port Wine, 200 barrels Ale and Porter, quarts and pints, 300 dozen Apollinaris Water, 10 barrels Belfast Ginger Ale, And a full stock of FINEST GROCERIES, including Tea, Coffee, Sugar, etc.
sept27—1m
PARTIES desirous of having Curtains, or any other articles, dyed in the very latest shades, will do well to apply to
C. I. MORRISON,
Agent S. John Dye Works, 106 Queen St. N. B.—Coats or Suits dyed and pressed as good as new.

Egg Exports To Great Britain.

The Halifax Herald has received enquiries in regard to the facilities available for the shipment of eggs from that port to England. This egg trade during certain seasons of the year is an important one, and naturally enough our people are already looking for new markets since the passage of the McKinley bill has rendered the United States market more uncertain. The exports of eggs from the Maritime Provinces to the United States were as follows:

Year	Dozen	Value
1888-9	684,690	\$79,639
New Brunswick	465,591	63,959
Prince Edward Island	1,943,418	261,143
1889-90	3,093,699	\$401,741
Nova Scotia	600,821	\$74,145
New Brunswick	471,855	64,288
Prince Edward Island	2,147,775	369,183
	3,220,451	\$447,596

The Herald says: These trade reports show that there is at certain seasons of the year at least, a very considerable export trade in eggs, more particularly from the Province of Prince Edward Island. And it was from the Island more particularly that enquiries have reached us regarding the possibility of finding a market in England for the surplus egg product. On enquiry of Messrs. Pickford & Black, agents of the Furness line at this port, we find that freight rates for eggs from Halifax to London are as follows: "3 shillings sterling per barrel, or 17½ shilling sterling per ton measurement for eggs in cases, and 10 shillings per ton for empty cases on return." A ton measurement is 40 cubic feet. A barrel will hold about 60 dozen eggs, which would be carried from Halifax to London for 73 cents per barrel, or about 1 1/2 cents per dozen. At this rate egg can undoubtedly be shipped to London and sold at a profit in the very best market in the world. We recently quoted the English trade returns of last year showing that England imports annually over 94,000,000 dozen eggs a year at an annual value of over \$15,200,000. One of the most important sources of supply is Southern Russia. The time occupied in marketing the eggs is from ten to eleven days, about the time necessary to transport eggs from this province to London, and the climate through which they pass is much warmer than the climate through which our eggs will have to pass in reaching London. The gathering point on the Black Sea is Odessa, from whence the eggs are taken by water to Marseilles, and from there by rail and steamer to London. From Halifax shipments can be made to London direct. Eggs of a fair size, packed in barrels in clean oat or wheat straw, will find a ready market, though it would be well in opening up the trade to give the consignee timely notice of shipments.

Mr. George Johnson, the Canadian statistician, publishes the following from an English report on the egg trade: "French eggs sold in England command the highest prices. Next thereafter come the Danish; only, however, the picked, well assorted article, while the lower qualities, which form the bulk, may be said to hold a doubtful place. Thus while the large, well assorted eggs, in the near future, may not be menaced with danger, it will be chiefly the medium sized and small eggs that may be found in the course of a few years to be totally displaced. The exports can thus only be insured by constantly keeping in view the necessity of increasing the size of the eggs. On the part of the producers it will therefore be necessary to lay greater weight than is now done on the keeping of hens that lay not only plentifully, but also lay large eggs, 2½ pounds to the score being the lowest weight that can be entertained when it is desired to secure a position of superiority in the English markets. It would be even advisable to strive after a weight of 2½ pounds." And commenting upon the above Mr. Johnson says: "I have no doubt whatever that our egg packers can by the exercise of a little care select for the English market eggs weighing 2½ pounds per score, because on taking just the average eggs as found in the grocery stores, I ascertained that they weighed somewhat over 2½ pounds per score." So that there is no doubt but that with due attention to the trade the surplus product of these Maritime Provinces will find a ready market in England.

News Notes.

Extensive coal beds have been discovered in the province of Tlaxcala, Mexico.
The University of Cambridge has conferred a degree upon Henry M. Stanley.
A race riot is proceeding in Coffee County, Georgia, and the military have been sent to the scene. Considerable bloodshed is reported.
The project to tunnel the river from Wind- to Detroit is still under consideration. The cost for a double track tunnel is estimated at \$5,000,000. The length would be 6,500 feet.
The New York Sun says that in that city there is a drunkard forty-five years old who has a drunken father seventy years old and a drunken son twenty-two years old. They are not all drunk the whole of the time, but each of them gets drunk once or twice a week. The drink of the three is whisky. It is said that the drunken habit runs back in the family through several generations in the male line.
ADVISE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for children teething for over fifty years with perfect success. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes so "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. apl18'90/yeod/skyly

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—Considering the prominence with which the McKinley Bill has been discussed in the press, there is an amazing amount of misapprehension as to the nature of that measure—what led to it, who is responsible for its existence, and what will be its probable effects on the people of Canada. Particularly is this true of those who depend for their information on the very unreliable Grit press of this Province. In conversation with a rather intelligent Grit the other day, I learned that the Dominion Government, by their conduct in the fishery negotiations, were responsible for it. I will endeavor, with your permission, to give some of the reasons that brought about the McKinley Bill, or at least that part of it that we are most interested in—the agricultural schedule.

Now, while we hear many complaints of the lowliness of prices and hardness of times here, and feel the pressure of competition and the general depression in agriculture, yet we are not in half so bad a position as the farmer, in the Eastern States, those for whose benefit the duties on farm products were increased in the McKinley Bill. They have been driven out of the production of the staple articles of agriculture by the Western States, and in their own cities meet the competition of Canadian and European products in the special lines they had taken up, such as potatoes, sheep, eggs, barley, horses, etc.

They argued, and very reasonably, that as they had to meet the competition of their own Western States, and had to put up with it, surely as the manufacturing interests were having more protection given them they should have some of the good things that were going too, and get protection against what they call the "cheap labor" of Canada and Europe. The well-known dislike to Canada and Britain of some of the American statesmen may have had something to do with the increased duties, as pointed out by Sir John Thompson, but the fact remains that the main reason the duties were raised on agricultural products was because the farmers demanded it.

I will now call attention to a few facts of history, touching the relations that have existed between the two governments during the last few years, and endeavor to show who is responsible for the state of affairs that exists now, and which government has thrown away every objection in the way of "free trade relations."
In 1854 Canada entered into a reciprocity treaty with the United States, which remained in force until 1866, when it was abrogated by the United States authorities on the ground that the advantages were all with the Canadian Provinces. Yet their own returns show that the Provinces bought over twenty millions more from them than they from us—and they had the use of our fisheries besides.
In March, 1874, George Brown and Sir Edward Thornton were appointed joint plenipotentiaries to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States. During the course of their negotiations they presented a memorandum on the commercial relation, past and present, of the British North American provinces and the United States of America. In this document the offer of reciprocity was made on pretty much the same lines as under the old treaty, but adding some articles to the list. Between the repeal of the treaty in 1866 and 1874, three distinct offers of reciprocity had been made by Canada and refused by the United States. At a conference held at Washington, in 1871, the British Commissioner stated that "they considered the reciprocity treaty of 1854 should be restored in principle." The American commissioner referred in the following words, "the treaty had proved unsatisfactory to the people of United States, and "its renewal was not in accordance with the sentiment of their people. In 1879 the Canadian parliament put on the statute book a clause providing for reciprocity with the United States. This was ignored for two years. And then we have the late negotiations between Mr. Bayard and the British Commissioners, Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Sackville. They proposed "that, with a view of removing all causes of differences in connection with the fisheries, it is proposed by Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries, that the fishermen of both countries shall have all the privileges enjoyed during the existence of the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington in consideration of a mutual arrangement providing for greater freedom of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland."

The American plenipotentiaries replied that "they were constrained after careful consideration, to decline to ask from the president the authority requisite to consider the proposal conveyed to them on the 3rd inst." They would not even consider the proposal.
Now, I think, I have clearly shown that Canada has done everything that she could with dignity do in the past, to bring about reciprocity with the States, even to offering her fisheries, the most valuable in the world. In the place of Canada's conduct being irritating she has been particularly lenient, granting "Modus Vivendi" licenses to American fishermen, practically giving them the same privileges of taking fish as her own citizens, and during this time the American government have been seizing Canadian vessels on the high seas, and defending their conduct with the arguments of a common pirate. They has not to their credit one kindly act towards Canada, but we have in place of this, the speeches of such prominent public men as Blaine, Frye, Ingalls, Morrill, and the retaliation of Cleveland, to show us plainly as words that the United States want none of us. But still in the face of all this, there are some people who think that the Canadian authorities have not yet gone far enough, and that the Canadian people should be subjected to some further humiliation at the hands of the United States.
I will in another communication endeavor to show that Canada would not have so much to gain after all by reciprocity with the United States.
J. HEBER HASLAM.

K. D. C. for the Stomach.

K. D. C. Cures Dyspepsia.