

Job Printing Rooms,
LONDON HOUSE, QUEEN STREET.
Job Printing of all kinds at short notice
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Books, Posters, Brochures, etc.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

For neat, clean, tasteful Printing,
and prompt attention to orders, THE
EXAMINER Job Printing Department
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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1892.

VOL. 29—NO. 279

Calendar for May, 1892

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 3rd day 2 45 after
Full Moon, 11th day 6 35 after
Last Quarter, 19th day 10 29 morn
New Moon, 26th day 1 25 morn
Apogee, 9th day 1h. morn

Day	Day of Week	High Water.	
		Morn.	After.
1	Sunday	1 25	1 52
2	Monday	2 19	2 46
3	Tuesday	3 18	3 51
4	Wednesday	4 25	5 1
5	Thursday	5 37	6 12
6	Friday	6 46	7 12
7	Saturday	7 38	8 1
8	Sunday	8 23	8 43
9	Monday	9 2	9 29
10	Tuesday	9 38	9 53
11	Wednesday	10 12	10 28
12	Thursday	10 43	11 4
13	Friday	11 24	11 42
14	Saturday	12 1	12 1
15	Sunday	0 20	0 40
16	Monday	1 1	1 22
17	Tuesday	1 43	2 5
18	Wednesday	2 31	2 58
19	Thursday	3 27	3 57
20	Friday	4 30	5 13
21	Saturday	5 50	6 38
22	Sunday	7 16	7 53
23	Monday	8 24	8 54
24	Tuesday	9 17	9 45
25	Wednesday	10 3	10 25
26	Thursday	10 45	11 5
27	Friday	11 26	11 47
28	Saturday	12 1	12 1
29	Sunday	0 29	0 51
30	Monday	1 14	1 37
31	Tuesday	2 1	2 25

PORTO RICO MOLASSES!

We have just received a few Puncheons of Choice Porto Rico, and as we have sold out our old stock of Molasses, we have marked this lot down at the old price,

40 CTS. PER GALLON.

Call and try a sample lot, as it is extra good value.

BEER & GOFF

Ch'town, March 31, 1892—cod&wy Queen and King Square Stores

The New District of Georgetown

As illustrated in THE EXAMINER, looks something like the cut of

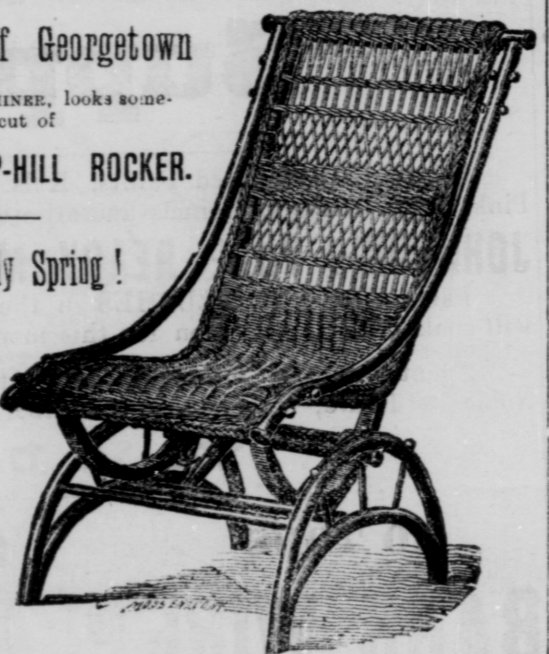
THIS WONDERFUL UP-HILL ROCKER.

How is this for an Early Spring!

TWELVE CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES sold this year before the 20th of April. When in need of

New Furniture,

come to us. We have the goods, and we need money. SPOT CASH will buy our Goods at Lowest Prices.



MARK WRIGHT & CO., LTD.

Charlottetown, April 28, 1892—2aw & wy

Stationers,
Printers,
Bookbinders.

FOR BEST QUALITY GOODS,
FIRST QUALITY WORKMANSHIP,
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, TRY
HASZARD & MOORE,
BROWN'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE MARKET

ONE CHANCE ONLY!

Well, I have done all I can, and I think he is over the worst stages of the disease, BUT, said the DOCTOR, you know the greatest danger comes from the weak condition in which the Grip has left him. However, there is ONE CHANCE MORE,—try Ale and Beef Peptonized. It is a wonderful stimulating nutritive Tonic and Food, and has never failed me yet. Send around quick; it can be got at any DRUG STORE.

July 17, '91—dy mwf & wy 1yr



FRANK C. MORAN.
"I Itched Intensely!"
A TERRIBLE SKIN DISEASE
Of Eight Years' Standing
"PERFECTLY CURED"

BY
SKODA'S Ointment and Discovery.
Lewiston, Me.
GENTS:—I wish to inform the suffering through you that SKODA'S GERMAN OINTMENT and SKODA'S DISCOVERY will cure the worst skin disease to be found. This statement may seem strong, but I think a mere statement of my own case, will convince the most skeptical. For some eight years I have had a terrible skin disease from which I have suffered untold misery. I have tried Physicians of repute and about all the so-called "skin cures," but the result was failure. My body was covered with white scales. I itched intensely, and when I would rub or scratch, I would feel a scalding, burning, and stinging sensation such as only I can describe. My skin was so dry that my elbows, knees, hands, etc., would crack open so badly that they would bleed freely. My scalp was so sore that I could not comb my hair, and had to keep it clipped close to my head. I have used many different ointments, but none did me any good. I have used SKODA'S OINTMENT, and in a few days I was cured. I have never since had a recurrence of my disease. I can truly say that SKODA'S OINTMENT and SKODA'S DISCOVERY are the best and most reliable cures for skin diseases. I can truly say that SKODA'S OINTMENT and SKODA'S DISCOVERY are the best and most reliable cures for skin diseases. I can truly say that SKODA'S OINTMENT and SKODA'S DISCOVERY are the best and most reliable cures for skin diseases.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH
HYPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA
IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS PUT UP ONLY IN SALMON COLOR WRAPPERS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 50c. and \$1.00
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Assignee's Sale.
THE undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at Head of St. Peter's Bay, on THURSDAY, 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a.m.—
All the Land and Buildings, Personal Property, Stock of Merchandise, Book Debts, Judgments and Notes of Hand, belonging to Estate of McInnis Brothers, Merchants. Terms cash.
An inventory of same can be seen at my office Charlottetown, any time up to day of sale.
HORACE HASZARD, Assignee.
Charlottetown, April 20, 1892—cod tle

WOODRILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER
SALT! SALT!

WE have now on the way direct from Liverpool 5,000 bags salt, due here about the middle of May, which we offer to the trade at lowest prices while landing.
MATTHEW, McLEAN & CO.
Souris, April 29th, 2w.

OTTAWA LETTER

An Interesting Budget of News.

IMPERIAL TRADE RELATIONS.

(Special correspondence of The Examiner)
Since you heard from me last week there has been little or no improvement in the weather which continues cold and dismal with high winds, while everything is in a very backward state. When I say everything I mean as well understood as means parliamentary business also, for the Grits were nothing if not obstructive last week. They were worse, they were uglier, and they seem bound to keep the work back as long as possible. Every few days we have speculations as to the length of the session. Just now the general idea is that it will be close on Dominion Day before we get clear of here. In that case it will be necessary for me to send for an extra quantity of Hickey & Nicholson's celebrated weed, trusting to its soothing influence to enable me to bear up against the infliction of another session in hot weather. It is not at all extraordinary that "Hick and Nick" goes only a short way with me here when I recollect the number of friends I have. Everybody makes a claim of friendship on me when I have a supply of that brand. They don't know much about P. E. I., so when I tell them this tobacco comes from the Island, the poor innocents imagine it is grown there, as well as manufactured, and as "Where ignorance is bliss," &c., I let them think so. Commodore Weh was complaining the other day of being out of sorts, and that he was getting old and that sort of thing. I was taking him seriously until he asked me if I had any "Hickey & Nicholson's" when that explained the whole business. He had run out of his favorite tobacco and that was what was the matter with him.

On Monday, in answer to Mr. McMullen, Sir John Thompson said that the report of the Civil Service Commission had not yet been received by the Government, and it was therefore impossible to state when it would be laid before the House.
Col. McNeill's motion in favor of preferential trade with Great Britain occupied the rest of Monday's sitting. The motion was in the following words:
"That if and when the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland admits Canadian products to the markets of the United Kingdom upon more favorable terms than it accords to the products of foreign countries, the Parliament of Canada will be prepared to accord corresponding advantages by a substantial reduction in the duties it imposes upon British manufactured goods."

Col. McNeill supported his motion in a lengthy speech, well supplied with facts and figures. The Colonel is an Irishman and is better known as one of the "Noble Thirteen." He and Mr. Davies studied law together in London twenty-five years ago. I cannot say that he has a brogue; he speaks in a very high key, uses excellent language, is a thorough gentleman (from what little I know of him) and would be a "hustler" were he not handicapped by a stiff leg, which impedes his locomotion. He was seconded by Mr. DeJardines, of L'Islet, and supported by Messrs. Hagan, Skinner, Hugh John Macdonald, Davin, Kenny, Foster and Thompson, while the Opposition were represented by Messrs. Gilmore, Watson, Davies and Charlton. Mr. Davies moved in amendment that the motion be amended to read:

"That inasmuch as Great Britain admits the products of Canada into her ports free of duty, this House is of the opinion that the present scale of duties enacted on goods mainly imported from Great Britain should be reduced."
Mr. Foster, who spoke before Mr. Davies moved his amendment, made a splendid speech. He said that although it would be a good thing for Canada to have reasonably good trade relations with the country to the south of us, if such a proposition as that embodied in the resolution could be brought about, he did not believe the future of Canada, its progress and development depended on either one or the other. The proposition he wished to lay down as firmly as he could was that it was not because Canada was in extremis that she required either one or the other. Her future was not closed, nor was her prosperity in doubt. He dissented from the doctrine frequently urged in this country, that Canada was being hemmed in or restricted in her trade relations, which were being continually drawn tighter, and therefore she was in a position which arrested progress in any direction. Looking at the United States, that country had always had tariffs against Canada from the year 1866, but such were the relations between the two countries that unless a prohibitory tariff was adopted Canadian goods would continue to find consumption across the line. Referring to the West Indies, he said the facts did not bear out the allegation that we were restricted in that direction. We were really in a better position than formerly. With regard to Great Britain, the market in that country was as free to us as ever, and presented a better opening as our products became better known. The excellence of our products was making for them a favorite place and an almost unlimited field was before us in that direction. Under the most favored nations clause Canada enjoyed in the German Zollverein the same advantage as Great Britain. Our markets were increasing and widening. The trade returns showed a notable increase in the exports of this country as compared with previous years. For the nine months of the current year the increase was \$12,000,000 beyond the corresponding period of last year.

He admitted there were practical difficulties in the way of the proposition before the House. Those who had studied the question knew that before such a change could take place public opinion would need to alter greatly in Great Britain and economic conditions would also need to be changed in the circumstances and apportionments of trade, but the gigantic character of the undertaking which was to revolutionize sentiment on the other side was not to be discouraged if this change did not take place quickly. First of all the free trade sentiment in the old country had to be overcome. This was not an unassailable difficulty, however. He believed the feeling in Great Britain was changing. Free trade was no longer looked upon as an irrefutable principle, divine in its origin and never to be departed from. Forces working from within and without might induce the people of Great Britain to consider whether it was to continue an abstract free trade idea or whether larger interests did not call upon them to revise their opinion to the advantage of the Empire of which they were at the same time the heart and the head. It did not follow that because they were adopting this policy they were going in for free trade, but although they were not going to destroy the industries that had been brought into being by a wise and enlightened policy in this country, it was yet true that competition was to be met by well applied protection and if we were to have competition it would not be a bad thing for us to have it in the case of a country that would grant no compensating advantages.
The most favored nation clause, which was contained in treaties between England and other countries, did not constitute an insuperable obstacle, because countries now changed their trade policies more frequently than formerly and took care that they should be able to exercise more freedom than they would enjoy under the old time treaties with clauses of this kind. As to the possibility of retaliatory tariffs from the other nations of the world as against the differential treatment given the colonies in the British Empire, Mr. Foster pointed out that the British Empire and its dependencies were able to supply each other's requirements. Taking all these difficulties into consideration, and not looking at the subject in a rosy light at all, he believed that when the matter was taken into consideration it would be found that these obstacles could be overcome without any danger to the executive part of the Empire, or to the dependencies themselves. He was, therefore, in favor of the motion and he wished it to go as the voice of Canada to Great Britain.
When the vote was taken Mr. Davies' amendment was rejected by 98 to 64. Mr. McNeill's motion adopted by 97 to 63.
Before adjournment Mr. Davies rose and said: "Before you adjourn I wish to call your attention to something that struck me during the recent debate. It is the most forcible thing that struck me from that side. It is a fine book, and speaking seriously, I doubt if any of us here could be used in preference to the conduct of anyone who would throw a missile of that kind. It is simply a black-guard trick."
To which the Speaker added: "I have only to say that I am entirely powerless to prevent their occurrences unless the House sustains me."
There is a great deal of horse-play carried on in the House occasionally, which detracts seriously from its dignity, and is not only annoying to the spectator but does not increase his respect for the law makers of the country. There are times, of course, when a saint would weary of McMullen and Casey and their everlasting whines, and when it is extremely tedious if not distressing to be compelled to sit for hours in an atmosphere none so gloomy. Then it becomes almost necessary to indulge in a little bodily exercise to keep awake; but there are one or two gentlemen who carry the joke a little too far. The most conspicuous offender is McAlister, the member for Eastport, New Brunswick. What are the peculiar qualifications which entitle this individual to represent an intelligent constituency, his colleagues in Parliament and the public at large have yet to learn. Once only last session did he address the House, and that upon a private bill; while this session, so far, he has been dumb. If it were the man's modesty that was responsible for this extraordinary reticence, then we might be thankful for the possession of such a virtue in an assembly so conspicuously destitute of it. But what we see him playing small boy and pelting paper balls and books, at the plug hats of attentive and hard-working members in front of him, then we know it is not modesty but ignorance and ill-manners that is his complaint.
On Tuesday, Mr. Patterson, Secretary of State, introduced a bill to amend the Civil Service Act, the object of which is to obviate a difficulty which has arisen regarding the employment of temporary clerks who were in the service prior to 1882.
After several other bills had been advanced a stage, Mr. Tupper moved the second reading of the bill to further amend the Fisheries Act. He said that, as he anticipated a lengthy discussion on the measure, he proposed to take a stage on the Bill so as to refer it with certain resolutions to one of its clauses, to the Committee, so as to avoid repeating the discussion. The Bill was accordingly then read a second time, and the following resolutions were referred to committee of the whole House:
(1) That it is expedient to impose a fee of \$5 for each license granted by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to can, preserve, or cure lobsters, or keep them alive out of close season in ponds or other places.
(2) That it is expedient to impose a fee, at the rate of 2 cents for each case containing four dozen one-pound cans of lobsters, and one cent for each case containing two dozen one-pound cans of lobsters, to be paid by the packer to the person directed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to mark, label or stamp such case.
Mr. Tupper stated that it was his desire that the subject should be fully and carefully considered, in no sense in a party spirit. He intended to lay before the House some interesting information he had received from Mr. Neilson, an employe of the Newfoundland Government, as to the other reports on the matter. The resolutions were then adopted pro forma to save time, on the distinct understanding that they should be debated and fully considered when in committee on the bill.
Then, when the Finance Minister moved the House into committee of supply, Mr.

Watson arose and, by way of amendment, moved that binder twine should be placed on the free list. It was now a little after 5 o'clock, and the debate on this everlasting question continued till half an hour after midnight, when Mr. Watson's amendment was snuffed under by a vote of 107 to 65, a government majority of 44. There was nothing new elicited during the discussion; it was the same old assertions and arguments which we heard last summer at Annapolis.
When the House met on Wednesday, Col. Tisdale moved for a return of all payments made to permanent clerks for extra work done by them in their own department or in any other from 1874 to 1878 inclusive. In making his motion the Colonel referred to the great outcry which had been made by the Opposition last session about permanent clerks receiving extra pay, and how they magnified an irregularity into a fraud, of which they had not so much as charged the Government with cognizance. He had been investigating a little on his own account and he had found enough to satisfy himself that similar irregularities had prevailed in every year of the Mackenzie Administration, and he adduced figures in evidence. The departments in which these irregularities prevailed were the Interior (of which Hon. David Laird and Hon. David Mills were the heads) Finance, Customs, Post Office, Receiver General, Public Works, Governor-General's Secretary, Secretary of State and Inland Revenue, and the grossest and largest irregularities of all took place in the Finance Department which, all the time, was under the control of Sir Richard Cartwright. He produced the names of four clerks by way of illustration. W. L. Orde received \$1,663; J. Barry \$922; T. F. Walters \$516; and H. J. Morgan \$685—a total of \$3,791. In the Receiver General's office between 1875 and 1878, \$21,626 were paid for extra work, the great bulk of which, he believed, went to permanent clerks, but the public accounts gave no explanation, no details, not even names of recipients. This information was what he wanted to get. The return was included to include every year from 1868 to 1891 inclusive.



ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
W. R. WATSON, Wholesale Druggist,
Charlottetown. mwf jyl3

If you suffer with a cough, especially in the morning, HACKNOMORE is a sure relief. If you cannot sleep try HACKNOMORE—it often relieves, sometimes cures. Try it before you resort to opiates. If you use it once you will realize why so much has been sold. Don't be duped by taking a substitute when it is as easy to get HACKNOMORE. If you always insist upon having HACKNOMORE, and never accept a substitute, you will not be disappointed.
116th—mwy2

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EACH PLUG OF THE
Myrtle Navy
IS MARKED
T. & B.
IN BRONZE LETTERS.
NONE OTHER GENUINE.
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Children's Carriages
JUST RECEIVED, of best makers. Will be closed out at once very cheap.
JOHN NEWSON.
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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
apl7—lm cod & wy

ST. GEORGE PHARMACY,
MORRIS BLOCK.
Directly Opposite the Post Office.

IN anticipation of the arrival of our Spring stock of TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES, we will sell off the remainder of our Winter stock of the above named articles at greatly reduced prices, viz. Hair, Nail, Tooth and Bath Brushes, French, English, American and Canadian Perfumes and Fancy soaps; Sponges, Chambré, Tooth Preparations, etc.
We keep a full and complete line of HAVANA CIGARETTES; also, a few fine 5c. Cigars for retail trade. PIPES, TOBACCO, POUCHES, CIGARETTES, etc.
Agent for Operator Disinfectant Co., Montreal, and William H. Mann Microbe Killer Co., Montreal.
Manufacturer of the celebrated DAVIES' OINTMENT and NO. 7 LINIMENT. The best Ointment and Liniment ever offered to the public. If you need either give us a call and you will use no other after once using this.
F. DeC. DAVIES,
Proprietor.

Another Testimonial.

D^r. HAYNES.—Dear Sir: I am sorry you have so much to contend with. No doubt it is caused by jealousy. I sh. it certainly to my benefit to contradict any false reports I may hear, both for your own sake and my own. I would be very grateful should I do otherwise, after having derived so much benefit from your medicine. You promised to cure me in six months from the time I commenced taking your medicine, but I am happy to state that I had not been taking it more than three months when a cure was effected; and after having consulted all the doctors in the vicinity with no effect, the only consolation derived from any of them was that my disease, (headache, etc.) had become chronic and was incurable. If this statement will be of any benefit to you, you are perfectly welcome to publish it. Yours very truly,
MRS. C. F. POOLE.
Lower Montague, 31st March, 1892.

DR. GEO. A. BAYNES,
Specialist in Diseases of Women & Chronic Diseases of Men.
Office: Market Square, Ch'town, P. E. I.
apl8—dy & wy

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Several First-Class West India Firms, etc.

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Careful attention given to consignments of Prince Edward Island Produce.
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FURNITURE Repaired and Upholstered,
Desks and Office Drawers made to order at bottom prices.
R. D. PYKE,
Corner Grafton and Pownall Streets.
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