

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 7. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1880. NO. 38

AMUSEMENT! AMUSEMENT!

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE KITTIE LOUGEE COMEDY COMPANY.

MARKET HALL, - CHARLOTTETOWN,
FOR 4 NIGHTS ONLY,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday,
JULY 7, 8, 9 AND 10.

Change of Bill Every Night. Come Early and Avoid the Rush.
Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. On Sale at W. R. Watson's.
Doors open at 7.15. Commence at 8.15.
June 5, 1880. J. C. BROWN, Agent.

LONDON HOUSE.

HAT DEPARTMENT. Silk Hats, Drab Shell Hats, Felt Hats, Straw Hats, Linen Hats, Indian Pith Hats, FOR HOT WEATHER.	Great Variety. NEW CUTTER.	CLOTHING! Custom Tailoring DEPARTMENT Is Full With Work UNDER OUR SUPERVISOR.	READYMADE CLOTHING OVER	GROCERIES. Our Usual Good Stock CHOICE TEAS In CHESTS, HALF-CHESTS, and BOXES. FLOUR! The Best Brands in the Market.
				G. DAVIES & CO.

The General Stock comprises the Newest and Best Styles in every department. Wholesale and retail. Cheap for Cash.
Charlottetown, May 31, 1880.

Great Summer Resort A Fact Worth Knowing!

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
LORNE HOTEL.

THIS New and Commodious House, situated at North Shore, offers great attraction for Tourists who are wanting recreation, sea bathing, fishing, etc.
It is within easy access of the City, being only thirteen (13) miles by rail or carriage.
Charges moderate. For further particulars apply to the Manager, or address
LORNE HOTEL COMPANY,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
June 12, 1880.

PACIFIC Mutual Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK
MARINE.

Assets 31st Dec., 1879, - \$744,149.00
Insurance effected on CARGOES and FREIGHTS, covering \$15,000 and upwards on first-class risks.
Certificates issued payable in London at the office of Messrs Ross & Co., Bankers, or in New York.
Risks taken and rates fixed without being referred to Head Office.
FENTON T. NEWBERRY,
Agent for P. E. Island.
May 11, 1880.

HOW OFTEN do we hear men say, "I never can get clothes to fit." The reason is obvious. Few Tailors understand how to cut the garment to afford the evolutions of the body. Come to the right place and get suited. Mothers, bring your boys; wives, send your husbands.
Cutting promptly executed. Good fits guaranteed.
Equalled by few, excelled by none.
Charges Moderate. Terms Cash.
THOMAS SMITH,
Upper St. George Street.
Ch'town, June 1, 1880.

QUEEN INSURANCE COY
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.
Special rates for isolated residences.
Losses settled promptly.
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island
June, 1877—

Bones. Bones.
THE undersigned will pay fifty cents Cash per cwt. for all bones delivered at the Bone Mill, in the Royalty. No quantity less than one cwt. (112 lbs) taken.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Agent.
Ch'town, Dec. 1, 1879
THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS.

1880.
BRITISH WAREHOUSE,
QUEEN SQUARE.
Spring and Summer Goods.
COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
VALUE UNSURPASSED.

THE Subscribers have, by the S. S. "Prince Edward," "Ethel Blanche," and other later arrivals, completed the
LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
British and Foreign Dry Goods
AND GROCERIES
Ever imported by them, which they will dispose of at the lowest Cash prices.
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
W. & A. BROWN & CO.
June 1, 1880. [14]

CHOICE SYRUPS.
GET your SYRUPS at "THE CONFECTIONERY," opposite the Market House. I use only the best Sugar and the purest and freshest flavorings in manufacturing Syrups. No glucose to make it thick. Parties ordering, will please do so early, so that they may get the Syrups made fresh, and consequently nicer than when old and stale.
WM. KENNEDY,
June 21, 1880—pat ne

THE DAILY EXAMINER. JULY 6, 1880.

Fortune Bay Fishery Dispute.

NOTWITHSTANDING the extraordinary position taken by Secretary Everts, in urging the United States Government to impose a high duty on Canadian fish and fish oil, in retaliation for damages said to have been inflicted by the people of Fortune Bay—a place not in Canada, but in Newfoundland—on certain American fishermen, who, in violation of the law of the land, as well as the law of God, were caught in the act of seining fish on the Sabbath Day. We are glad to find that the United States Congress has adjourned without taking action on the matter, much to the disappointment, no doubt, of those who are anxious to furnish political capital for the approaching presidential election. We have too high a regard for the intelligence and morality of the American people to believe that it is their wish that solemn treaty obligations should be lightly set aside. We notice of late that some of the American papers begin to fear that Congress does not mean business on this Fishery question. They admit that, with the opposition of the wholesale fish trade, who desire to handle the Canadian imports, the cry for cheap fish, ostensibly in the interest of the consumer, the pressure for reciprocity, which must include free admission to Colonial fish, along with other outside and inside pressure this fishery dispute, so called, is not likely to receive serious attention at the hands of Congress.

It would appear, therefore, that, for the present, Canadians are not to be punished on account of wrongs alleged to have been committed by the people of Newfoundland. Our fishermen need not feel alarmed. The punishment which Secretary Everts wishes to inflict will not be meted out this season at least.

It may not be amiss to remind our American neighbors that a certain circular letter was addressed to American Collectors of Customs, in 1856, by the United States Secretary of State at that time. This letter has never been repudiated by the United States' Government. It is as follows:—

"MARCH 28, 1856.—To Collector of Customs: It is understood that there are certain Acts of the British North American Colonial Legislatures, and also, perhaps, executive regulations, intended to prevent the wanton destruction of the fish which frequent the coast of the Colonies, and injuries to the fishing thereon. It is deemed reasonable and desirable that both United States and British fishermen should pay a like respect to such laws and regulations which are designed to preserve and increase the productiveness of the fisheries on these coasts. Such being the object of these laws and regulations, the observance of them is enjoined upon the citizens of the United States in the manner in which they are observed by British subjects. By granting the mutual use of the inshore fisheries, neither party has yielded its right to civic jurisdiction over a marine league along its coasts. Its laws are obligatory upon the citizens or subjects of the other as upon its own. The laws of the British Provinces not in conflict with the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty would be as binding upon the citizens of the United States, within that jurisdiction, as upon British subjects."

Mackerel Fishery.

FISHERMEN along our coast, after having been more than usually successful in cod-fishing, are now turning out for the mackerel fishing. Mackerel, of fair quality, have already arrived. A few have been taken within the last day or two in the herring nets. A late Cape Ann "Advertiser" says:—

"The officers of the Halifax steamer report passing through miles of mackerel between Canso and Halifax.
Portsmouth vessels report mackerel of large size schooling on Jeffrey's, with 25 sail of vessels there.

The Customs revenue in Halifax in June amounted to \$69,645.30, an increase of \$17,149 over the same month in 1879. The receipts in the whole year were \$912,791.35, an increase of \$15,456.30 over the receipts in 1879. The total receipts of the Internal Revenue office in 1879-80 were \$203,863.41, an increase of \$14,164.89.

The receipts at the Montreal Customs House for the month of June, 1880, were \$573,363.86, against \$248,270.61 during the corresponding month of last year, an increase of \$225,163.25. The Internal Revenue receipts for June, 1880, are \$86,982.93 against \$36,147.97, during the corresponding month in 1879, an increase of \$50,848.96.

The U. S. Census of Cities.

The progress which is being made in the taking of the United States census is considerable and excites some interesting discussions. The figures given as to the respective and comparative growths of rival cities, Chicago and St. Louis, re-open an old discussion and so do some other cities. The following are some of the statistics thus far available:—

City.	Population in 1880.	1870.
New York	1,208,471	942,292
Philadelphia	843,000	674,022
Brooklyn	554,465	396,099
Chicago	478,069	298,977
St. Louis	375,000	310,864
Boston	352,345	250,526
Baltimore	350,000	267,350
Cincinnati	250,000	216,239
New Orleans	191,418	149,373
San Francisco	149,373	117,714
Buffalo	149,373	117,714
Washington	160,000	109,199
Newark	123,293	105,059
Louisville	112,000	100,753
Cleveland	155,946	92,829
Pittsburg	86,076	82,546
Jersey City	82,546	79,577
Detroit	119,000	71,440
Milwaukee	130,000	69,422
Albany	87,584	68,904
Providence	104,600	62,386
Rochester	87,657	40,928
Lowell	61,200	37,180
Hartford	41,000	30,841
New Haven	63,000	30,841
Troy	5,700	30,841
Camden, N. J.	37,000	30,841
Reading, Pa.	43,230	30,841
Wilmington, Del.	42,000	30,841
Columbus, Ohio	51,337	30,841
Dayton, Ohio	38,751	30,841
Indianapolis	77,500	46,465
St. Joseph, Mo.	35,000	32,266
Kansas City	65,000	32,266
Minneapolis	45,000	13,066
St. Paul	40,000	20,030
Denver	34,000	8,000

The growth of some of these cities in 10 years is most remarkable, more especially those of the West, but we leave comparison and comment to our readers.

The Higher Education of Women.

The cause of the higher education of women is apparently progressing rapidly in Ontario, if we may judge the following facts:—The matriculation examinations of the University of Toronto has been going on in the University Buildings during the week. One hundred and thirty six candidates have been present, fourteen of whom are ladies. In addition local examinations for women on the same matriculation papers have been going on at Brantford, Ingersoll and Drunville. Forty candidates have been taking part in these examinations. This means apparently that forty-four girls or women are being examined in Ontario with a view to their admission to a regular University course.

A good sample of the difficulties of school teachers came up in England the other day. A boy who was beyond the control of his parents was brought to the schoolmaster by the mother, who entreated the master to give him a "good caning." By way of encouraging the master, she first punched the bad boy's head. Then the master kicked him. After that the mother took out a summons against the master. It is often more difficult to deal with cranky parents than with cranky children.

An exchange remarks: "It is evident that in Great Britain, as well as elsewhere, the temperance question is steadily becoming one of the important issues of the times. All along the line, with an occasional temporary repulse here and there, temperance principles are steadily advancing. Educate the people in total abstinence principles, and public opinion will soon be sufficiently strong to secure the enforcement of prohibitory laws."

The Manchester "Guardian's" monthly trade report says: There has been some improvement during the month and the aggregate business is larger. The prospects for a return trade are bright. Despite the increased business of the month, prices on the whole are unimproved, and price of raw material has somewhat advanced the position of producers on the whole has deteriorated. There is some ground for hope in consequence of good harvest prospects.

An exchange very appropriately remarks that now-a-days to educate young ladies is to let them know all about the ogies, the omenics, the ifica, the ties, and the mistics; but nothing about the ings, such as sewing, darning, washing, baking, and making pudding.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple pure remedies, Hop Bitters that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

CLARK'S DIAMOND DUST POLISH.—Unrivalled for cleaning Gold, Silver and Nickel ware. Enquire for it.