

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1888.

VOL. 23.—NO. 68.

The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening by
The Examiner Publishing Co.

From their office, corner of Water and
Great George Streets, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island.

—RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—

Six months \$2.50
Three months 1.25
One month 50
Advertising at moderate rates.

Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 7th day, 2h, 8.5m. p.m., S. W.
First Quarter 14th day, 0h, 31.6m., p. m., E.
Full Moon 21st day, 0h, 7.5m., p. m., N.,
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter, 29th day, 10h., 5.5m., a.m., SW

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
	rises	sets	water	len'th
1 Wednesday	4 47	7 25	5 33	1438
2 Thursday	48	23 0	16 6	43 35
3 Friday	49	22 0	50 7	45 33
4 Saturday	51	21 1	35 8	19 30
5 Sunday	52	19 2	29 9	25 27
6 Monday	53	18 2	25 10	9 25
7 Tuesday	54	16 4	29 10	47 22
8 Wednesday	55	15 5	38 11	29 19
9 Thursday	57	14 6	49 12	17 14
10 Friday	58	12 8	2 0	4 14
11 Saturday	59	10 9	15 0	41 11
12 Sunday	5 0	9 10	27 1	29 9
13 Monday	2	8 11	31 2	4 6
14 Tuesday	3	6 11	54 2	55 3
15 Wednesday	4	4 2	1 4	2 0
16 Thursday	5	2 3	16 5	26 1357
17 Friday	7	1 4	19 6	54 54
18 Saturday	8	0 5	15 8	7 52
19 Sunday	9	6 58	6 1	9 5 49
20 Monday	10	5 6	41 9	50 46
21 Tuesday	12	54 7	13 10	31 42
22 Wednesday	13	52 7	42 11	8 39
23 Thursday	14	50 8	7 11	43 36
24 Friday	16	49 8	31 12	13 33
25 Saturday	17	47 8	55 0	49 30
26 Sunday	18	45 9	19 1	22 27
27 Monday	19	43 9	44 2	0 24
28 Tuesday	20	41 10	14 2	40 21
29 Wednesday	22	40 10	48 3	32 18
30 Thursday	23	38 11	28 4	37 19
31 Friday	5 24	6 30	10 5	54 1312

D. A. MACKINNON, L.L.B.,
Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
—HAS OPENED HIS—
Law Office in Georgetown,
King's County,
where he will attend to professional work,
and loan money on Real Estate.
nov25—wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RECEIVERS OF
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.

112, 114 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

—FOR—
B-O-S-T-O-N
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
THE PALACE STEAMERS
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland,
every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at
12 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd
class; \$9.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. S. SHARP, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.,
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
May 7, 1888—wed wky

JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE
MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive
prompt attention.
REFERENCES: Thomas Fyffe, Esq., Cashier
Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George
Macdonald, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia,
Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES,
TEA MERCHANTS,
71 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINGING LANE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Represented in Canada by MORRISON &
MUSGRAVE, Halifax.
Oct. 24, 1887—

NOBODY HURT

But the Manufacturers.

\$7,000 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
Bought at a Great Sacrifice, and will be cleared out at Slaughter Prices.

A LOT OF BANKRUPT CLOTHING.

SAMPLE PRICES:

550 Suits selling for - - - \$3.75
800 Suits " " " " " 4.60
750 Suits " " " " " 5.50

Come straight along for the Best Bargains to

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Ch'town, June 14, 1888—dy & wky

PERKINS & STERNS.

Seasonable Dry Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Muslins,	Print Cottons,	Dress Goods,	Flannelettes,	White
CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.	Cottons,
				CHEAP.
Ginghams,	Parasols,	Umbrellas,	Silk Gloves,	Millinery,
CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.
Corsets,	Shirtings,	Ribbons,Laces,	Straw Hats,	White Shirts
CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.
Table Linen,	Cloths,Tweeds,	Bed Ticking,	Carpets,Rugs,	Oil Cloths,
CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.	CHEAP.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, July 7, 1888.

WALK RIGHT IN,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

JOHN NEWSON'S FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT,
AND GET BARGAINS.

Largest, Oldest and Best Place in the City.

NEVER IN A DILEMMA!

Can supply you all, and give you the best value. Sales
daily increasing. No slop work. Furniture as represented.
He does not advertise much, but gives his customers the benefit
of this saving.

Don't forget the place—OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, July 7, 1888.

TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT,
Cameron Block, Charlottetown Agency.

MR. J. D. REID having given up the above Agency, and sold out his Stock-in-
Trade to us, we give notice that we shall continue the business as a SALES
DEPOT for CLOTHS, TWEEDS, BLANKETS and YARNS of our own manufacture.
MR. R. D. COFFIN will remain in charge.

Wool that has been left with our Agent (J. D. Reid) will be settled for on demand
as well as any other liabilities that he has incurred in connection with said business
We also collect all debts due to him. All imported goods, excepting Cloth and Tailors
Trimmings, will be closed out regardless of cost during the next thirty days.]

A large stock of our own manufactures will be kept constantly in stock to ex-
change for Wool at Mill prices. CASH FOR WOOL.
TRYON WOOLEN MFG CO.

TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT,
Cameron Block, July 18, 1888—dy & wky

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.

Flour Exchanged

UP TO AUGUST 15th,

when Mills will close until the New Crop
comes in.

Charlottetown Milling Co.
jy19—6i eod

School for Children.

MRS. J. D. MARTIN has still a few vacancies
in her Morning Class.

Should a sufficient number of Pupils come for-
ward, an Afternoon Class will be formed. These
Classes will continue during the Summer.
For terms, etc., apply at residence, FITZROY
STREET. month 15—jy25

CHEAP FLOUR.

A Few Bags Dark Flour
FOR SALE CHEAP FOR FEED.

ROLLER MILLS.

jy24—4i eod

WANTED.—“Vacancy for Students.”—
Three steady, reliable Col-
lege Students can obtain lucrative situations for
the next two months (probably longer), if they
address at once, enclosing testimonials, Box 22,
St. John, N. B. 2aw & wky—jy14

“ALL RIGHT”

ALL RIGHT will be at Charlottetown from
Monday afternoon till Wednesday morning,
and from Thursday at noon till Saturday morn-
ing of each week; and at Summerside from
Saturday noon until Monday at noon of each
week.

NEWTON LEE.
June 1, 1888.

1888

BOSTON DIRECT,

—BY THE—
Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward
Island Steamship Line.

**THE ONLY DIRECT LINE
WITHOUT CHANGE.**

Charlottetown to Boston.

THE staunch and commodious Steamships
CARROLL and WORCESTER, having been
thoroughly refurbished and put into first-class
condition in every particular, will, during the
Season of 1888, run as follows, commencing with
Lowest rates for Freight, which is always care-
fully handled.

THE CARROLL, on Saturday, 5th May.

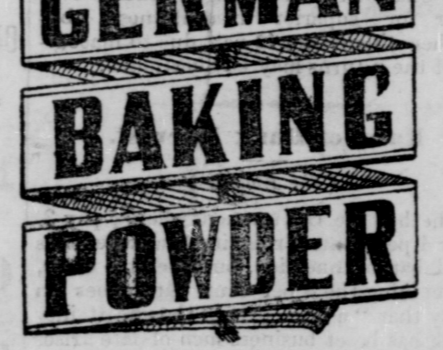
One of these vessels will leave Boston for
Charlottetown every SATURDAY, at noon; and
Charlottetown for Boston every THURSDAY,
at 6 o'clock, p. m.
Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low
Rates!

FARES—First-class Passage Berth in well-
furnished Cabin, \$3.50; Stateroom Berth, \$3.50.
Lowest rates for Freight, which is always care-
fully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents, Charlottetown.

HARRISON LORING,
Managing Director and Treasurer,
Lewis' Wharf, Boston.

Ch'town, May 3, 1888—pat sum jour



“INCH ARRAN HOUSE,
DALKRUISE, N. B., July 18, 1888.

“I have used WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING
POWDER for the past two months, and shall
continue to do so, for it has rendered full satis-
faction.”

“GEORGE D. FUCHS,
Manager.”
jy24

Livery and Exchange Stables,
(Opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral.)

GREAT GEORGE STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

P. P. GILLIS, - PROPRIETOR.

Horses, Coaches, Buggies, Barouches and open
Wagons on hire daily at all hours.
Telephone to all parts of the city.
may10—3m

Aggressive Italy.

HOISTING HER FLAG OVER IMPORTANT PLACES
IN THE RED SEA—FRANCE UTTERS A PRO-
TEST—MASSOWAH AND ZULA OCCUPIED.

The Italian government has notified the
Powers that the Italian flag has been hoisted
at Zula, south-west of Massowah, and
that a protectorate has been proclaimed in
compliance with the demands of the local
sheiks.

M. Goblet, French Minister of Foreign
Affairs, has sent a note to the French re-
presentatives abroad in reference to the
announcement made by the Italian govern-
ment that Italy has taken possession of
Massowah and the adjacent territory.

He sets forth that Italy's action against
Massowah began on February 5, 1885, when
the government at Rome repudiated the
charge that it contemplated territorial ex-
tension, and declared that its object was
merely to protect Italian subjects and prop-
erty. The Berlin conference general act
was dated February 16, 1885. Since then
Italy has not given notice that she has
taken possession, as he was required to do
by the act of conference.

The Egyptian flag was hoisted at Masso-
wah beside the Italian colors until the end
of 1885, although Egypt had withdrawn her
garrison and abandoned the police control
which she had exercised by the Porte's de-
legation in order to save the Turkish troops
the necessity of crossing the Red Sea.

Italy, as late as 1887, declared, when she
blockaded Massowah, that the question of
sovereignty remained in abeyance, and
would not be regarded as prejudicial.

Therefore M. Goblet holds the capitula-
tions remained in force to the date of the
late Italian despatch.

The Fremdenblatt of Vienna publishes an
official article announcing that Italy, having
organized a regular administrative and
judicial system at Massowah, rendering
capitulations purposeless, all Australian sub-
jects at that place must submit to the
Italian laws.

Italy's appearance in Egypt was im-
mediately after the so-called settlement of the
Soudan difficulty by England. In March,
1885, Signor Mancini declared in the
Italian chamber of deputies that Italy was
following solely her own policy on the Red
Sea. Italian troops had already been
marched into Massowah. After the fall of
Khartoum Count Nigra, the Italian ambas-
sador to England, had intimated to Earl
Granville that Italy was willing to assist
England if asked to do so. The reply was
that England could and must herself sub-
jugate the Soudan. The Italian govern-
ment said that their relations with Turkey
were good and that those with Abyssinia
showed improvement.

In August, 1885, it was reported that
Italy desired to send 20,000 troops to the
Soudan to secure the Red Sea coast from
Suakin, then held by the British, to Assab
Bay, along which lie most of the Italian
possessions on the coast. The Italian
scheme contemplated securing control over
Eastern Soudan and the use of Khartoum
as a capital.

In the beginning of the present year
about ten thousand Italian troops were as-
sembled at Massowah for the purpose of
invading the dominions of King John of
Abyssinia. The expedition was said to be
for the purpose of avenging the massacre of
five hundred Italian troops in the previous
year who had gone too far inland from
Massowah. The real object, it was re-
ported, was to occupy the province of
Boghos.

The Italians in their campaign against
King John had vicissitudes. In April last
the cabinet decided to stop military oper-
ations in Africa during the summer, and
a special colonial corps was ordered to remain
at Massowah.

The present complications had their rise
in the desire of the Turks to keep the Aby-
ssinians out of Massowah. The Abyssinians
used it as a free port. After years of fight-
ing (in which the English took a hand)
Italy came to an understanding with En-
gland and Egypt, and took military posses-
sion of Massowah. Italy's object is to
found a powerful Italian colony on the fer-
tile highlands of the province of Boghos.

The Turks prefer to have the Italians, as
they hate and fear the Abyssinians.

Italy, it has been said, had viewed with
alarm the emigration of so many thousands
of her children to America, and deemed
that she could utilize the restless portion
of her population by, turning the tide of em-
igration to the Red Sea, where she could
found a powerful and useful colony.

Well Bred Girls, Refrain.

There are some things a well bred young
woman never does. She never turns round to
look after any one when walking on the street.
She never takes supper or refreshments at a
restaurant with a gentleman after attending
the theatre unless accompanied by a lady
much older than herself. She does not per-
mit a gentleman to join her on the street
unless they are very intimate acquaintances.
She does not wear her monogram about her
person, or stick it over her letters and en-
velopes. She never accepts a seat in a street car
from a man without thanking him. She
never forgets her ballroom engagement, or re-
fuses to dance with one gentleman and im-
mediately dances with another. She never snubs
other young ladies, even if they happen to be
less popular or well favored than herself. She
never laughs or talks loudly in public places.
She never raises her lorgnette and tries to
stare people she does not know out of count-
enance on the street. She never wears
clothing so singular or striking as to attract
particular attention in public. She never
speaks slightly of her mother.

Poor Jay Gould.

The prospect is not pleasant but Mr.
Gould cannot avoid it. He desired to be-
come a rich man. He sacrificed everything
to become a millionaire. He realized that
ambition. But now that he has his
millions what good do they do him if he
cannot enjoy them? What if he has
millions yet cannot sleep? Which is the
most nature to life, money or “Tired
nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep?”

Money is undoubtedly an excellent pos-
session. It makes the mare go as the old
saying is. It gives a man prestige and
power. But after all, there are some desirable
things in this world money cannot buy.
Jay Gould realizes this. He has broken
his vitality in the race for wealth. Now
so far as health is concerned, his wealth is
useless. He cannot buy a surcease from
suffering. With Mr. Gould's case before
our eyes, who can honestly say that health
is not better than wealth? Mr. Gould con-
trols his railroad lines, his telegraph lines
and many other corporate powers, but,
lying upon his bed of illness, slowly dying
for want of nature's restorer, he is not as
happy as the poorer man who can go to bed
and get up strengthened by a refreshing
slumber. With all his millions, Jay Gould
is poor, because he is not the owner of that
which brings the greatest happiness.—
Detroit Free Press.

Cardigan Notes.

Farmers are busy hay making, but are
seriously inconvenienced by the wet
weather of the last few days. The crop
will be an average one. Grain and roots
are looking splendid and promise large
yields.

Considerable interest is taken by many
of the farmers in this neighborhood in the
trotting event to take place at Summerside
on the 30th inst., and Hugh L. Macdonald,
Esq., M. P. I., has arranged with the
Superintendent of the Railway for a special
train from Georgetown and Cardigan on that
day, by which those who intend visiting
Prince County's metropolis will be able to
do so and return the same evening. The
tickets are placed at \$1.25 for return, and
no doubt a great number will avail them-
selves of the opportunity of visiting the
west part of the Island, and of seeing the
great match race between Hernando and
Black Pilot.

Fishermen report that mackerel have
struck in at Annandale, and the boats at
that place took good hauls on Monday, the
6th inst. A schooner from Nova Scotia
has been trying in Cardigan River with
nets and small seines, but has met with
poor success so far. The local fishermen
object to the mackerel being frightened by
nets, as they say that the fish will not take
the hook after the nets have been used in
any river. How is the law on this question?
Will the Inspector of Fisheries please ex-
plain it?

The Rev. E. F. Goff, of Illinois, U. S.,
is on a visit to his friends at Woodville,
Lot 54, accompanied by his wife. He
preached in the Presbyterian Church at
Cardigan on Sunday, the 5th inst., to a
large and attentive audience, who were
favorably impressed with the excellent dis-
course they had the pleasure of listening to.

The new Presbyterian Church is well
under way, and the energetic men who
have the contract will rapidly push the
work along. Mr. Kirke, of Summerside, is
superintending the wood work.
August 7.

A Temperance Protest.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE OPPOSED TO LIQUOR
PERMITS IN THE TERRITORIES.

A special meeting of the executive com-
mittee of the Dominion Alliance was held
at Toronto on the 3rd inst., to consider
what should be done in view of Lieut.-
Governor Royal's action in granting a
license to sell liquor to the Banff hotel in
the National Park, N. W. T., and his in-
tention of granting licenses generally in the
Northwest Territories. After discussing
the situation, a resolution was passed,
“That we hereby respectfully call upon the
Dominion Government to refuse to carry
out the proposal of Lieut.-Governor
Royal in reference to the Banff hotel, and
also to take prompt action to restrain him
from issuing the proposed hotel permits;
that the president and secretary of the al-
liance draw up and forward to the Govern-
ment-General-in-Council on behalf of this alliance
a petition setting forth this request.”

The Matter of Deserted Farms.

The Yarmouth (N. S.) Times: A fact
that the advocates of Unrestricted Reci-
procity would do well to seriously consider
has just come prominently before the
public. The pessimist papers supporting
the Opposition in the Maritime Provinces
have been so generously filled with stories
of deserted farms in this part of the world
that a stranger would really wonder if any-
body were left. As a matter of fact the
population of the Maritime Provinces is
steadily increasing, and hundreds who have
been led into moving to the new districts
and cities of the United States are gladly
returning. But what of the New England
States? Take up any Boston paper and
read the advertisements of farms for sale
and some idea will be formed of the whole-
sale depopulation of the farming districts
there. Some Boston people are now en-
gaged in a movement to get Englishmen to
come over and settle on the hundreds of
deserted farms of Massachusetts. What
is the cause of all this? Have not the
farmers of Massachusetts a market with
sixty millions of people, that market which
is held up in such glowing terms by poli-
ticians of the Longley stripe? No barriers
of duties keep the New England farmers
from free access to the great market. Let
the believers in Unrestricted Reciprocity or
Commercial Union—if there be any—ex-
plain these things before they discuss ab-
stract principles.