

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, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1887.

VOL. 19.—NO. 228.

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 month50

Advertising at moderate rates.

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

ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 2nd day, 9h. 55.3m., p. m.,
W. S. W.

Full Moon 9th day, 4h., 21.4m., p. m., N. E.
(below horizon.)

Last Quarter 16th day, 9h., 29.6m., a. m., W.

New Moon 24th day, 1h., 57.2m., a. m., S.

D. DAY OF WEEK Sun Sun Moon High Day's
M. DAY OF WEEK rises (sets) rises (water) len h

D. DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M. DAY OF WEEK	rises	(sets)	rises	(water)	len h
1 Tuesday	6 43 5 41	9 52	2 9 10	58	
2 Wednesday	42 43 10 29	2 54	11 1		
3 Thursday	40 44 11 13	3 44	4		
4 Friday	38 44 12 2	5 14	8		
5 Saturday	36 47 1 2	6 37	11		
6 Sunday	34 48 2 9	7 52	14		
7 Monday	32 50 3 26	8 32	18		
8 Tuesday	30 51 4 41	9 42	21		
9 Wednesday	29 52 6 0	10 28	24		
10 Thursday	27 54 7 18	11 9	27		
11 Friday	25 56 8 35	11 50	31		
12 Saturday	22 57 9 50	12 31	35		
13 Sunday	21 59 11 1	1 13	38		
14 Monday	19 6 0	morn 1 59	41		
15 Tuesday	17 1 0	10 2 51	44		
16 Wednesday	15 2 1	11 3 56	47		
17 Thursday	13 3 2	7 5 13	50		
18 Friday	11 5 2	5 6 33	54		
19 Saturday	9 9 3	3 58 7 40	57		
20 Sunday	7 7 4	15 8 31	12 0		
21 Monday	5 8 4	4 48 9 13	3		
22 Tuesday	2 9 5	15 9 49	7		
23 Wednesday	0 10 5	4 20 10 23	10		
24 Thursday	5 58	12 6 8 10 34	14		
25 Friday	56	13 6 32 11 24	17		
26 Saturday	54	14 6 38 11 57	20		
27 Sunday	52	15 7 22 morn	23		
28 Monday	50	16 7 54 0 27	26		
29 Tuesday	49	18 8 28 1 3	29		
30 Wednesday	48	21 9 6 1 48	33		
31 Thursday	5 46 6 22	9 54 2 26	12 36		



—FOR—
BOSTON.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Tuesday, and Thursday at 8.30 a. m. Face from Charlottetown to Eastport, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to

A. SHARP, F. W. HALE, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.

or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Feb. 12, 1887.—cod wky

Canadian Book and Bible Co.

HAVE just issued the only authentic Life of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., with his correspondence, Catholic Dictionary and a host of valuable information about Catholicism. A large work, beautifully prepared, well bound, low in price, sold only by subscription. We want Agents in every city, town and country. Address: Maritime Branch Canadian Book and Bible Co., St. John, N. B. Feb. 11, 1887.

CARD.

"THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY," having lately added to their stock of type and material for Job Printing, are better than ever prepared to execute orders for Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Handbills of all kinds, Visiting or Business Cards, &c., promptly and cheaply, in the best style of the art. None but first-class workmen are employed in their office; and, as they import their printing papers direct from the manufacturers, they are able to fill all orders on the most favorable terms. The continued patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

W. L. COTTON, Manager.

Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1886.

CARD.

MRS. E. RUTH wishes to announce to the ladies of Charlottetown that she is prepared to do MANTLE AND DRESSMAKING in the newest fashions, having had many years' practical experience in the United States, patrons can feel assured of getting every satisfaction. Residence, Richmond Street, near Hillsborough Square. Nov. 29.—3mo eod & wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 16.—dly wky

LONDON HOUSE.

CLOTH REMNANTS.

We have a lot of Remnants of Tweeds, Trousings, &c., which we are selling at very Low Prices before Stock-taking.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Jan. 18, 1887.

HORACE HASZARD,

MANUFACTURERS & GENERAL AGENT.

REPRESENTING:

The Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery (Limited), Halifax, N. S.
Messrs J. Lewenz & Hauser Bros., London, England—Teas.
Messrs. Robert Lamb & Co., Dundee, Scotland—Flags, Hessians, &c.
Messrs. Thomas Connor & Sons, Portland, N. B.—Ropes, Marlin and Twines.

J. F. Carter, Beverly, Mass.—Oiled Clothing, &c.

WESTERN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital - - - - - \$1,000,000.00
Cash Assets - - - - - 1,188,200.46
Annual Income Over - - - - - 1,300,000.00

Risks taken on all descriptions of property at Lowest Rates.

HORACE HASZARD,
Agent, P. E. Island.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, 164 St. James St., Montreal.

Capital Subscribed - - - - - \$ 500,000.00
Total Assets - - - - - 1,411,004.33
Income, 1885 - - - - - 319,987.05

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

HORACE HASZARD,
Agent, P. E. Island.

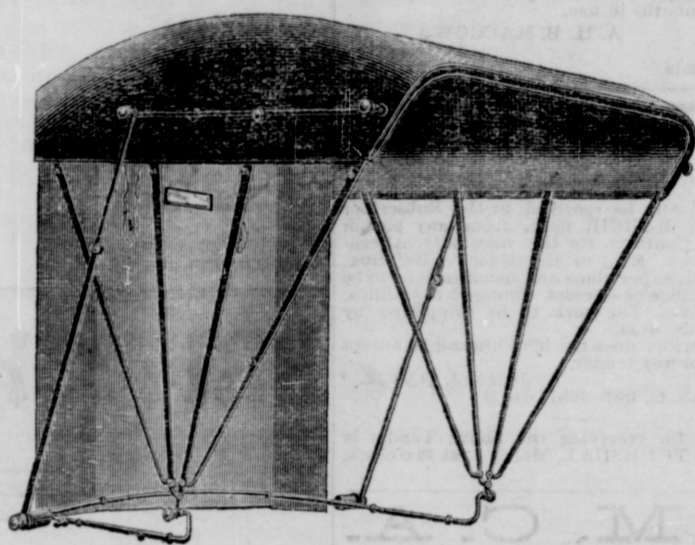
Ch'town, Jan. 13, 1887.—lmo eod

Carriage Builders Complete Outfitting

Warehouse.

Everything in the Line at Lowest Prices.

BUGGY TOPS—Write for Prices.



BUGGY TOPS—Write for Prices.

We offer Better Value in BUGGY TOPS than any other House in Canada.

NORTON & FENNEL,

CITY HARDWARE STORE, QUEEN STREET.

January 5, 1887.—2aw & wky

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!

Peake's No. 3 Wharf,

R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We are now manufacturing and will sell at the Lowest Cash Prices:

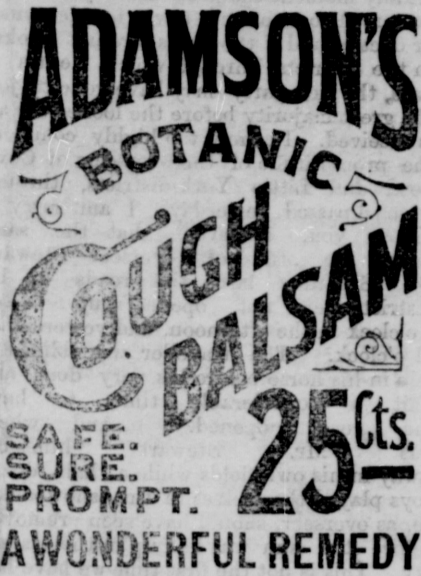
Sashes, Doors, Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mouldings, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Stair Rails, Twists, &c.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Joining, Morticing, Tenoning, Jig and Fret Sawing, Turning, &c.

All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice.

With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

Jan. 5, 1887.



ADAMSON'S
BOTANIC
COUGH
BALM
SAFE.
SURE.
PROMPT.
25 Cts.
A WONDERFUL REMEDY
Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm.
It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colds, and Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALM after all other medicines have failed. Sufferers from either recent or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can resort to this great remedy, confident of obtaining speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Bottled at St. Stevens, N. B., by the proprietors,
P. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists,
343 4th AVE., N. Y.

The "Old London"

OYSTER HOUSE

Is the most reliable place in the city to get Fresh Narrow Oysters.

The Half-Shell Department cannot be surpassed in the Province for convenience and neatness. It is supplied daily with the Best Oysters that can be procured.

The Steaks that are served in the Saloon have never failed to more than please the most fastidious.

Exquisite! is the exclamation of those who order by the Pint, Quart, &c., and are always agreeably surprised at the size and flavor.

Always on Hand, the Largest Stock of Cigars in the city, and the best brands available.

Nov. 6, 1886.—cod if JOHN JOY.

PURE GOLD GOODS ARE THE BEST MADE. ASK FOR THEM IN CANS. FORTY POUNDS OR PACKAGES

THE LEADING LINES ARE BAKING POWDER, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, SHOE BLACKING, STOVE POLISH, COFFEE, SPICES, BORAX, CURRY POWDER, GELBERY SALT, MUSTARD, POWDERED HERBS, &c. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED GENUINE. PURE GOLD MANFG. CO. 21 FRONT STREET TORONTO.

CANADA AND WEST INDIES.

Tenders for Steamship Lines.

TENDERS will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, up to and including the 1st day of May next, from persons or companies, for the performance of the following steamship services, viz:—

1st. A line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to Havana, thence to Kingston, thence to Santiago de Cuba, thence to Canada; and (2nd) a line of mail steamers between Canada and Porto Rico and adjacent Islands. Trips to be made by each line fortnightly. Steamers to be of a size sufficient to carry 2,000 tons of cargo and to be able to steam twelve knots an hour, averaging not less than eleven knots an hour. The contract in either case to be for a period of five years. Tenders will be received for the above services either separately or together. Tenders to be marked on the outside "Tenders for Steamship Service to West Indies." The Government of Canada do not bind themselves to accept any tender.

By command, J. M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa, 7th Feb., 1887.—Feb 19 law til apr 30

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

OF TORONTO.

J. BESBRISAY . . . Agent

OFFICE:—BROWN'S BLOCK (over Merchant Bank of Halifax) Market Square, Ch'town, Jan. 31, 87.—mo wed & wky 1 mo

The Fishery Difficulty.

FROM A UNITED STATES SKIPPER'S POINT OF VIEW.

"Right here at the Fulton market docks," said an American skipper captain to a Herald reporter, "you can see how the Canadians take advantage of us Americans."

At the foot of Beekman street eight fishing crafts have been moored for some time, two being from Nova Scotia and six from Gloucester.

"Now look at the Nova Scotian," said Capt. Tupper, pointing to the schooner Annie D Robertson, "she can come into this port right alongside of us and undersell us in our own market. She pays nothing more for the privilege than I do. She can buy provisions, fuel, shipstores, fishing nets and other appliances, and his crew can come and go on the shore as they please. He sells his fish in the same market and pays no duty on it, so that he has absolutely every advantage that the American has, and with the advantage of hiring his crew cheaper in Nova Scotia than we can in Gloucester, he can and does undersell us. But what is our treatment in Canadian ports? If we have fishing gear on board, we are not allowed to enter their harbors or approach within three miles of the shore except to seek shelter from the weather and then they order us to see before it is safe to go. If we run in under the lee of the land to clean our fish after a good catch, taken miles beyond the three mile limit, we are liable to seizure and fine. They have custom houses on almost straight stretches of coast, where there is no harbor whatever, but if we are driven by stress of weather within three miles of that coast and do not go ashore to hunt up the Custom House and report, we are seized and fined. Some of these custom houses are five miles back in the country, unknown to fishermen, but we have to report or be fined. If I want coal for my cook stove, or a little food or some other necessary, I can't get it, no matter how anxious the people may be to sell. Even if an American ship is disabled, they try to drive her out before she is repaired. I carried away my foremast head, and any one could see that I was disabled, but the Dominion cutter captain ordered me out of port. I was driven into Liverpool, N. S., by a gale of wind, and although my family was living there, I wasn't allowed to go ashore to see them, and they were not allowed to come on board to see me. An armed guard was put on board to see that neither I nor any of my men went ashore. The wife of one of the crew of the Orient, of Gloucester, which was in port at the same time, was delivered of a child that night at Liverpool, but the authorities would not let him leave the ship to see her. An armed guard was specially detailed from the Dominion cutter Terror to keep this man from going to see his wife.

THE MONTREAL "STAR'S" OPINION.

It is significant that almost simultaneously with the announcement made by Sir Sackville West that negotiations for "reciprocal relations" between Canada and the United States are going on in London, a bill providing for complete reciprocity in natural products and manufactured goods between the two countries was introduced into the House of Representatives. This shows that in the opinion of some Americans, at any rate, that there is a better and more profitable way of settling the fishery difficulty than by threats of war and non-intercourse. There is no question that more intimate commercial intercourse, though not exactly to the extent of Mr. Butterworth's bill, would be greatly beneficial to both countries. If the negotiations for reciprocal relations now in progress result in closer trade relations between this country and the United States, the Government that initiated them and brought them to a successful conclusion will have conferred a boon of inestimable value on the people of Canada. It is quite possible that the proposals for the settlement of the fishery question, which the Secretary for the Colonies informed Parliament a few days ago were on their way from Canada, had reference to these improved trade relations.

MEETING OF INTERESTED FISHERMEN.

A Gloucester despatch of the 23rd inst., says:—"A large meeting of representatives of the fisheries interested, from various parts of the United States, met here to-day and organized a national fishery union. Resolutions were adopted which declare it the Government's duty to protect the fisheries as well as other producing industries. The opening of our market to the competition of foreign fisheries sustained by bounties locally untaxed, is unjust, unpatriotic and unworthy a government like ours, that the treaty of 1818 with Great Britain, which was to prevent the taking of fish within three miles of the Canadian shores, was of no value whatever to American fishermen under the present methods; that the inter-relation of that treaty by Canada is contrary to every principle of right and justice; that the local Canadian law should not abridge the treaty rights of our vessels in those waters. They protest against our vessels being refused the right by Canada to buy supplies in her ports when provided by permit to touch and trade at foreign ports. They call for retaliatory measures on the part of our government, and thank the Senate for its labors on behalf of fishery interests."

What will Belgium do in the event of war between Germany and France? Will her Government grant a right of passage across her territory to one of the combatants, and deny it to the other, or will the attitude of complete impartiality, maintained for more than a century, be inflexibly adhered to? In the latter case, will the Belgians have to depend on their own forces to save their country from again becoming the cockpit of Europe, or may they reasonably count on English intervention to assure to them the immunities of neutrals? If these questions could be answered, part of the obscurity involving the issue of the predicted Franco-German conflict would be cleared away.

Studying the Art of Housekeeping.

One of the greatest curses of this intellectual age is the great lack of a proper education of our girls in the practical affairs of every day life. They all want to be "schoolmarm," governesses or the wives of rich men. Housework, which should form the basis principle of our economic life, is shunned by them as something degrading. A young woman will stand behind a dry-goods counter fourteen hours a day for a mere pittance—not enough to clothe here—lose her health, become anemic and unfitted for the performance of her natural duties, rather than accept a position as a domestic where she would have a comfortable home, good health and become properly fitted for the duties of a wife and mother. The ranks of the unfortunate are filled with shop girls who, having no place to spend their evenings, seek the parks and beer-gardens, where young men, as it were, lie in wait for them as their natural prey. How many young women can trace their downfall to this misplacement of their talents? Good domestics, and wives who are good cooks, are so rare that when one is found she is worth her weight in gold. We have schools in which our girls are taught cooking, embroidery, music, painting, school-teaching, the languages, but positively not one in which is taught the art of housekeeping. Why? Simply because of the prejudice against it. Yet all girls desire to get married, which is very easy to do, but it is very, very difficult to live happily in marriage; and where the wife has no knowledge of the art of housekeeping, domestic economy, or is a poor cook, her husband as rich as Croesus, her lot will be miserable. Such a woman is totally incompetent to be a wife; her proper place is in the garret "singing the song of the shirt." While a man admires womanly beauty, yet in married life he admires much more a good square meal, cooked by the hands of his wife or under her immediate direction. What we mean by a good square meal is not simply roast beef and potatoes, with a piece of indigestible pie and a cup of ordinary coffee, but a table covered with snow white linen, the China and glassware shining like so many miniature mirrors, with bouquets of fresh blooming flowers in season, and napkins soft and fresh from the laundry, not stiff as pasteboard, so that they will slide from your knee. These preparations cost but a trifle and are the invariable precursor of a good appetite. No dish should be served undecorated; the fish and meat should be surrounded with small pieces of either parsley or beets, carrots or turnips cut by moulds into various knick-knack devices, not so much for eating as for ornamentation, and also as an appetizer. For puddings, melons, etc., pulverized sugar should always be at hand, and for iced tea a slice or two of lemon with granulated sugar. These and a thousand and one other little things we could mention concerning the table, cost no more than the slovenly served appetite-destroying foods of the present time. Cleanliness of the table should be co-important with cleanliness of the body. Such a table would never fail to make home the abiding place of true love and solid comfort. But as we have no schools for teaching the above art what are we to do? Why not establish one, establish a dozen, yes, and in every city and every village. Have it a school of practical housekeeping. Instruct the pupils in every department, from the scrubbing of the front door steps to the mysteries of the kitchen. Run it actually as a boarding-house. Issue diplomas of graduation to your servant-pupils, after a two, three or four years' course. Have each pupil begin by learning the most menial labor, and by degrees advance her until she is thoroughly qualified in every department of the scullery, chamber, laundry and kitchen. Have her do practical work, not work in theory. Take in boarders, charge good prices, give first-class service. "There's millions in it." Will any of our readers take the hint? A diploma from such an institution would insure marriage, and, what is still better, happiness in marriage.—Housekeeper.

It is obsolete for gentlemen to wear their hats in square dances. Clay pipes are no longer allowed in fashionable circles. Ladies do not like to dance with a gentleman who carries an umbrella under his arm. Gentlemen who do not like to be mistaken for dudes are advised to dance in their overcoats and overshoes.

It is considered out of date for a gentleman to invite a lady to dance, and when she rises to take his arm, dodge her, and run to the next lady with a loud howl of derision.

Those gentlemen who wish to be considered too utterly too, dance on one leg, using their walking-sticks for the other.

It is no longer considered the thing for gentlemen to dance in their ulsters and rubber boots; they are expected to come outside.

Gentlemen who breathe like steam engines in the ears of their partners during the waltz, are advised to invite deaf old ladies to dance, or old men if preferred.

Gentlemen who do not wish to be sat upon as cranks, are advised not to dance quadrilles in their shirt sleeves.

If you find on taking a turn with your partner, that she is not agreeable, do not hesitate to lead her immediately to a seat, and exclaim yourself by saying there is a man waiting for you outside the door.

If you step on a lady's dress and rip off five or six yards, stop and laugh boisterously; it will distract the lady's attention and afford amusement for the lookers-on.

If a gentleman is so unfortunate as to secure a partner for the Schottische, who barks his shins during the dance, it would be considered exceedingly ill-bred if he stopped swearing roundly, and went to leaving his partner, sitting on the middle of the floor.

It is now considered the proper caper to have separate sleighs for the ladies and gentlemen.

MEN'S Long Boots at 40 per cent. discount, at J. B. MacDonald's Boot Store.