

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, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 21.

VOL. 19.—NO. 1.

The Daily Examiner

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ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 3rd day, 11h., 30m., p. m. N.
First Quarter 10th day, 10h., 7.6 p. m. W.
Full Moon 17th day, 3h., 34.6m., p. m. S. E.
Last Quarter 25th day, 7h., 23.6m., p. m. N. W.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Low water
1 Saturday	4 50	7 2	3 46	9 14	14	12
2 Sunday	49	4 4	19	9 53	15	18
3 Monday	48	6 4	4 48	11 30	18	15
4 Tuesday	47	7 5	5 17	11 6	20	12
5 Wednesday	45	8 5	5 59	11 46	23	9
6 Thursday	44	9 6	6 45	morn	25	6
7 Friday	43	11 7	7 3	0 27	28	3
8 Saturday	41	12 8	8 33	1 11	31	0
9 Sunday	39	13 9	9 38	1 59	34	0
10 Monday	38	14 10	10 46	2 54	36	0
11 Tuesday	37	15 11	11 51	4 3	39	0
12 Wednesday	35	16 11	12 6	5 28	41	0
13 Thursday	34	18 2	2 21	6 47	44	0
14 Friday	33	19 3	3 30	7 53	47	0
15 Saturday	32	21 4	4 41	8 45	49	0
16 Sunday	31	21 5	5 50	9 30	50	0
17 Monday	30	22 6	6 56	10 12	52	0
18 Tuesday	29	24 8	8 10	10 50	55	0
19 Wednesday	28	25 9	9 11	11 28	57	0
20 Thursday	26	26 9	9 53	11 6	59	0
21 Friday	25	26 10	10 41	0 43	15	1
22 Saturday	24	27 11	11 29	1 3	3	2
23 Sunday	23	28 12	12 16	2 3	5	3
24 Monday	22	29 0	3 2	2 47	7	4
25 Tuesday	21	31 0	3 30	3 46	9	5
26 Wednesday	21	32 0	4 26	4 42	11	6
27 Thursday	20	33 1	5 26	5 48	13	7
28 Friday	20	34 1	6 28	6 57	14	8
29 Saturday	19	35 2	7 29	7 54	16	9
30 Sunday	18	36 2	8 26	8 43	18	10
31 Monday	18	37 3	9 19	9 26	15	19

NOW OPEN

—AND—

SELLING FAST

our Large and Well-assorted Stock of New and Fashionable

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, &C.

All the Latest Novelties of the Season.

STANLEY BROS.,

Brown's Block, Opposite Market House.

NEW DRY GOODS,

—AT—

PERKINS & STERNS'

As usual, our stock has been personally selected in the best British and American markets, and comprises, in addition to a Full Range of Staple Dry Goods, all the novelties to be found.

London, Paris and New York Millinery, Fancy Goods, Hats, Bonnets and Shapes.

New Parasols and Umbrellas!

Large Stock of New Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

New Trimmings, New Frillings, New Laces

New DRESS GOODS with TRIMMINGS to Suit.

New French Muslins, New American Muslins, New Laces to Match.

New Cloths, New Pink Cottons, New Jerseys, New Jackets.

New Carpets and Oilcloths!

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, April 29, '86.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,
83 QUEEN STREET.

EXTRA value for MARCH and APRIL in Table Damasks, Napkins, Sheeting, Pillow Cottons, White and Gray Cottons, Towelings, Tickings, White and Colored Knitting Cottons,

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.

1 CASE EMBROIDERY,
direct from Switzerland, just opened.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, March 15—wklly

NEW

HAT & FUR STORE,

Newson Block.

A. NEW DEPARTURE!

HATS, of the Latest Styles, at the very LOWEST PRICES.

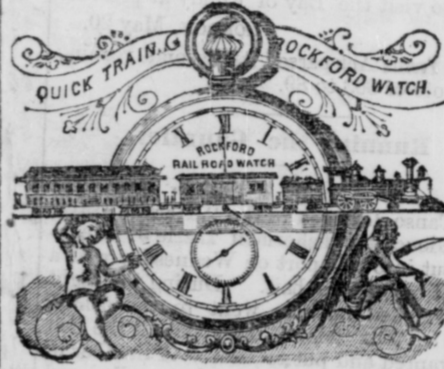
FURS, of all kinds, Cleaned, Dyed, altered and Repaired. HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Raw Furs.

E. STUART.

Ch'town, May 4, 1886.

ADAMSON'S
BOTANIC
COUGH
BALSAM
SAFE.
SURE.
PROMPT. 25c.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY
Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.
It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colds, and Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been speedily cured by the use of Adamson's Balsam 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,
F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists,
343 4TH AVE., N. Y.



Increasing Demand

POP.

ROCKFORD WATCHES.

Another lot received to-day

E. W. TAYLOR,
CAMERON BLOCK.

April 17, '86—2aw

ESTABLISHED 1873. MEMBERS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WE BUY

Potatoes, Spiling, R. F. Ties,
Lumber, Laths, Canned
Fish, Hay, Eggs,
Produce,

And sell on commission. Write us fully for quotations. Ship to

HATHEWAY & CO.,

22 Central Wharf, Boston, General Commission Merchants.

Consign your vessels to our house. Will receive personal attention. Charters, Freight and Vessels for the United States, Newfoundland, West Indies, South America Ports. Lumber, Tons and Oil Freight.

April 12, '86—3moos

1827 - - - 1886.

T. & E. KENNY,

Dry Goods and Shipping,
HALIFAX, CANADA.

T. & E. KENNY,
(F. C. MAHON)

Ship Owners and Brokers.

General Commission Merchants,
161 GRESHAM HOUSE,
Bishopsgate Street,
LONDON, E. C.,
England.

Scott's and Vaughan's Codes.

March 29, 1886.

COAL! COAL!

HOURLY expected, cargo ACADIAN NUT COAL

I am now prepared to receive orders for Round, Nut and Anthracite COAL, at prices to suit the times.

All orders left at office, Water Street, will receive prompt attention.

CAPT. JOHN HUGHES.

Ch'town, April 27, 1886—1mo eod

BARCLAY & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission & Shipping Merchants,

1191 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

EIGHT years' experience in this market. Over fifty thousand bushels P. E. I. potatoes received by us last fall. Our patrons all satisfied. Vessels chartered for potato freights at short notice. Write for market reports.

Specialties—Potatoes, Mackerel, Canned Lobsters, Eggs.

March 17, '86—3mo eod

The Fishery Question.

CHAIRMAN BELMONT'S IDEA—A QUESTION FOR DIPLOMATISTS—REASONS FOR THE SEIZURE—WHAT THE BRITISH MINISTER HAS TO SAY.

(Correspondence of the New York 'Herald'.)

Mr. Belmont, the Chairman of the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, frankly stated that this question of the fisheries, long before the seizure of the David J. Adams, had been the subject of serious consideration in his committee without any definite result being arrived at. Formal hearings had been given to those who favored the appointment of a commission to take into consideration the fishery question, together with all matters connected with our reciprocal trade with Canada, as recommended by the President in his message. "And we also heard the apparently more numerous and exceedingly demonstrative class who opposed it," he added.

"This question of the seizure of an American fishing schooner in a Canadian port," he continued, "is one which you will really see it is difficult for me to talk about, inasmuch as the matter is now undergoing judicial examination in Canada and is pending between our Government and the Government of Great Britain. The question that is at issue is not yet clear.

Some of the publications of the Canadian press would make it appear that the Adams was seized for violation of the treaty of 1818 by entering a Canadian port for a purpose prohibited by that treaty, but the British government, speaking through its responsible officer in the House of Commons the other night, declared that the seizure was made because the Adams had violated international maritime law by concealing her name and nationality and sailing without proper papers, and in effect, if not in words, he entirely ignored the fishery question under the treaty as having anything to do with the seizure. The Canadian authorities appear to be quite as much confused as to the exact situation of the case. Digby Basin, in Nova Scotia, the point where the vessel was captured, was not within the fishing grounds at all. After her capture she was taken to St. John, N. B., a different province, and when the American Consul General at Halifax, after a long journey, reached St. John, it was only to find that the vessel had been sent back to the place of capture. It is not at all certain that the vessel will not ultimately be released by the Canadians of their own motion. But whether she is or not this point is clear to my mind—the treaty of 1818 was between the United States government and the government of Great Britain, and those are the only powers that have the right to interpret it. Most assuredly its interpretation will not be left to local Canadian authorities on the one hand, nor to the fishermen of New England and those who may reasonably be supposed to be interested in securing the votes of New England fishermen on the other hand.

"Then how do you suggest a settlement can be reached?" replied Mr. Belmont, "just as hundreds of other questions far more important have been. I think our Secretary of State and our Minister in London can very safely be left to adjust this matter. We have had hulla-baloo like this before. The same kind of fishery disturbances arose in November, 1853, when the Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, was negotiating with Sir John Crampton the Canadian reciprocity treaty, which brought peace and prosperity until its abrogation under the high protective influences in 1866.

"Mr. Marcy was greatly embarrassed and annoyed by the same character of noisy and mischievous interference we witness today in certain quarters, and he took occasion to write a very vigorous letter to the Collector of Customs at Barnstable, in Massachusetts, impressing upon him the necessity of avoiding individual difficulty by the fishing craft, or courtship arrest in Canadian waters, or attempting to assert their rights by recourse to personal encounters. I have seen the letter, and remember his condemnation of the government to procure a favorable and just settlement of the question. History is only repeating itself in this matter, and I hope Mr. Marcy's letter may be published, as I consider it very instructive."

Mr. West, the British Minister at Washington, said to our correspondent that diplomatic action in the matter of the recent seizure of the American schooner David J. Adams would be premature until the reply of the Governor-General of Canada to the cable of Earl Granville, Secretary for the Colonies, read in the House of Commons on Thursday night, that the schooner had not complied with the maritime law of Canada. Such cases are constantly arising at the port of New York, involving heavy penalties against foreign steamships, but about which nothing is seldom, if ever, said. I understand fully the object of your question as to what is the true policy of the United States in this matter of the fishery trouble and the interpretation of the old Treaty of 1818. The seizure of the Adams may not involve such interpretation, but that does not, in my judgment, postpone the duty of the United States. I fully agree with the recommendation of President Cleveland in his annual message to the Congress last December. He said:—

"In the interest of good neighborhood and of the commercial intercourse of adjacent communities, the question of the North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intention given by me when the extemporary arrange-

ment above described was negotiated, I recommend that the Congress provide for the appointment of a commission in which the governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a just equitable and honorable basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights of the two governments and their respective citizens on the coasts of the United States and British North America. The fishing interests being intimately related to other general questions dependent upon contiguity and intercourse, consideration thereof, in all their equities, might also properly come within the purview of such a commission, and the fullest latitude of expression on both sides should be permitted.

"It was with deep regret that I read in the Senate proceedings of last month the adoption of the resolution antagonizing this recommendation of President Cleveland. What else is there to do? The treaties of 1854 and 1871—that is, the Reciprocity Treaty and the fishery clause of the Treaty of Washington—have both been denounced by the United States, leaving only the Treaty of 1818 applicable to the relations between Great Britain and the United States on the fishery question. It seems to me President Cleveland's suggestion that the fishing interests involve other general questions, consideration of which by such a commission would develop some plan, some project mutually acceptable to Canada and the United States, was a practical and friendly way of avoiding possible disputes growing out of contiguity of interests and intercourse. Of one thing, however, I am certain—no serious differences can possibly arise between the two countries. Retaliatory measures are spoken of, but such acts never adjust differences of opinion such as may honestly be entertained in the interpretation of the only treaty yet continuing and bearing upon the subject now in dispute. I still think that the true policy for the United States was admirably set forth in the President's message; that it was in harmony with the spirit of arbitration which can only determine a policy after the fullest freedom in friendly conference. No other policy will, in my judgment, meet the demand of the two nations. The equities of the case are thoroughly understood, and, repeating the language of President Cleveland, I believe, in the interest of good neighborhood and of the commercial intercourse of adjacent communities, the appointment of a joint commission is the certain and honorable way for the consideration and settlement upon a just and equitable basis of every question that can possibly arise in regard to the rights of the respective citizens of both governments to fish in American waters."

The North American Life Assurance Company.

EXTRACT FROM SPEECH OF THE HON. A. MACKENZIE, M. P., PRESIDENT OF THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE, AT ITS LAST ANNUAL MEETING.

It is not my intention to criticize in a hostile spirit any of our rival companies, but I propose to contrast our position with that of some of the home companies by quoting from published or official statements in a fair legitimate application of the figures.

I bespeak your close attention to these statements: Policies issued during the fifth year of our Company, \$1,986,500. Confederation Life, \$1,500,746; Sun Life, \$952,594; Canada Life, \$389,296.

The premium income of the same companies for the fifth year of its existence was as follows: North American Life, \$151,318.15; Sun Life, \$95,737.99; Canada Life, \$37,892; Confederation Life, \$119,052.57.

In other words, our premium income for our fifth year is \$35,766 larger than that of the most successful of our competitors in its fifth year.

Another material element of success is the amount of business in force. We are able to refer with pardonable pride to our position in that respect. At the end of the fifth year it was as follows: North American Life, \$4,849,287; Confederation Life, \$4,004,089; Sun Life, \$2,414,063; Canada Life, \$1,306,304.

In respect of terminations the North American occupies a good position, as the following statement will show: Ratio of terminations to new business, North American, during the fifth year, 40.21; Confederation Life, during thirteenth year, 45.92; Sun Life, during thirteenth year, 70.02; Etna Life, on its whole business for 1884, 105.58; and on its Canadian business, 1884, 52.59.

Thos. B. Lavers is representing the North American in Prince Edward Island.

When some politicians are weighed they are found wanting—every office in the gift of the people.

Sir Charles Warren, the new chief of the London Police, is the man who is so well known as the explorer of Jerusalem. He is a man of fearless religious principle, and of great energy. He is a total abstainer.

Mr. Edward C. Knight, the millionaire merchant of Philadelphia, whose semi-centennial of business life was celebrated last week, began his career as an errand boy on \$2 a week, and saved \$200 out of that income with which to start a grocery store.

The Norfolk estate of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, one of the most princely domains in the United Kingdom and adjoining Sandringham, the favorite residence of the Prince of Wales, is to be offered for sale at auction. The estate comprises 17,000 acres and has a deer park of 400 acres. It was formerly, and for generations the home of the Walpoles, and has offered an interesting subject to many historians and fine-art literati during the last and present centuries. The owner holds the advowsons and perpetual rights of presentation to the vicarage of Houghton, the rectories of Bircham Tofts, Bircham Newton, Massingham and Syderston and the Manors of West Rudham Ferrers, West Rudham North Hall, Gurneys, Calthorpes, West Minch and Fincham.