

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.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1888.

VOL. 22.—NO. 101.

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.

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One month.....50

Advertising at moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quar-
terly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements,
on application.

ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 4th day, 11h., 13.6m., p. m., W.
(below horizon.)
New Moon 12th day, 0h., 8.5m., p. m., S.
First Quarter 20th day, 4h., 30.9., p. m., S.E.
Full Moon 27th day, 5h., 55.9m., p. m., E.

DAY OF WEEK Sun Sun Moon High Day's
M. rises sets rises water len'th

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Day's len'th
1 Thursday	6 43	5 41	9 58	0 44	10 58	11 1
2 Friday	42	42	11 14	1 26	11 1	1
3 Saturday	40	43	13 0	2 14	4	4
4 Sunday	38	41	0 25	3 11	8	8
5 Monday	36	47	1 34	4 40	11	11
6 Tuesday	34	48	2 37	5 53	14	14
7 Wednesday	32	50	3 32	7 15	18	18
8 Thursday	30	51	4 20	8 17	21	21
9 Friday	29	53	5 1	9 7	24	24
10 Saturday	27	54	5 36	9 47	27	27
11 Sunday	25	56	6 10	10 24	31	31
12 Monday	22	57	6 32	10 56	35	35
13 Tuesday	21	59	7 2	11 28	38	38
14 Wednesday	19	6	7 21	11 59	41	41
15 Thursday	17	1	7 44	12 44	44	44
16 Friday	15	2	8 14	0 30	47	47
17 Saturday	13	3	8 41	1 2	50	50
18 Sunday	11	5	9 7	1 39	54	54
19 Monday	9	6	9 43	2 20	57	57
20 Tuesday	7	7	10 27	3 9	60	60
21 Wednesday	5	8	11 14	4 13	63	63
22 Thursday	2	9	12 5	5 33	67	67
23 Friday	6	10	1 17	6 53	70	70
24 Saturday	5	12	2 16	8 14	74	74
25 Sunday	5	13	3 40	9 54	77	77
26 Monday	5	14	4 57	11 42	80	80
27 Tuesday	5	15	6 15	10 24	83	83
28 Wednesday	5	16	7 30	11 4	86	86
29 Thursday	4	18	8 52	11 46	89	89
30 Friday	4	20	10 9	12 27	92	92
31 Saturday	5	46	22 11	1 10	1236	1236

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RECEIVERS OF U.S. TOLLS
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.
142, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
May 18, 1887.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Jenkins & Dr. S. R. Jenkins,
OFFICE:
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
Opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral.
feb24—2m wky tf wky pat her

B-O-S-T-O-N

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

THE PALACE STEAMERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port
land, every Tuesday and Thursday at 5.00 a. m.
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd
class; \$3.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SULLIVAN, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
P. E. I. S. T. P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Feb. 24, 1888—wky wky

**MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS**
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX

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

WARREN & JONES,

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

ANOTHER LIST.

OUR LAST SPECIAL OFFERS brought hundreds of extra
customers to our Store, and in order to still keep up the
supply of Bargains, we have prepared a new list, and ask you
to read every item.

As only a few DOLMANS, REDINGOTES and SACQUES
remain, we will, in order to make a clean sweep, offer them at
ridiculously low prices—so now is your chance. In FANCY
ULSTERS and SACQUE CLOTHS, you can have your choice at
large discounts, and in TWEEDS our values are of the very best.

Our DRESS GOODS trade has been very large this season,
owing to the excellent value we have been giving; but our new
reduced prices we expect to cause a genuine rush. Remember,
our Stock is Fresh, and we are offering the most Fashionable
Trimmings at Large Discounts, and you only need see them to
find just what will suit you.

We are to the front with a Choice Stock of HAMBURG
EMBROIDERIES and INSERTIONS, CASH'S FRILLINGS
EDGINGS of all kinds, and a Stock of WHITE COTTONS—
the best value we have ever offered.

**It Pays to buy your Dry Goods and Millinery at
BEER BROS.**

Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1888.—cod & w

OVERCOATS, SUITS.

Heavy All-Wool Pants, a Specialty.

KNIT SHIRTS, ALL STYLES.

Flannel Shirts, Linders, &c.

ALL AT AWAY DOWN PRICES.

GEO. E. FULL,

SIGN OF THE LION, QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Feb. 18, 1888.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

Assets 1st January, 1887. \$38,046,884.56
Assets in Canada. 673,375.05

This Company offers every advantage of the most undoubted
security, liberal contracts, low rates, and prompt payment of
losses to the insured.

Policies issued for three years on Dwellings, Churches
etc., at reduced rates.

LEONARD MORRIS, Agent, Summerside.
R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent, Charlottetown.

February 11, 1888—3m 2aw pd

HOME MANUFACTURES, VERSUS IMPORTED.

OUR New Factory is furnished with the most Modern Labor Saving Machines. We are
now able to offer good, reliable home-made Furniture as cheap in price as any
imported and guarantee the buyer

25 Per Cent Better Value for his Money

We invite careful comparison of Goods and Prices, and feel confident that our patrons
are money by trading with us.

Large Stock! New Designs! Cut Prices!

MARK WRIGHT & CO.,

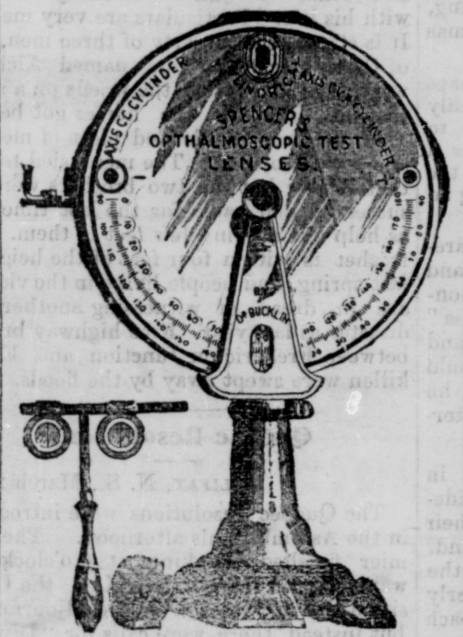
Manufacturers of House, Store, Office, Church and School Furniture.

UNDERTAKING.

Jan. 6, 1888.

SPENCER'S OPHTHALMOSCOPIC TEST LENSES

Will Detect All Visual Defects.



A scientific and practical instrument for detect-
ing all optical defects of the eye, and deter-
mining the lenses needed for their correction.

As we use this instrument in adjusting Spec-
tacles and Eye Glasses we can guarantee satis-
faction to our customers in all cases of

MYOPIA, or Near Sight,
HYPEROPIA, or Far Sight,
PRESBYOPIA, or Old Sight, and
ASTIGMATISM, or Poor Sight,

Caused by oval eyes, which causes some figures
on a clock dial at fifteen feet to look darker than
others.

This instrument measures each eye separately,
a method which all oculists agree is the proper
one.

Persons who have had difficulty in obtaining
Spectacles to suit them are cordially invited to
call and acquaint themselves with the merits of
this instrument.

SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES always in
stock of the several grades, in frames of Steel,
Rubber, Nickel, Celluloid, Silver, Gold, and
Spectacles and Eye glasses other than regular
goods are sent to order.

Oculists' Prescriptions carefully filled.

E. W. TAYLOR,
JEWELER and OPTICIAN,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Feb. 28, 1888—2aw & wky

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned
have this day entered into Co-partnership for
the purpose of carrying on a GENERAL COM-
MISSION AND PRODUCE BUSINESS. The
business will be carried on under the firm style of

RITCHIE BROS. & CO.
GEORGE W. RITCHIE,
J. ANDREW RITCHIE,
February 1, 1888. 31—mch17

1888. MARCH. 1888.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

I intend having the usual Clearance Sale for the
month of March—I will offer my entire stock
of BOOTS AND SHOES at 25 PER CENT. off my
usual prices. This is a genuine Clearance
Sale, as all who have bought from me at the last
sales know. My stock is the largest and best
assorted stock of Boots and Shoes on P. E. Island.
Come right along and get first choice, as I ex-
pect to have a big rush for my goods, as I have
always done in the past sales.

J. C. SPRAGUE,
feb29—4w cod dy & wky Market Square.

MORTGAGE SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the
Sixth day of April, A. D. 1888, at 12 o'clock,
noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in
Queen's County, under a Power of Sale con-
tained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the
Twenty-sixth day of August, 1878, and made
between Angus McDonald and Mary McDon-
ald, his wife, of the one part, and Francis P.
Taylor, of the other part—

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of Land situate,
lying and being in Lot or Township Number
Fifty-five, in King's County, in Prince Edward
Island, bounded and described as follows: Com-
mencing at a stake fixed in the shore of Boughton
River; thence running south forty-five degrees
west for the distance of ninety-five chains;
thence running north forty-five degrees west for
the distance of ten chains; thence running north
forty-five degrees east to the shore of Boughton
River, and following the course of the shore of
said river to the place of commencement, con-
taining One Hundred Acres of Land, a little more
or less.

For further particulars apply to Edward J.
Hodgson, Solicitor, Charlottetown.
Dated this Sixth day of March, 1888.

EDWARD J. HODGSON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on TUESDAY,
the 27th day of March, A. D. 1888, at the hour
of Twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Court
House in Charlottetown—

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of Land situate,
lying and being in Lot or Township Number
Thirty-two, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward
Island, bounded and described as follows, that is
to say:—All that tract, piece or parcel of Land
situate, lying and being in Lot Number Thirty-
two of said county, bounded and described as follows:
By a line commencing on the west side of the
North River Road, at the south-east angle of a
Farm of Land in possession of Hugh McEwen,
and running westerly along the southern bound-
ary thereof to the south-west angle of said
Hugh McEwen's Farm; thence running south
five chains; thence east to a North River Road
aforesaid, by a line parallel with said Hugh McE-
wen's southern boundary; thence north along
the west side of said road to the place of com-
mencement, containing Thirty-Five Acres of
Land, a little more or less.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of
a power of sale contained in an Indenture of
Mortgage bearing date the Seventeenth day of
February, A. D. 1883, and made between Penelope
McKenzie, of the one part, and Johanna Carroll,
of the other part.

For further particulars apply at the Office of
McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie, Solicitors, Char-
lottetown.

Dated this 2nd day of March, A. D. 1888.
JOHANNA CARROLL

feb2—4i law moa

THE PIRATE.

By Sir Walter Scott.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.
(Continued.)

The first exercise of the Captain's power was to make known to Magnus Troil that he was at full freedom to depart—that he was willing to make him any compensation in his power, for the interruption of his voyage to Kirkwall; and that Captain Cleveland was desirous, if agreeable to Mr. Troil, to pay his respects to him on board his brig—thank him for former favors, and apologize for the circumstances attending his detention.

To Binco, who, as the most civilized of the crew, Cleveland had intrusted this message, the old plain-dealing Udaller made the following answer: "Tell your Captain that I should be glad to think he had never stopped any one on the high sea, save such as have suffered as little as I have. Say, too, that if we are to continue friends, we shall be most so at a distance; for I like the sound of his cannon balls as little by sea, as he would like the whistle of a bullet by land from my rifle gun. Say, in a word, that I am sorry that I was mistaken in him, and that he would have done better to have reserved for the Spaniard the usage he is bestowing on his countrymen."

"And so that is your message, old Snapshock?" said Binco. "Now, I am in a bit of a hurry, and I have not a mind to do your errand for you over the left shoulder, and teach you more respect for gentlemen of fortune? But I won't, and chiefly for the sake of your two pretty wanches, not to mention my old friend Claud Halero, the very visage of whom brought back all the old days of scene-shifting and candle-snuffing. So good morrow to you Gaffer Seal's cap, and all is said that need pass between us."

No sooner did the boat put off with the pirates, who left the brig, and now returned to their own vessel, than Binco, in order to avoid reposing unnecessary confidence in the honor of these gentlemen of fortune, as they called themselves, got his brig under way; and, the wind coming favorably round, and increasing as the sun rose, he crowded all sail for Scalpa-flow, intending there to disembark and go by land to Kirkwall, where he expected to meet his daughters and his friend Claud Halero.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Now, Emma, now the last reflection make.
What thou wouldst follow, what thou must for-
sake—
By our ill-omen'd stars and adverse Heaven,
No middle object to thy choice is given.
Henry and Emma.

The sun was high in heaven; the boats were busily fetching off from the shore the promised supply of provisions and water, which, as many fishing skills were employed in the service, were got on board with unexpected speed, and stowed away by the crew of the schooner, with equal despatch. All worked with good will; for all, save Cleveland himself, were weary of a coast where every moment increased their danger, and where, which they esteemed a worse misfortune, there was no booty to be won. Binco and Derrick took the immediate direction of this duty, while Cleveland, walking the deck alone and in silence, only interfered from time to time to give some order which circumstances required and then relapsed into his own sad reflections.

There are two sorts of men whose situations of guilt, and terror and commotion bring forward as prominent agents. The first are spirits so naturally moulded and fitted for deeds of horror, that they stalk forth from their lurking places like actual demons, to work in their native element, as the hideous apparition of the Bearded Man came forth at Versailles, on the memorable 5th October, 1789, the delighted executioner of the victims delivered up to him by a bloodthirsty rabble. But Cleveland belonged to the second class of these unfortunate beings, who are involved in evil rather by the concurrence of external circumstances than by natural inclination, being, indeed, one in whom his first engaging in this lawless mode of life, as the follower of his father, nay, perhaps, even his pursuing it as his father's avenger, carried with it something of mitigation and apology;—one also who often considered his guilty situation with horror, and had made repeated, though ineffectual efforts, to escape from it.

Such thoughts of remorse were now rolling in his mind, and he may be forgiven if recollections of Minna mingled with and aided them. He looked around, too, on his mates, and, prostrate and hardened as he knew them to be, he could not think of their paying the penalty of his obstinacy. "We shall be ready to sail with the ebb tide," he said to himself—"why should I endanger these men by detaining them till the hour of danger, predicted by that singular woman, shall arrive? Her intelligence, however acquired, has been always strangely accurate; and her warning was as solemn as if a mother were to apprise an erring son of his crimes, and of his approaching punishment. Besides, what chance is there that I can again see Minna? She is at Kirkwall, doubtless, and to hold my course thither would be to steer right upon the rocks. No, I will not endanger these poor fellows—I will sail with the ebb tide. On the desolate Hebrides, or on the north-west coast of Ireland, I will leave the vessel and return hither in some disguise—yet, why should I return, since it will perhaps be only to see Minna the bride of Mordant? No! let the vessel sail this ebb tide without me. I will abide and take my fate."

(To be continued.)

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind marked "B. & W."

LARGEST cheapest and best stock, of Room Paper in the city, at Perkins & Sterns, mar 21 3ins.

THE NEW POLICY.

WHAT IT INVOLVES.

Speech of Hon. George Foster.

(Hansard Report.)
AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Foster, the hon. member for South Oxford, in the introduction of his resolution, and the hon. gentleman from Queen's, P. E. I., who spoke this afternoon, both agreed that the proposition before the House is an important one. They both agreed that it proposed a very considerable disturbance of the existing relations; they agreed that it was, in fact, a heroic remedy. Now, I think, before the House or the country is justified in accepting such a proposition, so denominated by its mover and its supporters, the burden of proof is placed upon those who introduced it and support it. The burden of proof is placed upon them to show clearly that at the present time a heroic remedy is necessary; that, taking the condition of the country now, in 1888, as compared with its condition in 1-77, or in any year previous to 1877, a set of circumstances has arisen, almost suddenly arisen, which makes it necessary now to take a step that was never deemed necessary before, and that, therefore this heroic remedy should be applied. Now, if the burden of proof must rest upon the hon. gentleman who introduced it, and the hon. gentlemen who support the resolution, let us examine for a few moments the proofs by that test and the facts brought forward in support of the contention that a heroic remedy is at the present time necessary. The first proof adduced by my hon. friend from South Oxford was this: He says nature is too strong for us. Now, I suppose by that expression he meant that the different Provinces of the Dominion are so constituted, first, with relation to themselves, and secondly, with relation to other countries in their vicinity, that it is impossible to combine them into a united country having satisfactory trade relations among the different Provinces which compose it. I understand him to mean that the

GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS of the different component parts of the Dominion are such that they fight continually against a unity of commerce and a unity of spirit in the Confederation, and that, in this fight, these geographical difficulties, that is nature, will prove too strong, and these component parts can, therefore, never be welded into a united whole. In the first place, I wish, in reference to that, to make this remark: I believe the hon. member for South Oxford is not a tryo in politics, I believe he is not unknown to the political history of this country, I believe he has been a more or less central figure in the party to which he has belonged for some fifteen or sixteen years. If to-day, nature is too strong for us, as the hon. gentleman says, what must nature then have been in 1868? What must nature have been from 1873 to 1879? And what, in a less degree, must nature have been from 1879 up to the present? But we never have heard of the hon. gentleman introducing such a resolution as this or anything akin to this; we have never heard of his proposing such a remedy or anything akin to it, until this present year of grace of 1888, when the difficulties which nature has placed in our way have been, to a large extent, overcome by the energy and enterprise and wealth of this country. The hon. member for South Oxford was a supporter of that idea; he was a supporter of that plan; he has continued to support it from 1868 to 1873.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell).—From 1864. He was in the Government, and in a central figure in it, from 1873 to 1879. Has he just now arrived at this conclusion? What new light has been thrown that has brought him to the conclusion that nature is too strong for us? Why, Sir, it is the triumph of man to overcome the disabilities which nature throws in his way. It is the triumph of modern science, than which nothing has been more wonderful in the history of the world, to overcome geographical difficulties, to overcome the disabilities of distance, to overcome the obstructions of physical difficulties, and to overcome them in the unity of countries and in the interest of the spread of commerce. And it appears to me that if, in 1868, if in 1873, if in the years since then, the hon. gentleman did not feel that nature was so strong as to drive him to propose a heroic remedy, there is all the less reason to day to adduce that as an argument, and an argument, as it seems to me, of an extraordinarily weak character. For between 1868 and this time, we have done what? We have introduced Provinces that had no knowledge of each other to each other, and they have become acquainted. We have made great lines of

WATER COMMUNICATION, than which no country possesses longer and better; we have built great lines of railway communication, which are channels and arteries for the commerce of this country, and which now extend from one side of the continent to the other, and in all these ways we have put nature at a minimum of disadvantage, compared to the maximum of disadvantage that she has put us to in 1868. If it be true that we must never contend against nature, and that we must seek for our commerce channels that run in geographical lines, then the history of the world has been teaching us a wrong lesson. Nature was strong between the eastern and southern and western parts of the United States, by means of the almost insurmountable distances that separated them. Man triumphed over nature, and spanned the prairies of the United States with constantly extending lines of commerce. Nature stood strong, and vast, and rugged against the two slopes of the United States, the western and the eastern slope, in the shape of a line of mountains that run down between these two sections. Modern science and modern enterprise tunneled those mountains, modern science and modern enterprise

OVERCAME THOSE DIFFICULTIES, and has introduced a strict and intimate relation of commerce between the east and middle States of the United States and the Western States, and between the eastern slope and the western slope. Science and enterprise have been at work in our Dominion of Canada, and, whereas the Pacific slope and

(Continued on fourth page.)