

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1886.

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ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 1st day 6h, 54m, p. m., W.
First Quarter 8th day, 9h, 57m, a. m., N. E. (below horizon).
Full Moon 15th day, 11h, 56.4m, p. m., S.
Last Quarter 24th day, 3h, 59m, a. m., S. E.
New Moon 31st day, 1h, 13.3m, a. m., N. E. (below horizon).

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	4 13 7	4 18 7	4 23 7	4 28 7	4 33 7	4 38 7	4 43 7
2	19 49 5	19 48 6	18 48 7	17 48 8	16 48 9	15 48 10	14 48 11
3	20 48 7	19 48 8	18 48 9	17 48 10	16 48 11	15 48 12	14 48 13
4	21 48 8	20 48 9	19 48 10	18 48 11	17 48 12	16 48 13	15 48 14
5	22 47 9	21 48 10	20 48 11	19 48 12	18 48 13	17 48 14	16 48 15
6	23 47 10	22 47 11	21 48 12	20 48 13	19 48 14	18 48 15	17 48 16
7	24 46 11	23 47 12	22 48 13	21 48 14	20 48 15	19 48 16	18 48 17
8	25 46 12	24 47 13	23 48 14	22 48 15	21 48 16	20 48 17	19 48 18
9	26 45 13	25 47 14	24 48 15	23 48 16	22 48 17	21 48 18	20 48 19
10	27 45 14	26 47 15	25 48 16	24 48 17	23 48 18	22 48 19	21 48 20
11	28 44 15	27 47 16	26 48 17	25 48 18	24 48 19	23 48 20	22 48 21
12	29 44 16	28 47 17	27 48 18	26 48 19	25 48 20	24 48 21	23 48 22
13	30 43 17	29 47 18	28 48 19	27 48 20	26 48 21	25 48 22	24 48 23
14	31 43 18	30 47 19	29 48 20	28 48 21	27 48 22	26 48 23	25 48 24
15	32 42 19	31 47 20	30 48 21	29 48 22	28 48 23	27 48 24	26 48 25
16	33 42 20	1 47 21	31 48 22	30 48 23	29 48 24	28 48 25	27 48 26
17	34 41 21	2 47 22	1 48 23	31 48 24	30 48 25	29 48 26	28 48 27
18	35 41 22	3 47 23	2 48 24	1 48 25	31 48 26	30 48 27	29 48 28
19	36 40 23	4 47 24	3 48 25	2 48 26	1 48 27	31 48 28	30 48 29
20	37 40 24	5 47 25	4 48 26	3 48 27	2 48 28	1 48 29	31 48 30
21	38 39 25	6 47 26	5 48 27	4 48 28	3 48 29	2 48 30	1 48 31
22	39 39 26	7 47 27	6 48 28	5 48 29	4 48 30	3 48 31	2 48 1
23	40 38 27	8 47 28	7 48 29	6 48 30	5 48 31	4 48 1	3 48 2
24	41 38 28	9 47 29	8 48 30	7 48 31	6 48 1	5 48 2	4 48 3
25	42 37 29	10 47 30	9 48 31	8 48 1	7 48 2	6 48 3	5 48 4
26	43 37 30	11 47 31	10 48 1	9 48 2	8 48 3	7 48 4	6 48 5
27	44 36 31	12 47 32	11 48 2	10 48 3	9 48 4	8 48 5	7 48 6
28	45 36 32	1 47 33	12 48 3	11 48 4	10 48 5	9 48 6	8 48 7
29	46 35 33	2 47 34	1 48 4	12 48 5	11 48 6	10 48 7	9 48 8
30	47 35 34	3 47 35	2 48 5	1 48 6	12 48 7	11 48 8	10 48 9
31	48 34 35	4 47 36	3 48 6	2 48 7	1 48 8	12 48 9	11 48 10



BOSTON.

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 8.00 a. m.
Leave St. John at 8 o'clock every Saturday night for BOSTON DIRECT.
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$8.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. Ry., P. E. L. Steam Nav. Co. or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
May 7, 1886—cod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Speciality.
July 15—fly wky

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE
MYRTLE NAVY
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IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.

Fishwick Express Line.

Str. "M. A. STARR"

OFFERS Special Rates and Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool, London, Havre, Hamburg and Rotterdam, via Halifax.
Storage free to shippers from Charlottetown.
W. W. CLARKE,
Agent, Queen's Wharf,
Ch'town, June 5, 1886—100

A GREAT SUMMER RESORT.

THE SEASIDE HOTEL,

RUSTICO BEACH, P. E. I.

HAS been much improved this season, and will be open for Guests and Visitors on or before JULY 10th.
TERMS:—Moderate.

The Proprietors will spare no pains to make this the finest summer resort in the Province.
JOHN NEWSON & CO.
Ch'town, June 15, 1886.

BOOTS! BOOTS!

LATEST STYLES—FINEST FINISH.

WE are opening a great variety of BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS to be sold Cheap for cash.
Our Boots and Shoes are bought in large quantities for cash, in the lowest markets, which enables us to give the best value in the trade—no trouble to show goods.
Our own manufacture of Boots and Shoes are celebrated throughout the Island, and are in great demand. Ask your storekeepers for our make of Solid Leather Boots.
SOLE LEATHER, wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.
Ch'town, June 17, 1886.

NEW SPRING GOODS. GREAT SHOW

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

NEW DRESS GOODS, in all the newest makes.
NEW MANTLE CLOTHS, in all the newest makes.
NEW CHIP, TAPE and STRAW HATS.
NEW FLOWERS, FEATHERS.
NEW HOSIERY, NEW GLOVES.
NEW PRINTS, NEW CRETONNES.
NEW MOURNING GOODS, NEW TRIMMINGS.
CARPETS, in Scotch, Brussels, Tapestry and Hemp, at CLEARING-OUT PRICES from 10 cents.

HATS! HATS! HATS!—Thousands of Men and Boys' HATS, in Felt and Straw, from 10 cents.
CLOTHING—\$7,000 worth of Ready-Made Clothing to select from. Boys' Suits from \$1.25. Men's suits from \$1.50. Will guarantee the best value in Clothing ever offered on P. E. Island.
A fine stock of English Worsteds, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, which will be made to order at low prices.
A big stock of Gents' Furnishings, Men's Cotton Shirts, 25 cents up.
All our Goods are sold at the Cheapest Prices. Please call and see for yourselves.

J. B. MACDONALD,
QUEEN STREET.
Ch'town, May 12, 1886—4y & wky

STRICT ATTENTION

to Business, Honesty and Square Dealing, and paying Cash every time, is what has placed

L. E. PROWSE

to the front of all competitors, in CLOTHING, HATS, &c.

He does not advertize to sell goods at cost, but he guarantees to sell from 10 to 25 per cent less than those who do advertize to sell at cost.

He does not try to deceive the people by making a big blow and offering paltry rewards, but tries to do things right and has the goods to back him up in what he advertizes.

He has now about 6,500 HATS and \$4,000 worth of CLOTHING, which he guarantees to sell from 10 to 25 per cent less than any house in the trade. A lot of this Clothing was bought less than half price, and will be sold less than half price.

He does not ask the people to believe his advertisement until they see his prices; he knows then they will believe, and knows that the goods and prices back him up every time.

All goods freely shown, or sent to any part of the town.
Please don't forget to call.

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street.
Ch'town, May 7, '86—cod wky

CARVELL BROTHERS,

General Agents and Commission Merchants,
CHARLOTTETOWN,
Prince Edward Island.

AGENTS FOR:
The Halifax Sugar Refining Company.
The Vale Coal Company.
The Guardian Assurance Company, of England.
The Boston Marine Insurance Company.
The New York Board of Underwriters.
The Allan Line of Ocean Steamships.
The Quebec Steamship Company.
The Boston, Halifax & P. E. I. Steamship Line.

The Situation at Home.

AS VIEWED BY A VISITOR.

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

(Special Correspondence of the Examiner.)
LONDON, G. B., June 15.

It is almost useless writing from here—the news of almost anything is transmitted so rapidly, so that when I say the light is over, I only state what you have known long ago. I say *the*, because it is generally admitted that since the reform bill there has been nothing before Parliament which has produced so much excitement as the battle over Home Rule. No complaints of any kind are spoken of as to the conduct of Mr. Gladstone in his present procedure of carrying on the business of the House after defeat. No party is prepared to take the reins and the dissolving of Parliament is thought on the whole to be a much better plan than resignation.
As they go to the country the Government (for we may so speak of them) are not exactly in a novel position, but they are certainly in a strange one. Last election found the Home Rule party side by side with Conservatives; now they are hand in glove with Mr. Gladstone. Last election he was looked upon as the enemy of every Irish interest; now he is the Saviour of Ireland. It is therefore not to be wondered at if some should misunderstand the grand old man and raise the question whether the Irish party had gone over to his side or he to theirs.
The Whigs here are doubtful as to the result of the election. Mr. Gladstone, it is expected, will issue his manifesto on Monday, and it is supposed that in it he will shirk what is said to be the actual question, "Shall the Empire be Separated or not?" Opinion, however, as formed at the present will discuss that phase of it and I shall be surprised if the electors will not vote yes and may on that very point rather than on the various phases of it which will be presented to them by candidates. Any one who has watched the Premier closely will have seen that he has a scheme somewhere in his "open mind" for what looks very like the disintegration of the Empire, and for altering the political condition to an extent not yet dreamt of, even by the wildest Radical. Consequently it is supposed that the manifesto may hint something about Home Rule for England and Scotland. After such a discussion as has taken place I think the question is now ripe for the voice of the people.
There would not be so much of a division did Home Rule simply mean the giving of legislative powers to Ireland, or placing Ireland in the position it occupied prior to 1782. It would seem, however, that Mr. Gladstone is for handing over the Executive Government of Ireland to those who now form the majority and who are in every sentiment separatists from Great Britain. This certainly ought to satisfy the Irish party in the House, for it gives to Ireland a position which she has not enjoyed for 700 years, and it is this which causes the trouble in the Liberal camp. It will be remembered that Ireland has not enjoyed an Executive Government except that which was approved of and in harmony with the Executive of Britain. She had a separate legislature, but that, too, was under control. Mr. Gladstone therefore not only gives them what was theirs prior to the action of 1782, but goes as far back as the days of Henry II., and endows Ireland with an Executive Government, independent, and with absolute power to say whether laws should be carried out or not. The rock therefore on which the split takes place in the Liberal ranks is legislative or executive power. Mr. Chamberlain has shown in his manifesto, published to-day, that Mr. Gladstone's measure, as known to his colleagues, was simply enlarged powers of local government, and that the bill brought forward by Mr. Gladstone was a measure not at first anticipated by the members of the Government who were forced to retire.
On the other hand, we have the Unionists, whose declaration is just as emphatic against the scheme. These are composed of Conservatives, the old Whig Party and many of the Liberals who could not, or would not, follow Mr. Gladstone. These are to be united, but I am afraid such a marriage will be anything but happy. An arrangement has been made between Lord Hartington and Salisbury, whereby the best results may be reached at the polls; but, granting good faith on both sides, circumstances must arise which will be by no means pleasant. Mr. Chamberlain has already stated that he expects to be opposed by the Conservatives, although, by the compact, they should support him. The difficulty to my mind is how the elector is to help to return a man who has already shown himself opposed to every principle he has held in esteem. The plan may be very good on paper, but I hardly think that Conservatives will feel comfortable in returning Radicals, and vice versa. Even granting that this can be accomplished, the House, when it would meet, would present a strange aspect. Lord Hartington and his followers remain as liberal as ever, while Lord Salisbury and his party would not advance one step towards Whiggery. The failure in the Union party is that they have no real programme. Something must be done for Ireland. If not a Grant parliament, something else. No party can now afford to "bark" the difficulty. It is generally admitted over here that the Unionists will come into power. In some respects it will be a pity. Mr. Gladstone seems of all men the most competent to deal with such a difficult problem. He has the cause of the Empire as much at heart as any member of the House. At the same time he has so far committed himself on the Bill just passed that it will be hard for him to

make such concessions as are demanded by the people of Great Britain. The whole seems to open up the way towards Federation. There never was a time when the subject seemed so plausible as at the present; the giving of Home Rule to Ireland, England and Scotland; the settlement of the many civic, political and local difficulties finds a ready answer—Federation, and as at the present moment the Colonies are here in force, it is the best possible time to discuss the whole question. I am happy to say that many prominent men who, before this, looked upon the subject as utopian, are now coming to see that it is at least worth while discussing the matter. They have a practical illustration that Britain, outside of the Isles, is not only vast but most respectable, so much so that an alliance need not be considered in *fradig*. Consequently, it has been arranged to have a series of conferences on the subject.
The first series of these conferences under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute was held a few days ago, when Mr. La-telle read a paper on the subject, which was very interesting. He endeavored to show that a union of the Colonies with the mother country would be a safeguard of the Empire, not only in war but in peace. He thought that the real principle of successful federation was combination on an equitable basis. By that he implied that all those who combined should have a voice in the government, whereby the common interests would be maintained, and this could only be given to Canada, Australasia, South Africa and the West Indies, by extending to them equitable representation in a parliament of the Empire. He left out India on the ground that for various reasons the idea had not been seriously thought of in that connection. All self governing Colonies were to retain complete control of their Provincial affairs. They were to be secured in the rights they now enjoy of regulating their own fiscal systems upon such political-economical principles as they considered sound and suitable to their own interests. Taxation was to be adjusted so that it should be equally borne.
He showed that we, in the colonies, had already a complete system of Provincial self-government; all we wanted was a really Imperial Government, and an Imperial Parliament—devoting itself exclusively to the affairs of the Empire. Such a parliament need not retain so many members in the House of Commons and a due proportion of the reduced members were to be Colonial Representatives. To the House of Lords, Colonial statesmen were to be admitted as life members.
I question whether any scheme brought forward by any party, could accomplish as much as such a one. But I must leave politicians to work out their own plans and humbly hope that they will have wisdom enough to guide them to peaceful and honorable issues. I suppose your readers will be more interested in Exhibition news. It has to all intents and purposes been a success, a greater number have attended up to the present, than any previous one. Canada occupies a very prominent place, and a large space has been given her. From outside—especially in the evening, when everything is lit up—the "Dominion of Canada looks very imposing."

The Commission have decided upon a course which may be open to discussion, and by reason of which some of the Lower Province people may feel aggrieved. It was supposed by many that the exhibits would be so arranged as to bring out the results of the several Provinces. Owing to certain circumstances, which, as yet, I have not heard, they have departed from this, and Canada is represented as a whole. The result of this is that you meet the Upper Provinces everywhere, and he will have sharp eyes who can discover Prince Edward Island exhibits. Of course this was to be expected when the Commission decided to exhibit as a whole instead of by Provinces. At the best, the Island must appear small alongside of combined Ontario and Quebec. As it is, it is almost lost in the crowd. It has, however, turned out well for the Island that such is the case, as I am afraid our exhibit would not have been grand enough alongside some others. On enquiry I was told that there was an important box of exhibits missing.
I have no doubt that Mr. Hunt will do his best to put matters right and make the Island show to the best advantage. You must understand, however, that the Exhibition is not yet in order; delegations are arriving and everything will look better a month hence.
The educational exhibit from the Island is very good indeed, to my mind, equal in quality to anything here—but whilst its contents are superior, it is not very creditable in its make-up; and lying as it is loose on the table, amongst fifty other things, it is liable to be passed by, and not likely to attract much attention.
I cannot specify any other exhibits from the Island. To find out what I did, I had to solicit the aid of the good delegate from New Brunswick, and then could only find out a dozen or so. I can only at present speak of the Dominion exhibit. She has entered into competition with the Sister Colonies and holds her own. This means a great deal, when it is remembered that the various governments are fighting hard for favor in the eyes of the emigrant. There is one thing which impresses every visitor in connection with the Canadian department, and that is: it is eminently practical. The only exhibits which make any pretensions to this is an immense pyramid, built up of all sorts of agricultural implements and the products of the fields. It is grand, and the usual question is: "Have you seen it? Is it not a splendid thing?"
Of course the press over here has been expressing its opinions according to the display made by the different Colonies. The dailies are all praise as to the very practical exhibit of Canada. The *Graphic* is of the same opinion. "There is less of the picturesque than the practical," another

paper says, "the range of the Canadian exhibit is very comprehensive, the agricultural trophy is a feature which, once seen, is not soon forgotten." The *Architect*, a paper of no mean standing, speaks in the highest praise of the educational exhibit of Canada, it says, "it is the very best in the whole Exhibition," and concludes a somewhat lengthy article in these words, "it is really a wonderful show, more utilitarian of course than India, but none the less full of varied interest." The Provincial journals as well as the city speak most favorably of the Dominion show. The *Birmingham Post* says:—
"More than a thousand individual Canadian exhibitors, come forward of their own volition to show at once the natural wealth of their territory, and what industry and enterprise have done for its development. From its three million square miles of territory, about equal to the extent of Europe, of late years traversed by that marvellous trunk railway, the Canadian Pacific line, come principally the fruits of virgin prairies and forests, with some remnants of the rude arts of the Indian aborigines."
Another leading Provincial journal, the *Leeds Mercury*, in the course of a lengthy article, says:—
"Pushing Canada comes out bravely with agricultural products, and with machinery and implements too, being singular in this latter display, as the other Colonies do not show a score of implements between them."
And concludes by saying the exhibit must fill the ordinary visitor with astonishment, and make him proud of his birth place as a Briton. No other nation in the world can make such a display of its own products and manufactures. The *Scotsman* comparing Canada with India says, "India shines forth in all its Eastern splendour, Canada comes to the front as a country capable of great things, waiting for the development which capital and population only can supply. The Canadian Court is the least showy of all, but thoroughly practical; and, it is added, "strange indeed will it be if a visit does not serve as a surprise to those who only know Canada by name, and who look upon it as a vast land of forest and prairie, practically shut out from the rest of the world for a certain number of months in the year by the severity of its winters." Taken as a whole the exhibit is highly creditable to the Dominion and its Commissioner in this country."

RANKIN HOUSE.
THE undersigned will lease for a term of years the above well known Hotel, situated on corner of Water and Pownall Streets, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Possession given on the 1st October next.
Any information required will be given, either by letter or personal interview.
J. H. GRAY,
DAVID STIRLING,
Trustees.
Ch'town, June 12, 1886—juni5 2aw her joun

ESTABLISHED 1873 MEMBERS CHAMBER

COMMERCE.
WE BUY
Potatoes, Spiling, R.R. 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.

ABSOLUTE PURITY.

THE following analyses (made by the Dominion Analyst) of three BAKING POWDERS sold in this market should put a stop to the unjust efforts of the Royal to mislead the public as to its being the only pure Powder. These impartial tests show that other Powders are as pure and wholesome:
W. SAUNDERS, Dom. Analyst, St. John, N. B., reports:
Royal—Contains Alkaline Carbonates—a mixture consisting mainly of Bi-Carbonate of Soda and Cream of Tartar—adulterated with about 20 per cent of Starch.
W. F. BEST, Dom. Analyst, St. John, N. B., reports:
Pure Gold—Contains Cream of Tartar, Carbonate of Soda—fresh and pure.
Nov. 10, 1882—Not adulterated; same as usual.
WOODILL'S—April 7, 1883—Not adulterated; same as usual.
June 7, 1884—Fresh and pure; same composition as usual.
MAYNARD BOWMAN, Dom. Analyst, Halifax, N. S., reports:
WOODILL'S—Of good quality; contains nothing injurious.
WOODILL'S German Baking Powder held a reputation for purity and wholesomeness nearly 30 years.
May 21, 1882.

1827 - - - 1886.

T. & E. KENNY,
Dry Goods and Shipping,
HALIFAX, CANADA.

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