

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1887.

VOL. 20.—NO. 8.

The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening by
The Examiner Publishing Co.
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James L. MacMillan, V. S.,
GRADUATE OF

Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

Office in connection with Kennedy & Stewart's
Livery Stable Great George Street,
Ch'town, April 21, 1887—law & vky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RECEIVERS OF
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS,
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
May 18, 1887.



—FOR—

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.

Also leave St. John at 7.30 every Saturday night for

BOSTON DIRECT.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to

G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. Ry., F. W. HALES,
P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.

or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

April 18, 1887—eod wky

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.

Fire Insurance.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co.,

of London.

ESTABLISHED, - - 1830.

Capital Subscribed, £1,600,000 Stg.

Capital Paid Up - - 700,000

Assets - - - 1,581,574

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.,

ESTABLISHED. 1794.

Capital Paid Up - - \$1,250,000

Assets 1st Jan., 1887 - - 5,055,946

Net Surplus - - - 1,789,986

Insurance effected at current rates.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY,

General Agent for P. E. Island.

Sub Agents— J. E. WYATT, Summerside,
J. J. HUGHES, Souris.

Ch'town, April 28, 1887—61 & eod 3wks wky 1mo

Lace Curtains.

A VERY LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM AT

JAMES PATON & CO.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

JAMES PATON & CO.

NEW MANTLE AND JACKET ROOM

is well stocked with the Newest Shapes in Short Jackets, Cloth and Silk Dolmans, Jerseys and Waterproofs. All qualities at Strictly Moderate Prices for

READY CASH.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Millinery Department is very complete. New Gauzes, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, &c.

Ladies' Hats, in English, Canadian and American.

Our Dress Materials are very extensive and Prices Extremely Low. Also a large assortment of Prints, Printed Muslins, Parasols and Ladies' Underclothing.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, May 20, 1887.—dy & wky

STOCK NOW COMPLETE

Perkins & Sterns

have just received a full stock new DRY GOODS

for this season's trade.

British, Canadian and American Manufacture, purchased in the best markets, for cash

Will Sell Very Cheap. Come and see before buying elsewhere.

Perkins & Sterns

May 4—dy & wky

SEE THEM! DON'T FAIL TO READ ABOUT THEM

OUR new stock of HATS is just opened, and

"MUST BE DISPOSED OF."

We have the Largest and most Complete stock of HATS ever seen in the City and our prices are away down. Try us, try us. We can beat the Island.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

L. E. PROWSE,

SIGN OF THE BIG HAT, 74 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, April 11, 1887—eod & wky 1mo



Election of Water Commissioners By the Mayor.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the 30th year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled: "Charlottetown Water Works Act, 1887."

I do hereby give Public Notice that an

Election of Three Water Commissioners for the City of Charlottetown

WILL BE HELD

ON MONDAY,

the 6th day of JUNE, next, A. D., 1887.

at the several places, that is to say:

In Ward No. 1, at or near the store of Messrs. J. & T. Morris, corner of Queen and Water Streets.

In Ward No. 2, at or near the house of Thomas Connolly, opposite Mr. R. Heertz's Warehouse Sydney Street, between Great George and Prince Streets.

In Ward No. 3, at or near the Market House, fronting on Kent Street, east, between Weymouth and Cumberland Streets.

In Ward No. 4, at or near the carriage shop of Carroll & McAleer, corner of Easton and Great George Streets.

And at the said Election the Poll will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of land formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground.

Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street.

Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton Street and north of Richmond Street.

Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town.

Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town.

NOMINATION DAY.

MONDAY, the 30th May, from the time of Twelve at noon until the hour of Four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Qualification of Electors, see Act 50, Victoria, intituled "Charlottetown Water Works Act, 1887," also, Act 23, Victoria, Cap. 15, sec. 20 and 61 and 48 vic. and Cap. 8, Sec. 12.

(L. S.) T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.

A. H. MACPHERSON,
City Clerk.

Mayor's Office, Charlottetown,
May 16, 1887.

WANTED.—We desire to engage a Lady or Gentlemen to manage some business for us in Charlottetown, and also in a few of the other towns and villages on the Island. Wages, liberal. Must be a Catholic; references required. All who enclose stamp will receive a reply. Mention this paper. Address: "W. P. O. Box 103, St. John, N. B. may12

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Fishwick Express Line,

SEASON OF 1887.

Steamer M. A. Starr, Capt. Ferguson, WILL leave Halifax every TUESDAY Morning for Charlottetown, calling at Sheet Harbor, Canso, Arichat, Port Mulgrave, Hawkesbury, Hasting and Bayfield, and Murray Harbor on every alternate trip; return, leaves Charlottetown every THURSDAY afternoon, making same calls.

FREIGHT LOW.

Through Bills Lading granted to New York, Great Britain and Continent.

W. W. CLARKE, Agent.

Queen's Wharf, Ch'town, May 17, 1887.—2mo pat

CHARLOTTETOWN HERALD OFFICE,

APRIL 23RD, 1887.

MRS. McNEILL, REVERE HOUSE

speaks VERY HIGHLY of, and wishes you to see HER ANOTHER CASE OF

WOODRILL'S

GERMAN

Washing Machine

May 2, 1887.

CITY LAUNDRY.

WE beg to announce to the citizens of Charlottetown that we have opened a Laundry at 96 Upper Great George Street and having secured the services of a first-class Laundress, we guarantee satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

Gents goods a specialty. BALLEM & GAY.

Ch'town, May 23, 1887—1mo eod pd

"ALL RIGHT,"

SIRE of George Lee, (record 233) Black Pilot, (233) Defiance, (234) will stand at Newton Large's Stable every Thursday afternoon and Friday, till Saturday morning.

Ch'town, May 5, 1887.

4000 POTATO BAGS

FOR SALE

CHEAP,

—AT—

CARVELL BROS.

May 17, 1887—4t

The Fisheries Question.

WHAT THE GOVERNOR GENERAL SAYS ABOUT IT.

In the course of his speech before the National Club of Toronto Lord Lansdowne said:—

"To those who believe, as most of us no doubt do, that we are bound, not only by considerations of self-interest, but by the close ties of kinship and origin, which unite us to our brethren on the other side of the frontier, to cultivate the most neighborly and amicable relations with them, it must be a source of pain, I would almost say of humiliation, that we should for so many months have been unable to adjust a dispute which, although not without its local importance, is after all not one of first rate magnitude. Upon the other hand it is, I think, satisfactory to know that throughout these intricate transactions we have kept in line with and been well sustained by the Imperial Government, and that upon no material point affecting any principle of importance have any substantial differences of opinion arisen between us and it."

It is also satisfactory to note that both your Government and that of the mother country have from the first shown an earnest desire to mitigate the intensity of the differences which have arisen and to facilitate their settlement. (Applause.) In spite of all that has happened I may say, and I speak with some knowledge of the facts, that both Governments have shown the greatest anxiety to avoid any local action likely to increase the tension of feeling existing upon the spot. I may be asked, how do you reconcile this statement with the fact that there have been so many cases of remonstrance against our conduct in enforcing our treaty rights upon the Atlantic seaboard? My answer to that is that I am surprised, not that there should have been so much friction upon the spot, but that there should have been so little. The case is eminently one in which each side ought to make some allowance for the other. There have, no doubt, been a number of cases in which there have been complaints and recriminations. If, however, there is irritation among the New England fishermen, we must not forget that the circumstances of the case render such irritation perfectly natural, and that we have to deal with a large body of men, who for many years past, have been in the habit of resorting to our waters without hindrance, and who, not from any fault of ours, or, indeed, of their own, find themselves suddenly excluded from privileges valuable to themselves and hitherto exercised in the most restrained manner, and who not unnaturally resent any interference with the exercise of an industry which they have pursued so long without restriction. If, on the other hand, there is irritation amongst our people in the Maritime Provinces, let it not be forgotten that this is the second occasion upon which our commercial arrangements have been dislocated by the abrogation of treaties between ourselves and our neighbors. (Applause.) Those treaties were terminable, and we have no right to complain if they have been put an end to. On the other hand, let not our neighbors complain of us if, in the face of such action on their part, we are driven to take steps for the protection of rights secured to us by treaty and forming a valuable portion of the national estate. (Renewed applause.) Any government which did not do this would be culpable, and no government has shown itself more alive to responsibilities of this kind than that of our neighbors. (Hear, hear.) If each side will approach the question in a moderate spirit and with the determination to make some allowance for the difficulties of the other, I feel that we need have no apprehension of the result. For more than fifty years we have been at peace with our neighbors. During that time there have been moments of tension such as that through which we are passing. Such moments occurred in connection with the Foreign Enlistment Act in 1856, and again at the time of the Trent affair, five years later, and once more when the Alabama difficulty arose four years afterwards. In all these cases there was a temporary estrangement and bitterness, and in all of them wise councils ultimately prevailed. To-day those who are most familiar with public feeling in the States all agree in believing that amongst the most thoughtful and trustworthy and intelligent classes there are steadily growing up sentiments of increased good will towards the British Empire. (Applause.) I do not believe that the development of those sentiments will be arrested by what is now taking place. It may occasionally happen that our harmony is in appearance or for the time checked and interrupted, that some question arises between the two nations, perhaps trivial in itself, but sufficient—either on account of its special surroundings, or because of the local interests and prejudices which are involved—to occasion a conflict of opinion, limited and restricted to that question, and not extending beyond it. There was a time when such differences might have been regarded with apprehensions as likely to lead to a wider and more general divergence of opinion, or to a lasting estrangement between the two countries. This is not so now. The great mass of public feeling on the other side of the Atlantic is, I believe, completely sound, and these passing quarrels will do no more than ruffle the surface, beneath which there flows an ever-broadening stream of mutual friendship and good will. (Loud applause.) Each side will, at any rate, do well to remember the admirable precept expressed by an American poet, and so to conduct itself that its opponents may not be able to quote against it the words:—

"You're riled just now, best proof your cause ain't strong;

The one that first gets mad's the most allus wrong."

(Laughter.)

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, 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. mar17 eod & wky

In a tribunal at Paris the other day the judge suggested to a wordy lawyer that he had better be brief, and that worthy responded as follows: "He is wrong, I am right, and your honor is a good judge."

Then he sat down.

The Highlanders and Lowlanders.

By Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

They are spoken of equally as Scotch, yet the difference is not less marked, in reality, than if they were separate nations. The Highlanders still retain (or did retain when I knew them) many of the characteristics of a social state from which the Lowlanders have long since emerged. They were noble rather than industrial in their tastes and instincts, disposed for field sports more than for the improvement of their condition than by labor. Dr. Macculloch's description of their inertia at the beginning of the century was still applicable. The people did not move, of themselves, toward a better condition; they had not the spirit of improvement. They were surrounded, it is true, by natural circumstances of some difficulty, especially those caused by the severity of the climate, but they were far from making the most of such opportunities as they possessed. For example, in gardening, they did not grow, and they could not be induced to grow, the vegetables which the climate allows, even though the want of them brought on scurvy. Their habitations were wanting in every comfort, being almost in the lowest stage of cottage-building, irregular walls of rude stone, with a small hole (glazed, however) for a window and a low thatched, fire-very commonly on the floor, and the pest-reck escaping through an opening in the roof. There was no spirit of enterprise to improve the ground about the habitations, or to make communication when the public road (due to English military energy) did not happen to be close at hand. In a word, there was nothing of that fruitful discontent which leads the advancing races to incessant improvements. Without the neighborhood of the Lowland Scotch, and the visits of the English, the Highlanders would certainly have remained in a very early stage of civilization. That early stage has its qualities and merits. The Highlanders have good manners. Poor or rich, they are naturally gentlemen, and they show a fine endurance of hardship which, from the stoic and heroic side, is evidently superior to the love of luxury that develops itself so wonderfully in the south.

On the other hand, it is not the Highlanders, but the Lowland Scotch, who have made the name of Scotland great. It is they who have made the land famous as a leader in literature, with a certain distinction in the fine arts, and a considerable eminence in science, and a very great and notable eminence in all industrial pursuits. The Lowlanders have written the famous books, and built the great fleets of ocean-going steamers. It is they who made Edinburgh a capital of intelligence, and Glasgow a capital of industry. The Highland race had nothing but its valor and a few legendary poems; no architecture beyond the building of a few rude small castles, no arts beyond the design of a brooch or the arrangement of the crossing stripes in a plaid.—May Atlantic.

Sun and Rain.

Could we but utilize all the water power lifted from the ocean by the sunbeams and waded by the zephyrs over the land, what vast factories might be run. What magnificent Niagaras might we create. In a recent paper to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Mr. John Murray sought to give the world's rainfall in figures. The areas of country having an inland drainage, equal to 11,486,250 square miles, receive 2,243 cubic miles of rain yearly. The total areas draining directly to the ocean equal 44,241,000 square miles, of which 38,829,750 square miles have more than ten inches of annual rainfall, and discharge into the sea 6,569 cubic miles of water each year. By this means rather more than 5,000,000,000 tons of solids are carried to the ocean annually.

The manuscript of a famous sermon which John Knox preached in Edinburgh in 1565 has been sold lately for \$1,045.

Reports of Parnell's bad health have been much exaggerated. He suffers from bad digestion and dysentery.

Dress suits made in one piece are now worn in Paris. The waistcoat has no back, the shirt consists of front, the cuffs are stitched into the coat sleeves, and a single set of buttons fixes the whole contrivance.

A man died of starvation recently in a Liverpool, Eng., prison. He was arrested for alleged drunkenness and died during the night in his cell. The sapient officer who ran him in was astonished on being informed by his police doctor that the man had died of starvation and that he was exhausted and not drunk when arrested.

Philadelphia girls are odd. Not long ago one of them fell in love with and married a living skeleton who was on exhibition there, and now another one has married a bald-headed fortune teller who has no roof to his mouth and twists himself out of shape when he tries to talk. Love is a strange thing, and no one can give a key to its riddle.

From W. L. Shotwell, 294 Orange St., Newark, N. Y., Messrs. Kinsman & Co.—Gents: I am pleased to recommend Adamson's Cough Balsam as a sure cure for all it claims. I would not be without it. It has done me more good than physicians' prescriptions in three years. Trial bottles 10 cents. dy wy 1w

WASHING MADE EASY.—I have on exhibition in my shop window a washing machine that does away with the old and laborious way of washing clothes; you can sit in your easy chair and rest while your washing is going on. It has been tried and proved genuine. Please call and examine this great Washer and Bleacher. Purchase one and thereby save labor and expense. They are sold for \$2.00 each. G. G. Jury, sole Agent for the Monarch Washer and Bleacher, North side Queen Square, opposite Post Office. may12 dy 2aw wy2m