

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1888.

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The Examiner Publishing Co

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One month 50

Advertising at moderate rates.

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ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 2nd day, 7h., 34.6m., p. m., N.,
(below horizon.)
New Moon 10th day, 9h., 11.0m. p.m., N.W.,
(below horizon.)
First Quarter 18th day, 7h., 52.6, p. m., S.
Full Moon 25th day, 6h., 27.6m., a. m., N.W.
(below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M.	rise	sets	water	length
1 Tuesday	4 50	7 2	0 16	2 28
2 Wednesday	4 4	1 3	3 42	15
3 Thursday	4 8	6 1	4 55	18
4 Friday	4 12	11 3	6 12	20
5 Saturday	4 16	8 2	7 18	23
6 Sunday	4 20	9 3	7 8	25
7 Monday	4 24	11 3	8 51	28
8 Tuesday	4 28	12 3	9 27	31
9 Wednesday	4 32	1 4	10 1	34
10 Thursday	4 36	4 4	10 34	36
11 Friday	4 40	5 5	11 6	39
12 Saturday	4 44	6 5	11 40	41
13 Sunday	4 48	7 5	12 19	44
14 Monday	4 52	8 5	1 15	47
15 Tuesday	4 56	9 5	2 15	50
16 Wednesday	5 0	10 5	3 19	52
17 Thursday	5 4	11 5	4 21	55
18 Friday	5 8	12 5	5 21	57
19 Saturday	5 12	1 10	6 19	59
20 Sunday	5 16	2 10	7 15	61
21 Monday	5 20	3 10	8 10	63
22 Tuesday	5 24	4 10	9 5	65
23 Wednesday	5 28	5 10	10 5	67
24 Thursday	5 32	6 10	11 5	69
25 Friday	5 36	7 10	12 5	71
26 Saturday	5 40	8 10	1 11	73
27 Sunday	5 44	9 10	2 11	75
28 Monday	5 48	10 10	3 11	77
29 Tuesday	5 52	11 10	4 11	79
30 Wednesday	5 56	12 10	5 11	81
31 Thursday	6 0	1 11	6 11	83

DR. KELLY,

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE:

UPPER QUEEN STREET,

Four Doors Above Apothecaries' Hall.

Ch'town, March 29, 1888—d 3m eod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RECEIVERS OF

Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS

Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &

Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

FOR

B-O-S-T-O-N

*UNION 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 7.25 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class, \$8.00, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to G. A. MORRISON, F. W. HALE, P. E. I. Co., P. O. B. 1, Steam Nav. Co. or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

May 7, 8—d wky

AMGS A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,

BROKERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES: Thomas Fysha, Esq., Cashier Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George Macdonald, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia Charlottetown.

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

SUCCESS!

Kid Gloves! FOUR STUD.

Just Opened, 50 Dozen above celebrated brand of Kid Gloves, New Stud Fastening, Colored Stitch Back,

ONLY 80 CENTS A PAIR.

STANLEY BROTHERS,

BROWN'S BLOCK.

Ch'town, April 21, 1888.—eod & wky.

1888. ANNOUNCEMENT. 1888.

The Popular Standard-Bred Trotting Stallion

HERNANDO, 9281,

RECORD 2.37 1-2 ON A HALF-MILE TRACK,

The Fastest Record ever made in a Race on Prince Edward Island.

BAY STALLION, 16 hands high, weighing about 1200 lbs., bred by Gen. T. Withers, Fairlawn Kentucky.

Sire, Almont, 33, sire of Fanny Whitecap, 2161, and 32 others in the 2.30 list, besides 27 sons that have sired trotters, and 19 daughters that have produced trotters.

Dam, Jenny Clay, by American Clay 31, sire of the dams of Sir Walter, Jr., 2181; Garnet, 219; Ambassador, 231, etc.; 2nd dam by Morgan Rattler, 3rd by Mambrino Chief, 11, 4th by Gano, 5th by Potomac, etc.

For full Pedigree, History and particulars get Hernando's 1888 Circular.

HERNANDO has won every competition in which he was ever entered. His stock are fame prize-winners and sell young for higher prices than those of any other horse in Lower Canada.

By good Judges and writers he has been pronounced in comparison with ALL Stallions in Lower Canada.

"The Prince of the Collection," and "The Noblest Roman of them all."

HERNANDO will make the Season of 1888 as follows:

SUMMERSIDE—May 7 to 12; May 23 to June 2; June 11 to 16; June 25 to 30; July 9 to 14 July 23 to 28.

CHARLOTTETOWN—April 30 to May 5; May 21 to 26; June 4 to 9; June 18 to 23; July 2 to 7; July 16 to 21.

TERMS—Twenty-Five Dollars for the Season, or Thirty-Five Dollars to insure.

The above route will be adhered to as closely as health, weather and other conditions will permit. Mares from a distance will be received and cared for at moderate prices. Send for Circular.

W. A. NOONAN, in Charge.

May 7, 1888—dy 1m wky 3m

Charlottetown Boot & Shoe Factory.

WITH Improved Premises, Experienced Workmen, New Lasts, Better Leather, we now turn out NEATER, BETTER FITTING AND WEARING BOOTS than ever. Every Pair Warranted.

FOREIGN MAKE.—We import from Canada and the United States the latest styles in Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers. Buying in large quantities, for cash, it enables us to sell cheap. You do not require a heavy purse when dealing with us.

SHOEMAKERS, ATTENTION!

CUSTOM SOLE LEATHER by the Side, 24 cents per lb. Kip, Grain, French Calf, Kid and Goat. Awls, Welts, Shoe Thread, Heel Ink, Dressing, Pegs, Pincers, Hammers, Wax, Bristles, Nails, Eyelets, English Tops, &c. As we have to keep these articles for our own use, and buying them in large quantities, we can afford to sell cheaper than any in the trade.

GOFF BROS.,

Successors to Dorsey, Goff & Co.

February 28, 1888—eod & wky

MARINE INSURANCE.

British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.,

OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Assets, Over Seven Million Dollars.

California and Union Insurance Companies,

Assets, Over Two and a Quarter Million Dollars.

RULS, CARGOES AND FREIGHT INSURED.

STERLING CERTIFICATES issued, payable in Great Britain or in principal Cities on the Continent of Europe.

FIRE INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

Assets, Over Thirty-Six Million Dollars.

This Company has transacted business in Charlottetown for Twenty-five Years, and well known for its prompt and liberal settlement of claims.

Glasgow and London Insurance Company
Makes a Specialty of FARM BUSINESS, and pays losses by Lightning whether fire causes or not.
FRED W. HYNDMAN,
AGENT.
Ch'town, April 11, 1888—3m law

1888

BOSTON DIRECT,

—BY THE—

Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward

Island Steamship Line.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE WITHOUT CHANGE.

Charlottetown to Boston.

THE staunch and commodious Steamships CARROLL and WORCESTER, having been thoroughly refurnished and put into first-class condition in every particular, will, during the Season of 1888, run as follows, commencing with

The Carroll, on Saturday, 5th May.

One of these vessels will leave Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY, at noon; and Charlottetown for Boston every THURSDAY, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low Rates!

FARES—First-class Passage Berth in well-furnished Cabin, \$5.50; Stateroom Berth, \$3.50. Lowest rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS, Agents, Charlottetown.

HARRISON LORING, Managing Director and Treasurer, Lewis Wharf, Boston.

Ch'town, May 3, 1888—pat sun jour

DOMINION OF CANADA,
Province of
Prince Edward Island.)

In the Supreme Court.

In the matter of "An Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-fifth year of Her present Majesty's reign, Chapter 21, intitled, 'An Act respecting Insolvent Banks, Insurance Companies, Loan Companies, Building Societies and Trading Corporations,' and of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, an Insolvent Banking Company."

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of May, instant, A. D. 1888, His Honor Mr. Justice Peters will, pursuant to an order nisi, dated the 3rd day of May, instant, granted in the above matter, order that the balance or sum of \$195.55 in the hands of the Liquidators of the above named Insolvent Banking Company to the credit of the Liquidation account, on the said 18th day of May, instant, there to be deposited as required by law; and also that the recognizances severally given by the three Liquidators of said Insolvent Bank be vacated and delivered up, unless cause to the contrary be shown before him at the Judges' Chambers, in the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, on the said 18th day of May, instant, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, by any of the creditors, contributors, shareholders or members of the above named Insolvent Banking Company.

Dated 14th day of May, A. D. 1888.

J. A. LONG WORTH,
Prothonotary.

R. R. FITZGERALD, Solicitor.

may 4—dy 16

Family Residence.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his well known and desirable Residence on Prince Street. The House is in good condition; the rooms are large, airy and well ventilated. For convenience and situation it is unsurpassed in the city.

For further particulars apply to JOHN HIGGINS, Prince Street.

NEW STOCK.

J. H. BELL

WISHES to inform his customers and the public generally that he has received a portion of his SPRING STOCK OF UPPER LEATHERS, consisting of Fine Laced, especially for spring and summer wear, also some nice Elastic Side, and a variety of nobby Shoe Uppers, which he will make up in the latest styles and at the lowest possible prices. Living under low rent, and improving our stock direct, enables us to sell or make up Custom Work cheaper than any other house in the city. We always handle new stock. Our wearers are invited to note A. D. Warranted or no sale. Always up to time with orders.

REPAIRING neatly and promptly done. General satisfaction given.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:

Sign of the Great Big Boot,

UPPER GREAT GEORGE STREET.

ap21—1m sat tu thu

THE Clearance Sale

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE

Is Still Going On.

Many Fine Grades of Goods.

LARGE DISCOUNTS,

And every effort made to meet the requirements of CASH BUYERS.

F. W. MOORE,
Assignee of HARRIS & STEWART.

Ch'town, March 2, 1888.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

For a Term of Years.

LAWDALE, situate on the St. Peter's Road, about one mile and a half from the city, known as the "GARDINER PROPERTY," and recently occupied by Mr. Bridges. On the premises are a handsome Dwelling House, good Barns, &c. This place consists of about Sixteen Acres of Land, in good heart, and several pieces of land can be had adjoining, sufficient to make a Farm of about fifty acres.

For further information apply to JOHN INGS.

Ch'town, April 11, 1888—3m law

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Exhaustive Speech on the Fisheries Treaty

—BY THE—

BY HON. SENATOR HOWLAN.

HON. MR. HOWLAN.—I certainly must congratulate the hon. gentleman who has resumed his seat on the temperate manner in which he has discussed the question before the House; but after listening closely and attentively to his speech from beginning to end it brings to my mind the couplet from Hudibras:

"I do not like you Dr. Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell."

We have before us a question of the greatest magnitude that has arisen since the organization of this Parliament—nothing more or less than a difficulty which has existed for a century between our two countries. If there was nothing more done during the present session than the adoption of this Treaty, it is something that Parliament may be proud of. In approaching a question like this it was necessary that some able men should be appointed who thoroughly understood the matters to be settled. It was not to be assumed that any settlement of a question like this would be reached with difficulty arising on both sides and without concessions being made. It would be almost out of the question. Why an arbitration at all if certain points were not given up on both sides? Here we have the result of the labors of two of the best men who could have been selected from amongst ourselves, one of them the Minister of Justice, an able lawyer, who was counsel for the American Government during the Halifax negotiations, and was, therefore, thoroughly conversant with their views of the subject. He, perhaps more than any other man in Canada, was fully cognizant of all the points arising out of the contentions which have been raised from time to time, and enunciated by the American Government.

Why in any way have the Irish in the United States have any bearing on this question? It is a fact that will not be disputed by any person who is at all cognizant with the views of the Irish people, that there are no truer friends to those who are kind to them. Then why should the Irish people of the United States have unfriendly feeling towards Canada? Canada has not been unkind towards Ireland. In this very Chamber we have passed resolutions of sympathy with Ireland and have also sent them large sums of money, but I ask why should the Irish people of the United States wish to revenge themselves upon Canada, for any wrongs which they may consider Ireland has sustained at the hands of the British Government? Simply because Mr. Chamberlain was appointed a plenipotentiary by a Government over which the people of Canada have no control? I dismiss the remark of the hon. gentleman from Ottawa as unworthy of notice. Not only has this question occupied the attention of the people of the United States and England and Canada, but it had also engaged the attention of the French who had occupied beforehand the fisheries that we speak of in regard to the Maritime Provinces. During the occupation of Acadia by the French it is a well known fact that above everything else they valued the fisheries of New France. It must be known to those who pay attention to the early history of Canada that the great castle of Fontainebleau was built on the proceeds of permits to fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. We know that the town of Louisbourg was built and fortified for the purpose of protecting the fisheries that belonged to France; and we know that after the "unpleasantness" which took place between England and the revolted colonies forming the United States, it was not English troops which were the means of re-taking Louisbourg for the second time, but American troops, or colonial troops, as they were called then, from Newburyport, under General Pepperell, and it was one of the reasons why the Americans thought they had secured a right to those fisheries. After the War of Independence it is a well-known fact that the great Edmund Burke and others of that day admitted that the colonies had been harshly treated and that perhaps after a time they would come back to their allegiance to the British flag, and a certain portion of the public men of Great Britain were in favor of treating the people of the United States not altogether as aliens, but with a certain degree of indulgence. We know that during these troublesome times some who were termed United Empire Loyalists came from Maine and Massachusetts, and many of them settled in Nova Scotia. Those who came from the State of Maine and those who remained at home were not forever in a state of enmity towards each other, as was stated by the hon. gentleman from Ottawa, who thought that there was no intercourse between them. It is a well known fact that a considerable trade existed between Nova Scotia and the ports in Maine and Massachusetts, and that a packet sailed regularly from New York to Halifax. When the Treaty of 1783 was made, not exactly as stated by the hon. gentleman from Amherst, American fishermen were only permitted to land in certain places, while those places were unoccupied; but as soon as they were occupied by the hon. gentleman from Ottawa, who thought that the Treaty was to be framed to-day with the present south of the American nation, it would be out of the question to have such a treaty as that of 1818. Such a statement as that shows that the hon. gentleman paid very little attention to the question, and, to use a nautical phrase, he is entirely at sea on this question. The British Government asked the American Government to make a statement of what they wanted and it was upon that statement, as made by the American Government, that

the Treaty of 1818 was framed. Why was it framed in such terms? Why did the Americans not ask for more than they did in 1818? Why do they ask for more now? The question is easily answered. In 1818, the Americans had as many miles of sea coast as we had, north of Cape Hatteras, and they had virgin fisheries like ours; but they had destroyed those fisheries until they are completely run out. If at that time they would have asked for access to our fisheries. But, no; their own fisheries were as good as ours, and they did not want them. If hon. gentlemen take the plan that was before the plenipotentiaries, they will find that the banks lying off Nova Scotia and the bay which gives rise to the fishing on those banks are, after all, a most important portion of the question the Commissioners had to consider. A good deal has been said with regard to the sale of bait and the inshore fisheries, and an endeavor has been made to show that if an American vessel is allowed to come in and purchase ordinary supplies for a trading vessel that therefore she is going to purchase fishing supplies. But what does the Treaty say with regard to that particular point? It states that fishing vessels shall have the right to go in for such supplies as trading vessels require, and for no others. The Treaty of 1818 was thoroughly understood by the late Daniel Webster. The broad views he entertained with regard to that particular time are well known, and he never complained in any of his utterances or writings of the British authorities, for the simple reason that the Treaty was framed, arranged, systematized, and dictated by the friends of the United States. That was the reason, and the only reason, that the Treaty was made as it is. Well, we have gone on from that time to the present date, and if you take up the reports of the Fishing Bureau of the State of Massachusetts—that gives a report of all fish imported into the United States and caught on the United States coasts and the fish caught on the provincial coasts—you will find according to those figures for ten years, that so far as mackerel fishing along the American coast is concerned, it is a very unimportant item. It is being now near 6 o'clock and I have some further remarks to make. I would ask that the Speaker leave the Chair until after recess.

AFTER RECESS.

HON. MR. HOWLAN.—When the Speaker left the Chair I was about reading to the House the exports and imports of fish in the United States, both home catch and foreign catch, so as to give some idea of what the matter in dispute was as regards value between both nations. I have heard the report of the Boston Fish Bureau for January 1888, and they give there the catch of all fish imported, those which are foreign caught as well as those which are home caught. I will read first the return with regard to mackerel, beginning with the year 1878:

Year	Shore	Bay	Total
1878	134,445	61,923	196,368
1879	260,803	10,736	271,539
1880	312,373	7,391	319,764
1881	291,178	470	291,648
1882	378,963	378,963
1883	188,919	28,668	217,587
1884	458,439	19,637	478,076
1885	392,271	27,672	419,943
1886	169,915	62,083	231,998
1887	79,814	17,565	97,379

Total bbls. 2,503,229 237,116 2,740,345

An extraordinary fact in connection with the mackerel catch for the last thirty years is this, that whenever there has been a difficulty between the two countries the mackerel seemed to have been well informed on the subject, because they kept on the inside of the limit of the inshore waters. It was the case in 1833-4 at the time of the first treaty; it was the case again in 1870-1 and again in 1886-7—the mackerel left the American coast and came to ours.

HON. MR. DEVER.—I suppose they will leave our coast now that the Americans are coming down.

(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. [April 1, '88.]

The present Emperor of China has been very well cared for since he made his appearance in this world. It is said that when he was a baby he had eight nurses, 25 farmers, the same number of bearers for his palanquin, 10 umbrella-bearers, 30 physicians and surgeons, 7 chief and 23 inferior cooks, 50 waiters and messengers, and the same number of dressers and other immediate servants