

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, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1888.

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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	Sun	Moon	High	Day's	
M	ris	sets	ris	water	len	
	h	m	m	ft	n	
1 Tuesday	4	50	7	2	0	16
2 Wednesday	4	4	1	3	4	15
3 Thursday	4	8	1	4	7	18
4 Friday	4	7	2	14	6	20
5 Saturday	4	5	2	4	7	23
6 Sunday	4	9	3	7	8	25
7 Monday	4	11	3	26	8	28
8 Tuesday	4	12	3	53	9	34
9 Wednesday	3	13	4	17	10	34
10 Thursday	3	14	4	42	10	36
11 Friday	3	15	5	5	11	39
12 Saturday	3	16	5	41	11	40
13 Sunday	3	18	6	19	12	44
14 Monday	3	20	7	2	0	15
15 Tuesday	3	21	7	53	0	52
16 Wednesday	3	21	8	50	1	33
17 Thursday	3	22	9	53	2	19
18 Friday	2	24	11	0	3	12
19 Saturday	2	25	11	10	4	20
20 Sunday	2	25	1	23	5	39
21 Monday	2	25	2	37	6	57
22 Tuesday	2	27	3	54	8	2
23 Wednesday	2	28	5	13	8	56
24 Thursday	2	29	6	32	9	43
25 Friday	2	31	7	49	10	28
26 Saturday	2	32	9	0	11	13
27 Sunday	2	33	10	4	11	59
28 Monday	2	34	10	57	12	14
29 Tuesday	1	35	11	42	1	28
30 Wednesday	1	36	12	17	2	18
31 Thursday	4	18	7	37	9	16

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.



WE OFFER
Better Value
—IN—
BUGGY
TOPS
Than any other House
in Canada.
—IN STOCK—
BODIES
ALL STYLES.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

CARRIAGE GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GENERAL HARDWARE and MILL SUPPLIES.

NORTON & FENNELL,

City Hardware Store.

Charlottetown, March 5, 1888.

BEER & GOFF'S.

Headquarters for Staple and Fancy Groceries.

We Have Now on Hand a Very Large Stock of

CANNED GOODS, in Peaches, Pine Apple, Corn, Tomatoes, French Peas, Sardines, Salmon, Lobster, Corned Beef, Dried Beef, Ox Tongue, Cured Tongue, Pea Soup, &c., &c.
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTER SAUCE, Tomato Sauce, Harvey's Sauce, Mushroom Catsup, Yorkshire Relish, Mangoe Chutney, Capers, Ess. Anchovies, China Say Olives, Curry Powder, Salad Oil, French Mustard, &c., &c.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MIXED PICKLES, Chow Chow, Onions, Piccalilli and Pickled Walnuts.
KELLER'S MARMALADE, JAMS and JELLIES of all kinds.
POTTED HAM, Devilled Ham, Potted Tongue, LIEBEG'S EXT. MEAT, Fluid Beef, Milk Food.

All Fresh, Good Stock.

BEER & GOFF,

Queen and King Squares' Stores.

Feb. 9, 1888—oaw & wky

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.

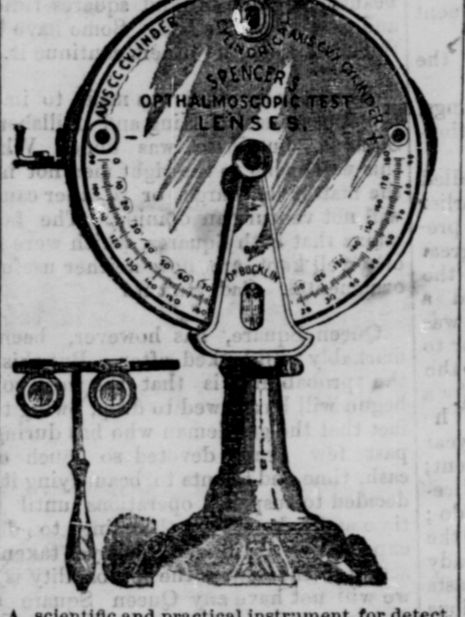
Policies issued for three years on Dwellings, Churches etc., at reduced rates.

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

February 11, 1888—3m 2aw pd

SPENCER'S OPHTHALMOSCOPIC TEST LENSES

Will Detect All Visual Defects.



A scientific and practical instrument for detecting all optical defects of the eye, and determining the lenses needed for their correction. As we use this instrument in adjusting Spectacles and Eye Glasses, we can guarantee satisfaction 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 mentioned to order. Oculists' Prescriptions carefully filled.

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

MR. CHAMBERLAIN On the Situation.

SPEAKING at Devonshire, a short time ago, Mr. Chamberlain said:—

"It is quite curious to look back to the time of the great civil war, and to the opinions which were then expressed by distinguished statesmen and writers on both sides of politics. They were animated, no doubt, by a sincere dread lest the United States should become a great aggressive power, dangerous to the peace of the world; and there is no doubt that they were genuinely afraid of the introduction in this country of American ideas and of American institutions. Why, gentlemen, it is judicious to contrast the results as we know them with the fears and the anticipations of those too timid politicians. (Hear, hear.) The United States of America in the interval which has elapsed has more than doubled its population, until at the present time it exceeds the whole English-speaking population of the British Empire. And yet, so far from being aggressive, it is the most pacific country in the world; and it has shown the remarkable spectacle of a nation of sixty millions content with an army of 25,000 men and a fleet which is barely sufficient to carry the national flag to the principal centres with which it has commercial intercourse. (Cheers.) As to the introduction of American institutions in this country, we all know that America has developed a conservatism which must be the envy of many people in the United Kingdom. (Laughter and cheers.) Nowhere in the world is the authority of the law greater, is the respect for the law more universal. (Cheers.) It is now over a century since they adopted the constitution which then went far beyond the ideas of the governing classes of Europe. But they have adhered to that constitution with a persistency and a devotion unparalleled in history, and there are many Americans, too, who think upon these subjects, who say that much of our recent legislation is unconstitutional and revolutionary. (Hear, hear.) As to our practice, they are astonished at the mildness with which we meet the assaults upon the authority of Government. (Cheers.) While I was in Washington news came of the riots in Trafalgar square. (Laughter.) More than one distinguished American on both sides of politics in that country took occasion to recall to me their own experience when, some twenty years or more ago, the city of New York became a prey to an invading mob. They called out a regiment of militia; they swept the streets with grape; and I am told that some hundreds of people perished and very little compunction was felt or expressed. I do not know whether it is this persistency in their devotion to their constitution, whether it is this respect for law, this determination that the rule of the majority constitutionally expressed shall be respected by the minority—I do not know whether it is that, or what it is; but at all events I think that there is now an appreciation of American institutions and of the American people which, perhaps, did not exist a generation ago. (Cheers.) All the prejudice, all the ignorance, I hope, and certainly all the dislike, have vanished from the minds of Englishmen; and there is now among all parties and among all sections one universal feeling of good will and admiration, not untinged with envy and a cordial desire for a hearty and for a durable friendship. (Cheers.) Well that was the feeling which I considered myself specially commissioned to express in the conference at Washington. As Lord Granville has said, I claim no triumph, I sought no triumph. I should have thought it a mistake in politics, to speak of nothing higher. (Hear, hear.) But I claim to have done the best with my colleagues to secure an equitable and friendly arrangement. (Cheers.) I do not think that the spirit was inconsistent with the maintenance of the great colonial interests which were committed to the charge of the British plenipotentiaries. I believe we all held it to be our duty to yield everything that good neighborhood and the comity of nations could claim at our hands, while at the same time we held fast to treaty rights that long usage and equity and international law had sanctioned. (Hear, hear.) I believe that we have fulfilled the condition that we laid down for ourselves in undertaking this mission. I see that Mr. Secretary Bayard, the statesman who, in the United States, is the chief political official of Mr. Cleveland's Government, says, in a letter that has been recently published, "Conciliation and mutual neighborly concession have together done their honorable and honest work in this treaty, and have paved the way for relations of amity and mutual advantage." I believe that that opinion would express the view of the vast majority of the people of Canada. I have no doubt that it is in accordance with the opinion of the vast majority of the people of the United States; and I hope and trust that it will receive its final endorsement from the great representative bodies which have now to pronounce upon it. (Hear, hear.) And if that be done, when we have removed the local and temporary, although long-standing causes of difference between us, then I think that we may trust to the good feeling and common interests, and more than all to the common blood and common origin and common traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race, to preserve unbroken the amity and peace which are essential to the progress and civilization of the world. (Cheers.) In the case of the United States of America I hope for amity and peace, and I ask for nothing more. Our course has been marked out for us as separate and independent, but I hope as friendly nations. But is it necessary, is it desirable, that our relations with Canada, with our great colonies in Australasia and South Africa, should follow the same course, should result in a similar absolute independence? I am willing to

submit to the charge of being a sentimentalist when I say to you that I will never willingly admit of any policy that will tend to weaken the ties between the different branches of the Anglo-Saxon race which form the British Empire, the vast dominion of the Queen. (Cheers.) I feel myself a natural pride in the restless energy and dauntless courage which have created this this great Empire. I feel a satisfaction in the constant evidence which is given us of the affectionate attachment of our fellow-subjects throughout the world to their old home. (Hear, hear.) It seems to me that it would be unpatriotic to do anything which would discourage this sentiment— that it would be cowardly and unworthy to repudiate the obligations and responsibilities which the situations entail upon us. (Hear, hear.) I would be willing to put it on the lowest possible grounds. Experience teaches us that trade follows the flag, and even in commercial questions sentiment is a powerful influence on the question of profit and loss. A great part of our population is dependent on the present moment upon the interchange of commodities with our colonial fellow-subjects, and it is the duty of every statesman to do all in his power to maintain and increase this commercial intercourse and to foster the attachment upon which, to a large extent, it is founded. We have to watch for opportunities to strengthen the ties between our colonies and ourselves. There is a word which I am almost afraid to mention. I have been assured upon the highest authority that confederation is an empty dream, the fantastic vision of fools and fanatics.

"It cannot be. The vision is too fair
For creatures doomed to breathe terrestrial air.
Yet not for that shall sober reason frown
Upon that promise nor that hope disown.
We know that only to high aims are due
Rich guardians, and to them alone ensue."
(Cheers.) I am well aware that up to the present time no practical scheme of federation has been submitted or suggested, but I do not think that such a scheme is impossible. (Hear, hear.) There are two points which have to be prominently borne in mind. There is the question of Commercial Union and the question of union for defence. I have heard it argued that the colonies would be very foolish to allow themselves to become mixed up in our old-world policy and to concern themselves with wars in which they can have no possible interest or advantage. But I may point to the action of the colonies not so very long ago in the case of the Egyptian war—(Hear, hear)—when they exhibited a sentiment which I think we should all be ready to appreciate on the occasion of a war in which they certainly had nothing but a sentimental interest. But I will go further. I suppose the colonists read history; and if they do, they will know that every great war in which this country has been engaged since the great French war at the beginning of the century and that every dispute which has seriously threatened our peace, has arisen out of the concerns and interests of one or other of the colonies or of the great dependency of India. (Hear, hear.) And under these circumstances it appears to me that it may be at least as much to the interest of the colonies, as to those of the mother country that we should seek and find a concerted system of defence. (Cheers.) The difficulty in the case of Commercial Union is, no doubt, much greater. It is no use to expect that our colonies will abandon their custom duties as their chief and principal source of revenue. It is hardly to be hoped that the protracted interests fostered by their system will willingly surrender the privileges which they now enjoy. All we can do is to wait until proposals are made to us, to consider these proposals when they come with fairness and impartiality, and accept them if they do not involve the sacrifice of any important principle or of any interest vital to our population. Meanwhile, my lords and gentlemen, I say that we ought not to do anything to discourage the affection or to repel the patriotic and loyal advances which are made to us by our fellow-subjects and fellow-kinsmen, who are proud of the glorious traditions of our country, who share with us our history, our origin, and our common citizenship in the greatest and freest Empire that the world has ever known. (Loud and continued cheers.)

Mr. Hickson of the Grand Trunk is likely to be one of the lot.
The Toronto World says that there is to be a small batch of Knights created on the Queen's birthday and on Dominion Day. A return brought down to parliament, shows the total amount of money disbursed by the government in consequence of the North-west rebellion to be \$5,897,256.66.

"We believe," says the Berlin News, "that ten years hence a bridal tour will be the exception rather than the rule, and we welcome the change." The editor's present wife probably has other views on the subject.

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, was examined before a select committee of Parliament a few days ago. He said 11,000 additional men were required to place the army on a sound footing. He thought it was impossible to reduce the military estimates because with an army of volunteers it was necessary to make the service attractive. In Germany this was not necessary, because military service was compulsory and the cost per soldier was much less than in England. He further expressed great dissatisfaction with the equipment and armament of the forts.

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.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gaslight Company will take place at the Gas Works, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May, 1888, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the general transacting of business.
DENNIS MURPHY,
Manager.

Pure, Reliable.

NO AMMONIA,
ALUM,
LIME,
But Purest and Best Materials used in the manufacture of

Woodill's
German
Baking
Powder.
April 11, 1888.

MR. S. N. EARLE,

Teacher of Piano and Organ,
WEST STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

SUMMER CLASSES will commence May 1st, when Mr. Earle will be glad to receive a few pupils in place of some who do not remain in town during the summer. Having resigned his position in St. Paul's Church, Mr. Earle is open to an engagement as Organist or Trainer of a Choir. Terms—Ten Dollars per quarter, hour lessons: Five Dollars per quarter, half hour lessons. Special attention given to young ladies from the country. 2aw (mon & thurs)—ap16