

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889.

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ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 8th day, 2h., 30.0m., a. m., N.W. below horizon.
Full Moon, 15th day, 2h., 29.7m., a. m., S.W.
Third Quarter, 21st day, 5h., 40.6m., p. m., N. below horizon.
New Moon, 29th day, 1h., 7.1m., p. m., S.W.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	rises	sets	rises	water	len ^h
1 Wednesday	4 51	7 3	5 49	11 40	14 12
2 Thursday	4 9	4 6	19 19	10 14	18
3 Friday	4 8	6 7	1 0	14	18
4 Saturday	4 7	7 39	0 49	20	20
5 Sunday	4 5	8 48	1 28	23	23
6 Monday	4 4	9 23	2 12	25	25
7 Tuesday	4 3	11 10	2 3	28	28
8 Wednesday	4 2	12 11	2 8	30	30
9 Thursday	3 59	13 13	2 35	31	31
10 Friday	3 48	14 1	2 45	30	30
11 Saturday	3 36	15 2	2 56	26	30
12 Sunday	3 24	16 4	3 10	29	41
13 Monday	3 12	18 5	2 8	15	44
14 Tuesday	3 0	20 6	4 6	9	47
15 Wednesday	2 48	21 8	6 10	4	49
16 Thursday	2 36	22 9	8 23	10	50
17 Friday	2 24	23 10	9 32	15	52
18 Saturday	2 12	24 11	10 31	0	55
19 Sunday	2 0	25 12	11 29	4	57
20 Monday	1 48	26 0	12 19	2	59
21 Tuesday	1 36	26 5	1 30	15	1
22 Wednesday	1 24	27 1	2 28	5	3
23 Thursday	1 12	28 1	3 25	6	20
24 Friday	1 0	29 2	4 22	7	23
25 Saturday	12 58	30 3	5 19	8	14
26 Sunday	12 46	31 3	6 15	11	11
27 Monday	12 34	32 3	7 12	13	13
28 Tuesday	12 22	33 3	8 10	15	14
29 Wednesday	12 10	34 3	9 10	18	16
30 Thursday	11 58	35 4	10 11	18	18
31 Friday	11 46	36 5	11 14	15	19



GREAT RUSH
—FROM—
All Parts of the Universe
—FOR—
BOOTS

GOFF BROS.
Charlottetown, May 8, 1889—cod wky

Here We Are Again!

McLEOD & McKENZIE,
STAR MERCHANT TAILORS,
The Original and Peerless Artists of Our Day.

THE ABOVE HAS BEEN A SETTLED FACT FOR YEARS, and to keep before the public what is so well known to every good dresser in this Province, may seem superfluous. But as a good dinner tends to give a quietus to the disturbing influences within the inner man, so a thorough knowledge of our capabilities will give a quietus to anyone who may have had the good fortune of being dressed by us. The sun rises and sets, and it appears to the ordinary judgment that the sun revolves around the earth instead of the earth revolving around the sun; so we, through the immense strides we have taken in our art, would appear to the uneducated to be moving around our many friends, instead of their moving around us; like the sun imparts its warm rays to revive drooping nature, so we are the benefactors of our people, by aiming high and attaining to a STYLE and FINISH in our Garments, which cannot but commend us as the MERCHANT TAILORING PHILANTHROPISTS of our day.

Are you anxious to test the foregoing? Come in, then, and see our line of Goods, which are superior, in every sense of the word, and we will fit you out with a Suit which will doubtless draw the loving remark from your best girl that she has "the best dressed young man in town." Call early, if you must have it before 1st July.

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AS we have been fortunate enough to get the greater part of this season's goods direct from the manufacturers, thereby saving the wholesale houses' profits, we are able to sell fully TWENTY PER CENT. LOWER than usual prices. You have only to call and see our goods and be convinced of the above.

Our Cutters are second to none in the trade, and our workmen are first-class. If you leave us your order for your Spring Suit, you will be sure to have the correct style and Twenty per cent. lower than any other house in the trade. By buying from us you will save money.

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—WHERE CAN BE FOUND—

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Which will be made up in the Latest Style of Art. Fit and Finish Guaranteed.

D. A. BRUCE,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Charlottetown, May 7, 1889—cod & wky

Local and Other Items.

The itching of the scalp, falling of the hair, resulting in baldness, are often caused by dandruff, which may be cured by Hall's Hair Renewer.

SEWING SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of St. Paul's Church Sewing Society will be held in the schoolroom on Monday, the 27th, at 4 p. m. A full attendance of the ladies of the congregation is requested.

A HOT AND DRY SUMMER.—Says an exchange: Cogswell the Halifax weather man, says the indications are in favor of a hot and dry summer. Up to date last May his record was 54 inches of rain; this year only one inch so far.

STOWAWAYS.—There were thirty-seven stowaways on the steamer Beta which arrived at Halifax from St. John's on Tuesday. When the steamer was coming into the dock the men jumped on the wharf, ran up the street, and escaped.

Never had a preparation a more appropriate name than Ayer's Hair Vigor. When the capillary glands become enfeebled by disease, age, or neglect, this dressing imparts renewed life to the scalp, so that the hair assumes much of its youthful fullness and beauty.

TO SHOULDER THE BLAME.—A Belleville, Ont., despatch says that the result of the investigation by the Grand Trunk authorities into the cause of Saturday's mishap is that the conductor, engineer and brakeman of the timber train have been dismissed.

Dyspepsia causes depraved blood, which, in time affects every organ and function of the body. As a remedy for these troubles, nothing can approach Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It vitalizes the blood, strengthens the stomach, and corrects all disorders of the liver and kidneys.

MORE IMMIGRANTS.—The Rev. J. F. Kitto, rector of the Royal Church of St. Martin in the Fields, London, Eng., arrived in Toronto accompanied by 130 immigrants, sent out by his society. Most of the men are fine strapping fellows and good workmen. The majority are going west, thirty being bound for Brandon.

DEMAND FOR LABOR.—Halifax advises report a great demand for labor in Nova Scotia. Many hundred French and Italian laborers are arriving to work on the various railways under construction. One hundred men arrived at Halifax on Tuesday from Newfoundland to work on the Nova Scotia Central Railway.

CORNERING MOLASSES.—A Montreal despatch says: "The attempt to 'corner' the molasses market has been successful so far. The price in the city is being kept up, and though it is a cent cheaper in Barbadoes, there is very little likelihood of the market here being affected, or of the article being any cheaper for some time to come."

POISON.—Mr. Thos. Schurman, who lives within a mile of the east end of Summerside, informs us of a rather peculiar circumstance. For the 25 years that Mr. Schurman has been in possession of his present farm, there have been 21 foals born, and all save one were of the female sex. This spring has added two more to the list.—Farmer.

A FIGHT REPORTED.—A report has reached Winnipeg that a fight took place recently near Fort McLeod between Bloods on the one side and cowboys and soldiers and Gros Ventres on the other. It seems the Bloods had been stealing horses from the Gros Ventres, and the latter assisted by whites attempted to recapture them. Quite a number are reported to have been killed and scalped, the Bloods being defeated.

CANNED BEEF AGAIN.—A Newark, N. J. despatch says that six members of a family named Douglass, living at John street, Kearney, are prostrated by the effects of poison. On Monday they ate some canned beef purchased from James Jules, of 402 John street, Kearney, and six of those at the table were taken violently ill. John aged twelve, and Maria, aged ten, were particularly affected. Dr. Pringle was called in. He said that the meat was poisoned. Since then great difficulty has been experienced in keeping the sick people awake. The authorities are investigating the matter.

Commercial News.

A summary, prepared by Mr. Eugene Coste, of the geological survey, places the value of the mineral productions of Canada at \$16,500,000 during 1888, which is a considerable increase over that of 1887.

We hear that an official will be sent to Boston, from the Department of Marine, to inspect the steamers of the Boston, Halifax and P. E. Island Steamship Line, according to regulations.

The law prohibiting the netting of salmon in non-tidal rivers in New Brunswick will henceforth be in force. The measure has the approval of the local government and is intended to prevent the threatened extinction of salmon in that province.

As appears from the remarks made by some of the foremost stockholders at the annual meeting of the Canada Pacific Railway Company, held not long ago, there seems to be no little rivalry and animosity between that company and the Grand Trunk Railway, and the ill-feeling will not subside for some time.

No successor to the late President of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Mr. John S. Maclean, has been appointed, but Mr. John Y. Papsant has been tendered a seat at the Board of Directors, which he has accepted.

A ring in copper has been formed on an extensive scale in France, but now it appears it has not proved a success to its organizers.

The iron trade of Great Britain is reported dull and inactive.

Owing to the strike in Germany, makers there have cancelled their orders in iron. Canada imports large quantities of hardware from that country, and no doubt the effect of the strike there, which is watched with interest by workmen in other lands, will be felt here in the Dominion.

Newfoundland Codfishery.

A SHORT HISTORICAL SKETCH—WEALTH OF THE FISHING GROUNDS—METHODS OF CATCHING THE FISH.

Newfoundland has long been celebrated for cod and fog—the latter, despite all that has been written to the contrary, unjustly, as it rarely extends farther than about forty leagues west of the Banks, where it is generated by the combined action of the Gulf Stream and the Arctic current. Cod fishing of greater extent than the world has ever seen has been prosecuted in Newfoundland for the past three hundred and eighty-four years, and we gather from the most trustworthy sources of information that the fishing grounds show no signs of exhaustion. The island was discovered in 1497 by English navigators; but the first, and for many years the only persons who reaped the rich harvests of its seas were the hardy fishermen of the Basque provinces of Normandy and Brittany. It was not until 1540 that we have any record of the presence of English fishermen in Newfoundland, at which time vessels from London, Bristol, Bideford and Barnstaple are said to have been engaged in fishing on its banks. In 1578 England had fifty, France and Spain each one hundred and fifty, and Portugal fifty ships employed in this fishery. In 1610 Lord Bacon declared, in view of the rapidly increasing extent of its wealth in fisheries, that Newfoundland contained "richer treasures than the mines of Mexico and Peru." In 1698 there were caught, cured and sent to the foreign market no less than 265,198 quintals of cod. In 1763 this number had increased to 348,294 quintals. In 1815 the catch exceeded 1,000,000 quintals, and in 1881 it reached the magnificent total of 1,500,000 quintals, since which date it has varied but slightly. The total value of the Newfoundland codfishery in this latter year was \$6,406,645, and the number of persons employed in catching and curing exceeded 53,000.

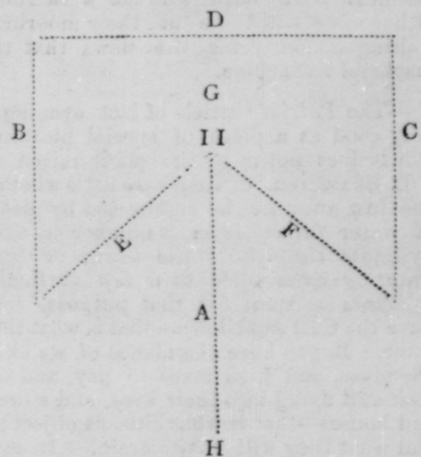
The cod are caught in various ways. At first, and for a very considerable period afterwards, the only mode of capture was the primitive device of hook and line, the bait consisting of herring or caplin. This method was at once the least expensive and the least remunerative. But slow and uncertain as it undoubtedly was, the quantity of fish taken by its means was proportionately almost as large as in later years which have witnessed the introduction of so many improved methods. Even at the present time, the hook and line is extensively used by the poorest fishermen in the island. It is true, and the fact is most deplorable, that the barbarous jigger is also very largely used by these people who, by its means, as all confess, wound and destroy almost as many cod as are taken. The jigger consists of two large sized fish hooks bound securely together by the shanks, and in this form let into the mold of a caplin (a sprat-like fish). The lead is so run as to allow the hooks to protrude from the caplin's mouth. To this cruel contrivance an ordinary fishing line is attached at the tail of the leaden fish. The jigger is used interchangeably with the hook and line, but it is most frequently resorted to when, as is often the case, the cod refuse the natural bait. It is thrown overboard and allowed to sink to the bottom. It is then withdrawn the length of a fathom, when the jigger begins, i. e., the line is continuously jerked. This jerking gives the leaden caplin an extremely life-like appearance, which irresistibly arrests the attention of the unfortunate cod, who rush at the supposed caplin, and coming into violent contact with the protruding hooks, perish or are frightfully torn and lacerated in the attempt to seize it. They are caught or wounded in every part of the body, and the spectacle of a jiggered cod as he is helplessly upborne from his natural element and transferred to the fishing boat is both ghastly and sickening. The wounds inflicted upon the fish that wriggle off the jigger are usually of too severe a nature to permit them to live, and it is not at all an uncommon thing to find them dead upon the sea-shore. This form of cruelty to the cod, as well as those other forms of cruelty practised when capturing the seals in Newfoundland, to which Lady Blake recently referred in the Nineteenth Century are a standing disgrace to the Legislature of the country.

A third means of capturing cod is the bultow or trawl-line as it is generally called. It is a very long, stout line, from which hooks are suspended at intervals of about a fathom. These hooks are baited with caplin or herring, and the trawl is sunk to the bottom in the deep water, the resort of the largest fish, which the trawl-line is designed to catch. The lines are secured by buoys and anchors. The bultows are visited frequently for the purpose of removing the captured fish, and baiting the hooks afresh. These lines are frequently half a mile in length, and they contain many hundreds of hooks. They are used extensively on the Great Banks of Newfoundland and also round the shores and at the entrances of the bays.

The next method of codfishing is the seine. This is universally used in Newfoundland and Labrador, but only during the earliest part of the fishing season, when the cod approached the shores in pursuit of the caplin in immense schools. The seine is a net of very considerable length and depth, heavily loaded at the foot in order to sink it rapidly. A seine boat crew numbers from four to eight hands, including the master of the seine, who is also helmsman and captain. When a school of fish has been sighted the seine boat is manned and the seine placed in the stern ready to be shot at a moment's notice. As soon as the school rises to the surface and breaks water the seine is quickly shot around them, after which both ends are drawn to the boat, thus enclosing the fish. The catch, which is frequently immense, is removed from the seine and placed in the boat by means of dip nets which resemble in all but name, the common landing net of the angler. If a larger number is

caught than can be taken ashore in the boat at one time, the remaining fish are placed in what are known as "cod bags"—immense cabbage nets—and securely moored until they can be taken ashore to be dressed and cured.

The cod-trap is the last but most scientific device of the hardy Newfoundlanders to secure his valuable prey, which we have to notice. It is wholly composed of nets and is placed in the run of the fish near the shore. When set it appears thus:



All the nets, A, B, C, D, E and F, are placed perpendicularly in the water, the foot being sunk to the bottom by means of leads, and the head supported on the surface by floats represented in the diagram by the thick lines. The space G represents a net which forms the bottom of the trap and is always sunk. Net A is called the leader, and, as is shown in the diagram, extends from the body of the trap to the land H, where it is secured. The cod, in the pursuit of the caplin, which always strike for the shore, strike net A on either side, and being thus thwarted, immediately make for the deep water. In doing this they "follow the leader," in a two-fold sense, and unconsciously pass through the narrow entrance I, into the trap, where they are retained in safe keeping until removed by the fishermen. The position of nets E and F is such that the fish, when once enclosed, rarely find their way out again. In this manner thousands of quintals of cod are taken annually in Newfoundland and Labrador; and, although somewhat expensive, the cod trap is by far the most successful contrivance yet adopted for the capture of what has now become, in nearly every part of the civilized world, an indispensable article of human food.

FRED. E. J. LLOYD.

Rev. Mr. Wadman's Mission.

Rev. Mr. Wadman will leave Victoria, (B. C.) for Japan about the 1st July next. The motives which prompt Mr. Wadman to make the new departure are best explained in his own words to his congregation. I presume many of you have heard me say, both privately and publicly, that I would like some day to engage in foreign missionary work. I cannot recall the period in my life when I did not have this burning desire in my soul. Even before my conversion to God and my call to the Christian ministry, I felt a longing to help my fellow men struggling amidst the darkness of heathendom. At midnight I have again and again awakened from a sound sleep and found myself instinctively praying, "O God! open up the way and let me go." Four years ago, influenced by such a feeling, I wrote a letter to the Mission Board of the church and offered myself for Japan, giving them my pledge that whenever they felt I could be of any service to them in that distant field I would certainly go. Since that time considerable correspondence has taken place between the authorities and myself, until I received a very urgent communication, enquiring if I could be ready in a few weeks to go to Japan and take one of the classes in the Philander Smith University at Tokio, besides the control of certain evangelical agencies. On account of my pledge, and influenced by the conviction that it was God's will, I could not but answer him in the affirmative. I am sorry the appointment came just when it did. I wanted to stay with you another year. Had formed plans for work among you, and was confidently expecting to be able to prosecute them with your co-operation and Heaven's blessing. Some may think it a little unfair for me to leave before the three years' term is up, and to go so suddenly, but when it is known that in my correspondence concerning taking charge of this church, before I ever came to British Columbia, I told my friends that I was under promise to the Mission Board and did not know when I might be called away, and when it is fully understood that such a pledge was really given, I cannot see how it is an act of unfairness. You all must know what it will mean for me in the way of sacrifice. I go thousands of miles farther away from home and kindred and many other pleasant associations. But I go because God calls; I go because the Master goes with me. I would like you all to pray for me, as I shall for you.

Personal.

We regret to learn that Mr. Roche Provincial Librarian, is unwell.
Principal Grant's Hamilton address on Imperial Federation is being published in pamphlet form.
The will of the late Sir Thomas Gladstone, brother of the ex-Premier, bequeaths an estate valued at \$254,079.
Lady Randolph Churchill will presently appear as the authoress of a book concerning the ways of Russian society.
Dr. Bourinot is an acknowledged authority on constitutional subjects, and no man outside the House and few in it could better gauge the reasons influencing the votes of the members on the question of the disallowance of the Jesuits' estate act. He plainly attributes their action to the feeling that the matter was one for the Quebec Legislature to determine, a view in which he evidently concurs as the true constitutional position.

SPECULATION.

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WOODILL'S German Baking Powder
WILL LOSE

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Is it not worth saving?
Take care of your wrappers for the prizes to be given after 31st July.
ap17—dy eod

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