

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, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1888.

VOL. 22.—NO. 146.

The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening by
The Examiner Publishing Co.
From their office, corner of Water and
Great George Streets, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island.

—RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—
Six months \$2.50
Three months 1.25
One month 50
Advertising at moderate rates.

Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

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	rises	sets	rises	water	length
1 Tuesday	4 50	7 2	0 16	2 28	14 12
2 Wednesday	4	4 1	3 3	4 15	15
3 Thursday	48	6 1	4 7	4 55	18
4 Friday	47	7 2	4 6	12 20	20
5 Saturday	46	8 2	4 2	7 18	23
6 Sunday	44	9 3	7 8	9 25	25
7 Monday	43	11 3	2 6	8 51	28
8 Tuesday	41	12 3	5 3	9 27	31
9 Wednesday	39	13 4	17 10	1 34	3
10 Thursday	38	14 4	4 42	10 34	36
11 Friday	37	15 5	5 11	6 39	39
12 Saturday	35	16 5	4 11	11 40	41
13 Sunday	34	18 6	19 19	morn	44
14 Monday	33	20 7	2 0	15 47	47
15 Tuesday	32	21 7	5 3	0 52	49
16 Wednesday	31	21 8	5 0	1 33	50
17 Thursday	30	22 9	5 3	2 19	52
18 Friday	29	24 11	0 3	12 55	55
19 Saturday	28	25 11	0 4	2 57	57
20 Sunday	26	25 1	23 3	3 39	59
21 Monday	25	26 2	23 6	6 57	1 51
22 Tuesday	24	27 3	5 4	8 2	3
23 Wednesday	23	28 5	13 8	8 56	5
24 Thursday	21	29 6	32 9	4 43	7
25 Friday	21	31 7	49 10	28 9	9
26 Saturday	21	32 9	0 11	13 11	11
27 Sunday	20	33 10	4 11	59 13	13
28 Monday	20	34 10	57 14	42 14	14
29 Tuesday	19	35 11	42 1	28 16	16
30 Wednesday	18	36 12	2 17	18 18	18
31 Thursday	18	37 13	9 16	3 8	19

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

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 7.25 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$8.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALE, S.
P. E. I. S. S. Co., P. E. I. S. S. NAV. CO.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

May 7, 1888—d wky

AMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,

BROKERS

—AND—
Commission Merchants,

HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES: Thomas Fyche, Esq., Cashier Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George Macleod, 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, 1867—
brevans

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.

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

Sire, Almont, 33, sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16, and 32 others in the 2:30 list, besides 27 sons that have sired trotters, and 10 daughters that have produced trotters.

Dam, Jenny Clay, by American Clay, 34, sire of the dams of Sir Walter, Jr., 2:18; Garnet, 2:19; Ambassador, 2:21; etc.; 2nd dam by Morgan Rattler, 3rd by Manbrino Chief, 11, 4th by Gano, 5th by Potomac, etc.

For full Pedigree, History and particulars get Hernando's 1883 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, Brushes, 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.

HULLS, 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 ensues 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 returned 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

GRAND LOTTERY.

A Farm for Twenty-Five Cents.

A FREEHOLD FARM of Seventy Acres, situated on the road leading from St. Peter's to Cardigan Bridge, about four miles from the first-mentioned place, will be disposed of

BY LOTTERY,

for the benefit of the NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH at Head St. Peter's Bay. Drawing to take place on the day of the Tea Party, about the 20th of July next.

Tickets, Twenty-five Cents each.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned,

A. LEWIS, Sec'y.

Head St. Peter's Bay,
May 3, '88. dy 2aw wky 11

FOR SALE.

Bellevue Farm.

THE undersigned now offers for Sale his Farm of 50 acres, in good heart. This Farm is beautifully situated, commanding a view of the Bay, adjoining the property of Chas. Hazard Esq., and is conveniently situated to mussel mud beds.

For information, apply on the premises to N. DAVIES, or B. S. DAVIES & Co., Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

may 9—2aw, wy 1m

NEW STOCK.

J. E. BELL

WISHES to inform his customers and the public generally that he has received a portion of his SPRING STOCK OF UPPERS, 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 workmanship guaranteed to none. A fit 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.

LAWSDALE, 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 R. Bridges. On the premises are a handsome Dwelling House, good Barn, &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—3aw

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Exhaustive Speech on the Fisheries Treaty

BY HON. SENATOR HOWLAN.

(Continued.)

After living for 30 years where a large number of American fishermen frequent during summer season, I may say, and I do say it with due consideration—that taking any other body of men as they are, I doubt if you will find any that are better behaved under all the circumstances connected with the matter, and when you find fault with those fishermen with whom you are finding fault? It is true that the navigation laws of the United States, which have not been repealed since they were passed in 1876, are very liberal as compared with those of England. They require the master of a vessel and two-thirds of the crew shall be American citizens.

Any man who has had anything to do with vessels in the United States will tell you that this law is almost in abeyance. It is not going too far to say that two-thirds of the men who manned the American fishing vessels are Canadians, and that being the case, it is only another proof of the fact that we have a hardy school in which to train our fishermen. It is only another proof that the protective policy which this Government has pursued towards the fisheries of the last few years has had a beneficial effect. My hon. friend from Lunenburg will be able to tell you that fifteen or twenty years ago to see an American fleet was to see the handsomest vessels afloat. I was surprised two years ago, in passing through the Straits of Canso, to meet a sail of fifteen or twenty vessels from Lunenburg, which were larger and handsomer than those from the United States. We have been enabled to build up our fishery and employ our hardy fishermen under the policy of the Government. But there is a large portion of our people who have no way of making a livelihood unless they go on those vessels because they get larger wages. I mention this for the purpose of showing that in a great majority of cases the people that we call American fishermen are relations of our own. When the address is made to the Speech from the Throne was sent out of his way in the absence of any papers, to make most unwarrantable assertions on the subject of this Treaty, and when I smiled he almost flew at me and told me that I would vote for anything proposed by the Government, no matter what it was. When I spoke of the delimitation he said that the masters of fishing smacks, as he called them, of one or two tons would have to get large charts. I could not help laughing when I remembered that a fishing smack would have to come 600 miles and carry several barrels of salt and provisions for her crew of twelve to sixteen hands and that such vessels were usually from 80 to 100 tons burthen. Now, there is one fact with regard to this

DELIMITATION.

I have told hon. gentlemen how these fishermen—owning their vessels—how necessary it is for them to know where this three-mile limit is, and how necessary it is for us to know it. We are not disposed, as a Canadian people, to be unkind or ungenerous towards the people of the United States. We are not known to be wanting in humanity or hospitality, but we stand directly upon the letter of the law and our rights, and we are compelled to do so. How were those men able to tell, or how could any man tell, whether he was inside of the three mile limit or not until it was defined? and to settle the question was one of the points brought up in the dispute. Is that question not in a better position than it was before? Is there any doubt or difficulty about it, and what is the proposition to settle it? The proposition is to take a friendly ship of each nation properly equipped for the purpose of surveying, taking soundings, and laying down this line of demarcation, so that there will be no more of those difficulties regarding exclusive rights, regarding the bays of Canada and those of Newfoundland. Those who are acquainted with the winter fishing of Newfoundland will understand the value of having those bays, where all this frozen herring is caught, properly defined. If an American fisherman enters into any of those bays, he will have his chart on board, and knowing the law, and the line of demarcation, if he finds himself arrested for being out of his limits he knows that he is himself to blame for it. But there are times when it is difficult for any fisherman to tell whether he is within three miles of the shore or not. Night comes on, and he hauls his jibs to the windward and drifts. Perhaps next morning he is fifty miles from his fishing ground, but he can tell by the soundings on his chart exactly where he is, and whether he is inside or outside of the three mile limit. The hon. gentleman from Ottawa when speaking on the Address took the opportunity to make a loud and boisterous attack upon the treaty, without any papers before him. I told then that when this treaty was laid upon the table of the House, that I would be ready to reply to him; that it was no time then to discuss the question. But what was the result? The hon. gentleman's speech was telegraphed all over the United States, and I have before me a letter from a friend in Washington stating that Mr. Scott's speech was the view of the Senate of Canada on the Fishery Question. I say it was a disgrace to that hon. Senator, before the treaty was laid on the table and before he knew anything about it to discuss it in the way he did. Will those different sets of opinions which were uttered by him last night be telegraphed all over the United States as being the views of the Senate of Canada? No one considers for a moment that they will; it will be very clearly given forth that the opinions first uttered by the hon. gentleman from Ottawa on this subject were the opinions of the Canadian Senate. Here is the hon. gentleman's speech in big letters in the New York Herald, published the morning after its delivery, as also the remarks that were made by the hon. gentleman from Halifax. I contend that such a course as that certainly does not accord with the patriotism for which the hon. gentleman is usually distinguished. But while he tells us that it is robbery on the part of Canada to assert her rights, he tells us in the same breath that we have given away all our rights and disgraced ourselves; and the most amusing part of his

argument is that Mr. Chamberlain came over from England for the purpose of doing—what? Watching over the rights and interests of the manufacturers of England. What the manufacturers of England had to do with the fisheries on this side of the water is a thing I cannot understand. But the people of the United States had his speech the next morning. Here it is as telegraphed to the New York Herald:—

"AN INCONGRUOUS DOCUMENT."

Canadian Members of Parliament Oppose It as conceding too much.

OTTAWA, Ont., February 24, 1888.—In the Senate to-day, referring to the fishery treaty clause in the Governor-General's speech, Senators Rose (Quebec) and Sanford (Hamilton) both said they looked upon it as a means by which the vexing fisheries question can be set at rest forever.

Mr. Scott, Opposition leader, said he could not accept the solution of the fisheries question provided by the Chamberlain treaty in spirit suggested in the Governor's speech. The friction between the two countries had been intensified by an incongruous document concocted in Washington. Instead of sending to England for a diplomat who came out with the sole object of insuring peace between Great Britain and the United States, the honorable and chivalrous course for Canada would have been to have granted free and voluntarily these concessions to the United States, and to have told the people of that great country: "We want to deal with you, we want to trade with you, without the intervention of British plenipotentiaries." Who could say authoritatively where the privilege granted under clause 11 ended? The language of the clause was so dubious that he believed before twelve months it would be found that the interpretation of the clause would give rise to most angry contention.

It was doubtful how the United States Senate would deal with the Treaty, particularly in view of its recent action on the extradition question. In throwing out the Extradition Treaty the United States Senate had lowered itself morally in the eyes of the world.

"Mr. Power, of Halifax, said that, looking at the treaty as a whole, it was not one which would be viewed with much satisfaction by Canadians. Canada had given up a good many privileges which American fishermen had been anxious to get. He looked upon article 13 as only proper. The American fishermen should certainly carry with them some indication of their character. Article 14 was not unreasonable, and article 15, if it went into effect, would not be a bad thing. He regretted, however, that by the concessions the Canadian Government had made they had thrown away the only lever by which reciprocal trade with the United States could be secured."

Now, almost on the same morning we have the opinions of another New York paper stating almost exactly the opposite. I do not understand how it is; if this treaty is not acceptable to the people of Canada and not acceptable to the people of the United States, to whom can it be acceptable? On the same day the New York Tribune says:—

"It is a feeble and incoherent compromise, and Secretary Bayard has failed to vindicate the honor of the nation. Nearly all of Canada's outrages can be repeated under the treaty with impunity; Canada with her custom regulation deliberately harassed our fishermen, to force us to remove the duty from fish. This was their objective point and will be again. The provision for tonnage dues gives Canada new facilities for operating against our fishermen. The treaty will be unpopular in Canada as in New England. It does not offer a basis for a permanent settlement. It should be rejected by the patriotic Senate."

These are the opinions of a very popular and influential paper in the United States. (To be Continued.)

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 39 St. John Street, Montreal. 4m—m14

Oscar Wilde lives in Carlyle house and has bought Carlyle's book-case at an auction. He walks on the roof summer nights, smoking a pipe, just as Carlyle used to do, and his neighbors sometimes take him for Carlyle's ghost.

The estate in the Island of Achill owned by the late Lord Cavan, was sold by order of his trustees, consisting of 2,068 acres of freehold land—in fact, the whole Island—with house and entrance lodges, both furnished. The auctioneer described the property as one