

# 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, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1887.

VOL. 21.—NO. 18.

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ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 5th day, 6h., 25.5m., p. m., E. (below horizon.)  
Last Quarter 13th day, 9h., 22.3m. a. m., S. W.  
New Moon 21st day, 6h., 39.3m., a. m., S. E.  
First Quarter 25th day, 5h., 43.5m., a. m., N. E. (below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Day's length
1 Wednesday	4 17	7 38	2 36	6 34	15 19	15 19
2 Thursday	4 17	7 39	3 50	7 45	20	20
3 Friday	4 16	7 39	5 3	8 40	23	23
4 Saturday	4 16	7 40	6 16	9 29	25	25
5 Sunday	4 16	7 41	7 23	10 14	26	26
6 Monday	4 15	7 42	8 26	10 55	27	27
7 Tuesday	4 15	7 43	9 21	11 37	29	29
8 Wednesday	4 14	7 44	10 9	12 16	30	30
9 Thursday	4 14	7 45	10 43	0 56	31	31
10 Friday	4 14	7 46	11 24	1 31	32	32
11 Saturday	4 14	7 47	12 2	2 2	32	32
12 Sunday	4 14	7 47	12 20	4 4	33	33
13 Monday	4 14	7 48	0 44	5 5	34	34
14 Tuesday	4 13	7 48	1 9	6 10	35	35
15 Wednesday	4 13	7 48	1 34	6 15	35	35
16 Thursday	4 13	7 48	1 59	6 8	35	35
17 Friday	4 13	7 48	2 30	6 52	35	35
18 Saturday	4 13	7 48	3 3	7 34	35	35
19 Sunday	4 13	7 48	4 42	8 16	35	35
20 Monday	4 13	7 48	5 20	9 5	35	35
21 Tuesday	4 13	7 48	6 20	10 55	35	35
22 Wednesday	4 13	7 48	7 25	11 37	35	35
23 Thursday	4 13	7 48	8 28	12 35	35	35
24 Friday	4 13	7 48	9 27	0 17	35	35
25 Saturday	4 13	7 48	10 47	0 54	34	34
26 Sunday	4 13	7 48	11 13	1 32	33	33
27 Monday	4 13	7 48	12 13	2 32	33	33
28 Tuesday	4 13	7 48	1 48	3 31	33	33
29 Wednesday	4 13	7 48	2 48	4 42	32	32
30 Thursday	4 16	7 48	2 50	6 15	32	32

James L. MacMillan, V. S.,

GRADUATE OF

Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

Office in connection with Kennedy & Stewart's Livestock 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 15, 1887.



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; \$7.50, 1st class.  
For tickets and other information apply to G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALE, P. E. I. R. Y., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co. or to your nearest Ticket Agents.

April 18, 1887—end 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. COOPER, Printers, 142, 144 Commercial Street, Ch'town, Nov. 18, 1886.

## READY-MADE CLOTHING.

CLOTHING FOR BOYS.

Boys' Worsted Suits.

Boys' Tweed Suits.

Boys' Blue Serge Suits.

Boys' Summer Suits.

CLOTHING FOR MEN.

Black Worsted Suits.

All-wool Tweed Suits.

Black Alpaca Coats.

Russia Crash Coats and Vests.

Brown Holland Coats.

This is the Finest Lot of Clothing we have ever shown, and marked at very Low Prices for Cash

HARRIS & STEWART,

SUCCESSORS TO

CEO, DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, May 31, 1887.—wky

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, Lace, &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

BRITISH WAREHOUSE

83

QUEEN STREET.

EXTENSIVE CASH SALE!

I have decided to close out the whole of my stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, commencing December 15th, 1886, and continuing until the whole is disposed of, at

LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

BROWN.

of Market Square, not do much work.

Fishwick Express Line.

SEASON OF 1887.

Steamer M. A. Starr, Capt. Ferguson,

will leave Halifax every TUESDAY Morning for Charlottetown, calling at Sheet Harbor, Canoe, Arichau, 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

COFF BROS.

Boots & Shoes

at the Store, on QUEEN STREET, next

BEER BROS., which will be open on

Saturday, 7th Inst.

We cordially invite an inspection of the

Latest Styles of Boots & Shoes,

selected personally in Canada and United States:

COFF BROS.

Ch'town, May 5, 1887—end & wky

AGENTS WANTED.—To Sell the

only authentic Life of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. The work is a large one, beautifully and strongly bound, low in price and is recommended by the highest church authorities. It also contains an authorized Catholic Dictionary and is very profusely illustrated. Most liberal rates to active men and women.

Address: W. E. EARLE, St. John, N. B., Manager for Canadian Book & Bible Co.

June 3—law & wky

CUSTOM SHOE STORE,

WE, the undersigned, have re-opened the

Custom Boot and Shoe Shop,

RICHMOND STREET,

formerly occupied by the late John Monaghan opposite Nelson Brothers, Grocers.

Repairing Promptly Attended to.

C. McQUILLAN J. McMAHON,

May 18, 1887—end & wky 2 mos

PERUVIAN GUANO,

Genuine No. 1, Guaranteed. A very rich natural Fertilizer. Price Low.

—ALSO—

Mapes' Potato Manure,

Mapes' Manures for general use,

Bay State Fertilizer,

Nitrate of Soda, &c., &c.

J. M. AULD.

Ch'town, May 26—law & wky

COAL.

Round,

Nut,

Slack,

AT McMILLAN'S DEPOT.

R. McMILLAN.

May 19—1mo end & wky

TENDERS.

THE undersigned will receive TENDERS up to the 15th day of June next, for the Lathing and Plastering, Moulding and Ornamental work of the inside of the Catholic Church at St. Peter's Bay. Tenders to state what they will perform the work for and find all materials except the laths; and also to say what they will do the work for, and the Committee to find materials.

The stages will be erected by the Committee. Work to be completed on the 1st day of November next, according to plan and specifications to be sent at the Palace, Charlottetown, and at the office of Mr. Thomas Raymond, Architect, Head St. Peter's Bay.

Tenders to have the names of two responsible persons willing to become security for the performance of the work. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, nor any Tender.

ANDREW LEWIS, Secretary.

Head St. Peter's Bay, May 24, 1887—end & wky

Commercial Union and Reciprocity

(Montreal Gazette.)

There is a very important difference between a reciprocity treaty and the scheme of commercial union which Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Wiman have designed for adoption by Canada and which some Canadians are found to favor. Reciprocity may be desired in the interests of both Canada and the United States. It implies simply that for considerations of mutual and equal advantage, each country gives to the productions of the other special privileges as to entry for consumption within its territory, neither abdicating its right of control over its tariff in respect of all other articles from whatever source they may come. Each nation retains its perfect autonomy. Each stands in the contract as equal, yielding to the other no right of interference in its affairs, being guided in its tariff legislation in all matters unaffected by the treaty solely by considerations of its own interests. Commercial union, on the contrary, implies entirely different conditions. The custom houses along the frontier are to be abolished, and for all commercial purposes the boundary line will be blotted out. A common tariff will be adopted and enforced against the goods of all other nations. To secure this, one country must give way to the other, must forego certain of the rights that pertain to it as a nation, and abdicate certain of its functions as a self-governing community. In this case it is proposed, of course, that Canada should take the minor role, that we shall in effect adopt the United States tariff, and receive from the United States Government a sum calculated upon the amount of dutiable articles, coming from the countries outside of the United States, that we should consume. Granting that all the difficulties that would arise in arriving at a basis for this calculation and they will suggest themselves to everyone—can be overcome, the question presents itself: Is Canada prepared to take the step that would be required of her? We say no; emphatically no! What would our position be in case commercial union were accepted? We would be neither a nation, of ourselves, nor a part of the nation to which we were in half alliance. We would have given away the right to direct our own affairs in certain most important matters. Our means of raising revenue would be in the control of a Government having interests separate and distinct, and perhaps hostile to ours. Did we require, for however urgent a purpose, to increase our income the readiest and most equitable methods of levying taxation, the Customs and excise duties, could not be re-arranged. Did we desire to remit to the people certain of their burdens, the power to do so could be exercised only at the will of and when the United States were prepared to act towards their people in like manner. We would be less an independent nation than a subsidized province of the United States, and the whole tendency of our relations with our unequal yokel would be towards absorption into the greater Union. It was not in view of such a fate that our Confederation was formed, and the great works, and the great burdens they necessitated for the development of its various parts were undertaken. We do not believe our people will agree to any such change as is now being pushed into their notice by men whose interests are not our interests, and whose hearts with their treasures are in another land. The members of the Toronto Board of Trade showed that they appreciated this. While ready to accept reciprocity they were not prepared to give their adhesion to the scheme that had been brought before them, looking to a revolution in the conditions under which Canada has achieved its greatest development. It is being sought to detract from the force of this by telling the people that Toronto is a manufacturing centre, and that her voice is that of the manufacturers. The element in our politics also which has systematically opposed Canadian manufacturing development is that most in favor of commercial union, which it admits is not calculated to benefit Canadian cities, but claims will be altogether to the advantage of the agriculturists. There is a failure to prove this position, however, or even of attempt at proving it. Mr. Wiman says so and so, and all the others echo it. But the facts do not by any means bear out this theory. The bulk of Canadian agricultural produce exported goes not to the United States but to Great Britain, as also does the largest proportion of the agricultural exports of the United States. Leaving out the items of horses, barley and potatoes, which do find their chief market to the south of the boundary, the United States and Canada stand to each other not in the relation of buyer and seller, but as rivals in the markets of the world. This is true of dairy produce, of cattle and of grain. Of these Great Britain took in 1885-6, \$22,543,936 of the total of \$29,718,212, and of the balance a fair proportion went to countries whose markets take their tone from hers. The price was fixed by conditions affecting the trade of London and Liverpool, just as was that of United States products of the same kind. It cannot be pretended that any modification of the customs tariff would enlarge the United States demand for this class of our goods—that New York will ever be a great consumer of Canadian cheese, that while New England exports sheep beef and beef cattle to England, ours will be purchased at a higher rate than can be obtained at home for the same destination, or that the products of our wheat fields will be purchased at a higher rate for use in the Eastern States than those of their own Northwest. In all these the United States are like ourselves, sellers, not buyers in the world's markets. Whatever our tariff, Great Britain would continue to be the destination of the greater proportion of our surplus yield; its markets would still govern ours and those of the United States. The Canadian farmer would receive no greater share of the price to the consumer of his

goods than he does to-day, and would not be benefited in his purse by the proposed change. The manufacturer and the merchant would, however, be placed at a disadvantage, in that they would have to adapt their business to new conditions, subject to arbitrary change at the will of a Government in the selection of which they would have no voice, and which could only be resisted at the risk of an abrogation of the agreement that would have been entered into, and a fresh disturbance of everything affecting trade and its management. Canada may be ready enough to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, but she is prepared to accept commercial union in all that it implies in the way of surrender of control over its affairs and abdication of the rights of nationhood.

The Fisheries Question.

A blue book just published contains a full history of the fisheries question from its inception in 1783 down to the present time, and a review of the principal features of the Treaties of Paris, of Ghent and of 1818, the Treaty of Reciprocity and the Washington Treaty. It puts upon the United States the responsibility for the abrogation of the Washington Treaty, and takes the ground that the Dominion Government had no option but to adopt stringent measures for the protection of Canadian rights. The force employed during the past year for the protection of the inshore fisheries of Canada consisted of two iron steamers and six schooners, having a force of 206 men. This force was employed until the close of the season cruising about the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Magdalen Islands, Bay des Chaleurs, and about the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Three United States vessels were seized during the last year for violation of the treaty rights, one of which, the Highland Light, was condemned and sold, and subsequently purchased by the Canadian Government to be used a cruiser.

Lightning's Freaks.

A remarkably heavy thunder, lightning and rain storm prevailed in Woodstock, N. B., on Wednesday. Torrents of rain flooded the streets for some time. Lightning struck Gideon Jackson's house, in the southern part of the town. The current came down the kitchen, broke through and followed the kitchen stove pipe, smashed the stove into fragments and broke through the floor, leaving an opening of about a square yard, tearing the flooring up in all directions. Mrs. Jackson, her daughter and Mr. Jackson's sister were in the room at the time, and strange to say, were not seriously injured, though each suffered a severe shock. Mrs. Jackson was within a yard of where the lightning made the large aperture in the floor and was hurt in the cheek by the flying fragments of debris. Miss Jackson was injured on one limb. The adjoining room was badly wrecked.

Foreign Divorces.

The opinion of the Government with reference to foreign divorces was announced by Mr. Abbott in the Senate the other day when the third reading of the bill for the relief of Susan Ash was moved. Mr. Abbott said that a divorce obtained in the court of the domicile, or in a court having jurisdiction over the place where the parties were married and settled was not valid here. Judgment against that marriage was pronounced by a court in Massachusetts. Such a divorce might be good in the state where it was obtained, but it would not be recognized as valid by the courts of England. Mr. Abbott cited cases showing that the English Courts adhered to this principle. There was no case, he said, where the jurisdiction of foreign courts was recognized over the English people. The decision of the Canadian Senate would not affect the second wife as far as she was a subject of the United States. If, however, injury had to be done to one of the parties, it was the duty of the country to protect the first wife. His opinion and that of his colleague, the Minister of Justice, was that a divorce obtained in Massachusetts was not binding in this country. The bill passed without discussion.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up, disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and liver complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as biliousness, sick headache, costiveness, nervous prostration, indigestion, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles 10 cts. Try it.

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 anything or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind. mar17 end & wky

In Paris the use of bicycles is only permitted on certain streets, while tricycles are allowed on all the avenues and public drives in the city.

DAILY EXPECTED.—Another lot of those "Common Sense," "Make Happy" Boots, as cheap as the cheapest.—C. B. Warren, Stamper's Corner.

The rush for Turnip Seed this year is to George Carter & Co's, for the "Hazard's Improved" and "Carter's Prize Winner." See ad.