

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1888.

VOL. 23.—NO. 77.

The Daily Examiner

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Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertisements on application.

ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon 7th day, 2h, 8.5m. p.m., S. W.
First Quarter 14th day, 0a., 31.6m., p. m., E.
Full Moon 21st day, 0a., 7.5m., p. m., N.
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter, 29th day, 10h., 5.5m., a.m., SW

| DAY OF WEEK | Sun | Moon | High | Day's |
|--------------|------|------|-------|-----------|
| rise | sets | rise | water | leap h |
| 1 Wednesday | 4 47 | 7 25 | 5 33 | 1438 |
| 2 Thursday | 48 | 23 | 0 16 | 6 43 35 |
| 3 Friday | 49 | 21 | 0 50 | 7 45 33 |
| 4 Saturday | 51 | 21 | 1 35 | 8 19 30 |
| 5 Sunday | 52 | 19 | 2 25 | 9 25 27 |
| 6 Monday | 53 | 18 | 3 25 | 10 9 25 |
| 7 Tuesday | 54 | 16 | 4 29 | 10 47 24 |
| 8 Wednesday | 55 | 15 | 5 38 | 11 26 19 |
| 9 Thursday | 57 | 14 | 6 49 | 12 17 |
| 10 Friday | 58 | 12 | 8 2 | 0 4 14 |
| 11 Saturday | 59 | 10 | 9 15 | 0 41 11 |
| 12 Sunday | 5 | 0 | 9 10 | 27 1 30 9 |
| 13 Monday | 5 | 0 | 8 11 | 31 2 4 6 |
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| 18 Saturday | 8 | 0 | 5 15 | 8 7 52 |
| 19 Sunday | 9 | 5 | 6 1 | 9 3 49 |
| 20 Monday | 10 | 5 | 6 41 | 9 50 46 |
| 21 Tuesday | 12 | 5 | 7 13 | 10 31 42 |
| 22 Wednesday | 13 | 5 | 7 42 | 11 8 39 |
| 23 Thursday | 14 | 5 | 8 7 | 11 45 36 |
| 24 Friday | 16 | 4 | 8 31 | 12 13 33 |
| 25 Saturday | 17 | 4 | 8 55 | 0 49 30 |
| 26 Sunday | 18 | 4 | 9 19 | 1 22 27 |
| 27 Monday | 19 | 4 | 9 44 | 2 0 24 |
| 28 Tuesday | 21 | 4 | 10 14 | 2 40 21 |
| 29 Wednesday | 22 | 4 | 10 48 | 3 32 18 |
| 30 Thursday | 23 | 3 | 11 28 | 4 37 15 |
| 31 Friday | 5 | 2 | 16 30 | 5 54 1312 |

D. A. MACKINNON, L.L.B.,

Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
—HAS OPENED HIS—
Law Office in Georgetown,
King's County,

where he will attend to professional work,
and loan money on Real Estate.
1042—wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RECEIVERS OF
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.

112, 114 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 Port-
land, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at
7 25 a. m.

From Charlottetown to Boston, \$5.50, 2nd
class; \$6.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

May 7, 1888—wky

JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive
prompt attention.
REFERENCES: Thomas Fyfe, Esq., Cashier
Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George
Macleod, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia
Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES,
TEA MERCHANTS.

71 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINING LANE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Represented in Canada by MORRISON &
MUSGRAVE, Halifax.
Oct. 24, 1887—

NOBODY HURT

But the Manufacturers.

\$7,000 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
Bought at a Great Sacrifice, and will be cleared out at Slaughter Prices.

A LOT OF BANKRUPT CLOTHING.

SAMPLE PRICES:

550 suits selling for - - - \$3.75
800 suits " " " " " 4.60
750 suits " " " " " 5.50

Come straight along for the Best Bargains to

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Ch'town, June 14, 1888—dy & wky

PERKINS & STERNS.

Seasonable Dry Goods at the Lowest Prices.

| Muslins, | Print Cottons, | Dress Goods, | Fannelettes, | White Cottons, |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. |
| Ginghams, | Parasols, | Umbrellas, | Silk Gloves, | Millinery, |
| CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. |
| Corsets, | Shirtings, | Ribbons, Laces, | Straw Hats, | White Shirts, |
| CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. |
| Table Linen, | Cloths, Tweeds, | Bed Ticking, | Carpets, Rugs, | Oil Cloths, |
| CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. |

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, July 7, 1888.

WALK RIGHT IN,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

JOHN NEWSON'S FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT,
AND GET BARGAINS.

Largest, Oldest and Best Place in the City.

NEVER IN A DILEMMA!

Can supply you all, and give you the best value. Sales
daily increasing. No slop work. Furniture as represented.
He does not advertise much, but gives his customers the benefit
of this saving.

Don't forget the place—OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, July 7, 1888.

TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT,
Cameron Block, Charlottetown Agency.

MR. J. D. REID having given up the above Agency, and sold out his Stock-in-
Trade to us, we give notice that we shall continue the business as a SALES
DEPOT for CLOTHS, TWEEDS, BLANKETS and YARNS of our own manufacture.
MR. R. D. COFFIN will remain in charge.

Wool that has been left with our Agent (J. D. Reid) will be settled for on demand
as well as any other liabilities that he has incurred in connection with said business
We also collect all debts due to him. All imported goods, excepting Cloth and Tailors
Trimmings, will be closed out regardless of cost during the next thirty days.

A large stock of our own manufactures will be kept constantly in stock to ex-
change for Wool at Mill prices. CASH FOR WOOL.

TRYON WOOLEN MFG CO.

TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT,

Cameron Block, July 18, 1888—dy & wky

CHEAP FLOUR.

A Few Bags Dark Flour
FOR SALE CHEAP FOR FEED.

ROLLER MILLS.

MISS WILSON

(LATE OF HALIFAX.)
Will receive a limited number of Pupils
for instruction in the

"German Method" for the Pianoforte.

Classes will open the Second Week in
September.
Address care of H. C. WILSON, Stanley
Bro's. 4w—aug11

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Head Master—Rev. James Simpson, M. A. (three
years Assistant Master at Trinity College
School, Port Hope, Ont.)
Assistant Masters—Rev. Fred E. J. Lloyd; T. H.
Hunt, Esq., B. A.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Teachers—The Misses DesBrisay.
Michaelmas Term opens on Monday Sept. 3rd.
There are several vacancies in both Schools.
The course of instruction includes Classics,
Mathematics, English and French.
Pupils prepared for Matriculation Examinations
at the University.
Attendance at Scripture Lessons is voluntary.
For particulars apply to
REV. JAMES SIMPSON,
Head Master.
Jy25—4w eod

Reddin's Drug Store.

1 Gross ENDS SALT.
1 Gross BURRO'S BLOOD BITTERS.
10 Boxes FLY PAPER.
50 lbs INSECT POWDER.
INDIGO DIAMOND DYES.

Country Traders will find our Wholesale Prices
as low as any in the city.

D. O'M. REDDIN, Jr.

Jy25—1m

"ALL RIGHT."

ALL RIGHT will be at Charlottetown from
Monday afternoon till Wednesday morning,
and from Thursday at noon till Saturday morning
of each week; and at Summerside from
Saturday noon until Monday at noon of each
week.

NEWTON LEE.

June 1, 1888.

CANNED LOBSTERS

—WANTED BY—

JAMES E. GRANT.

July 7—1f

PIANO, ORGAN, SINGING.

Voice Culture a Specialty.

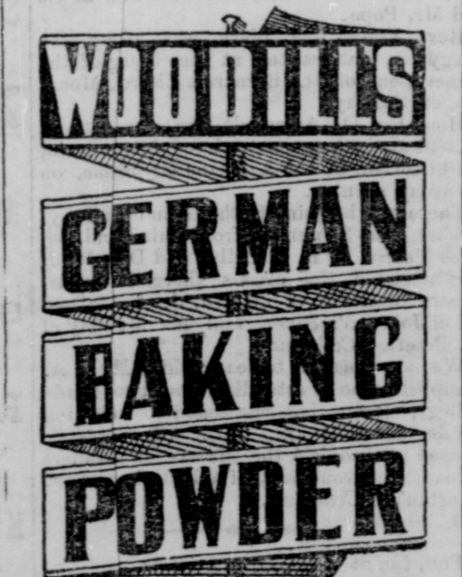
MR. J. D. MARTIN, Organist and Choirmaster
in St. Paul's Church, is now prepared to
receive pupils in the above branches of Musical
study. In addition to the above, Mr. Martin
intends forming at an early date a SINGING
CLASS FOR LADIES.
For terms, etc., apply at Residence, FITZROY
STREET, or to Mr. C. P. FLETCHER, Queen
Street. 17y dy eod—mav5

FOR SALE.

Desirable Farm, New House and Barns, for
sale at McAnnell's Wharf, north side of
Northam River (East), Lot 35, the property
of the late Capt. Kenneth McLeod, containing
80 acres, 40 of which are clear. There are 15
acres under crop, which will also be sold, along
with Horses, Cattle, Wagon, Sleigh and Harness,
and Farming Implements.
Apply on the premises, or to
ANDREW McLEOD,
aug10—dy to wky 11 Railway.

Why Pay Higher

—WHEN—



As Good as any on the Market,

—RETAILS AT—

5c., 10c. and 20c. per Packet, and
32c. per Pound.

aug10

Parnell's Proposal.

FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE IRISH QUESTION
—AN OLD LETTER.

The proposal of Mr. Parnell for the set-
tlement of the Irish question, which Mr.
Chamberlain refers to in his letter to the
Times as having been brought to him by
Mr. O'Shea in 1885, and which is appended
to his letter, is headed "Local Self-Gov-
ernment," and is as follows:—

It is proposed to create county boards, to
be elected by ratepayers triennially by ballot.
The boards would levy county rates, would be
sanitary authorities, and would administer all
county business, relief of the poor, infirmaries,
hospitals, asylums, roads, bridges and har-
bors. The boards would have power to purchase
or lease land for any of these objects, as
well as for the erection of churches, schools,
laborers' cottages, etc., to grant concessions
for and to provide county and baronial ad-
vancements, and guarantees of interest to rail-
ways, tramways and other public undertak-
ings within the county; to order or undertake
such subsidiary schemes of arterial drainage
as may be confined to their areas of jurisdic-
tion, and to delegate their powers to com-
mittees. A board would, moreover, be au-
thorized to associate itself with one or more
boards for business of the nature indicated
which might overlap its boundary. In order
to guard the rights of landowners, a represen-
tation in proportion to the rate paid by them
might be admitted to the boards. Generally
speaking, the landlord pays half the poor rates,
and the tenant half the poor rates and the
whole of the county cess now. According
to the returns of local taxation in Ireland,
just presented to parliament, it appears that
in 1883 the amounts levied on real property
outside of the towns were, for poor rates £1,
147,243, and for county cess £1,191,920. Sup-
posing, therefore, that the land owners were
found to bear one-fourth of these burdens,
they might be allotted one-fourth representa-
tion on the county boards. To make sure of
this system separate elections for the two
classes might be established. It would, per-
haps, be found convenient to levy a single
county rate for all purposes, such rate to be
equitably divided between the landlord and
tenant, according to the present average in
proportion to their respective ratings. County
boards and municipalities would elect repre-
sentatives, according to population, to serve
on a central board in Dublin. For the pur-
pose of these elections, the representatives of
the land owners would have a separate
elective power, proportionate to that of their
constituents in elections to the county boards.
To the central board would be handed over
the management of such public departments
as the following: 1, local government board;
2, board of works; 3, board of national educa-
tion; 4, board of intermediate education; 5,
Irish fisheries board; 6, lunatic asylums
board; 7, general valuation and boundary
survey; 8, charitable donations and bequests
commissions; 9, endowed schools commission,
etc. The central board would have general
powers over these departments and over the
reorganization and reform of them. It would
be authorized to delegate such powers, or any
of them, to a committee, and to appoint a
president, vice-presidents and employees to
administer them. The central board would
have the power to levy national rates for such
purposes as internal improvements, harbors,
arterial drainage, tree planting, and reclama-
tion and improvement of land; for subsidies
and guarantees of interest for railways, tram-
ways and public enterprises; for grants in
reference to the purchase of holdings for ten-
ants and similar objects, and for the better
housing of the poor working classes. It
would be entitled to borrow money from the
treasury for purposes sanctioned by law, and
to grant loans to owners and occupiers of land,
subject to the consent and regulations of the
treasury in so far as might concern the ad-
vances made to it by the latter. It would
have the power to move the ministers to ask
parliament for contributions from their privi-
leged sources, not exceeding the proportion of
such contributions to the rates granted for
similar purposes in England. It would have
control over all public employments for educa-
tional purposes in Ireland, and over the im-
ported balance of the Irish church fund, now
in the keeping of the land commissioners, but
the collection of money on account of this
fund would be left to the treasury or the land
commissioners, who would hand the proceeds
to the central board. When either the county
boards or the central board should exercise
the right of compulsorily taking on lease or
purchasing land in order to enlarge holdings,
or to supply other holdings to tenants in con-
gested districts, the valuation for the lease or
purchase might be left to the land commis-
sioners. Levies for compensation for out-
rages, or for extra police, would be collected
by the police authorities. There would be no
appeal from the central board, except on the
question of legal power, and such appeal
would be finally decided by the supreme court
of appeal.
Dublin, Jan. 14, 1885.

ADVISE 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

"I know I've got a vein of poetry in me,
sir," confidentially asserted the young man to
the editor, "and all I want is a chance to
bring it out. What would you suggest, sir?"
"I think you had better see a doctor and
have it lanced."

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 Nicmo-
son, 30 St. John Street, Montreal. 4m—m14

Gents Attention!—I have just opened a lot
of Boots and Shoes, which were bought at a
large reduction from the original cost, among
which are three pairs of men's laced boots.
Now is the time to get a bargain.—R. K.
Jost. aug18 3f

As we are about making a change with
the intention of leaving the Island, we will now
offer our goods at a very great discount at the
Cheap Crockery Store.—W. P. Colwill.
July 30—dy eod 4 w, wky 4w.

Mineral Resources of the United States.

The Chief of the Division of Mining
Statistics and Technology of the United
States Department of the Interior has sent
out advance sheets of the annual report on
the mineral resources of the country for the
past year. The figures given therein are
exceedingly interesting, and from them the
following statistics are obtained: Domestic
iron ore consumed, about 11,300,000
long tons; value at mines, \$4,900,000—an
increase over 1886 of 1,300,000 in quantity
and \$5,900,000 in value. Imported iron
consumed, 1,194,301 long tons; total iron
consumed, in 1887, about 12,494,301
long tons, 1,454,868 tons more than in
1886. Pig iron made, 6,417,148 long tons;
value at furnace, \$121,925,800—an increase
over 1886 of 733,819 in quantity and \$26,
830,040 in value. Steel of all kinds pro-
duced, 3,339,071 long tons—increase of
776,569 tons over 1886; value at works
\$103,811,000. The total spot value of all
iron and steel in the first stage of manufac-
ture, excluding all duplications, was \$171,
103,000—an increase of \$28,603,000, as
compared with 1886. Limestone used as
flux in the manufacture of pig iron in 1887,
about 5,377,000 long tons; value at quarry
about \$3,226,200. The total value of gold
produced in 1887 was \$33,100,000, a de-
crease of \$1,900,000 from 1886. Silver in-
creased from \$51,000,000 in 1886, to \$53,
441,300 (coinage value) in 1887. The total
production of copper was 184,670,524 lbs.,
of which 3,750,000 lbs. were made from im-
ported pyrites. The total value was \$21,
052,430, at an average of 11.4 cents per
lb. The estimated total consumption of
copper in the United States increased by
about 14 per cent. The production of lead
was 190,709 short tons, valued at \$14,463,
000, at \$90 per short ton. The production
of white lead, and the several oxides from
pig lead increased to a total of about 75,000
short tons. The returns of the producers
of zinc show an increase from 42,641 short
tons in 1886 to 50,340 in 1887. The total
production of all kinds of commercial coal
in 1887 was 123,965,255 short tons, (in-
crease over 1886, 16,283,046 tons), valued
the mines at \$173,530,996 (increase \$26,
419,241). This may be divided into Pen-
nsylvania anthracite, 35,506,255 short tons,
(increase 2,899,789 short tons), or 35,273,
442 long tons, (increase 2,508,732 long tons)
valued at \$79,365,244 (increase \$7,807,118)
all other coals, including bituminous, brown
coal, lignite, small lots of anthracite pro-
duced in Colorado and Arkansas, and 6,000
tons of graphite coal mined in Rhode Is-
land, amounting in the aggregate to 84,
459,000 short tons, (increase 13,473,266
tons), valued at \$94,165,752 (increase \$18,
611,123). The total output of the mines,
including colliery consumption was:
Pennsylvania anthracite, 37,578,747 long
tons (increase over 1886 2,275,670 long tons),
or 42,088,197 short tons (increase 3,052,
751 short tons); all other coals, 87,837,366
short tons (increase 14,129,403 tons), mak-
ing the total output of all coals from mines
in the United States, exclusive of slack
coal thrown on the dumps, 129,825,557
short tons (increase 17,182,164 tons),
valued as follows: Anthracite, \$84,552,181
(increase, \$8,433,061); bituminous, \$97,
939,656 (increase, \$19,458,600); total value,
\$182,491,837 (increase, \$27,891,661). The
above figures show a notable increase in
1887 over 1886 in the aggregate output and
value of both anthracite and bituminous
coal. The total production of coke for the
year ending December 31st, 1887, was
7,857,487 short tons, valued at \$15,623,574.
This is the greatest product ever reached
in the United States, being 1,022,419 tons
greater than in 1886. The total production
of petroleum was 28,249,543 barrels of 42
gallons each. The total value, at an average
of 69 cents, was \$19,949,726. The in-
crease over 1886 was very slight, only 139,
428 barrels. There was a decrease of 11 1/2
cents per barrel in the average price. The
production of natural gas in the United
States in 1887 was equivalent to 9,055,000
short tons of coal displaced. This at an
average value of \$1.50 a ton, would make
the value of the coal displaced by natural
gas (which is the measure of the value of the
gas), \$13,582,150. In 1886 the corres-
ponding quantity was 6,253,000 tons, worth
\$8,847,150. The production of salt in 1887
was 7,831,062 barrels (of 280 pounds),
valued at \$4,093,846. The annual produc-
tion has increased each year since 1883, but
the total value has declined, being less in
1887 than in 1884, although only 6,514,937
barrels were made in that year. The value
of American gems in the rough state
amounted to \$88,600, besides gold quartz
for specimens and gems, valued at \$75,000.
Of South Carolina phosphate rock, 480,558
long tons were produced, valued at \$1,836,
815; an increase of 50,000 tons, but a de-
crease of \$36,118 in value, due to greater
competition, reducing the price to \$3.75
per ton for land and \$4 for river rock. The
production of sulphur was about 3,000 tons
from Utah, worth \$100,000. Litigation
checked the use of an increased plant. The
imports of Sicilian sulphur, with small
shipments from Japan, were 96,882 long
tons, valued at \$210,000, at \$4 per ton at
the mines. The production of barytes,
increased to 15,000 long tons of crude
barytes, valued at \$75,000 at the mines.
The estimated total product of gypsum was
95,000 short tons of crude gypsum, valued
at \$425,000. In addition, 162,154 long
tons of crude gypsum were imported,
chiefly from Nova Scotia. The production
of mica increased to 70,500 pounds, valued
at \$142,250. The increase was chiefly in
North Carolina. New Hampshire, Massa-
chusetts and Virginia also produced mica.
No shipments were reported from the Black
Hills or Mexico. The use of mica waste is
increasing; 2,000 tons, worth \$15,000, were
ground in 1887. The value of all the metals
produced during the year was \$250,419,
283; of mineral substances, \$281,637,062—
making a total value of \$532,056,345. The
estimated value of mineral products not
specified in the statement is \$6,000,000.