

# THE DAILY MINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1888.

VOL. 22.—NO. 111.

## The Daily Examiner

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## ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1888.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 3rd day, 8h., 28.5m., a. m., S. W.  
New Moon 11th day, 5h., 52.2m., a. m., E.  
First Quarter 19th day, 7h., 39.7m., a. m., N.  
(below horizon.)  
Full Moon 26th day, 2h., 9.6m., a. m., S. W.

| DAY OF WEEK  | Sun   | Moon | High  | Day's            |
|--------------|-------|------|-------|------------------|
| M            | riser | sets | water | len <sup>h</sup> |
| 1 Sunday     | 5 44  | 6 23 | 0 30  | 1 59             |
| 2 Monday     | 42    | 25   | 1 30  | 2 55             |
| 3 Tuesday    | 40    | 26   | 2 21  | 4 7              |
| 4 Wednesday  | 38    | 27   | 3 3   | 5 30             |
| 5 Thursday   | 37    | 29   | 3 37  | 6 52             |
| 6 Friday     | 35    | 30   | 4 10  | 7 54             |
| 7 Saturday   | 33    | 32   | 4 37  | 8 32             |
| 8 Sunday     | 31    | 33   | 5 1   | 9 22             |
| 9 Monday     | 29    | 34   | 5 25  | 9 58             |
| 10 Tuesday   | 27    | 35   | 5 48  | 10 32            |
| 11 Wednesday | 25    | 37   | 6 12  | 11 1             |
| 12 Thursday  | 23    | 38   | 6 38  | 11 33            |
| 13 Friday    | 22    | 40   | 7 7   | 12 15            |
| 14 Saturday  | 20    | 41   | 7 41  | 0 4              |
| 15 Sunday    | 18    | 42   | 8 20  | 0 37             |
| 16 Monday    | 16    | 43   | 9 6   | 1 13             |
| 17 Tuesday   | 15    | 45   | 9 59  | 1 53             |
| 18 Wednesday | 13    | 46   | 11 0  | 2 40             |
| 19 Thursday  | 11    | 47   | 11 30 | 3 40             |
| 20 Friday    | 9     | 48   | 5 4   | 4 39             |
| 21 Saturday  | 8     | 50   | 1 16  | 6 17             |
| 22 Sunday    | 6     | 52   | 2 28  | 7 32             |
| 23 Monday    | 4     | 53   | 3 50  | 8 28             |
| 24 Tuesday   | 2     | 54   | 4 55  | 9 19             |
| 25 Wednesday | 0     | 55   | 6 23  | 10 3             |
| 26 Thursday  | 4     | 58   | 7 43  | 10 45            |
| 27 Friday    | 5     | 58   | 9 1   | 11 27            |
| 28 Saturday  | 5     | 57   | 10 10 | 14 0             |
| 29 Sunday    | 5     | 54   | 11 19 | 0 56             |
| 30 Monday    | 5     | 52   | 3 0   | 1 45             |

**L. ARTHUR & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
RECEIVERS OF  
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS  
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &  
Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,  
BOSTON, MASS.  
May 18, 1887.

**MEDICAL.**  
Dr. Jenkins & Dr. S. R. Jenkins,  
OFFICE:  
GREAT GEORGE STREET,  
Opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral.  
Feb 24—2m wky tf wky pat her

**B-O-S-T-O-N**  
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.  
THE PALACE STEAMERS  
OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.  
Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Tuesday and Thursday at 8.00 a. m.  
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.  
For tickets and other information apply to G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. S. S. CO., P. E. I. S. S. NAV. CO., or to your nearest Ticket Agent.  
Feb. 24, 1888—3od wky

**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.  
ot. 24, 1887—

## ANOTHER LIST.

OUR LAST SPECIAL OFFERS brought hundreds of extra customers to our Store, and in order to still keep up the supply of Bargains, we have prepared a new list, and ask you to read every item.

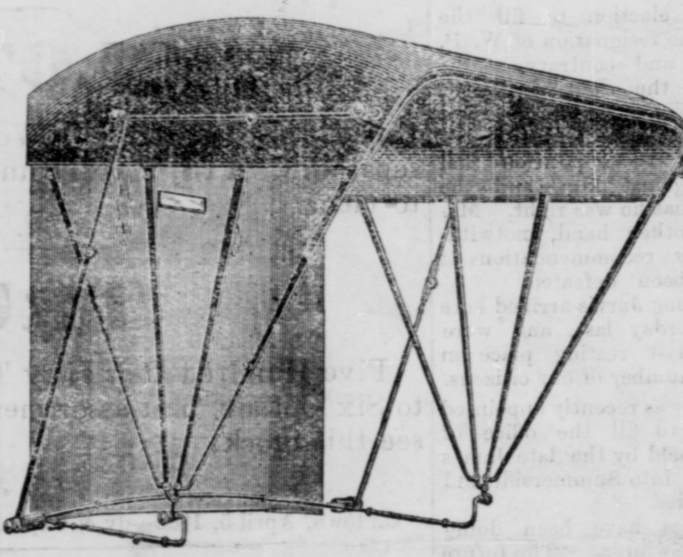
As only a few DOLMANS, REDINGOTES and SACQUES remain, we will, in order to make a clean sweep, offer them at ridiculously low prices—so now is your chance. In FANCY ULSTERS and SACQUE CLOTHS, you can have your choice at large discounts, and in TWEEDS our values are of the very best.

Our DRESS GOODS trade has been very large this season, owing to the excellent value we have been giving; but our new reduced prices we expect to cause a genuine rush. Remember, our Stock is Fresh, and we are offering the most Fashionable Trimmings at Large Discounts, and you only need see them to find just what will suit you.

We are to the front with a Choice Stock of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES and INSERTIONS, CASH'S FRILLINGS EDGINGS of all kinds, and a Stock of WHITE COTTONS—the best value we have ever offered.

**It Pays to buy your Dry Goods and Millinery at**  
**BEER BROS.**

Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1888.—ood & w



**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.

**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.  
Ch'town, Feb. 18, 1888.

**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,**  
Agent,  
Summerside.  
**R. R. FITZGERALD,**  
Agent,  
Charlottetown.  
Feb. 24, 1888—3m 2aw pd

## Sheriff's Sale.

EDWARD JARVIS HODGSON, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of DANIEL HODGSON, Plaintiff,  
and  
LAWRENCE WHELAN, Defendant.

BY virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of the said Edward Jarvis Hodgson, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Hodgson, Plaintiff, against the said Lawrence Whelan, Defendant, and in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf made, I have taken and seized the property of the above-named Defendant, Lawrence Whelan, the following property, namely: All that tract, piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Lot 31, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the north-west angle of Plot No. 10, bounded on the north by the road known as the 'Covehead Road', thence west seventy-three chains, or until it meets the east boundary of a tract of land now or lately in possession of John Auld; thence north twenty chains, thence east seventy-three chains, or until it meets the said road; thence following the course thereof south twenty chains to the place of commencement, containing one hundred and forty-six acres of land, a little more or less, being thus described in a certain Indenture of Lease made the 10th day of November, 1886, between Sir Graham G. Montgomery, of the one part, and Neil McGinnis, of the other part.

Also—All that other tract, piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Lot 34 aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the north-west angle of the 'Covehead Road', and running back west by parallel lines, bounded on the south by Hugh Connors' farm, on the north partly by John Auld's farm and partly by vacant land, and on the east by the road known as the 'Covehead Road', containing seventy-four (74) acres, a little more or less, being thus described in an Indenture of Lease, dated the 4th day of December, A. D. 1841, and made between Sir Graham G. Montgomery, of the one part, and John Ware, of the other part, the two tracts of land containing two hundred and twenty acres, a little more or less.

Also—All that other tract, piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Lot 34 aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: By a line commencing on the west side of the 'Covehead Road', at a point ten chains south from the north boundary of a tract of one hundred and twenty-one and three-quarter acres of land, conveyed by the Commissioner of Public Lands to William Brown; it runs thence west fifty-eight chains and six feet, to a tract of one hundred and three-quarter acres assigned by said Lawrence Whelan to William Brown aforesaid; thence south thirty chains and five feet, to the 'Covehead Road'; thence north along the road to the place of commencement, containing eighteen acres and one rood of land, a little more or less.

Also—All that other tract, piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Lot 34 aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: By a line commencing on the east side of the 'Covehead Road', in the southern boundary of land conveyed by the Commissioner of Public Lands to William Woodruff; it runs thence east fifty-four chains and ten feet, to a tract of one hundred and four acres of land, a little more or less.

Also—All that other tract, piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Lot 34 aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: By a line commencing on the east side of the 'Covehead Road', in the southern boundary of land conveyed by the Commissioner of Public Lands to William Woodruff; it runs thence east fifty-four chains and ten feet, to a tract of one hundred and four acres of land, a little more or less.

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## THE NEW POLICY.

WHAT IT INVOLVES.

Speech of Hon. George Foster.

(Hansard Report.)

[CONTINUED.]

They are imminent only so far as the Tariff Bill brought down by Mr. Mills of Texas is concerned. That, Sir, is the extreme limit to which the people of the United States who are most favorable to the reduction in the tariff, dare to go, thinking to carry with them the support of Congress and the Senate which is necessary for the measure. If you scan that measure carefully you will find that, though on some few things the tariff is reduced, on others it is left far above the present average tariff of the Dominion of Canada, so that the reduction of the tariff, imminent as he says, is not a very great reduction of the tariff at the best. But he says the President, in his message, invited to these negotiations. Now, that is not a sufficient statement to go to the country. It is a sufficient statement to go to Parliament, because this Parliament is well conversant with the difference in powers between the Executive in the United States and the Executive in this country. If any one of its members, or through the Governor-General, made a proposition, it would be bound to carry that proposition through, and the people would consider that the country was pledged because the Government staked its life upon it. But in the United States it is very different. The President and his executive officers are, in a measure, totally distinct and outside of the Congress and Senate of the United States. They may make suggestions, they may send down messages, as they do from time to time, to be entirely ignored by the Congress and Senate, unless the feeling in those bodies is in their favor. Why we had a President's message with reference to the fishery question, asking the United States Senate to appoint a commission. It was sent down to that body, and the Senate rejected it by a vote of 35 to 10. So it is not indubitable proof that the United States is ready to meet this proposition, because an invitation happens to be put in the President's message. Again, it was stated that Mr. Bayard's invitation to Sir Charles Tupper showed that they were ready for it. Mr. Bayard's invitation to Sir Charles Tupper was previous to the conference. When they came together then they were treating in a closer capacity, and the proposition was made by Sir Charles Tupper on behalf of the British Commissioners that they should approach this matter on the basis of a general commercial adjustment between the two countries, and to that Mr. Bayard and his co-plenipotentiaries gave a decisive and categorical answer in the negative, and did it, why? Because, they said, in the present condition of affairs, it would be

IMPOSSIBLE TO CARRY IT THROUGH CONGRESS AND THE SENATE, which is necessary to give it life. Could anything more clearly show that the public opinion of the United States is not ripe for a proposition of this kind? The hon. gentleman again says that another indication is Mr. Butterworth's bill, and Mr. Hitt's bill. I have not time to lay before you the documents that I have to show you the fact that, for years, bills and resolutions like Mr. Hitt's and Mr. Butterworth's, in all essential particulars, have been introduced over and over again in the Congress and in the Senate, and have never got further than a committee, or an adverse report from a committee. So these indications are not strong ones. He blames the Government, however, for having delayed to adjust the fishery question on Mr. Bayard's proposition until the presidential year. The Government of Canada delayed nothing. In 1875 they made a proposition, and the British Government made a proposition in their behalf, looking to a speedy conference between the two countries to undertake negotiations and settle this matter. That was pressed over and over again by Great Britain, and just so soon as the United States accepted this proposition, just so soon that proposition was taken advantage of by the British Government. But it was not delayed a single moment so far as Canada and Great Britain were concerned. It did happen to come off in the presidential year, and for that my hon. friend finds fault with the Government. Yet he brings down a proposition asking Parliament to affirm a resolution in favor of a certain course, and instructing the Government, in this presidential year, here and now, to undertake negotiations with the United States in reference to that proposition. If a presidential year is bad in one respect for the negotiation of the treaty, why is it not bad in another respect? Now, I would rather liken my hon. friend to Homer than to him the discourtesy of likening him, as one of his supporters did this afternoon, to Goliath.

An hon. Member.—Not Goliath, but Jove.

Mr. Foster.—The Jove of his party. But, likening him to Homer, we may well say that for once he has been found nodding. Now, Sir, having gone over these points, I beg simply to conclude by making one or two remarks with reference to a point which the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) brought up this afternoon. I am sorry he is not in his place in the House to hear my criticism. My hon. friend thought the Minister of the Interior was somewhat confused last night in his speech, and that he was talking about unrestricted reciprocity, and broke off into saying something about commercial union. I think there was great excuse for some such con-

fusion, if any such confusion existed. My hon. friend, no doubt, had two or three hon. gentlemen in his eye, and among them he had probably the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies), and he was thinking about an utterance delivered by the hon. gentleman, Speaking at Charlottetown before the Board of Trade, not many weeks ago, the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) made this statement:

Under commercial union trade would flow freely between this country and the United States, as it now flows between the several States; while, as against the rest of the world there would be a uniform tariff, to be mutually agreed upon by the two countries comprised in the union. Unrestricted reciprocity would differ from commercial union in this respect: that while under it there would be perfectly free trade between the two countries, each country would retain the right to frame its own tariff against the rest of the world. Canada, for instance, might have a 25 per cent. tariff, while that of the United States might be one of 35 per cent. The immediate consequence would be that imports to the United States, instead of being carried to the great ports of the United States, would be taken to the States by way of Montreal. To this the States, whose people are not ardent fans, would never consent. An unrestricted reciprocity, although it would suit us as well as commercial union, was, therefore, impracticable.

Now, in what position does the hon. gentleman place himself?

(To be Continued.)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Special Train.

Sir,—I see by the last Patriot that some of our Island M. P's. have been telling the House of Commons something about our winter mail service. Dr. Robertson, from this County, made a few remarks. And what had he to say about it? Why that the Northern Light "arrived in Georgetown at 3 or 4 o'clock, and the mails were not sent to Charlottetown for nearly four hours." He complained that there was no special train to carry the mails to Charlottetown. Not a word about a special train to carry the mails into the County of which he is one of the representatives. On the contrary he wants them carried by special train out of it. Would it not have been much more prudent for him to have asked that the mails after arriving in Georgetown should be distributed here instead of being first carried into Charlottetown for distribution? The same might be said of the mails arriving by the iceboats at the Capes. If he had asked for something like this, people might give him credit for trying to improve the mail service in his own County. But no, he wants a special train for Charlottetown, and Mr. Perry backs him up in it to the neglect of Summerside, which is just as much entitled to special train accommodation as any other town in the Province. But it appears that these two (mis)representatives are more anxious to play second fiddle for Mr. Davies than they are to look after the wants and requirements of their constituents.

GEORGETOWN.  
April 2, 1888.

## Enforcing the Scott Act.

Sir,—I noticed in your daily issue of the 28th inst., several Scott Act convictions before D. W. Palmer and Henry Wadman, J. P's., of Victoria, Lot 29. Among the number I noticed Mrs. McNevin at Bonshaw. I am informed that Prosecutor Henderson engaged the services of a certain individual at Victoria to do the work, and paid him a stated sum for each conviction. This individual, not satisfied with summing six or eight in Victoria, and three or more on the Green Road, Lot 39, but for fear none of those parties would be convicted, with a long steady stride he went his way to Bonshaw, purchases some liquor as a traveller, and summonses the old lady mentioned. I call this a mean, contemptible piece of business. The distance from Crapaud to Charlottetown is 25 miles, and from Trion 30 miles; and parties going to Charlottetown from either of those places in winter requires some place to call and get warmed of a cold day, and Mrs. McNevin's house was always open to persons travelling, and if Mrs. McNevin did keep a little branly for travellers no person but an idiot could complain. The people of Bonshaw did not complain, and surely the travelling public could not utter a word. If Mrs. McNevin was in the habit of selling liquor openly to every one that came along, and gave it to parties that did not require it, I saw the law should take its course. But such was not the case; she sold no liquor to parties who did not require it, or who was under the influence of liquor, but she keeps a respectable house, and a good respectable fire for travellers; and more, Mrs. McNevin would get up out of bed any hour in the night and kindle a fire to accommodate travellers. Then, I say, to make this kind old lady a victim was nothing short of a mean, contemptible piece of villany.

Since writing the above I have been informed that not one conviction was obtained against the parties summoned in Victoria, hence the onslaught on a poor old widow woman for sunds.

FAIR PLAY.  
Crapaud, Lot 29, March 31, 1888.

A new anecdote of the kind-hearted Queen of the Belgians describes her as lately driving leisurely through a Brussels avenue when she noticed a man beating a dog who was attempting to draw a heavily loaded barrow. Queen Marie at once stopped her carriage, and dispatched the footman to a gendarme, who brought the offender up to the carriage, where he was sharply rebuked by Her Majesty. She then gave him in charge for cruelty and drove off amid cheers from the crowd.

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, 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 mar 8

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