

# 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, MARCH 29, 1888.

VOL. 22.—NO. 106.

## The Daily Examiner

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One month ..... 50

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

### ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 4th day, 11h., 13.6m., p. m., W.  
(below horizon.)

New Moon 12th day, 0h., 8.5m., p. m., S.

First Quarter 20th day, 4h., 30.9., p. m., S.E.

Full Moon 27th day, 5h., 55.9m., p. m., E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	ris	sets	water	len
1 Thursday	6 43	5 41	9 58	0 41
2 Friday	4 42	4 11	11 14	1 26
3 Saturday	4 40	4 3	12 14	2 14
4 Sunday	3 38	4 1	0 25	3 11
5 Monday	3 36	4 1	3 4	4 10
6 Tuesday	3 34	4 2	3 37	5 53
7 Wednesday	3 32	5 0	3 32	7 15
8 Thursday	3 30	5 1	4 20	8 17
9 Friday	2 29	5 3	5 1	9 7
10 Saturday	2 27	5 4	5 36	9 47
11 Sunday	2 25	5 6	6 10	10 24
12 Monday	2 22	5 7	6 32	10 56
13 Tuesday	2 21	5 9	7 2	11 28
14 Wednesday	1 19	6 0	7 21	11 59
15 Thursday	1 17	6 1	7 44	12 44
16 Friday	1 15	6 2	8 14	0 30
17 Saturday	1 13	6 3	8 41	1 2
18 Sunday	1 11	6 4	9 7	1 39
19 Monday	9 9	6 5	9 43	2 20
20 Tuesday	7 7	7 10	10 27	3 9
21 Wednesday	5 5	8 11	11 14	4 13
22 Thursday	3 2	9 12	12 5	5 33
23 Friday	6 0	10 1	1 17	6 53
24 Saturday	5 58	12 2	2 16	8 14
25 Sunday	5 56	13 3	3 40	8 54
26 Monday	5 54	14 4	4 57	9 42
27 Tuesday	5 52	15 6	6 15	10 24
28 Wednesday	5 50	16 7	7 30	11 4
29 Thursday	4 49	18 8	8 32	11 46
30 Friday	4 48	19 10	9 42	12 33
31 Saturday	5 46	22 11	10 22	1 10

**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.  
feb24—2m wky tf wky pat her

—FOR—  
**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 Port  
land, every Tuesday and Thursday at 8.00 a. m.  
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd  
class; \$2.50, 1st class.  
For tickets and other information apply to  
G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. S. S. Nav. Co.  
P. E. I. RY., P. E. I. S. S. Nav. Co.  
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.  
Feb. 24, 1888—m wky

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

Consignments of Island produce will receive  
prompt attention.  
REFERENCES: Thomas Fyvie, 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.

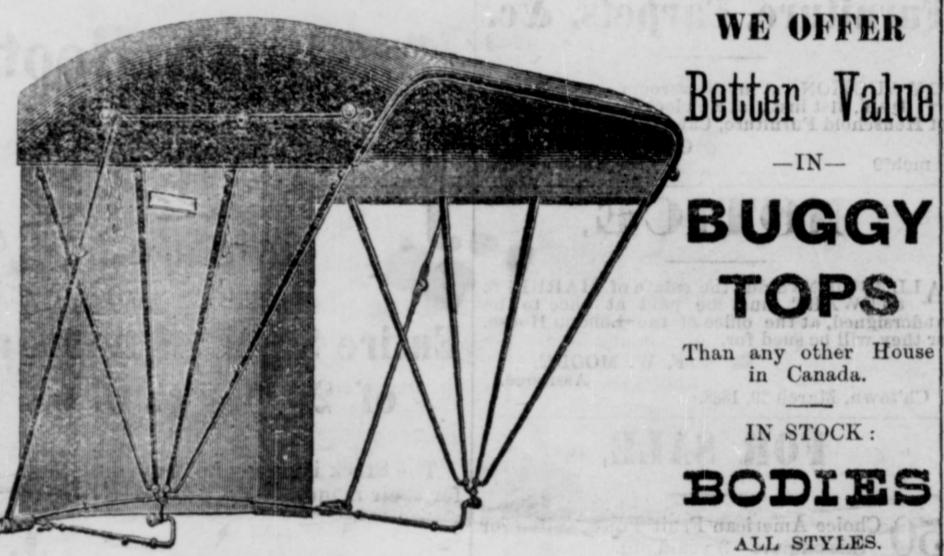
As only a few DOLMANS, REDINGOTES and SACQUES remain, we will, in order to make a clean sweep, offer them at ridiculously low prices—so now is your chance. In FANCY ULSTERS and SACQUE CLOTHS, you can have your choice at large discounts, and in TWEEDS our values are of the very best.

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.—eod & w



**CARRIAGE GOODS**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
GENERAL HARDWARE and MILL SUPPLIES.

**NORTON & FENNEL,**  
City Hardware Store.  
Charlottetown, March 5, 1888.

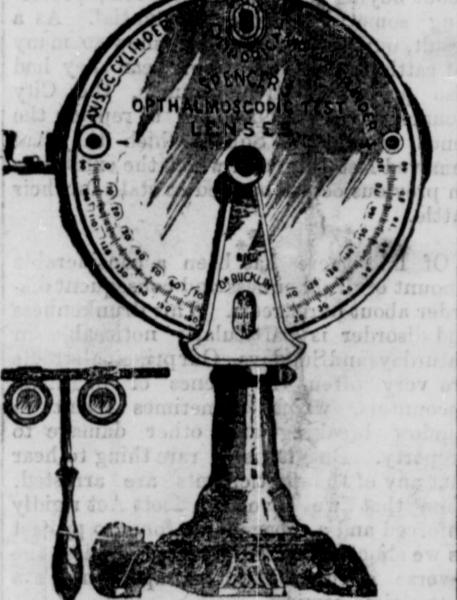
**OVERCOATS, SUITS.**  
Heavy All-Wool Pants, a Specialty.  
**KNIT SHIRTS, ALL STYLES.**  
Flannel Shirts, Linders, &c.  
**ALL AT AWAY DOWN PRICES.**

**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,** R. R. FITZGERALD,  
Agent, Agent,  
Summerside, Charlottetown.  
February 11, 1888—3m 2aw pd

## SPENCER'S OPHTHALMOSCOPIC TEST LENSES

Will Detect All Visual Defects.



A scientific and practical instrument for detecting all optical defects of the eye, and determining the lenses needed for their correction. As we use this instrument in adjusting Spectacles and Eye Glasses, we can guarantee satisfaction to our customers in all cases of MYOPIA, or Near Sight, HYPEROPIA, or Far Sight, PRESBYOPIA, or Old Sight, and ASTIGMATISM, or Poor Sight.

Caused by oval eyes, which causes some figures on a clock dial at fifteen feet to look darker than others. This instrument measures each eye separately, a method which all oculists agree is the proper one. Persons who have had difficulty in obtaining Spectacles to suit them are cordially invited to call and acquaint themselves with the merits of this instrument. SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES always in stock, of the several grades, in frames of Steel, Rubber, Nickel, Celluloid, Silver, Gold, and Spectacles and Eye Glasses other than regular goods mounted to order. Oculists' Prescriptions carefully filled.

**E. W. TAYLOR,**  
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Feb. 28, 1888—2aw & wky

**SMITH BROS.,**  
WHOLESALE  
Dry Goods and Millinery.

Received into Stock This Week:  
Ex S. S. Circassian, 54 Cases.  
Sarnia, 27 Cases.  
Ulanda, 48 Cases.  
41 Cases Staple Department.  
81 Cases Millinery Department.

**3,000 Pieces Prints,**  
Drillings, Lamas, &c.,  
LATEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS

Cretonnes, Regattas, Reversible Cambrics, Muslins, Turkey Reds and Damasks, Table Linens and Napkins, Quilts, Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Flowers, Feathers and Millinery Novelties.

Granville and Duke Streets, Halifax.  
mch19

**NOTICE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a GENERAL COMMISSION AND PRODUCE BUSINESS. The business will be carried on under the firm style of

**RITCHIE BROS. & CO.**  
GEORGE W. RITCHIE,  
J. ANDREW RITCHIE,  
February 7, 1888. 31—mch17

**1888. MARCH. 1888.**  
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE  
OF  
BOOTS AND SHOES.

I intend having the usual Clearance Sale for the month of March. I will offer my entire stock of BOOTS AND SHOES at 20 PER CENT. off my usual low prices. This is a genuine Clearance Sale, as all who have bought from me at the last sales know. My stock is the largest and best assorted stock of Boots and Shoes on P. E. Island. Come right along and get first choice, as I expect to have a big rush for my goods, as I have always done in the past sales.

**J. C. SPRAGUE,**  
feb29—4w eod dy & wky Market Square.

**MORTGAGE SALE.**  
To be sold by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the Sixth day of April, A. D. 1888, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, under a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the Twenty-sixth day of August, 1879, and made between Angus McDonald, and Mary McDonald, his wife, of the one part, and Francis P. Taylor, of the other part:—

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of Land situated lying and being in Lot or Township Number Fifty-five, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a stake fixed in the shore of Boughton River; thence running south forty-five degrees west for the distance of ninety-nine chains; thence running north forty-five degrees west for the distance of ten chains; thence running north forty-five degrees east to the shore of Boughton River, and following the course of the shore of said River to the place of commencement, containing One Hundred Acres of Land, a little more or less.  
For further particulars apply to Edward J. Hodgson, Solicitor, Charlottetown.  
Dated this Sixth day of March, 1888.  
**EDWARD J. HODGSON,**  
Assignee of Mortgage.  
mch7—6l law

## THE NEW POLICY.

WHAT IT INVOLVES.

Speech of Hon. George Foster.

(Hansard Report.)  
[CONTINUED.]

I venture to say, Sir, while reviewing all the arguments adduced by the hon. gentleman that he has not proved necessity for his heroic remedy. On the contrary let him, as gentlemen look at the state of the country as it exists to-day. Was it ever in a sounder state in every way? If you look at its position you will see that the credit of Canada was never higher than it is to-day, when our four per cents. reach the overtopping figure of 111, 11 1/2 or 111 1/4.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.—113 now.  
MR. FOSTER.—113 now my hon. friend informs me. Yes, Sir, if there was something radically wrong which needs that terrible heroic remedy, which needs that revolutionary plaster applied to it in the body politic of the Dominion of Canada, how is it that the wide awake financiers of the great money centres of the world consider the credit of Canada so good that her consols are constantly appreciated in value and constantly sought after by them as collaterals, as stock and securities. There is another important feature in the case.

THE REVENUE OF THIS COUNTRY IS IMPROVING.  
A few years ago when, because of certain reasons, there was a deficit for one or two years, there might have been some grounds for saying we needed a remedy. That has passed away, and to-day the revenue is more than meeting the ordinary expenditure of the country. Then again, Sir, the extraordinary public works are well provided for. Our canals and our great lines of railway which have cost the country so many millions of dollars are now completed. They are as good for fifty millions of people as they are for five millions, and it will not be necessary to undertake the extra expense of building those public works again. They need not be duplicated.

Once built they stand for the use of the people of this country though they be never so numerous or never so prosperous. The trade of this country has improved and is increasing daily; not only the foreign trade but the inter-provincial trade as well, and after all the true prosperity of the country depends more upon the variety and extent of this inter-provincial trade than it does on its foreign trade. The United States of America is one of the best examples of what I say. Again, the manufacturing industries of this country are in a better condition than they have ever been in the history of Canada. Time was four or five years ago when disasters were overtaking our manufacturing industries to a greater or less extent, and when there might have been some ground for claiming on that behalf the need of a heroic remedy. To-day our manufacturing industries are stable and sound, paying fair dividends to those who put money in them, as they should, and giving out their products to the people at low prices, owing to the competition, as is right and natural, and as they should as well. There is nothing, then, in the state of the manufacturing industries of the country to call for heroic treatment. What about the business of the country? Have you watched

PAYMENTS AT THE BANKS  
within the past few days? Have they not been satisfactory from Halifax to Victoria? Have you read the accounts of the bank managers? Have they not given a good account of the business of the country? But appeal to your own experience: Is it not true that throughout Canada, from one end to the other, though there may be cases of difficulty here and there, as there always will be, the business of the country is on a stable, firm and sound foundation, and the people are satisfied with the prospects from a business point of view. Our soil is giving forth its good crops—abundant crops in some parts of the country—and the crop of this year has brought a fair average return. Taking all these things into consideration as the reverse of the picture which has been shown to us from the other side of the House, have we not good ground for saying that not only is the case of my hon. friend from South Oxford not proven but that a strong case stands apparent before every hon. member for not disturbing the present relations, on the ground that under present conditions the country is fairly prosperous, and its future seems fairly well assured? Then, Sir, why this cry? I have noted the reason before: It is because hon. gentlemen opposite, having attempted to climb into power, by attaching themselves to this issue and that issue, to this fad and that fad, having made their bids to the people from unworthy motives and on unworthy grounds in many instances, have been shaken off from the skirts of the garments of the country, and find themselves to-day without a cry; and so they ring about again the old gospel of discontent, and appeal to the widest and strongest class we have in this country, hoping to raise and rouse the farming community into discontent, and thinking thereby that they may gain votes in this House, and possibly become a majority instead of a minority in this country. But I have

FULL FAITH IN THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE FARMING COMMUNITY,  
that, if this question comes to be a serious question, to be fought out before them, and both sides of it are fully ventilated, the farmers of this country will hold themselves aloof from the bait held out to them, and will keep themselves to the connections they have to-day, well assured that by so doing their future will not be prejudiced, but, on the contrary, will be prosperous. Now, Sir, the next question that comes is this: The first thing my hon. friend and his supporters had to prove was this, that a heroic remedy of some kind is necessary. The next thing they would have to prove, if they had successfully proved that (which they have not), is that this is the remedy. Now, will hon. gentlemen follow me for a single moment while I deal with the arguments which have been adduced to show that this remedy is the only remedy. What are they?  
(To be continued.)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

New London Packet Service Once More.

SIR,—I do not intend to occupy much of your valuable space in replying to S. H. Brown's latest effusion in the Patriot, as I consider that the New London packet fraud has been already sufficiently ventilated to show all fair-minded persons that the people of New London receive little or no benefit from the annual grant for packet service these last four or five years, or since the present contractor has had charge of the service—how ever long that may be.

In my last letter I showed plainly how the New London packet had avoided performing packet service; and S. H. Brown has not contradicted one of my statements, nor will he, while he still possesses the least regard for the truth. He is satisfied with the packet service, because the contractor calls or notifies him by letter as to the movements of the packet, and he presumes that he notifies others. He may notify a few merchants at Stanley, who, in return for this favor, feel compelled to sign his certificate in the fall. But I would ask if the merchants are the people of New London, or was the packet service instituted for them alone? Do the farmers count for nothing? Have they no claim to accommodation?—it would seem not, as the contractor did not notify them. One of the merchants of Stanley told me that his name was put to the packet certificate without his knowledge, and another merchant told me that the packet service, as conducted lately, was of no benefit to him, and some of the principal fishermen at New London harbor refused to sign the certificate last fall. I have conversed with quite a number of farmers on this matter, and they are all of the one opinion, viz: that the packet service these last few years is a fraud of the worst kind, and a fraud that they do not feel like submitting to any longer. Mr. Brown complains that he does not know "Taxpayer" is. Well, to give him a clue that he can follow up, I will just say that he is none of the kid-gloved gentry, but only a farmer who lives in a humble abode, and who, by hard work and close attention to business, has always been able to pay 100 cents to the dollar, and one who would like to see government contacts so carried out that all taxpayers might be benefited by the expenditure of the public money.

TAXPAYER.  
New London, March 27th, 1888.

The Independent (?) Councillor.

SIR,—When Mr. Kichham, one of the Legislative Councillors for this District, was running his election, a great many voted for him on the understanding that he was on the independent ticket, and would, if elected, give the Government an independent support. One session has already passed in which he has failed to show his "independence." What is he going to do about it the present session? I am one of those who voted for him. When he canvassed me he said he was a supporter of Sullivan's Government. Perhaps it would be too much to expect him to do as he promised, for he was then only canvassing to get in; but we do hope to see him act the independent some time.

St. Peter's, March 27, 1888. ELECTOR.

Notes from West River, Lot 47.

Our Lodge, "Great Eastern," is flourishing at present under the careful management of our talented Chief, James McGregor, who adds a great deal to the entertainment in the way of comic songs and dialogues. The good ice in the latter part of February brought out some of our flyers in the way of horses and iceboats. Alabama, a three-year-old filly, owned by Wm. Young, captured all the money and praise, and he deserves it well. Hauling mud and timber is all the rage at present, as anyone may see by looking on the fields of Wm. D. Stewart, Esq., or at the mills of Scott & Son.

PROGRESS.  
Boston Markets.

BOSTON, March 24.  
POTATOES.—Rose have been in larger supply this week, but have been selling well and bring full former prices. Other kinds of domestic stock are quiet. Island Chenangoes and McIntires are quoted at 80 cents.

EGGS.—There was a steady downward movement in the first part of the week, and on Tuesday the best stock was offering freely at 15 1/2 cents.

FISH.—Trade light, prices unchanged.  
IN TROUBLE.—Mr. George W. Belyea, of St. John, is in trouble. Some time ago he hid away \$80, which he had saved toward buying a horse, and a pair of old overshoes. Then he forgot all about it and sold the overshoes to a young colored man. The colored man found the hidden treasure and concluded that he would get married, which he did on Thursday last. Belyea discovered his loss and hunting up the colored man made him disgorge \$10, all he had left.

MOVING THE CHURCH.—The Methodists of Princetown Road and Hunter River are undertaking to move their church into the village, and Mr. James Patterson has kindly consented to give the land for church and burying-ground.—COM.

GETTING READY.—The schooner Richard Thompson lying near Railway Wharf is being loaded with potatoes by Mr. R. Campbell for Point du Chene, but we do not expect her to leave before navigation opens.—Pioneer.

Berlin has a population of 1,000,000, only 2 per cent. of which go to public worship. With nearly 400,000 people in Hamburg, only 5,000 attend service.

The Commercial Bank of Sydney, N. S. W., has declared a dividend at the rate of twenty-five per cent., carried over \$51,000 forward, and added \$50,000 to the reserve fund.  
ANYONE in want of Crockery in small lots or large lots, will find it to their advantage to call at the Cheap Crockery Store. Eggs taken in exchange for goods, or cash.—W. P. COLWELL. mat 21 eod wky 5w