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, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1886. VOL. 19.—NO. 80.

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Advertising at moderate rates.

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

ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 6th day, 4h., 43.8m., p. m., S.
Full Moon 14th day, 2h., 11.7m., p. m., N. (below horizon.)
Last Quarter 22nd day, 3h., 29.3m., p. m., (below horizon).
New Moon 29th day, 8h, 41.9m., a. m., E.

D M,	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len'h
		h m	h m	morn	aft'n	h m
1	Sunday	4 47	7 25	6 21	11 51	14 38
2	Monday	48	23	7 30	morn	35
3	Tuesday	49	22	8 54	0 33	33
4	Wednesday	51	21	10 8	1 14	30
5	Thursday	52	19	11 19	2 0	27
6	Friday	53	18	aft 27	2 48	25
7	Saturday	54	16	1 34	3 49	22
8	Sunday	56	15	2 36	5 3	19
9	Monday	57	14	3 34	6 22	17
10	Tuesday	58	12	4 27	7 30	14
11	Wednesday	59	10	5 15	8 27	11
12	Thursday	5 0	9	5 57	9 12	9
13	Friday	2	8	6 34	9 52	6
14	Saturday	3	6	7 6	10 28	3
15	Sunday	4	4	7 36	11 1	0
16	Monday	5	2	8 3	11 34	13 57
17	Tuesday	7	1	8 29	aft 5	54
18	Wednesday	8	0	8 55	0 35	52
19	Thursday	9	6 58	9 31	1 9	49
20	Friday	10	56	9 50	1 45	46
21	Saturday	12	54	10 22	2 28	42
22	Sunday	13	52	10 58	3 19	39
23	Monday	14	50	11 41	4 29	36
24	Tuesday	16	49	morn	5 5	33
25	Wednesday	17	47	0 31	7 15	30
26	Taursday	18	45	1 32	8 25	27
27	Friday	19	43	2 40	9 19	24
28	Saturday	20	41	3 54	10 8	21
29	Sunday	22	40	5 10	10 52	18
30	Monday	23	38	6 28	11 34	15
31	Tuesday	5 24	6 36	7 46	morn	13 12

RANKIN HOUSE.

THE undersigned will lease for a term of years the above well known Hotel, situated on corner of Water and Pownal Streets, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Possession given on the 1st October next.

Any information required will be given, either by letter or personal interview.

J. H. GRAY,
DAVID STIRLING,
Trustees.

Ch'town, June 12, 1886—jun15 2aw her jour

—FOR—

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.

Leave St. John at 8 o'clock every Saturday night for

BOSTON DIRECT.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, $6.50, 2nd class; $9.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to

A. SHARP, P. E. I. R'y.,
F. W. HALES, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.

or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

May 7, 1886—eod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wkly

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS

None Other Genuine.

Oct 20

CITY STEAM BAKERY.

—o—

IN STOCK:

25 Cases LEMON SYRUP,
10 do RASPBERRY do,
10 do STRAWBERRY do,
30 do ASSORTED SYRUP, VANILLA, WINTERGREEN, SARSAPARILLA, ORANGE, &c.,
5 Brls. CONVERSATION LOZENGES,
100 5-lb. Boxes do do,
3 Brls. ROYAL MIXED CANDY,
200 5-lb. Boxes do do,
100 10-lb. do SUGARSTICKS.

—ALSO—

The Best Stock of NOVELTIES and 1-CENT GOODS in the Market. Write for Price List of Confectionery and Biscuits.

JOHN QUIRK,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

August 12, 1886—1mo eod

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

VERY CHEAP

—AT—

PERKINS & STERNS'

Balance of Ladies' Straw Hats for almost nothing.
Balance of Men's and Boys' Straw Hats at a big discount.
Balance of White and Colored Shirts very cheap.

—o—

Bargains in PRINT COTTONS.

Bargains in COLORED MUSLINS.

Bargains in COLORED DRESS GOODS.

—o—

Cheap White Cottons, Cheap Gray Cottons, Cheap Linens, Cheap Carpets, Cheap Oilclo'hs.

—o—

EVERYTHING CHEAP AT

PERKINS & STERNS.

August 4th, 1886.

D. A. BRUCE

Wants to Have His Say---that is:

YOU cannot get a Suit of Clothes the same quality of material and workmanship in P. E. Island, Cheaper than from us.

We have a reputation for getting up FIRST-CLASS WORK, that none of our competitors can attain to. There is no better quality of Cloths manufactured than what we are showing. Stock, one of the largest you ever saw in this city.

Having three Cutters and a large staff of Workmen, we can give you prompt attention.

—o—

$500 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of our own manufacture, many suits of which were made to order and not called for, but are now SELLING AT COST. We have

An Immense Stock of Hats,

selling rapidly, because buyers can save from 12½ to 20 per cent. when they purchase from us. Best Hats you ever saw for 50 cents.

—o—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Collars, Cuffs, Ties., &c., Unsurpassed in Style.

—o—

☞ Prices were never as Low. Don't forget this when comparing with quotations from other establishments this year.

D. A. BRUCE,

72 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, June 23, 1886—eod & wy

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

83 QUEEN STREET.

Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Curtain Nets and Fancy Scrims, Cretonnes, Light Prints and Dress Muslins, Ladies' Mantles, Summer Mantle Cloths, Straw Hats and Bonnets.

Gents' Merino Underclothing.
" American White Dress Shirts.
" Linen Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Socks.
Carriage Wraps.

ALL SELLING AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLEAR.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, July 15—wky

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.

It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colds, and Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALSAM after all other medicines have failed. Sufferers from either recent or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can resort to this great remedy, confident of obtaining speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Bottled at St. Stevens, N. B., by the proprietors,
F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists,
343 4TH AVE., N. Y.

Just Arrived.

100 half barrels Prime No. 1 Fat Herring,
25 barrels do. do.,
50 quintals Codfish,
300 bags Salt,
100 Mackerel Barrels.

For sale at

D. SMALL'S NEW STORE,
Cor. Water Street and Pownal Wharf.

jy31

BUTTER SALT

GOOD BUTTER **cannot be made** without good Salt. Our Salt has taken

MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

at Exhibitions in different countries.

Pure, White and Fine

Only 1 Cent per Pound.

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, June 25, 1886.—2aw & wy

TRY THE

TEA,

25 CENTS,

AT THE

LONDON HOUSE

RICHMOND STREET

GROCERY STORE

NELSON BROS., daelers in Choice

Family Groceries, Meat, Fish, &c.

Those favoring us with their patronage will find Goods as cheap as any in the city. A call solicited.

ROBERT NELSON,
SAMUEL NELSON.

Ch'town, June 17, 1886—3mos law

COAL! COAL!

ORDERS can be obtained, as usual, at the office of the subscriber, No. 35 Water Street, for cargoes of the following Coals, viz: Albion Mines, Pictou, Nova Scotia Large.

CAPE BRETON

Old Sydney, large.
Lingan Mines, large and slack.
Victoria Mines, large and slack.

The Slack Coals from Lingan and Victoria Mines are clean and bright, and can be used in place of several sorts of Pictou Small.

G. W. DEBLOIS.

June 15, 1886—eod tf

1827 - - - 1886.

T. & E. KENNY,

Dry Goods and Shipping,

HALIFAX, CANADA.

T & E. KENNY,

(F. C. MAHON)

Ship Owners and Brokers,

General Commission Merchants,

161 CRESHAM HOUSE,

Bishopsgate Street,

LONDON, E. C.,

England.

Scott's and Vaughans Codes

March 29, 1886.

The Fishery Question from Different Sources.

A special despatch to the St. John *Sun* says that the cruiser Terror, Captain Quigley, arrived in Halifax on Sunday last from western ports. The Captain says there has been a great decrease in the number of American vessels frequenting the western shores this year. He has almost entirely suppressed the wholesale smuggling trade they formerly carried on, thoroughly protected the fisheries, and increased the trade of local merchants by 50 per cent. in consequence of the suppression of smuggling. He totally denies treating American vessels in a despotic or arbitrary manner, and says had he been disposed to allow them to violate the law he could have seized dozens of them. Instead of that he has prevented them violating the statutes and thus getting themselves into trouble.

A despatch from Portland, Me., of the same date says: Officers of the North Atlantic squadron have been interviewed in regard to the results of the Galena and Yantic's trip among the fishermen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There is no truth in the report that the Yantic advised U. S. fishermen to obey the treaty of 1818. The fishermen have no complaints to make, but report the officers of Canadian cruisers as reasonably courteous. The Canadian patrol steamers are ineffective for the purpose designed. The Galena cruised around P. E. Island, visiting North Bay first and returning through Northumberland strait to the fishing fleets in the eastern portion of North Bay, around North Cape, along the east shore toward Northumberland strait, and boarded 60 American vessels. Most skippers feel well over their prospects. With one or two exceptions, they had no complaints to make of their treatment by Canadians. During the whole time the Galena was with the fishermen not one of the officers saw a Canadian cruiser, although subsequently they met Captain Scott of the Lansdowne. Canadians seem to be more anxious to enforce strict observance of customs laws than to be on the outlook for fishery seizures under the treaty of 1818. The fishermen, however, were very generally observing Canadian regulations, although few, of course, were ready to take chances of seizure for the sake of buying bait, etc. In the enforcement of the customs laws, Dominion officials seem to exercise the greatest severity toward those American vessels that are manned by Canadians. Gloucester or Portland men stand a much better show of civil and considerate treatment than one from Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton or Nova Scotia does. One significant fact was observed by the Galena's officers, that when they asked the skippers of vessels that they boarded whether the treaty of 1818 was giving them considerable hardship, the reply generally was that while it was unsafe to land for supplies, as they were liable to seizure, and while the enforcement of the customs laws was irksome, they were still getting along very well. They complained very little, but the condition of the provincial people, they said, was pitiable, and during the whole cruise the Galena found more pity for the people down there than complaint at ill-treatment. An officer of the Galena says that while at Point Hastings, in the Strait of Canso, he talked with an officer of the port who said that the business of the place had been almost prostrated. The official himself had been doing a profitable trading business, but the prohibition of selling supplies to Americans had ruined it. At Cape Breton there is little money stirring, and the flourishing trade which was once enjoyed by the provincial fishermen and farmers is now gone, except when an American craft comes in for repairs. The enforcement of the strict terms of the treaty is making great hardship, and this hardship seems to be mostly on the side of the Dominion fishermen and farmers. Our fishermen are often treated arbitrarily and put to great trouble, but, after all, their lot is fortunate, compared with that of their brethren in Canadian islands and peninsulas. Of the Canadian cruisers, both the Yantic and Galena generally heard good reports. Their captains were gentlemanly and few of the fishermen reported any grievances. An exception to this rule was the Terror, commanded by Captain Quigley, but it is understood that he has been taken in hand by his own government.

The following interview with the captain of a Nova Scotia fishing vessel has appeared in the Halifax *Chronicle*:

"How about the fisheries under cruisers protection?" was asked.

"Why, there isn't any protection," was the reply. "The Yankees ain't hunted, or watched either, for that matter. There isn't much to say that every man who is engaged in the business doesn't know. Whenever the fish go in shore the Yankees go in shore and catch them, and the funny part of it is that when the fish strike eastward the cutters are all somewhere else. For three or four weeks on my last trip I only saw a cutter once, that was the Conrad, which was working along the coast west of Muske Point, the Yankees are not much scared of our cruisers. The only one they seem to fear at all is the Terror. Some of the skippers said the captain of the cruiser Houlett is a "jolly good fellow; he always keeps out of the way." I returned with a full fare. Some days the fish were plenty, others scarce. As a rule, though, the fish are thick. We always find them the thickest inshore. We always find the Yankee schooners the thickest there too. Wherever we fish the Americans fish. There was about a dozen Canadian vessels and about sixty or seventy Americans in the bay, and there was not a Yankee fisherman while I was there but fished inside the limit. These cruisers don't want to interfere with them and they know it. The whole Yankee fleet fished right along the beaches. I fished from half a mile to a mile from the shore and lots of them were constantly fishing inside my vessel. I assure you that every single thing I have told you is gospel truth, and proof of it can be easily furnished at any time. I saw the Lansdowne three times, I think, but at a distance; I never saw her close. About two weeks ago I saw a Yankee getting barrels at Tignish, taking them right off to the vessel at noon day. Three more Yankee schooners were there too, likely for the same purpose. I saw that myself and spoke to some of the men on board the three schooners I spoke of. One man alone at Tignish has this year furnished 600 or 700 barrels to Yankee vessels. All along the coast between Miramichi and Tracadie, the Yankees were fishing right against the beach, and the cruisers don't interfere. Take my word for it, they don't try to protect the fisheries; if they did they could. Not long ago at Miramichi a French captain of a French Canadian cruiser admitted in the hearing of myself and several others that he had received instructions from the Government not to be too sharp on the American fishermen, as it might affect the chances of a treaty. I don't know where they disappear to. Occasionally, when a day is not good for fishing, a cruiser will appear and then go. Then the Yankees come in and fish away all they like. On my first trip in the bay this spring I was out three weeks without seeing a cruiser. The day I sailed from home I saw the cruiser Critic. The whole business is an imposition on the rights of the home fishermen. If these cruisers met with a too flagrant instance they might seize a Yankee smack, but if there is any sort of a chance they will keep out of the way. When I cruise along our coasts and catch 300 barrels of mackerel without sighting a cruiser or any of these protection vessels, and see lots and lots of Yankee schooners doing the same thing, there must be a screw loose somewhere. If we went to the American coast and violated the treaty as much as their fishermen have violated it in our waters, our whole fleet would have been gobbled up long ago. The way the business is run now is all a farce. It is only a worthless expense, kept up for appearances, and the galling part of it is that the Yankees, after catching all the fish they want, laugh at us and brag about how they can fool the cruisers."

Mohammedan Marriages.

As soon as the boy attains the marriageable age his father and mother cast about to find him a wife. The mother looks around carefully in all the harems of her "set"—that is, the rooms separately and solely devoted to Turkish ladies, in the household of her friends. When she finds a damsel that she thinks would make a nice high-toned daughter-in-law the fact is reported, with full particulars, to the boy's father. If he likes the description, which is the best photograph he can get, the mother's next step is to call on the damsel and invite her to be one of a party to the Turkish bath; for bathing parties are as fashionable in Constantinople as picnics are in New England. The bath, in fact, is to some extent a picnic. Cooks are kept busy preparing for it, and it ends in a dinner. The ladies go in full dress, attended by servants, "as soon as the parties meet there is a series of endless compliments." The candidate for mother-in-law pays special, unremitting attention to the young girl, who is the "queen of the May" on this bathing excursion. The bath and dinner, coffee, sherbet and cigarettes, are beautifully adapted to bring out virginal attractions, both physical and mental, to the eye of an experienced would-be mother-in-law. She knows a good deal about the young bather at the conclusion of the picnic, which "may last three or four hours."

Then she makes a second and more detailed report to her husband. If it is favorable and he audits it, she pays a visit to the other family and "pops the question"—to the girl's mother. She always blushes and is very much surprised, but feels duly honored by the proposal, and promises to lay it before the girl's father. If he consents, the two old governors hold a meeting, come down to business and fix up the dower and the "happy day."

Matrimonial Matters.

London supports, or did until recently, a journal devoted to the promotion of matrimony. It was filled with advertisements in which persons of both sexes decribed their various attractions, with the hope that they would draw the attention and meet with the approval of desirable opposites. In these diescriptions the advertisers did not spare themselves, but told without reservation just how alluring they were; youth, beauty, health, wisdom, riches, and all sorts of particular recommendations were related by the writers with as much ingenuousness and freedom as though they had been describing others instead of themselves. Frank and untrammelled as these confidences were, however it is doubtful if any of them ever quite equalled the confessions of a man in Georgia who recently advertised for a wife. He is, he exuberantly declares, a skilled rat-catcher, and tanner of dogs' hides, with a bald head and a cork leg, and an income which fluctuates between three and five dollars weekly. He wishes to share these blessings with a woman of good health and disposition, who is capable of being satisfied with a sufficiency, and who does not desire the whole earth.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

ONE OF THE BEST TONICS.

Dr. A. Atkinson, Prof. Materia Medica and Dermatology, in College of Surgeons and Physicians, Baltimore, Md., says: "It makes a pleasant drink, and is one of our best tonics in the shape of phosphates in soluble form."

It has been settled that the American Exhibition of the arts, inventions, manufactures and products, and resources of the United States shall be opened at 3 p. m. on Monday, May 2, 1887, at Earls Court, Kensington, by message from the President of the United States at the White House.