

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1888.

VOL. 22.—NO. 104.

## The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening by  
The Examiner Publishing Co.

From their office, corner of Water and  
Great George Streets, Charlottetown,  
Prince Edward Island.

—RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—

Six months ..... \$2.50  
Three months ..... 1.25  
One month ..... 50  
Advertising at moderate rates.

Contracts may be made for monthly, quar-  
terly, 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.

D<sup>y</sup> DAY OF WEEK Sun (Sun Moon High Day's  
M<sup>o</sup> rises) sets rises (water) len<sup>g</sup>h

D <sup>y</sup>	DAY OF WEEK	Sun (Sun rises)	Sun (Sun sets)	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Day's length
1	Thursday	6 43	5 41	9 58	0 44	1058	11 11
2	Friday	42	42	11 14	1 26	11 11	11 11
3	Saturday	40	43	morn	2 14	4	4
4	Sunday	38	41	0 25	3 11	8	8
5	Monday	36	47	1 34	4 40	11	11
6	Tuesday	34	48	2 37	5 53	14	14
7	Wednesday	32	50	3 32	7 15	18	18
8	Thursday	30	51	4 20	8 17	21	21
9	Friday	29	53	5 1 9	7 24	24	24
10	Saturday	27	54	5 36	9 47	27	27
11	Sunday	25	56	6 10	24	31	31
12	Monday	22	57	6 32	10 56	35	35
13	Tuesday	21	59	7 11	28	38	38
14	Wednesday	19	6 0	7 21	11 59	41	41
15	Thursday	17	1 7	4 44	morn	44	44
16	Friday	15	2 8	14 0	30	47	47
17	Saturday	13	3 8	41 1	2	50	50
18	Sunday	11	5 9	7 1	39	54	54
19	Monday	9	6 9	43 2	20	57	57
20	Tuesday	7	7 10	27 3	9	12 0	12 0
21	Wednesday	5	8 11	14 4	13	3	3
22	Thursday	2	9	aft	12 5	33	7
23	Friday	6 0	10 1	17 6	53	0	0
24	Saturday	5 58	12 2	16 8	1 14	14	14
25	Sunday	56	13 3	40 8	54	17	17
26	Monday	54	14 4	57 9	42	20	20
27	Tuesday	52	15 6	15 10	24	23	23
28	Wednesday	50	16 7	30 11	4	26	26
29	Thursday	49	18 8	52 11	46	29	29
30	Friday	48	20 10	9 aft	27	33	33
31	Saturday	5 46	22 11	22 1	10	1236	1236

## 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. B. 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; \$9.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to  
G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALEES,  
P. E. I. S. S. N. V., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.  
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Feb. 24, 1888—vol wky  
AMES 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.  
et. 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.

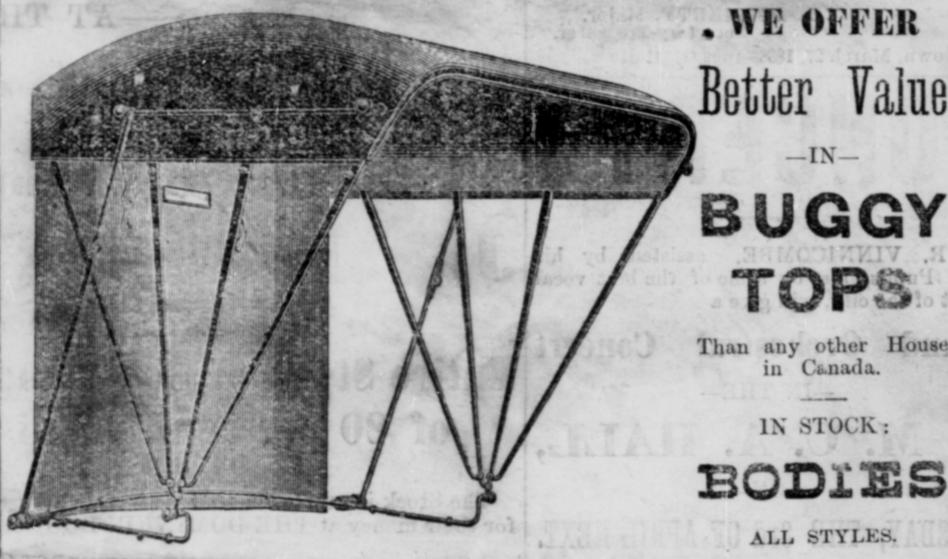
As only a few DOLMANS, REDINGOTES and SACQUS  
remain, we will, in order to make a clean sweep, offer them at  
ridiculously low prices—so now is your chance. In FANCY  
ULSTERS and SACQUE CLOTHS, you can have your choice at  
large discounts, and in TWEEDS our values are of the very best.

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.—cod & w



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.

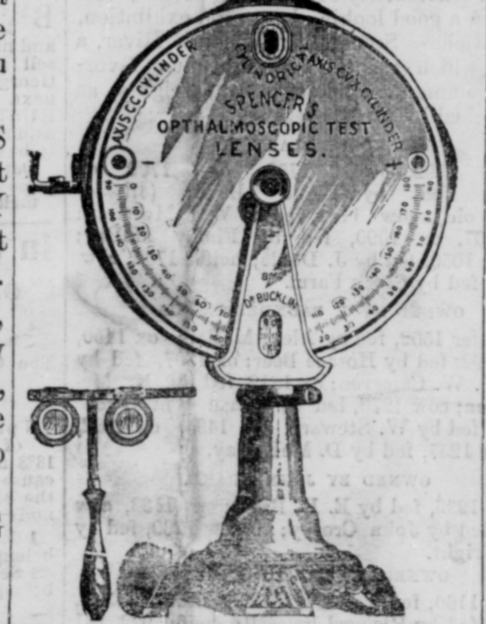
LEONARD MORRIS,  
Agent,  
Summerside.

R. R. FITZGERALD,  
Agent,  
Charlottetown.

February 11, 1888—3m 2aw pd

## SPENCER'S OPHTHALMOSCOPIC TEST LENSES

Will Detect All Visual Defects.



A scientific and practical instrument for detect-  
ing all optical defects of the eye, and deter-  
mining the lens needed for their correction.  
As we use this instrument in adjusting spec-  
tacles and eye-glasses, we can guarantee satis-  
faction 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 made 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.  
" Uluda, 48 Cases.  
41 Cases Staple Department.  
81 Cases Millinery Department.

## 3,000 Pieces Prints,

Drillings, Lamias, &c.  
LATEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS

Cretonnes, Regattas, Reversible Cambrics,  
Muslins, Turkey Reds and Damasks, Table  
Damasks and Napkins, Quills, Fannels, Scotch  
Tweeds, Glove Hosiery, Hats, Flowers,  
Feathers and Millinery Novelties.

Granville and Duke Streets, Halifax.  
mch19

## NOTICE.

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

RITCHIE BROS. & CO.  
GEORGE W. RITCHIE,  
J. ANDREW RITCHIE.  
February 1, 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 enter 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  
sale 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 con-  
tained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the  
Twenty-sixth day of August, 1879, and made  
between Angus McDonald, and Mary McDon-  
ald, his wife, of the one part, and Francis P.  
Taylor, of the other part:—

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of Land situated  
Fifty-five, in King's County, in Prince Edward  
Island, bounded and described as follows: Com-  
mencing 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, con-  
taining 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—61 law

## THE PIRATE.

By Sir Walter Scott.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

(Continued.)

"Be quiet, I tell you," said his inexor-  
able patron, "and hear me out.—We will  
take him at unawares, so that he shall  
neither have time to use cutlass nor paps;  
and I myself, for the dear love I bear him,  
will be the first to lay him on his back.  
There is a nice tight-going bit of a pinnace,  
that is a consort of this chase of the Cap-  
tain's,—if I have an opportunity, I'll snap  
her up on my own account."

"Yes, yes," said Derrick, "let you alone  
for keeping on the look-out for your own  
comforts."

"Faith, nay," said Bunce, "I only  
snatch at them when they come fairly in  
my way, or are purchased by dint of my  
own wit; and none of you could have fallen  
on such a plan as this. We shall have the  
Captain with us, head, hand, and heart,  
and all, besides making a scene fit to finish  
a comedy. So I will go ashore to make the  
appointment, and do you possess some of  
the gentlemen who are still sober, and fit  
to be trusted, with the knowledge of our  
intentions."

Bunce, with his friend Fletcher, depart-  
ed accordingly, and the two veteran pirates  
remained looking at each other in silence,  
until the Boatswain spoke at last. "Blow  
me, Derrick, if I like these two daffadilly  
young fellows; they are not the true  
breed. Why, they are no more like the  
rovers I have known, than this sloop is to a  
first-rate. Why, there was old Sharpe that  
read prayers to his ship's company every  
Sunday, what would he have said to have  
heard it proposed to bring two wenches on  
board?"

"And what would tough old Black Beard  
have said," answered his companion, "if  
he had expected to keep them to them-  
selves? They deserve to be made walk  
the plank for their impudence, or to be tied  
back to back and set a-diving, and I care  
not how soon."

"Ay, but who is to command the ship,  
then?" said Hawkins.

"Why, what ails you at old Goffe?"  
answered Derrick.

"Why, he has sucked the monkey so  
long and to often," said the Boatswain,  
that the best of him is buffed. He is little  
better than an old woman when he is sober,  
and he is roaring mad when he is drunk—  
we have had enough of Goffe."

"Why, then, what d'ye say to yourself,  
or to me, Boatswain?" demanded the  
Quarter-master. "I am content to toss  
up for it."

"Rot it, no," answered the Boatswain,  
after a moment's consideration; "if we  
were within reach of the trade-winds, we  
might either of us make a shift; but it will  
take all Cleveland's navigation to get us  
there; and so, I think, there is nothing  
like Bunce's project for the present. Hark,  
he calls for the boat—I must go on deck  
and have her lowered for his honor, d—n  
his eyes."

The boat was lowered accordingly, made  
its voyage up the lake with safety, and  
landed Bunce within a few hundred yards  
of the old mansion-house of Stennis. Upon  
arriving in front of the house, he found  
that hasty measures had been taken to put  
it in a state of defence, the lower windows  
being barricaded, with places left for use of  
musketry, and a ship-gun being placed so  
as to command the entrance, which was  
besides guarded by two sentinels. Bunce  
demanded admission at the gate, which was  
briefly and unceremoniously refused to  
him, with an exhortation to him, at the  
same time, to be gone about his business  
before worse came of it. As he continued,  
however, importunately to insist on seeing  
some one of the family, and stated his  
business to be of the most urgent nature,  
Claude Halero at length appeared, and, with  
his peevishness than belonged to his  
usual manner, that admirer of glorious  
John expostulated with his old acquain-  
tance upon his pertinacious folly.

"You are," said he, "like the foolish  
moths fluttering about a candle, which is  
sure at last to consume you."

"And you," said Bunce, "are a set of  
stingless drones, whom we can smoke out  
of your defences at our pleasure, with half-  
a-dozen of hand grenades."

"Smoke a fool's head!" said Halero;  
"take my advice, and mind your own  
matters, or there will be those upon you  
who will smother you to purpose. Esther  
begone, or tell me in two words what you  
want; for you are like to receive no welcome  
here save from a blunderbuss. We are men  
enough of ourselves; and here is young  
Mordant come from Hoy, whom your Cap-  
tain so nearly murdered."

"Tush, man," said Bunce, "he did but  
let out a little malapert blood."

"We want no such phlebotomy here,"  
said Claude Halero; "and, besides, your  
patient turns out to be nearer allied to us  
than either you or we thought of; so you  
may think how little welcome the Captain  
or any of his crew are like to be here."

"Well; but what if I bring money for  
the stores sent on board?"

"Keep it till it is asked of you," said  
Halero. "There are two bad paymasters—  
he that pays too soon, and he that does not  
pay at all."

"Well, then, let me at least give our  
thanks to the donor," said Bunce.

"Keep them, too, till they are asked  
for," answered the poet.

(To be Continued.)

TEA AT MONTAGUE.—Please bear in mind  
that on the 27th of June next the Tea of the  
season will be held at Montague, in aid of the  
Methodist Church, which it is expected will  
then be well on towards completion. Notices  
of special attractions to the Tea will appear  
in the papers in due time. 1m—mch15

## THE NEW POLICY.

WHAT IT INVOLVES.

Speech of Hon. George Foster.

(Hansard Report.)

[CONTINUED.]

Even though these hon. gentlemen in their  
position as being in the Government had  
wished for anything like that the  
solid common sense of the  
Premier at that time intervened  
between his party and such absurd  
nonsense as they seemed to be guilty of when  
once his leadership was taken from them.  
He made, as the Government which pre-  
ceded him made,

HONEST, STRAIGHTFORWARD AND SELF-  
RESPECTING PROPOSALS

to the United States over and over again,  
and when he exhausted all that honorable  
proposal could make with reference to the  
country in this matter of trade, and when  
some of his followers foolishly pressed on  
the hon. gentleman to enter into negotia-  
tions again and again, Mr. Mackenzie rose  
in his place in Parliament and said: "No, I  
have made proposals, Canada has taken the  
initiative again and again, our proposals  
have been refused; now we will wait until  
the power to the south of us makes some  
proposition to us, which we will be pre-  
pared to consider and to entertain. Yes,  
there is this diminution in trade. But let  
me say something in support of my propo-  
sition that the whole truth was not stated.  
Does not my hon. friend know that the  
trade of a country is not to be measured by  
the sum of its imports plus the sum of its  
exports? Does he not know that it is not  
a fair comparative measurement to simply  
give the sum total of the exports and im-  
ports without going into the quality of the  
imports? My hon. friend knows that the  
great difference between the imports in the  
period and the imports since 1878 has been  
this: that while the imports then consisted  
of articles, not only natural articles but  
articles upon which all labor had been  
expended to make them perfect and com-  
plete in a foreign country, the cost of which  
was added to the natural cost and this went  
to swell the sum total of the imports, to-day

THE EXACT OPPOSITE

is the case in several of the most important  
particulars, and to-day a large quantity is  
brought in in the rough, in the less costly  
form, and it is worked up for the consump-  
tion of this people by the labor of our own  
people here. Sir, in the former time ships  
went to the country for raw sugar.

The raw product was taken to Great  
Britain, and British ships took the freights  
upon it. That sugar was carried on British  
railways to British refineries, and British  
workmen had their profits. British  
workmen worked up the sugar, and the  
wages were paid to British  
people. Then it was put in cars  
and steamships and sent to St. John, Hal-  
ifax or Montreal with the maximum of cost;  
and that, Sir, went into the figures upon  
which the total imports were based. That  
was the case with 96 per cent., if I mistake  
not, of the sugar consumed here. To-day,  
of the whole sugar consumed in this coun-  
try 96 per cent., if I mistake not, comes  
raw from the places where it is grown; it is  
brought into our own country, it is carried  
upon our own railways, worked up in our  
own refineries, and all the added cost put  
upon it goes into the pockets of our own  
people. That, of course, makes a vast  
difference. So it is with the cotton trade  
and the woolen trade and with a hundred  
and one other products, though in a less  
degree, but yet in some degree. The hon.  
member for South Oxford took care not to  
state this fact, but the people will take care  
to remember it and to ponder it well before  
they adopt the heroic remedy. Well, Sir,  
there is another question that is necessary  
to be put: If our trade is decreasing,

HOW DO YOU EXPLAIN THIS FACT?

In 1875 the total registered tonnage enter-  
ing into and out of the ports of this coun-  
try, excluding coasting vessels always, was  
9,537,000 tons, in 1876 it was 9,911,000  
tons, in 1887 it was a little more than 14-  
000,000 tons. Did the vessels come in  
simply for pleasure; were they simply  
beating about upon the wild and yeasty  
waves, making port now and then for the  
purpose of getting entered and cleared; or  
were they here on business and to carry on  
the commerce of the country? The latter  
evidently. From 1875 to 1879 the average  
tonnage of Canada, as I have explained,  
was 10,700,000 tons, the average tonnage  
from 1880 to 1887 was 13,700,000 tons,  
an increase of 3,000,000 a year on an average.  
What is all this doing? Take the railways.  
They are far more in number now than  
they were then; they have far  
more carrying capacity now than they had  
formerly, and the records as given in the  
railway statistics show an immense increase  
in the freight carried. That increase is  
something like this: In 1876 the tons of  
freight carried by rail in Canada were  
8,000,000 odd, in