

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 2, 1887.

Good Advice.

A CORRESPONDENT at East Point, under date of August 1st, writes:—

"A large fleet of American seiners were off here yesterday. An American man-of-war was also to be seen at anchor three or four miles from the shore. The American cruisers are not among the fishing fleet encouraging them to violate the law by fishing within the three mile limit. On the contrary, their cruisers are sent to uphold the law, if we may judge by the advice given American skippers by the commander of one of them. He boarded a number of American vessels the other day, and gave the captains, I am credibly informed, some very wholesome advice. He told them that whenever they had occasion to call at a Canadian port, to allow none of their crew to land before entering at the customs, and to comply with Canadian laws while in port in every particular. He also cautioned them against either fishing or preparing to fish within the three mile limit. Said he: 'If I catch you fishing within the limit, if the Canadian cruisers be not there to seize you, I shall seize you myself.' He said further that in the event of a dispute arising as to the distance from the shore between a cruiser and any of their vessels taken in the act of seining, that the latter should remain just where they were seining until the distance was ascertained by actual measurement; and, he added, 'if you are within the limit the cruiser has you, and if not, so much the better for you. Do what is right, and obey the laws of the country, in which you are engaged in fishing, and you'll have the American Government, and for that matter, the whole American nation, to defend you; but remember, you must obey the laws.'"

Such advice as this, coming from so high an authority, shows that the bluster of such newspapers as the Cape Ann Breeze is not endorsed by the American Government, nor by the better class of American citizens. Fortunately, Gloucester, Mass., and the State of Maine, do not comprise the entire United States.

If Senator Frye and his ilk had only been wise enough to accept President Cleveland's plan for settling the fishery and other vexed questions by an international commission, matters to-day would be found in a much more satisfactory condition for all concerned, especially for those interested in the fisheries, and by none more than by the American fishermen themselves. Senator Frye and his Gloucester and Maine friends will discover, if they have not already done so, that they are wrong, all wrong; and that President Cleveland is inclined to act, not in the interests of a section of his country merely, but for the well being of the American nation as a whole. If we ever obtain a Reciprocity Treaty it will not be through such fire-eaters as Senator Frye.

Isolation vs. Union.

Repeal agitators in Nova Scotia are continually telling their hearers that their province, if it had not entered the Confederation, would be now in a most prosperous condition. They attribute all the evils which they suffer to their union with "Canada." To hear them expatiate on the benefits of isolation, one would be led to conclude that the province of British America which was so fortunate as to escape the snares set for it by the wily Unionists would now be in a most prosperous and happy condition. Unluckily for the repealers there has been a province on the eastern side of the Dominion which, for the last twenty years, has been in the full enjoyment of all the privileges and blessings of isolation. Newfoundland has kept out of the Confederation, and is it in any respect more prosperous than the least favored of the provinces of the Dominion? It has during all that time had the privilege of framing its own tariff and has been as free as the Dominion has been to regulate its own trade policy, and it is now, from a commercial point of view, better off than its neighbors which have joined the confederation? It has remained outside the sphere of the influence of Ottawa, against which the repealers are perpetually declaiming, and is it more peaceful and happy than the provinces of the Dominion, and are its domestic affairs better managed than theirs? Why do not the repealers point to Newfoundland as an example of the benefits of isolation, and as a picture of what their province would be if it had not been so unfortunate as to become a member of the confederation? The reason is simple. They see nothing to envy in the condition of Newfoundland. They find that its dependence has not been productive of the advantages which they declare so confidently that a similar independence would have conferred upon Nova Scotia.

The great want of Nova Scotia, according to the repealers, has been reciprocity of trade with the United States, and the repeal agitators blame the politicians in Ottawa for not being able to obtain such reciprocity long ago. But the Ottawa politicians have had nothing to do with regulating or restricting the trade of Newfoundland; yet it has not been able to obtain reciprocity in trade with the United States. Although the National Policy, which is the bugbear of the repealers, has not extended to Newfoundland, that province does not seem to be very much the better for the exemption. We are quite sure that the progress made by any one of the Maritime Provinces under Confederation has been greater than that of Newfoundland for a similar period in isolation. Newfoundland, it is true, is with regard to natural advantages in a very different position from Nova Scotia, but making every allowance for the difference of situation and resources, if isolation is productive of so many advantages as the repealers maintain, the comparison between the two provinces after Nova Scotia has been for twenty long years suffering by the evils of union, ought to be greatly in favor of Newfoundland; but it is not. It is easy to say what might have been if circumstances were different from what they are. There is no limit to such speculation. But the comparison which we suggest is the only fair way of arriving at anything like a reasonable conclusion as to what would have been the condition of Nova Scotia and the other Maritime Provinces to-day if they had kept out of the Dominion.—Montreal Star.

The Concert last Evening.

The concert of the Listemann-Kellogg Company last night was one of the most enjoyable musical events of the season. The hall was not as well filled as it should have been. Music of this kind should be looked upon by all classes of the people as a thoroughly refining influence, and the amount expended for the rare opportunity of hearing it should be considered a most profitable investment. The cultivation of music is calculated to have a more refining effect upon the masses of our people than that of any of the other arts.

Mr. Listemann's violin playing is simply wonderful. To any one acquainted at all with the difficulties of that instrument, it must be apparent that his execution is something that must have taken a vast amount of study and application. However, we would like to hear more of the simple tone power, of which at intervals he showed himself a thorough master, instead of so much brilliant execution. Miss Kellogg's singing was delightful, her voice rich, clear, and she appeared at once to the deepest and most sympathetic feelings of her audience. Mr. Ronconi's flute playing was very beautiful, and as this instrument at Charlottetown concerts is so very rarely used, it was a pleasant change to hear.

The various combinations of flute and voice and violin, etc., added a pleasant variety to the programme, and we hope a larger audience will avail itself of the opportunity of hearing to-night's concert.

Fast Trotting.

A recent special race at Cleveland, Ohio, for a stake of \$5,000, was won by "Patron," who won in every heat, in 2.16, 2.16, and 2.16. "Patron" was bred by McFerran, of Kentucky, the same who bred "Preceptor," owned in this city by C. C. Gardiner and E. Hertz, Esqs. "Preceptor" is nearly a full brother to "Patron." "Patron" is now six years old. "Belle Handin," who trotted at the same meeting in 2.16, is a daughter of "Almont Jr.," a son of "Almont." The trotting inheritance in both these young trotters is very strong, and their performance equals their breeding. "Harry Wilkes" has already this season defeated all the active trotters and pacers in the States, but he has met more than his match in "Patron," against whom he was matched in the race above referred to.

Anglophobia in France.

Anglophobia in France has at length reached a climax in an article which lately appeared in *Le Petit Journal*, recommending war with England and peace with Germany. This recommendation is based on the great facility with which England could be invaded and conquered, set forth in a pamphlet called "No More England, or the Morrow of the Jubilee." On the 6th of October, 1887, France will declare war on England—so there is really no time to be lost. On the 15th of the same month, eight days after the declaration of war, the French fleet will totally destroy that of Great Britain at Abervrach bay—a locality not inserted in British maps, which illustrates the *crus ignorance* of the topographical department of the British Admiralty. We strongly recommend that Abervrach bay should be discovered at once, and defended with torpedoes. On the 18th October, two days after the destruction of the British fleet, a French army of 100,000 men will be landed at Hastings, and the exploits of William the Conqueror will be renewed. After a victory at Hastings, and at Turnbridge, gained by French valor and discipline over British volunteer troops, London is expected to surrender without a blow. After the occupation of London by the armies of the French republic, England is to be granted peace on the following conditions: The payment of fourteen milliards indemnity, the evacuation of Egypt, the independence of Ireland, the surrender of the fleet and colonies to France. England is to be forbidden in the future to maintain an army of 30,000 men, and more than fifty vessels of war. Thus, says the author of the pamphlet in question, the peace of the world will be signed on the leopard's back, and the editor of *Le Petit Journal* adds, by way of significant comment, it is "unnecessary to do more than to call the attention of the French nation to the sound of the tocsin."—Paris American Register.

Three bogus certificates were presented at this port by as many Chinamen, who arrived on steamer Yosemite a few days ago. They came from China by the steamship Parthia, and were sent down from Vancouver to this city. On reaching here the three Mongolians, whose proper names were Lee Yan, Yuen Hop and Chan Tseung, were found to hold fraudulent certificates. They had attempted to personate other individuals, and were detained. They were subsequently released upon paying \$50 as a fine. This is manifestly against the law, and is said to have been not infrequently done. Chap. 71, sec. 16, of the Statute of Canada for 1884-85, "An Act to Restrict and Regulate Chinese Immigration into Canada," is very explicit on this point. It reads: "Every Chinese person who willfully evades, or attempts to evade, any of the provisions of this Act as respects the payment of duty, by personating any other individual, or who willfully makes use of any forged or fraudulent certificate to evade the provision of this act, and every person who willfully aids or abets any such Chinese person in any evasion or attempt at evasion of any of the provisions of this act, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment to a term not exceeding twelve months, or to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both." There is nothing dubious in this—it is as plain as a pike-staff, and it is asserted that the three Chinamen in question were all lowered to land here on paying \$50 when they should have paid \$500, and that similar cases have frequently occurred. This is a bad state of affairs and must be remedied. There is evidently something wrong somewhere. However, the whole matter will come up in due time since Mr. Shakespeare, M. P., has formulated a charge against the collector of customs at this port, which will in a very brief time receive the attention of the government.—Victoria, B. O. Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Gothenburg System.

Sir,—My letter to you explaining the details of the Gothenburg system has stirred up the wrath of the *Island Guardian*, and, it seems to me, unnecessarily so. He charges me with being a friend of the liquor traffic. I can answer him I am nothing of the kind; and, further, that I would gladly see it blotted out from among us for ever. I have watched the working of the Scott Act here in Charlottetown since the day it became law, and I only wish that public opinion had more generally supported the authorities in enforcing it. The opinion I expressed that it will be repealed at the next election, may be inaccurate. It is never safe to prophesy until after the event has happened; and it may be that I am in error. Time alone will show that. Your contemporary says that I "favored the public with my views on temperance matters." I did nothing of the kind. But my views are strong and as deeply-rooted as any member of the Temperance Alliance. I am in favor of total prohibition. I would gladly welcome the day when not only the manufacture, but the importation of spirituous liquors of all kinds were forbidden, from one end of Canada to the other—with the exception of wine, and that merely for the Holy Communion, procurable only upon the requisition of ministers of the gospel. I would not permit its use even for medical purposes, for the most experienced experts have declared that for medical purposes it is worse than useless.

I am asked "kindly to tell how many towns in Canada have adopted this system." The answer is easy. None; nor is it likely to be adopted—at least I trust it never will—nor could it be, I imagine, without Dominion and Provincial legislation, neither of which is very probable.

My only reason in writing was for the purpose of informing your readers of the details of the system. I never said one word in favor of its adoption. Permit me to say, sir, that the columns of a newspaper may well be opened for the purpose of telling your readers of efforts (ill-judged and misguided though they be,) but still efforts in the direction of grappling with the drink curse.

I worked too long under that great temperance advocate, the Rev. George W. Hodgson, hurriedly to surrender the principles of temperance he embodied me with, but that true liberal man never forbade the examination of any system, nor the obtaining information regarding any matter whatever.

Yours truly, ANGLICANUS.

August 1st, 1887.

The Kellogg-Listemann Concert.

Sir,—Whilst I admit that the press of the other provinces have been in most instances over-ardent in their remarks upon the performances of the Kellogg-Listemann Concerts, still truth compels me to state that some of the numbers last evening fairly captivated the audience. The wonderful performance upon the violin by Mr. Listemann was worth more than the price of admission. His execution, technique, bowing and expression was beyond most people's comprehension. Harmonies, couplets staccato, piascicato, double stopping and other intricacies, known only to musicians, came as natural to him as a five finger exercise would be to a well advanced pianist. Mr. Ronconi's flute solo was a rare treat. He received a well earned encore. His was one of the best numbers upon the programme. Most noticeable in his performance was his expression, and the fact that not one wrong note was played, also that every note was played perfectly in tune. His duet with Mr. Hoi, first number was not a success, from the fact that he sang sharp at times, and also of the wide difference between the quality of his voice and Mr. Hoi's. His aria from "Don Juan" was excellent. He responded to an honest encore with the "Palm's," a selection that pleased the audience very much. Mr. Hoi's duet with Miss Kellogg was finely rendered; this was decidedly one of the best vocal numbers and was deserving of a rousing encore. Mr. Hoi's vocal solo from "Abi," he took too many liberties with. He must remember the song is written in 9-8 time. The accompanist had a chase for life and won. By the way, this lady is deserving great praise for her skillful accompaniments. She contributed a beautiful ballad to the delight of the audience. Miss Kellogg has a sweet voice, and sings in time. Her solo, "Echo Song," with flute obligato, was a fine effort. A little more light and shade would have improved it very much. The quartette at the close from "Martha" was fairly rendered; the voices did not blend well. This talented company performs again this evening in the Market Hall. I advise all who wish to enjoy a rare treat to attend and spend a pleasant evening. We ought all to be grateful to Mr. Chappelle for this and other musical treats lately; but I fear, unless our people patronize these concerts better than they have done, we will be crying out, "Oh, where! oh, where are the artists gone?" to the tune of the Dutchman's little wee dog.

VIVACE.

Concert Stealing.

Sir,—The large groups congregated on the Square outside of Market Hall last evening, to listen to the Listemann Concert, proves conclusively that there is a large number of people who prefer filching an entertainment to defraying the expense of a ticket in a legitimate manner.

Yours, SPONGE.

August 2, 1887.

Literary Note.

The "Little Mother" is a story of the life of Mrs. M. L. Shepherd, lately Miss Herbert. A hasty perusal of the copy presented to THE EXAMINER this morning has impressed us with the fact that the writer possesses literary ability of a high order. The story is an interesting one, and is well told. Many a popular novel has been written in a style less clear and natural. The book, too, is well printed.

F. E. BARNES, 344 Fourth Avenue, New York, writes: "I have used Adamson's Balsam, as have also some of my personal friends. We found it the best remedy to be had for coughs and colds." Trial bottles 10 cents. July 19 1w

Harvest Excursion.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

This Company has decided to have an excursion on August 19, from all points on the Eastern and Ontario Divisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Quebec westward, the Southeastern Railway and Northern and Northwestern Railway to Langenburg, the terminus of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, 236 miles west of Winnipeg, passing through Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie. The price of a return ticket will be \$28, and they will be good for 40 days. Harvesting operations will be about half through. No better time could be selected to see the land. A special order to buy tickets must be obtained by letter, or personally, either from the District Passenger Agent, Can. Pac. Railway, 110 King Street West, Toronto, or from the Colonization Agent, C. P. R., 523, St. James Street, Montreal. The excursion passes through Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

RANKIN HOUSE.

Aug. 1st—W A Cookson, St John, N. B.; Fanny Kellogg, Abby-Clark Ford, George H. Hoi, G B Ronconi, Bernard Listemann, Max Bacher, Mr. and Mrs. Bacher, Listemann Concert Co, Boston; Wm G Gordon, Alabama; G Gordon, do; Fred Tichnor, New York; Anthony Arnaux, do; R Borraide, Halifax; Chas H Mainwaring, Detroit; S A Reid, Ottawa; Mrs Geo Smith, St John; Mrs Geo McLeod, do; Mrs Malcolm McDonald, Georgetown; Miss Annie McDonald, do.

OSBORNE HOUSE.

Aug 1—Jos B Russ, S'side; Chas Newbery, Mt Stewart; J McQuarrie and family, Blair, Neb; T C Coughlan, Quebec; A S F Rankin, Montreal; B Fleming, Amherst; Capt Whitney, Lunenburg; J E Morson, city. 2nd—J P Stebbane, Boston; Alex Straug, Cape Traverse; W A Ching, Kensington; Rev John McLeod, Strathabyn; M J Walker, Montreal.

REYBER HOUSE.

August 1—W E Edmunds, Montreal; S C Berger, Philadelphia; J H Stowe, Boston; G B Canrhill, St John, N B; W B Newsum, Toronto; Hon A S Hardy and Mrs Hardy, do; W B Creelman, do; J M Murray, Brockville; R B Norton, city; Thomas Haram, Quebec; W A O Morson, S'side; Rev M L Leitch, Valleyfield, Quebec.

SEASIDE HOTEL—RUSTICO BEACH.

July 29—Wm Pollock, England; S F Aukes, Toronto, Ont; W E Gardiner, do; W A Fishbrook, do; R Dunbar and son, do; Miss Dunbar, do; Miss Sparrow, do; Hon A Hardy, do; E J Gardiner, Chatham, Ont; W J McIntosh, London, Ont; Miss McIntosh, do; Miss M McIntosh, do; S J Dobie, Ottawa; Richard Sloggett, Devonshire; Mrs Sloggett, do. 31—A A Macdonald, Lieut-Governor, Charlottetown; Mrs Macdonald, do; Eneas Macdonald, do; A Douglas Macdonald, do.

LORNE HOTEL—TRACADIE BEACH.

July 18—S M Bent, Summerside; A Kennedy, Miss McLaurin, A A Bartlett, W C Kennedy, Ch'town. 30—D A Loring, Mrs Loring, F L Loring, Miss Hawley, New York; H L Eldred, Mrs Eldred, Westwood; James Murray, Brookville; Miss Ball, S C Nash, Mrs Nash, Miss Nash, Miss Huggan, B Rogers, Mrs Rogers, J W Morrison, F F Newbery, F S Newbery, Horace Hazard, A A McLean; Charlottetown; C Minto, Montreal; H C McDonald, W A Weeks, Jr, A B Warburton, W C Hobkirk, Mrs Alex Brown, J B Brown, R B Norton, Mrs R B Norton, Simon Mason, G E Henderson, C D Rankin, W F Robins, H W Mutch, Dr Robins, J B Dawson, John Coombs, Frank Street, Miss Hyndman, Ch'town; W Haley, Montreal; Miss Miller, Miss Tate, R R Fitzgerald, Mrs R R Fitzgerald, Ch'town.

Citizens' Skating Rink Co'y.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Citizens' Skating Rink Company will be held on THURSDAY NEXT, AUGUST 2, at 8 o'clock, in the Citizens' Skating Rink Building, to take into consideration the rent of the said Rink and premises and for such further business as may be brought before the meeting.

S. C. MOORE, C. D. RANKIN, W. A. HERRICK, C. ROBERTSON, J. BELLI, GEO. W. WAKEFORD, W. W. STANLEY, Sec'y C. S. R. Co.

August 2, 1887—21

THE DOMESTIC FASHION CO.,

OF NEW YORK

have established an Agency for their superior

Paper Fashions

—AT THE—

DIAMOND BOOKSTORE

where a full assortment will always be kept, together with this Company's popular publications, viz:

"THE STYLE"

the monthly 4 page paper, 25cts. per year.

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An Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Literature and the Fine Arts, \$1.50 per year—15 cents each.

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Complete Catalogue, issued quarterly, 35 cents each.

"THE STYLE"

for August will be distributed

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in order to introduce these Popular Patterns.

CALL AND GET ONE

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE, Diamond Bookstore.

Ch'town, July 29, 1887.

ANDREW A. LECKIE, M.R.C.V.S.

MEMBER of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Glasgow and member and Fellow of the Glasgow Veterinary Medical Association, begs to intimate to the public that he is about to commence the practice of his profession in this town and surrounding country. It will be found at present at Eldon House, Kent Street.

July 29, 1887—wky 5mos 1d

AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st day of August next, A. D. 1887, at the residence of Edw. J. Corbin, Esq., Mount Stewart.

The whole of his Crop (now growing), his Farming Implements, his Live Stock and all his Household Furniture.

Terms Liberal. JAMES R. MOEWEN, Auctioneer. Mount Stewart, July 29, 1887—wky 11

LONDON HOUSE.

MIDSUMMER SALE

SUMMER GOODS,

PRINTS,

DRESS MUSLINS & STRAW HATS,

at Low Prices to Clear now going on.

HARRIS & STEWART,

SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, July 11, 1887.—wky

Baby Trousseau

- Infants' Muslin Robes. Infants' Muslin Night Gowns. Infants' Muslin Monthly Gowns. Infants' Frock Bodies, &c. Infants' Merino Dresses. Infants' Merino Cloaks. Infants' Merino Pelisses. Infants' Wool Bodices. Infants' Wool Socks. Infants' Wool Hoods. Infants' Lace Hoods. Infants' Normandy Caps. Infants' Blankets. Infants' Wool Boots. Infants' Wool Infantes. Infants' Wool Gaiters. Infants' Bibs, &c., &c.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, July 8, 1887.

MUST BE

CLEARED OUT DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

JAMES PATON & CO.

OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR Prints, Printed Muslins, Light Parasols

—AND—

SUMMER GOODS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, July 8, 1887.—dy & wky

HOT WATER.

THIS IS THE DAISY.

THE Cheapest and Best Hot Water Boiler in the market.

Only one year since it was patented, and one hundred (100) already in use, giving perfect satisfaction. It can't help it, because the principle upon which it is constructed is as nearly perfect as possible.

Since taking up this branch of business, we have completed several very important contracts, notably our new Dominion Building here, and also the one at Summerside, as well as a number of private residences.

As it is inconvenient to publish many Testimonials in a newspaper advertisement, we have selected two, which we feel will convince our friends that we are the right parties to do this kind of work.

In a very short time we will again be visited by Jack Frost, and those who contemplate making their homes comfortable, with less labor and less cost than by any other means, would do well to send for us to give them estimates at once.

MCKINNON & McLEAN.

TESTIMONIALS.

MESSRS. MCKINNON & McLEAN.—

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the Heating Apparatus put into my house by you last fall, I would respectfully state that it has given very great satisfaction. My house, as you are aware, stands in an isolated and exposed situation, yet during the coldest weather the heat could be regulated to any desirable temperature. My experience leads me to believe that the hot water system of heating, as put in by you, is superior to all other forms of heating I have seen, in its saving of fuel and labor, simplicity of working, cleanliness, and safety from fire, and I hereby recommend it as being the most healthful, comfortable, safe and economical in use. I further wish to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the work was done by you.

Yours truly, SAMUEL PROWSE.

House of Assembly, P. E. I., April 21st, 1887.

Charlotteetown, P. E. I., 21st April, 1887.

MESSRS. MCKINNON & McLEAN.—

DEAR SIRS,—The Hot Water Apparatus which you put into our store and offices last fall has given perfect satisfaction. Yours truly, CARVELL BROS. Ch'town, July 23, 1887.—1 m 3aw