

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1888.

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Advertising at moderate rates.
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ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter 2nd day, 7h., 34.6m., p. m., N.
(below horizon.)
New Moon 10th day, 9h., 11.0m. p. m., N.W.
(below horizon.)
First Quarter 18th day, 7h., 52.6, p. m., S.
Full Moon 25th day, 6h., 27.6m., a. m., N.W.
(below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	rises	sets	rises	water	length
1 Tuesday	4 50	7 2	0 16	2 28	1412
2 Wednesday	4 4	1 3	3 42	15	
3 Thursday	48	6 1	4 55	18	
4 Friday	47	7 2	6 12	20	
5 Saturday	45	8 2	7 18	23	
6 Sunday	44	9 3	8 9	25	
7 Monday	43	11 3	26 8	51	23
8 Tuesday	41	12 3	53 9	27	34
9 Wednesday	39	13 4	17 10	1	34
10 Thursday	38	14 4	42 10	34	36
11 Friday	37	15 5	5 11	6	39
12 Saturday	35	16 5	41 11	40	41
13 Sunday	34	18 6	19	morn	44
14 Monday	33	20 7	2 0	15	47
15 Tuesday	32	21 7	53 0	32	49
16 Wednesday	31	21 8	50 1	33	50
17 Thursday	30	22 9	53 2	19	52
18 Friday	29	24 11	0 3	12	55
19 Saturday	28	25 11	10 4	20	57
20 Sunday	26	25 1	23 5	9	59
21 Monday	25	26 2	37 6	57	15 1
22 Tuesday	24	27 3	54 8	2	3
23 Wednesday	23	28 5	13 8	56	5
24 Thursday	22	29 6	32 9	43	7
25 Friday	21	31 7	49 10	28	9
26 Saturday	21	32 9	0 11	13	11
27 Sunday	20	33 10	4 11	59	13
28 Monday	20	34 10	57 12	42	14
29 Tuesday	19	35 11	42 1	28	16
30 Wednesday	18	36	morn	2	17
31 Thursday	18	37 9	16 3	8	1519

DR. KELLY,

Physician and Surgeon,
OFFICE:
UPPER QUEEN STREET,
Four Doors Above Apothecaries' Hall.
Ch. town, March 29, 1888—d 3m cod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RECEIVERS OF
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

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 7.25 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$8.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. HARRIS, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
P. E. I. S. S. Co., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

MAY 7, 1888—cod wky

MRS A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,

BROKERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES: Thomas Fyche, 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
Oct. 24, 1887—

OVERCOATS, SUITS.

Heavy All-Wool Pants, a Specialty.

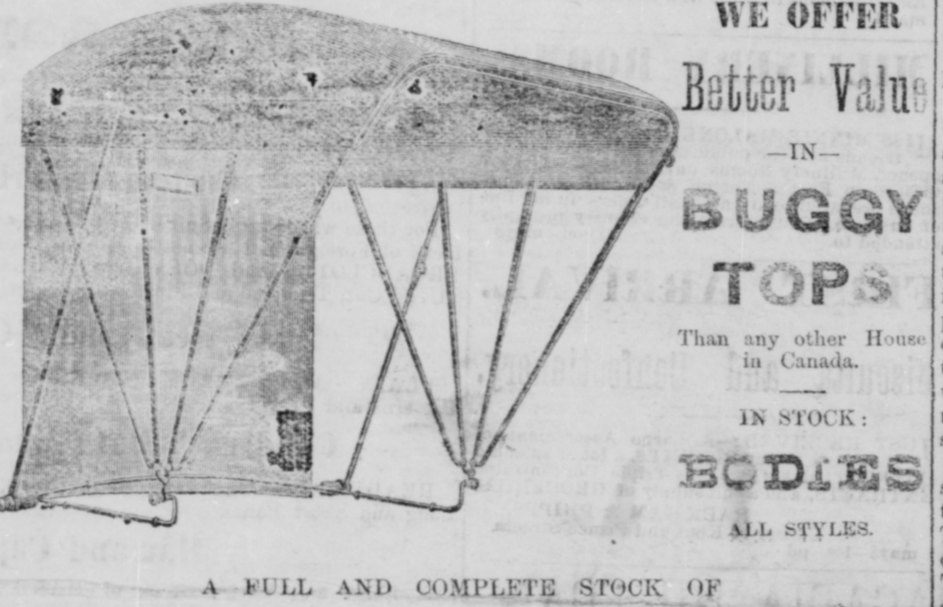
KNIT SHIRTS, ALL STYLES.

Flannel Shirts, Linders, &c.

ALL AT AWAY DOWN PRICES.

GEO. E. FULL,

SIGN OF THE LION, QUEEN STREET.
Ch. town, Feb. 18, 1888



CARRIAGE GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
GENERAL HARDWARE and MILL SUPPLIES.

NORTON & FENNELL,

City Hardware Store.
Charlottetown, March 5, 1888.

BEER & GOFF'S.

Headquarters for Staple and Fancy Groceries.

We Have Now on Hand a Very Large Stock of
CANNED GOODS, in Peaches, Pine Apple, Corn, Tomatoes, French Peas, Sardines, Salmon, Lobster, Corned Beef, Dried Beef, Ox Tongue, Cured Tongue, Pea Soup, &c., &c.
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTER SAUCE, Tomato Sauce, Harvey's Sauce, Mushroom Catsup, Yorkshire Relish, Mango Chutney, Capers, Ess. Anchovies, China Say Olives, Curry Powder, Salad Oil, French Mustard, &c., &c.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MIXED PICKLES, Chow Chow, Onions, Piccalilli and Pickled Walnuts.
KELLER'S MARMALADE, JAMS and JELLIES of all kinds.
POTTED HAM, Devilled Ham, Potted Tongue, LIEBIG'S EXT. MEAT, Fluid Beef, Milk Food.

All Fresh, Good Stock.

BEER & GOFF,

Queen and King Squares' Stores.
Feb. 9, 1888—cod & wky

Charlottetown Boot & Shoe Factory.

WITH Improved Premises, Experienced Workmen, New Lasts, Better Leather, we now turn out NEATER, BETTER FITTING AND WEARING BOOTS than ever. Every Pair Warranted.

FOREIGN MAKE.—We import from Canada and the United States the latest styles in Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers. Buying in large quantities, for cash, it enables us to sell cheap. *You do not require a heavy purse when dealing with us.

SHOEMAKERS, ATTENTION!

CUSTOM SOLE LEATHER by the Side, 24 cents per lb. Kip, Grain, French Calf, Kid and Goat. Awls, Welts, Shoe Thread, Heel Ink, Dressing, Pegs, Pincers, Hammers, Wax, Bristles, Nails, Eyelets, English Tops, &c. As we have to keep these articles for our own use, and buying them in large quantities, we can afford to sell cheaper than any in the trade.

GOFF BROS.

Successors to Dorsey, Goff & Co.
February 28, 1888—cod & wky

Boston Letter.

SIR.—Are there any two living human beings who see any object, material or ideal, absolutely alike in every particular? At all events, it is positively certain that no two human minds, any more than two human countenances can be found within the compass of the universe, absolutely alike in every particular. This fact is conceded by every deeply-read humanist.

I have often asked each of a group of persons, how large the full moon appeared to him when seen on the meridian on a cloudless night? Never did I find two to give the same estimate. One said he saw her about the bigness of a common saucer. A second saw her as big as a dinner plate. A third saw her as big as a wash-basin. To a fourth she seemed the size of a fore-wheel of a wagon, and a fifth saw her as big as a cart-wheel.

Taking these primitive estimates as a guide, it may be safely laid down as an axiom, that no two pairs of living eyes see any object, great or small, far or near, of absolutely the same magnitude. Or, in other words, that no two living individuals possess absolutely the same power and range of vision. The same fact may, no doubt, be asserted of all the physical and mental powers and capacities of all mankind. Of the general contour and leading qualities of objects and ideas, men judge pretty much alike, but in the details and specialties no two entirely agree. Of course, prejudice, self-interest education and other influences and circumstances sadly warp some men's judgment on things. Hence the varied views men take of all moral, religious, and political doctrines and measures.

I have been led to the above reflections by the conflicting views taken of the tariff and fisheries questions by different men and different parties. These questions have been discussed and re-discussed by various Boards of Trades, by Representative Assemblies and by Senates on both sides of the Atlantic and British-American lines, and in all these deliberative bodies men and parties differed in their opinions as to the details of these two great national questions. But it must be conceded that the views offered by some of these men are nearer truth and justice than the views of some others.

As to absolute free trade, it has long since been granted on all sides that no such thing is possible among civilized nations. The definitions given by Hon. D. Ferguson, of Commercial Union, Unrestricted Free Trade and Reciprocity, are clear, intelligent and to the point. A Reciprocity Treaty, agreed on by two peoples, does not necessarily imply that all commodities bartered among two contracting parties, are to be duty free. Only such wares as are specified in the treaty are free from duty. The import placed on dutiable wares are, or ought to be, equal on both sides; otherwise the trade cannot be reciprocal in the proper and legitimate acceptance of the term. This is the view taken of Reciprocity by the U. S. Congress, and by every one else who properly understands commercial terms.

Now, so long as public works are necessary to the well-being of a country, so long will a revenue to operate these works be indispensable. And the most feasible means of levying a revenue for this purpose and for running the Government, is by an impost on certain commodities and trades. When such imposts extort more money from those from whom it is exacted, than is absolutely necessary to efficiently and economically run the various branches of the public service, an unnecessary and dangerous burden is placed on the taxpayers, and a remedy should forthwith be applied by reconstructing the tariff. Such an excessive taxation at present obtains in the United States; but such steps are gradually being taken as will abate this evil.

It is, perhaps, too trite to observe that, in placing a scale of duties on imports, the great difficulty lies in properly discriminating on which classes of goods the heaviest rates should be imposed and which should be free.

Scarcely any one will dispute that, under the present conditions of commercial communities, every country imports, from far or near, certain commodities and luxuries which tend to enhance the comfort and enjoyment of its people. Nor will it be denied that, only the rich can afford to purchase the most costly luxuries, whether of food, raiment or adornment. Therefore it is evident that imported luxuries, which only the wealthy consume to any extent, should bear the heaviest impost. This would be a measure of justice as well as of finance. Besides, it is impossible to empty an empty vessel. Or in other words, to extract money from a source where it does not or can not exist.

Some few Grifty politicians contend that unrestricted free trade, with a system of direct taxation for raising a revenue, would be less burdensome on the poor than the system of duties which now obtains. It is more than probable that not one comfortable farmer out of a hundred, let alone poor persons, would vote for such a measure.

Under the present order of things a poor man has the option of somewhat limiting his yearly duty expenses merely by using sparsely or economically such heavily taxed articles as he can dispense with. The Boston Harbor tea exploit is a practical instance of this. On the same principle a rigid temperate man saves a big purse of money during the run of a year, while a liberal drinker will spend as much. It is easier for a poor man to pay out of his small weekly income, his small weekly expenses as they accrue, than to pay the aggregate of these in hard cash at the year's end. In the former case the burden might scarcely be felt, whilst in the latter it might prove ruinous. Those who advocate a direct money tax for raising a revenue, in lieu of a reasonable duty on certain imported commodities, are not the friends of the laborer, of the mechanic, of the farmer, nor of the poor man.

Yankee politicians are mightily amused at the exaggerations, inconsistencies and ignorance of Mr. L. H. Davies, when

posing as an oracle on trade and tariff systems. I heard a shrewd Yankee remark, "That political spouting machine, L. H. Davies, of P. E. Island, is the most facile and flexible architect of air-castles, merely for the pleasure he enjoys in demolishing his own frothy creations, that has been on exhibition for a long time. At one moment he strenuously advocates commercial union between the United States and Canada, and at the next turns on his heel and pronounces such a measure impossible. That man is evidently in love with the mellifluous music of his own oratory. His assurance, it seems to me, equals only his self-conceit."

It is under consideration at Washington to bring about a conference between Representatives of the Union and of the Republics of Central and South America to inaugurate a system of commercial union between these countries. A bill embodying such a measure has passed Congress and is now awaiting the President's signature. Following is the view the Boston Herald (and no doubt the Government too) takes of such a measure: "There is an easy understood feeling among the American people that they are entitled to a very much larger share in the trade of their neighbors on the American continent than has thus far fallen to their lot. As the premier nation of the western hemisphere, and as the one that has, not only by its policy, protected the political rights of others, but has, by its example, led them in the path of republican institutions, the United States ought to exercise a controlling influence in these countries in commercial, as well as in political affairs.

This simply means that the Union claims the right to swallow up all those states and countries lying to the south of her. And this also is the only sense in which she is willing to negotiate a commercial union with the countries and provinces to the north of her. In a nutshell, the United States wants the entire control, commercially and politically of all the regions that lie between the north and south poles on the western hemisphere.

Only an almost imperceptible fraction of the people of New England alone care a snap for a reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada. I peruse many of the leading newspapers of America which treat on and ventilate this subject, and I find that the gist of the whole of them is, so far as Uncle Sam is concerned, "All America for America."

Congress has buried the fisheries negotiations, at least for this year, in view of what it deems an infinitely more momentous matter, viz., the reduction and remodelling of the war tariff. I beg to remark here that all who will take an impartial retrospect of the current of British and American and Colonial politics during the past eight years must see, if not totally blinded by preconceptions and prejudices, that Sir John A. Macdonald has had all along a piercing foresight of the drift which policies and public measures have taken during those years. And I would also beg to add that the inward views and convictions of the Messrs. Alexander McKenzie and Blake on these events and measures, coincided more closely with those of Sir John A. than the 'Party of Purity' care to admit. Sir John and his coadjutors have been mercilessly maligned for the undertaking and management of the great and expensive railway system of western Canada. But these great works, some of which are completed, were and are absolutely indispensable for the growth and development of these vast regions of the Dominion. And although these national highways for immigration and traffic do not at present directly enrich your little comfortable corner of the rising Dominion, they greatly accommodate and benefit these wide areas for which they were principally intended. And who can doubt that eventually many of these benefits will fall even into the lap of P. E. Island. It is impossible to benefit the main part of a living body and not benefit its smallest member. And again, 'A nation is not born in a day,' and much less brought to maturity.

There was a time when a most furious yell was raised against the late Hon. J. C. Pope for inaugurating your Island railway. Yet who amongst those who was Mr. Pope's bitterest traducers will contend that the road is a dead horse on your hands and should be entirely removed away? The cry now seems to be from some sections of your beautiful fertile Isle, "Give us more railroad accommodation, and not destroy or take away that which we possess."

But some one may say, "The railroad is not self-sustaining." Even so, that does not injure you, for the money to run it must come from Ottawa, and the more that comes for that purpose the greater will be the share of it that will fall to your lot, and the more plentifully will it flow among your farmers, laborers and others. If you get more of the road's money than you give for upholding it, the better off you must be for having it; and besides, you have the benefit and convenience of its use.

You talk and write much down there about prohibition, but you experience little of its effects compared with what is felt in this country. Since 1885 a law has been on the statute books of the Union prohibiting any contractor of public or other works, or any owner or captain of a fishing or other vessel, to employ any colonial or foreign hands for operating their undertakings. A violator of this law is subject to a heavy pecuniary fine and to imprisonment. There is a lively stir here and in Gloucester and other fishing ports among the owners and captains of fishing crafts, which has risen out of this prohibitory statute. This edict seems to have been a dead letter until this season. But lately some captains of fishing smacks and contractors have been called to task for taking imported hands into their employ, and some gangs of working men have been compelled to return home in the same vessels from which they landed. Yet this country claims to be "The land of the

oppressed and of freedom." Talk of the burdens of a high tariff in Canada; why, it is a mere baby's bugbear compared to what it is in Yankeeedom. Here, chattels, cattle and goods are virtually shut out by a prohibition tariff, and yet the public chest is full and brimming over with hundreds of millions of idle gold and silver.

If, with such a plethora treasury, Yankeeedom considers it wise to continue its leaden war tariff, surely Canada, with all but an empty exchequer, with a large national debt, and with unfinished and still increasing public works on hand, has some show for taxing somewhat heavily certain lines of goods. But the Brits can't see matters in this light. The one fascinating phantom which haunts and enthralls them is political power and office.

Some timid souls tremble at the great public debt which hangs over the Dominion. True; the debt is large, but the Dominion is also large, young and strong, with abundant resources and vigor and health, and will, like a young and stalwart giant, eventually arise in her might and shake off this big burden, or reduce it to convenient dimensions.

Nip.
Boston, April, 1888.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

A First-Class Family Residence
—WITH—
Outbuildings, Garden, Vinery, Orchard, Pasture Lots, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his well-known Residence, situated on Lot No. 4, in the Parish of Charlottetown, containing over 7 acres.

DWELLING.
The Dwelling House is very commodious, with lofty rooms, and contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, Breakfast Room and Office, large Hall, eight Bedrooms, Kitchen, Pantry and Scullery. The Cellar (the full size of House and Kitchen) is seven feet deep, dry, and plastered overhead. A Hot Water apparatus has just been put in, which warms Hall, Kitchen and five Bedrooms. A never-failing Well of excellent water has recently been fitted with a new Force Pump. The House is substantially built, easily warmed in winter, and as good as new.

OUTBUILDINGS.
The Outbuildings comprise Barn and Stable, Hay Barn, Coach House, Joiner's Shop, Tool-house, Granary, Roof House, Ice House, &c.

LANDS.
A well stocked Fruit and Kitchen Garden of half an acre, under fence; a Vinery capable of producing 30 lbs. of the choicest Grapes; an Orchard of 14 acres, stocked with the best varieties of Apples, Pears and Plums, and thoroughly drained with drain pipe; two Pasture Lots in a good state of cultivation, containing over 41 acres.

This desirable Property is admirably suited as a residence for a professional man, having all the advantages of pure air, freedom from dust, and not amenable to city taxes, yet within ten minutes' walk of the business part of the city. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM DODD, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the owner, WM. HEARD.

The Cedars, April 6, 1888—2aw

NEW STOCK.

J. H. BELL
WISHES to inform his customers and the public generally that he has received a portion of his SPRING STOCK OF UPPERS, consisting of Fine Lace, especially for spring and summer wear, also some nice Elastic Side, and a variety of nubdy Shoe Uppers, which he will make up in the latest styles and at the lowest possible prices. Living under low rent, and importing our stock direct, enables us to sell or make up Custom Work cheaper than any other house in the city. We always handle new stock. Our workmanship second to none. A fit warranted or no sale. Always up to time with orders. REPAIRING neatly and promptly done. General satisfaction given.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:
Sign of the Great Big Boot,
UPPER GREAT GEORGE STREET.
ap21—1m sat tu thu

THE

Clearance Sale

—AT THE—
LONDON HOUSE

Is Still Going On.

Many Fine Grades of Goods,
LARGE DISCOUNTS,

And every effort made to meet the requirements of CASH BUYERS.

F. W. MOORE,
Assignee of HARRIS & STEWART.
Ch. town, March 2, 1888.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

For a Term of Years.

LAWNDALE, situate on the St. Peter's Road, about one mile and a half from the city, known as the "GARDINER PROPERTY," and recently occupied by Mr. BRIDGES. On the premises are a handsome Dwelling House, good Barn, &c. This place consists of about sixteen acres of land, in good heart, and several pieces of land can be had adjoining, sufficient to make a Farm of about fifty acres. For further information apply to JOHN INGS.
Ch. town, April 11, 1888—2aw