

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1888.

VOL. 22.—NO. 108.

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is issued every evening by
The Examiner Publishing Co

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Great George Streets, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island.

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Six months.....\$2.50
Three months..... 1.25
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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 3.00 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. HALES,
P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Feb. 21, 1888—wky

AMIS 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

et. 24, 1887—

THE SEED BUSINESS.

AT this season of the year, when all Nature is
awakening, we are busy preparing for the
awakening that will soon come with "March
winds and April showers." Samples of hundreds
of kinds of Seeds are being tested in a
Greenhouse to prove their growing qualities, and such
as prove good, packed up ready to be distributed
all over the length and breadth of this
Island of ours. Seed Wheat, Clover, and other
heavy Seeds will arrive by Northern Light.

Our Seed Catalogue for 1888

will soon be ready. It will be better than ever,
with a much nicer cover and much new matter.
Every Farmer and Gardener should have it. It
costs hundreds of dollars. It costs only a Postal
Card to get it. To send name and address on.

Ours is

THE SEED STORE

of P. E. Island.

We keep "EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM
AND GARDEN," from a bag of Wheat to a
packet of Flower Seeds. You can rely on getting
what you want at our Store, and as much or as
little as you wish, and always good and at a
moderate price.

Send for our Catalogue. It explains everything.
Address—

GEO. CARTER & CO.,

SEEDSMEN,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

feb24

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.—cod & w

WE OFFER

Better Value

—IN—

BUGGY

TOPS

Than any other House

in Canada.

IN STOCK:

BODIES

ALL STYLES.

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, R. R. FITZGERALD,

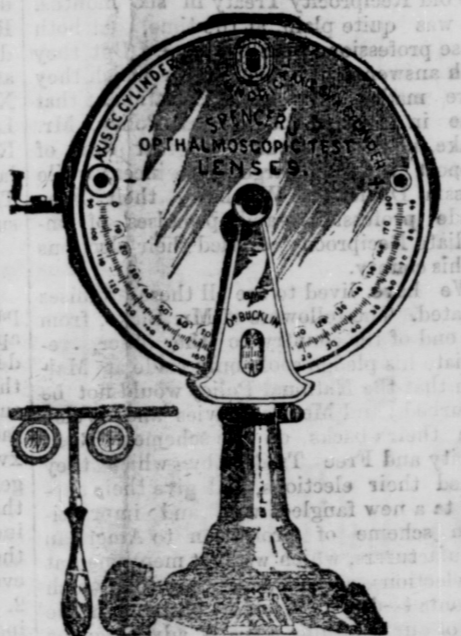
Agent, Agent,

Summerside, Charlottetown.

February 11, 1888—3m 2aw pd

SPENCER'S OPHTHALMOSCOPIC TEST LENSES

Will Detect All Visual Defects.



A scientific and practical instrument for detect-
ing all optical defects of the eye, and for
maintaining the lenses 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 to appear 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.

SPENCER'S 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.

" Ulunda, 48 Cases.

41 Cases Staple Department.

81 Cases Millinery Department.

3,000 Pieces Prints,

Drillings, Lams, &c.

LATEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS

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

Granville and Duke Streets, Halifax.

mch19

Sheriff's Sale.

HECTOR McLEAN,

LANDS OF MICHAEL QUINN, Deceased.

BY virtue of a writ of Statute Execution to me
directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme
Court of Judicature, at the suit of Hector Mc-
Lean, against the lands of Michael Quinn, de-
ceased, I have taken and seized, as the lands of
the said Michael Quinn, all the right, title and
interest of the said Michael Quinn, deceased, in
and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land
situate, lying and being on Lot or Township
Number Twenty-two, in Queen's County, in
Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows:—
Commencing at a square post fixed on the east
side of the West Settlement Road, at the south
boundary of land leased to Thomas Dwyer, and
now or lately in the possession of Peter Mc-
Inneal; thence running on said boundary east
fifty-two chains and seventy-five links; thence
south nine chains and fifty links; thence west
fifty-two chains and seventy-five links to the said
road; thence along the course of said road north
nine chains and fifty links to the place of com-
mencement, containing by estimation Fifty Acres
of Land; and I do hereby give Public Notice that
I will, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-third day of
October, A. D. 1888, at twelve o'clock, noon, at
the Court House in Charlottetown, in the said
County, set up and sell by Public Auction, the
above described property, or as much thereof as
will satisfy the levy marked on said writ, being
Four Hundred and Thirty-six Dollars and
Seventy-six Cents, debt and costs, with interest
on Two Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars from
the Nineteenth day of March, A. D. 1888, at ten
per centum per annum until paid, besides
Sheriff's fees and all incidental expenses.

JAMES CURTIS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Queen's County,
March 21st, A. D. 1888.

EDWARD J. HODGSON, Esq., Q. C., Plff's Att'y.

mch23—dy 3l law

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-ninth day of August, 1878, 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 situate,
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, between the shore of Boughton River
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—6l law

THE PIRATE.

By Sir Walter Scott.

CHAPTER XL.

(Continued.)

"Here," she said, "in heathen times (if we
may believe legends, which have cost me but
too dear) our ancestors offered sacrifices to
heathen deities—and here will I, from my
soul, renounce, abjure, and offer up to a bet-
ter and more merciful God than was known to
them, the vain ideas with which my youthful
imagination has been seduced."

She stood by the prostrate table of stone, and
saw Cleveland advance towards her, with a
smile of peace, and a downcast look, as different
from his usual character and bearing, as
Minna's high air, and lofty demeanor, and
calm contemplative posture, were distant from
those of the love-lorn and broken-hearted
maiden whose weight had almost borne down
the support of her sister as she left the House
of Stennis: "If the belief of those is true, who
assign these singular monuments exclusively to
the Druids, Minna might have seemed the
Haxa, or high priestess of the order, from
whom some champion of the tribe expected
to inaugurate a new era of peace and
prosperity. Or, if we hold the circles of
Gothic and Scandinavian origin, she might
have seemed a descended Vision of Freya, the
spouse of the Thundering Deity, before whom
some bold Sea King or champion bent with
an awe, which no mere mortal terror could
have inflicted upon him. Brenda, overwhelmed
with inexpressible fear and doubt, remained a
pace or two behind, anxiously observing the
motions of Cleveland, and attending to noth-
ing around, save to him and to her sister.

Cleveland approached within two yards of
Minna, and bent his head to the ground. There
was a dead pause, until Minna said, in a
firm but melancholy tone, "Unhappy man,
why didst thou seek this aggravation of our
wo? Depart in peace, and may Heaven direct
thee to a better course than that which thy
life has yet held."

"Heaven will not aid me," said Cleveland,
"excepting by your voice. I came hither
rude and wild, scarce knowing that my trade,
after a desperate trade, was more criminal in the
sight of man or of Heaven, than that of these
privateers whom your law acknowledges. I
was bred in it, and, but for the wishes you
have encouraged me to form, I should have
perhaps died in it, desperate and impenitent.
Oh, do not throw me from you! let me do
something to redeem what I have done amiss,
and do not leave your own work half-finished."

"Cleveland," said Minna, "I will not re-
proach you with abusing my inexperience, or
with availing yourself of those delusions
which the credulity of early youth had flung
around me, and which led me to confound
your fatal course of life with the deeds of our
ancient heroes. Alas! when I saw your
followers, that illusion was no more!—but I
do not upbraid you with its having existed.
Go, Cleveland; detach yourself from those
miserable wretches with whom you are as-
sociated, and believe me, that if Heaven yet
grants you the means of distinguishing your
name by one good or glorious action, there are
eyes left in these lonely islands, that will weep
as much for joy—as they must now do for
sorrow."

"And is this all?" said Cleveland; "and
may not I hope, that if I extricate myself
from my present associates—if I can gain my
pardon by being as bold in the right, as I
have been too often in the wrong cause—if
I can but defend in the wrong cause, a
term which may have an end, I can boast of
having redeemed my fame—may I not—may I
not hope that Minna may forgive what my
God and my country shall have pardoned?"

"Never, Cleveland, never!" said Minna,
with the utmost firmness; "on this spot we
part, and part for ever, and part without
longer indulgence. Think of me as one dead,
if you continue as you now are; but if, which
may Heaven grant, you change your fatal
course, and think of me then as one, whose
morning and evening prayers will be for your hap-
piness, though she has lost her own.—Farewell,
Cleveland!"

He knelt, overpowered by his own bitter
feelings, to take the hand which she held out
to him, and in that instant, his confident
Bunce, starting from behind one of the large
upright pillars, his eyes wet with tears, ex-
claimed—

"Never saw such a parting scene on any
stage! But I'll be d—d if you make your exit
as you expect!"

And so saying, ere Cleveland could employ
either remonstrance or resistance, and indeed
before he could upon his feet, he easily se-
cured him by pulling him down on his back, so
that two or three of the boat's crew seized
him by the arms and legs, and began to hurry
him towards the lake. Minna and Brenda
screaked, and attempted to fly; but Brenda
snatched up the former with as much ease as
a falcon pounces on a pigeon, while Bunce,
with an oath or two which were intended to
be of a consolatory nature, seized on Brenda;
and the whole party, with two or three of the
other pirates, who, stealing from the water-
side, had accompanied them on the ambu-
cade, began hastily to run towards the boat,
which was left in charge of two of their num-
ber. Their course, however, was unexpectedly
interrupted, and their criminal purpose en-
tirely frustrated.

When Mertoun had turned out his guard
in arms, it was with the natural purpose of
watching over the safety of the two sisters.
They had accordingly closely observed the
motions of the pirates, and when he saw so
many of them leave the boat and steal to-
wards the place of rendezvous assigned to
Cleveland, they naturally suspected treachery
and by cover of an old hollow way or trench,
which perhaps had anciently been connected
with the monumental circle, they had thrown
themselves unperceived between the pirates
and their boat. At the cries of the sisters
they started up, and placed themselves
in the way of the ruffians, presenting their
pieces, which, notwithstanding, they dare not
fire, for fear of hurting the young ladies,
secured as they were in the rude grasp of the
marauders. Mordaunt, however, advanced
with the speed of a wild deer on prey, and
loath to quit his prey, yet unable to defend
himself otherwise, turned to this side and that
alternately, exposing Brenda to the blows
which Mordaunt offered at him. This
defence, however, proved in vain against the
youth, possessed of the lightest foot and most
active hand ever known in Zetland, and after
a feint or two, Mordaunt brought the pirate
to the ground with a stroke from the butt of
the carbine, which he dared not use otherwise.

(To be Continued.)

THE NEW POLICY.

WHAT IT INVOLVES.

Speech of Hon. George Foster

(Hansard Report.)

[CONTINUED.]

With him the luxuries he buys are the mini-
mum whilst with the wealthy man the
luxuries rise to the maximum, and in this
country the practice is followed of putting the
weight of taxation on the luxuries and taking it
off the necessities. Oh, but my hon. friend
says, there is the tariff on coarse woollens,
and consequently the man who wears these
woollens pays a heavy tax on every yard he
uses. Does he? The farmer has sheep on his
own farm, which he often shears himself, and
whose wool he has often made up in the mill
of his own locality, and his family wear the
clothes thus manufactured. Where is the
tax paid on these? The statement that the
tax is paid in this case can only be affirmed
on two grounds: First, that all the woollen
clothing worn in this country is manufactured
in large establishments, or else is imported;
and second, that that which is manufactured
in the large establishments, notwithstanding
the competition of imported goods, pays the
tariff that is put on imported articles. But

WILL THAT BE REMEMBERED

by unrestricted reciprocity, which is to open
up a channel of trade between this country
and the United States? How will the tax be
taken off the woollens worn by the farmers, or
the other materials he uses for his wear, since
in the United States a heavier tax is imposed
on these articles than is imposed here? We
are asked to enter into commercial relations
with a country which has a higher tariff than
we have, and in the name of common sense I
would ask how then are the taxes here to be
lowered? The proposition falls to the ground
of its own weight: first, that the poor man
pays the tax; and second, that the tax will be
taken off by unrestricted reciprocity be the
rule. But the hon. gentleman says that it
will suit Great Britain and the United States,
and my hon. friend was not content with
drawing a picture of this country in hues of
the very blackness of despair, but he must
needs have his fling at the mother country as
well. And in these days of troublous times,
when forces are at work which at any time
may create a great conflagration, the outcome
of which no man can at present see, and when
even the utterances of men in a Parliament of
this kind, have their effect more or less in the
wide world in which they are read, the hon.
gentleman must go out of his way to taunt
Great Britain with having no ally on the
continent of Europe among the first-class
powers. Sir, the position of Great Britain
has been well-taken and well-maintained in
the past. The institutions of Britain are, to-day,
stronger than ever they were before; the
power of the Anglo-Saxon race the wide world
over, is as great as ever, while the spirit of
enterprise of our race displayed around this
globe of ours, and which strengthens and
enables the British power, taken collectively
as a whole, has never been manifested to
greater perfection than it is to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL TAKE GOOD CARE TO
HOLD HER PROUD POSITION,

and it was not manly or statesmanlike in the
hon. gentleman, occupying the position he
does, to question in this House her ability to
retain the great influence she has always
exercised in European affairs. But supposing
Great Britain has no ally among the first-class
powers in Europe, does the hon. gentleman
propose to make for her an ally of the United
States, and to embroil the United States in
the European entanglements which affect
Great Britain alone? Does he think that the
United States, which have kept themselves
religiously aloof from European entangle-
ments, will make an alliance with Great
Britain, and thus run the risk of involving
themselves with Great Britain in all the
European complications that are liable to rise
at any moment? What influence the great
powers of reasoning of the hon. gentleman
may have on the government of the United
States in this respect, I cannot say, but judg-
ing from the specimens of his logic we have
heard here within the last twenty-four hours,
I am inclined to think his arguments will not
stimulate the United States from the position they
have hitherto maintained. But a fine
method that would be of making an ally for
the mother country, by putting ourselves in
commercial union with the United States, and
raising a discriminating tariff wall against our
mother land. The proposal does seem odd.
There may be some alstruse meaning in it that
we cannot see, but of which the hon. mem-
ber for South Oxford is fully aware. But he
says, we will not discriminate largely against
Great Britain, and this afternoon I think I
heard him say that our trade with Great
Britain would be actually improved. Just
analyze that for a moment. Here are 5,000,
000 of Canadians, here is an open channel of
trade between Canada and the United States,
and here is an hon. gentleman asserting that
trade between the two countries will grow
to \$300,000,000 a year.

NOW WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

Between the United States and this country
there is no tariff, while between this country
and Great Britain there is a tariff of fairly
good proportions, say 22 or 25 per cent. We
enter this commercial alliance. We create a
trade between the two countries that will
reach \$300,000,000 a year; and then we grow
rich and wax fat and sleek, the hon. gentle-
man says he will turn to our own mother
country and import goods from her, on which
we will pay the extra customs duty, just for
the sake of showing that in the long run our
trade with Great Britain will not suffer. That
is a most unreasonable proposition. The cur-
rents of trade, if they be free and advantage-
ous to ourselves, will be kept for the sake of
the advantages they offer, and it would be
proved by the experiment, if the experiment
should be ever unfortunately made, that our
trade with Great Britain would dwindle to
almost nothing, because the odds are against
our trading with the country on whose goods
we put a tariff of 25 per cent, as com-
pared with a country between which
and ourselves there is no tariff.

(To be continued.)