

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1886.

VOL. 18--NO. 147

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, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon 3rd day, 11h., 30m., p. m. N.
First Quarter 10th day, 10h., 7.6 p. m. W.
Full Moon 17th day, 9h., 34.6m., p. m. S. E.
Last Quarter 25th day, 7h., 23.6m., p. m. N.W.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Days length
1 Saturday	4 50	7 23	3 46	9 14	14	12
2 Sunday	49	4 4	4 19	9 53	15	15
3 Monday	48	6 4	4 48	11 30	18	18
4 Tuesday	47	7 5	5 17	11 6	20	20
5 Wednesday	45	8 5	5 59	11 46	23	23
6 Thursday	44	9 6	6 46	morn	25	25
7 Friday	43	11 7	7 38	0 27	28	28
8 Saturday	41	12 8	8 33	1 11	31	31
9 Sunday	39	13 9	9 38	1 59	34	34
10 Monday	38	14 10	10 46	2 54	36	36
11 Tuesday	37	15 11	11 51	4 3	39	39
12 Wednesday	35	16 16	12 54	5 25	41	41
13 Thursday	34	18 2	1 21	6 47	44	44
14 Friday	33	20 3	2 30	7 53	47	47
15 Saturday	32	21 4	3 41	8 45	49	49
16 Sunday	31	21 5	5 50	9 30	50	50
17 Monday	30	22 6	6 56	10 12	52	52
18 Tuesday	29	24 8	10 50	11 50	55	55
19 Wednesday	28	25 9	11 28	12 57	57	57
20 Thursday	26	25 9	12 58	1 6	59	59
21 Friday	25	25 10	1 41	2 43	15	1
22 Saturday	24	27 11	2 22	4 11	3	3
23 Sunday	23	28 morn	3 2	5 7	7	7
24 Monday	22	29 0	3 24	7 7	11	11
25 Tuesday	22	31 0	3 30	9 46	9	9
26 Wednesday	21	32 0	3 36	12 4	11	11
27 Thursday	20	34 1	3 36	15 14	13	13
28 Friday	20	34 1	3 58	17 54	14	14
29 Saturday	19	35 2	4 19	20 34	16	16
30 Sunday	18	36 2	5 6	22 43	18	18
31 Monday	4 18	37 3	6 19	25 15	19	19

NEW DRY GOODS, —AT— PERKINS & STERNS'

As usual, our stock has been personally selected in the best British and American markets, and comprises, in addition to a Full Range of Staple Dry Goods, all the novelties to be found.

London, Paris and New York Millinery. Fancy Goods, Hats, Bonnets and Shapes.

New Parasols and Umbrellas!

Large Stock of New Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

New Trimmings, New Frillings, New Laces

New DRESS GOODS with TRIMMINGS to Suit.

New French Muslins, New American Muslins, New Laces to Match.

New Cloths, New Pink Cottons, New Jerseys, New Jackets.

New Carpets and Oilcloths!

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, April 29, '86.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, 83 QUEEN STREET.

EXTRA value for MARCH and APRIL in Table Damasks, Napkins, Sheeting, Pillow Cottons, White and Gray Cottons, Towelings, Tickings, White and Colored Knitting Cottons.

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.

1 CASE EMBROIDERY,
direct from Switzerland, just opened.

BOSTON. A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, March 15.—wkly.

\$10 REWARD.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD is offered to any one proving that any House in the Trade is selling

HATS, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

CHEAPER THAN

D. A. BRUCE.

THIS IS A STANDING OFFER FOR THREE MONTHS.

WE have 2,232 Hard and Soft Felt Hats, bought for Cash, and offered from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than the majority of buyers value them.

We mean to Sell if you give us chance.
Buy from us and we will be mutually benefited.
Drop in and C us, even if you don't want to buy.

D. A. BRUCE,

72 Queen Street.

Ch'town, April 17, '86—eod & wky

Farmer Hard Luck:—"What will I do? My family give me no peace on account of the Boots I bring them. They say they are leaky and don't wear."

Farmer Good Fortune:—"My friend, you are right; bad Boots do bring trouble. The Boots I buy give wife and children great satisfaction. If you want to astonish and please your family buy your next Boots at

DORSEY GOFF & CO.,

Ch'town, March 23, 1885.

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.

Charlottetown Waterworks Company.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, two of the corporate members of the above Company, that the required number of shares in the above Company having been subscribed, a general meeting of the members and stockholders of the above Company will be held at the office of R. R. FITZGERALD, Solicitor, in the Cameron Block, in Charlottetown, Province of Prince Edward Island, at the hour of eleven o'clock of the forenoon, on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of MAY next, A. D., 1886, for the purpose of making, amending and establishing such bye-laws, ordinances and regulations for the good management of the affairs of the Corporation as they shall deem necessary, and for the purpose of choosing seven directors, being shareholders and members of the Corporation, under and in pursuance of the rules and regulations contained in the statute of the said Province, incorporating the above Company. Dated at Charlottetown this fifteenth day of April, A. D., 1886.

A. McKINNON,
R. R. FITZGERALD.

April 16—18 May pat

ESTABLISHED 1873. MEMBERS CHAMBER COMMERCE.

WE BUY

Potatoes, Spiling, R. E. Ties, Lumber, Laths, Canned Fish, Hay, Eggs, Produce,

And sell on commission. Write us fully for quotations. Ship to

HATHEWAY & CO.,

22 Central Wharf, Boston, General Commission Merchants.

Consign your vessels to our house. We receive personal attention. Charters, Freight and Vessels for the United States, Newfoundland, West Indies, South America Ports, Lumber, Stone and Oil, Freights.
April 12, '86—3mo

1827 - - - 1886.

T. & E. KENNY,

Dry Goods and Shipping,

HALIFAX, CANADA.

T. & E. KENNY,

(F. C. MARON)

Ship Owners and Brokers,

General Commission Merchants,

161 GRESHAM HOUSE,
Bishopsgate Street,
LONDON, E. C.

England.

Scott's and Vaughan's Codes.
March 29, 1886.

COAL! COAL!

HOURLY expected, cargo ACADIAN NUP COAL.

I am now prepared to receive orders for Round, Nut and Anthracite COAL, at prices to suit the times.

All orders left at office, Water Street, will receive prompt attention.

CAPT. JOHN HUGHES.

Ch'town, April 27, 1886—1mo eod

Why Pay Higher, When

WOODILL'S

2oz. Tins Retail 7 Cents

GERMAN

4oz. Tins Retail 12 Cents

BAKING

8oz. Tins Retail 22 Cents

POWDER!

Quality Equal to Any.

March 1, 1886.

The Fishery Question.

(Montreal Gazette, May 11.)

It was inevitable that with the opening of the fishing season an incident must speedily occur through which the dispute between Canada and the United States, in respect of the fishing privileges of the latter country, will be brought to the test of legal interpretation and decision. The seizure of the American schooner, David J. Adams, at Digby, brings the dispute to a focus, and out of the proceedings subsequent thereon will come, it is earnestly to be hoped, a settlement of the whole question. The offence charged against the master of the vessel is of a two-fold character, that of contravention of the treaty of 1818, which is held to prohibit the purchase of bait within the three-mile, and that of being forty-eight hours in a harbor without reporting to the Customs authorities. The trial of the case will be heard in Nova Scotia before the Vice-Admiralty court, and a decision will doubtless be pressed for as speedily as possible.

We observe that the Government has been advised not to insist rigidly on the contention that the purchase of bait is prohibited by the treaty of 1818, but to regard such purchases as an ordinary right of trade not governed by formal treaty. That is a remarkable attitude on the part of those who profess to desire the protection of the Canadian fisheries from foreign encroachment. The treaty of 1818, now in operation, explicitly and expressly declares that American vessels may enter the bays and harbors of Canada for wood, water, shelter and repairs, and for no other purpose whatever. If we tamely surrender our rights under that instrument in respect to the prohibition of the purchase of bait, we will logically be required to yield to the Americans the right to purchase ice and other supplies in our ports, to ship seamen, in a word, to exercise all the rights and privileges enjoyed by Canadian vessels save only that of fishing within the three-mile limit. The Americans do not care a fig, according to their own statements, for the privilege of fishing within the three-mile limit, and if they are permitted to purchase bait, ice and other supplies in our harbors they will not give even a "thank you" for the exclusive rights retained by Canada. It may be a debatable question whether under the treaty of 1818 we can prevent the sale of bait to Americans; legal interpretation by competent authority alone can determine that point, but certain it is that the Government, in the event of an adverse decision, should make stringent laws prohibiting the sale of bait to American fishermen, for if we yield this point we surrender practically the whole case. The exportation of game is now prohibitory; the exportation of bait must be made so, if events prove the treaty of 1818 not to cover that point. Canada has sought earnestly for a settlement of this vexed question by arbitration; in evidence of sincerity and the friendliness of neighborhood, our Government has remained for nine months from the enforcement of the treaty of 1818, in the hope that Congress would consent to the appointment of a joint commission, and now that the United States refuses to treat, there is no course consistent with self respect and the interest of Canadian fishermen other than the strict enforcement of treaty rights, supplemented by local customs laws of a prohibitory character in regard to the purchase of bait, ice and other supplies for American fishing vessels. To yield now would be a cowardly and ignominious act; it is the duty of the Government first of all to stand upon the literal interpretation of the treaty of 1818, and if the courts hold a contrary view, to make such laws as will shut American fishermen out of our waters so long as they decline to grant Canadian fishermen an equivalent concession in the shape of free admission of Canadian fish into the United States markets.

Lord Lorne on Home Rule.

The following is the letter on the subject of Home Rule recently written to the London Times by Lord Lorne:—
Sir,—It is possible that too much weight may be attached to the words of public bodies in the United States and Canada approving of the present Government's Irish bills. It is easy to concede anything, at a distance. Before an election it is always advisable for both parties in America to seek the Irish vote, and it is at all times politic to do so. The approval expressed will be found to be general, and hardly to embrace details. Canada very lately gave emphatic testimony that she disapproved of separation as advocated by Louis Riel. The Home Rule practically endorsed is provincial, not national. No Union American statesman ever proposed that the South should have the "justice" of representation as a nation in the Southern Congress at Richmond. Canada would equally object to the Northwest being made a "national" government, and would not allow Quebec or any other province fiscal or military autonomy. American Home Rule means a divided country, under one indivisible central Government. This central Government is the only one that is "national," each State sharing in its glory. By this central Government, strengthened in each generation, all provincial legislative injustice is checked. This is government and justice. This system is worthy of the great Empire of the United States, and is as far removed from the programme of "autonomy for my breakfast" and much more for my dinner," expressed by Mr. Davitt, as is chalk from cheese.
I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
LORNE.
Athenæum Club.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

IN CONSTIPATION.

Dr. J. N. Robinson, Medina, O., says: "In cases of indigestion, constipation and nervous prostration, its results are happy."

China's Great Library.

In the seventh century the Imperial palace of China had 80,000 volumes in it. In the fifteenth century 2,000 Royal Commissioners condensed the vast mass of Chinese learning and literature into 23,000 volumes of manuscript, but it still remains unprinted. In 1726 another condensation was attempted, which was published in 5,000 volumes. A complete copy of this very comprehensive and valuable work has been secured for the British Museum, whose own amazing catalogue scarcely eclipses that of the Imperial Library published at the close of the eighteenth century and enumerating upward of 173,000 volumes of all branches of literature, without including works of fiction, drama, or any books relating to the Taoist or Buddhist religion. It is, however, necessary to add that the majority of these books are little more than mere commentaries by intellectual pigmies of modern days on the writings of men possessed of a far wider range of thought and freer imagination than these their cramped descendants.

CURRENT NOTES.

C. M. Nell, of Mississippi is the largest cotton planter in the South. He has 12,000 acres under cultivation, and is worth \$8,000,000.

There are 28,953 Baptist churches in the United States, an increase of 354 over last year. The number of baptisms reported was 135,840.

The town of Grand Forks, Dak., prohibits the sale of meats, milk, and newspapers on Sunday, but permits military parades, picnics, and baseball games.

The Belfast papers have published an advertisement inviting tenders for 20,000 Snider rifles, and the same number of bayonets, to be delivered at Antrim on or before June 1st.

At a church fair, a lady offered the plot; a wealthy man, well known for his stinginess. "I have nothing to give," was his early reply. "Then take something," she replied; "I am begging for the poor."

A dense fog, only a few yards in breadth, settled down upon one of the wharves of New Haven at noon one day lately, and remained in that isolated position for two hours or more while the sun shone brilliantly elsewhere in the vicinity.

According to the census of 1880 the number of workers in the United States at that time was about 17,000,000. Of these nearly 6,000,000 were engaged in agriculture, while about half that number were professional men and individual workers. The total number of artisans and laboring men, therefore, is estimated at about 4,000,000.

In Canada changes of government have been comparatively few as compared with those of the Australian Colonies. In South Australia there were twenty-nine successive administrations in twenty years; in New Zealand seventeen ministries during the period; in Victoria eighteen administrations in twelve years; in Tasmania twelve administrations in eleven years; and in New South Wales seventeen ministries in twenty years.

The Pall Mall Gazette says Gladstone's speech made bad worse and sealed the fate of the Home Rule Bill. It quotes Chamberlain as having declared that he would now oppose the Bill tooth and nail. The St. James Gazette says there is no longer any doubt that the Bill has collapsed. The Globe asserts that there is less chance now than ever of the Bill passing the second reading. Echo declares the Bill is now practically doomed.

The budget speech of Hon. Mr. Robertson, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, shows that last year the province had a surplus. The ordinary receipts were \$2,962,806, and the ordinary expenditure amounted to 2,937,856, thus leaving a surplus of \$24,950. The liabilities of the province are given at \$20,590,075, and the gross assets at \$11,774,645. The debt of the provinces, therefore, is \$8,815,430. A surplus of \$145,000 is estimated for next year.

The Independent of New York remarks: "It is only a diplomatic war that is threatened by the seizure by the Canadian authorities of the Gloucester fishing schooner, D. J. Adams, for the alleged offence of purchasing bait, which is illegal under the present strained condition of things since the lapse of the treaty. At present Canadian fishermen cannot sell fish in the States, and our fishermen cannot enter the Canadian ports except under stress of weather. Whether it is a Christian condition of things for each party to make itself as disagreeable as possible, we need not say. For our part we believe in reciprocity and brotherly kindness inter-church and inter-state. Of course our Government will do its best to prove that our fishermen was illegally seized; but it looks like a difficult task."

A cyclone struck Williamsport, Ind., on the evening of the 12th, destroying everything in its track. Several houses and barns in the north end of the town were carried away. It seemed to have formed about two miles northwest of the town and took a southwesterly direction, travelling about thirty miles an hour, striking the extreme north end of the place. Reports come from Attica, about two miles east of there, that it struck that place about the centre of the town and destroyed several of the business buildings, including a new mill, the Revere House, and the Chicago and Great Southern Railway offices, and a wagon bridge over the Wabash River was torn down. Several inmates of the Revere House were severely injured. The wires are all down and it is, as yet, impossible to get any definite information from outside. At Williamsport two brick houses belonging to Henry Butt were torn down and Mrs. Butt was badly injured. Aside from her, the people escaped injury.

THROUGH TICKETS!

Charlottetown Ticket Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale to all parts of Canada and the United States, at the very lowest possible rates. Write for rates maps, time tables, etc.

G. A. SHARP,
Station Master and Ticket Agent,
March 19—2aw wky 3mo P. E. I. Railway.



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

G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALES,
P. E. I. Ry., 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 wky

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.

Oct. 20.