

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1888.

VOL. 22.—NO. 109.

## 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 APRIL, 1888.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 3rd day, 8h., 28.8m., a. m., S. V.  
New Moon 11th day, 5h., 52.2m., a. m., E.  
First Quarter 19th day, 7h., 39.7, a. m., N.,  
(below horizon).  
Full Moon 26th day, 2h., 9.6m., a. m., S. V.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Day's length
1 Sunday	5 41 6	23 0 30	1 59	12 39	1 59	12 39
2 Monday	42 25	1 30	2 55	13 43	2 55	13 43
3 Tuesday	40 26	2 21	4 7	14 46	4 7	14 46
4 Wednesday	38 27	3 3	5 30	15 49	5 30	15 49
5 Thursday	37 29	3 37	6 52	16 52	6 52	16 52
6 Friday	35 30	4 16	7 54	17 55	7 54	17 55
7 Saturday	33 32	4 37	8 32	18 59	8 32	18 59
8 Sunday	31 33	5 1	9 22	19 52	9 22	19 52
9 Monday	29 34	5 25	9 58	20 5 5	9 58	20 5 5
10 Tuesday	27 35	5 48	10 32	21 8 8	10 32	21 8 8
11 Wednesday	25 37	6 12	11 1	22 15	11 1	22 15
12 Thursday	23 38	6 38	11 33	23 15	11 33	23 15
13 Friday	22 40	7 7	morn	18 1	morn	18 1
14 Saturday	20 41	7 41	0 4	21	0 4	21
15 Sunday	18 42	8 20	0 37	24	0 37	24
16 Monday	16 43	9 6	1 13	27	1 13	27
17 Tuesday	15 45	9 59	1 53	30	1 53	30
18 Wednesday	13 46	11 0	2 40	33	2 40	33
19 Thursday	11 47	11 3	3 40	36	3 40	36
20 Friday	9 48	5 4 54	39			
21 Saturday	8 50	1 16	6 17	42	6 17	42
22 Sunday	6 52	2 28	7 32	46	7 32	46
23 Monday	4 53	3 50	8 28	49	8 28	49
24 Tuesday	2 54	4 55	9 19	52	9 19	52
25 Wednesday	0 55	6 23	10 3	55	10 3	55
26 Thursday	4 58	7 43	10 45	58	10 45	58
27 Friday	3 57	8 58	11 27	61	11 27	61
28 Saturday	2 56	10 14	11 49	64	11 49	64
29 Sunday	1 54	11 19	0 56	6	0 56	6
30 Monday	52 7	3 morn	1 45	14 9	1 45	14 9

**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.  
Feb 24—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 Portland, 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. HALLS,  
P. E. I. RY., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.  
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.  
Feb. 24, 1888—val wky

AMES 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—

## 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.

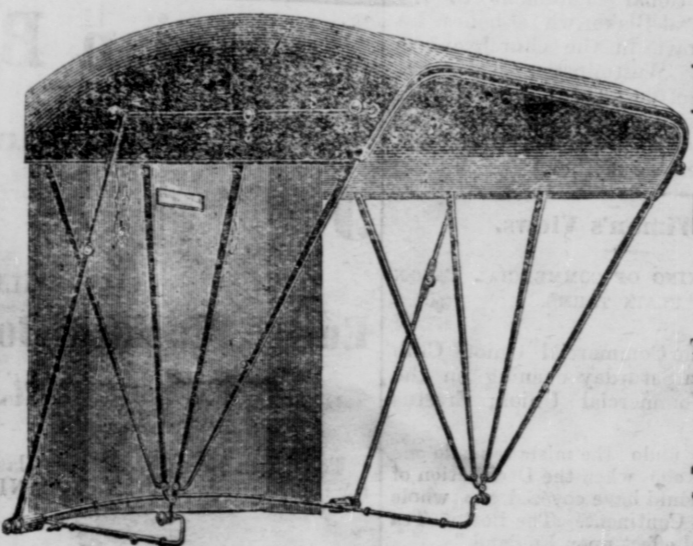
As only a few DOLMANS, REDINGOTES and SACQUES remain, we will, in order to make a clean sweep, offer them at ridiculously low prices—so now is your chance. In FANCY ULSTERS and SACQUE CLOTHS, you can have your choice at large discounts, and in TWEEDS our values are of the very best.

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 & FENNEL,**  
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.

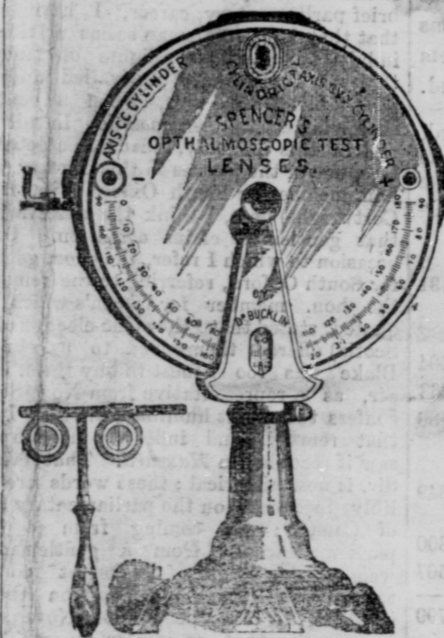
**LEONARD MORRIS,**  
Agent,  
Summerside.

**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 detecting all optical defects of the eye, and determining the lenses needed for their correction. As we use this instrument in adjusting Spectacles and Eye Glasses, we can guarantee satisfaction 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 in vogue 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.  
" Ulmuda, 48 Cases.  
41 Cases Staple Department.  
81 Cases Millinery Department.

**3,000 Pieces Prints,  
Drilllets, Lamas, &c.,  
LATEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS**

Cretonnes, Regattas, Reversible Cambrics, Madras, Turkey Bedas and Damasks, Table Damasks and Napkins, Quills, Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Flowers, Feathers and Millinery Novelties.

Granville and Duke Streets, Halifax.  
mch19

## Sheriff's Sale.

HECTOR McLEAN,  
vs.  
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 McLean against the lands of Michael Quinn, deceased, I have taken and seized as the lands of 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 McInnes; 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, nine chains and fifty links to the place of commencement, 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-five 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 Atty.  
mch28—dy 31 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 contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the Twenty-sixth day of August, 1879, and made between Angus McDonald, and Mary McDonald, 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 on 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; 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, containing 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.)

At the same time fire-arms were discharged on either side by those who were liable to no such cause of forbearance, and the pirates who had hold of Cleveland, dropped him, naturally enough, to provide for their own defence or retreat. But they only added to their numbers of their enemies; for Cleveland, receiving Minna in the arms of Derrick, snatched her from the ruffin with one hand, and with the other shot him dead on the spot. Two or three more of the pirates fell or were taken, the rest fled to their boat, pushed off, then turned their broadside to the shore, and fired repeatedly on the Orcadian party, which they returned, with little injury on either side. Meanwhile Mordaunt, having first seen that the sisters were at liberty and in full flight toward the house, advanced on Cleveland with his cutlass drawn. The pirate presented a pistol, and calling out at the same time,—"Mordaunt, I never missed my aim," he fired into the air, and threw it into the lake; then drew his cutlass, brandished it round his head, and flung that also as far as his arm could send it, in the same direction. Yet such was the universal belief of his personal strength and resources, that Mordaunt still used precaution, as advancing on Cleveland, he asked if he surrendered.

"I surrender to no man," said the Pirate captain; "but you may see I have thrown away my weapons."  
He was immediately seized by some of the Orcadians without his offering any resistance; but the instant interference of Mordaunt prevented his being roughly treated, or bound. The victors conducted him to a well-secured upper apartment in the House of Stennis, and placed a sentinel at the door. Bunce and Fletcher, both of whom had been stretched on the field during the skirmish, were lodged in the same chamber; and two prisoners, who appeared of lower rank, were confined in a vault belonging to the mansion.

Without pretending to describe the joy of Magnus Troll, who, when awakened by the noise and firing, found his daughter safe, and his enemy a prisoner, we shall only say it was so great, that he forgot, for the time at least, to inquire what circumstances were those which had placed them in danger; and that he hugged Mordaunt to his breast a thousand times, as their preserver; and swore as often by the bones of his sainted namesake, that if he had a thousand daughters, so tight a lad, and so true a friend, should have the choice of them, let Lady Glowworm say what she would.

A very different scene was passing in the prison-chamber of the unfortunate Cleveland and his associates. The Captain sat by the window, his eyes bent on the prospect of the sea which it presented, and was seemingly so intent on it, as to be insensible of the presence of the others. Jack Bunce stood, meditating some ends of verse, in order to make his advances towards a reconciliation with Cleveland; for he began to be sensible from the consequences, that the part he had played toward the Captain, however well intended, was neither lucky in its issue, nor likely to be well taken. His admirer and adherent Fletcher lay half asleep as it seemed, on a truckle bed, in the room, without the least attempt to interfere in the conversation which ensued.

"Nay, but speak to me, Clement," said the penitent Lieutenant, "if it be but to swear at me for my stupidity."  
"What! not an oath?—Nay, then the world goes hard."  
"If Clifford cannot spare his friend an oath," said Cleveland, "I will give you one myself."  
"I have no bosom friend left yet, and you will make me bestow its contents on you, or on myself."  
"I have it!" said Bunce, "I have it! and on he went in the vein of Jaffer—

"Then, by the hell I merit, I'll not leave thee. Till to thyself at least thou'rt reconciled. However thy resentment deal with me!"  
"I pray you once more to be silent," said Cleveland—"Is it not enough that you have undone me with your treachery, but you must stun me with your silly buffoonery?—I would not have believed you would have lifted a finger against me, Jack, of any man or devil in yonder unhappy ship."  
"Who, I?" exclaimed Bunce, "I lift a finger against you—and if I did it was in pure love, and to make you the happiest fellow that ever trod on deck, with your mistress beside you, and fifty fine fellows at your command. Here is Dick Fletcher can bear witness I did all for the best, if he could but speak, instead of lolling there like a Dutch dogger laid up to be careened—Get up Dick and speak for me, won't you?"

"Why, yes, Jack Bunce," answered Fletcher, raising himself with difficulty and speaking feebly, "I will if I can—and I always knew you spoke and did for the best—but howsoever, d'y see, it has turned out for the worst for me this time, for I am bleeding to death, I think."  
"You cannot be such an ass?" said Jack Bunce, springing to his assistance, as did Cleveland, but human aid came too late—he sunk back on the bed, and, turning on his face, expired without a groan.

"I always thought him a d-d fool," said Bunce, as he wiped a tear from his eye, "but never such a consummate idiot as to hop the perch so sillily. I have lost the best follower"—and he again wiped his eye.

Cleveland looked on the dead body, the rugged features of which had remained unaltered by the death-pang.—"A bull-dog," he said, "of the true British breed, and, with a better counsellor, would have been a better man."  
"You may say that of some other folks, too, Captain, if you are minded to do them justice," said Bunce.

"I may, indeed, and especially of yourself," said Cleveland in reply.  
"Why, then, say, Jack, I forgive you," said Bunce; "it's but a short word and soon spoken."  
"I forgive you from all my soul, Jack," said Cleveland, who had resumed his situation at the window; "and the rather that your folly is of little consequence—the morning is come and must bring ruin on us all."

"What? you are thinking of the old woman's prophecy you spoke of?" said Bunce.

(To be Continued.)

## THE NEW POLICY.

WHAT IT INVOLVES.

Speech of Hon. George Foster.

(Hansard Report.)

(CONTINUED.)

But the hon. gentleman says, if we consider it advisable to discriminate against Great Britain we have the right to do so. We have our own interests and they are paramount, and that assertion was made still stronger to-day by the hon. member for Queen's, P. E. I. (Mr. Davies), and it was echoed by my hon. friend from South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright.) Now I have

TWO OR THREE LINKS

in a chain of reasoning that I would like the hon. gentlemen to follow, if I can clearly express it. The hon. member for South Oxford says: If it does discriminate against Great Britain, we have a right to do it, our own interests are paramount, which is equivalent to saying, on a fair interpretation, that whenever the time comes that it is better for us to do this and so in commercial matters, we have a right to do so, and it is our duty to do so in our own interests; and that is made stronger by a second assertion that we owe nothing to Great Britain but charity for the atrocious blundering she has been guilty of in regard to our interests. There is first the statement that we have nothing but our own interests to regard because they are paramount, and secondly, there is another link which would make us understand that the paramount idea of our own interests has been overridden by Great Britain. And then the hon. gentleman goes on to censure all by saying that there never was a time in her own history when Canada could not have bettered her condition by linking her interests with the United States of America. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, and I ask you, hon. gentlemen around those boards to tell me which is the most honorable position, that occupied by my hon. friend from South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) or that occupied by my hon. friend from the city of St. John, N. B. (Mr. Ellis). I can imagine a colloquy in the corridors between my friend from St. John and my friend from South Oxford. My friend from St. John says: Sir Knight, you tell me that our own interests should be paramount? Yes. You tell me that we owe Great Britain nothing but charity, and very little of that? Yes. You tell me that there never was any time when Canada's interests would not have been better served by linking them with the United States of America? Yes. Then, why do you not say at once: Let us link our fortunes with the United States of America, and why do you not be as brave and honest about it as I am.

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE  
between these two hon. gentlemen is—and it is to the credit of my hon. friend from St. John (Mr. Ellis)—that he believes thus and so, and has the courage to express it, even though it may be unpalatable to the gentlemen around him and to the people among whom he lives, while my hon. friend from South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) contents and works in the same line, but he is afraid of outside opinion and gilds it over and says: Oh, no, I am not an annexationist, I do not believe in annexation. That is the only difference between them, and I think it is in favor of my hon. friend from St. John (Mr. Ellis) and I willingly give it to him. Then, we are told as a reason why this is the peculiar and only remedy, that it will give the United States a great home market in Canada. The hon. gentleman believes in the doctrine of equivalents. He is superlatively honest, and he would not take anything without giving something in return, and he is performance driven by his own innate spirit of right to maintain the argument that there will be equivalents, and one of those is that the United States will get a large home market in Canada. Let us reason that out. There are five millions of people in Canada. They buy all they are able to now. They buy that from certain persons now. My hon. friend from South Oxford says to the people of the United States: Adopt this scheme, and you will get a largely extended home market in Canada.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN?  
If they get that home market, the people of Canada cannot buy more than they are able to. It will be simply a displacement, and the people of the United States, the merchants of the United States, will get what our merchants and our industrial centres now get. In what will they find a home market in this country? For their coal, in Nova Scotia. If they do, I ask my hon. friend whether he can find a market for American coal in Nova Scotia without displacing an equal quantity of coal brought up from the mines in Nova Scotia, and, if he displaces Nova Scotia coal by American coal, I ask him what becomes of the men who, with drill, pick and lamp, earn that which supports their families and builds up their villages by mining the coal in the depths under the sea in the Province of Nova Scotia. They will only be able to obtain a market by displacing what is now provided by our own people, and, if they get a market in regard to manufactures, in regard to agricultural produce, in regard to sugar, they can only do it by displacing those who are now carrying on these trades as Canadians, who are improving Canadian industries, with profits to the Canadian people. The hon. gentleman should adopt the dictum of Attorney-General Longley, who says that, instead of getting ten or twelve million dollars' worth from Upper Canada, they will get it from the United States.

(To be continued.)