

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 CENT

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1888.

VOL. 23.—NO. 24.

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 JUNE, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 1st day, 8h., 40.0m., a.m., S.W.
New Moon 9th day, 0h., 21.5m., p.m., S.
First Quarter 17th day, 2h., 37.2., a. m., S.E.
Full Moon 25th day, 5h., 55.0m., p. m., N. E.
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter, 30th day, 11h., 40.1m., p.m., E.

D. DAY OF WEEK Sun Sun Moon High Day's M rises sets rises water len h

D. DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Day's len
1 Friday	17	38	0 46	4 11	1520	
2 Saturday	17	39	1 13	5 19	21	
3 Sunday	16	39	1 40	6 25	23	
4 Monday	16	40	1 59	7 24	25	
5 Tuesday	15	41	2 22	8 12	26	
6 Wednesday	15	42	2 46	8 54	27	
7 Thursday	15	43	3 12	9 33	29	
8 Friday	14	44	3 43	10 12	30	
9 Saturday	14	45	4 18	10 45	31	
10 Sunday	14	46	5 0	11 32	32	
11 Monday	14	47	5 48	11 59	32	
12 Tuesday	14	47	6 44	morn	33	
13 Wednesday	14	47	7 46	0 36	33	
14 Thursday	14	48	8 51	1 17	34	
15 Friday	13	48	10 0	2 0	34	
16 Saturday	13	48	11 10	2 47	35	
17 Sunday	13	48	12 22	3 48	35	
18 Monday	13	48	1 34	5 0	35	
19 Tuesday	13	48	2 54	6 20	35	
20 Wednesday	13	48	4 6	7 34	35	
21 Thursday	13	48	5 23	8 34	35	
22 Friday	14	49	6 37	9 27	35	
23 Saturday	14	49	7 45	10 15	35	
24 Sunday	14	49	8 44	11 0	34	
25 Monday	15	49	9 33	11 45	34	
26 Tuesday	15	49	10 13	12 28	34	
27 Wednesday	15	49	10 47	1 9	33	
28 Thursday	16	48	11 15	1 50	33	
29 Friday	16	48	11 40	2 33	32	
30 Saturday	4	16	12 48	morn	3 17	1532

DR. KELLY,
Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE:
UPPER QUEEN STREET,
Four Doors Above Apothecaries' Hall.
Ch town, March 29, 1888—3m eod wky

D. A. MACKINNON, LL.B.,
Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.

—HAS OPENED HIS—
Law Office in Georgetown,
King's County,
where he will attend to professional work,
and loan money on Real Estate.
nov25—wky

—FOR—
B-O-S-T-O-N

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; \$3.00, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. S. HALL, F. W. HALLES,
P. E. I. S. S. Co., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
May 7, 1888—eod wky

AMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE
MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS

—AND—
Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive
prompt attention.
Representatives: Thomas Fyvie, Esq., Cashier
Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George
Maschod, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia
Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES,
TEA MERCHANTS,

71 BARRACK AND 9 & 14 MINING LANE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Represented in Canada by MORRISON &
MUSGRAVE, Halifax.
Oct. 24, 1887—

1888. SPRING ARRIVALS. 1888.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,
CAMERON BLOCK.

CAREFULLY SELECTED NOVELTIES IN SPRING GOODS are now opening up in
all Departments, especial attention being directed to the following:—

Custom Tailoring Department.

For those who want a Suit made to order, we have in stock a large and beautiful assortment of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, Scotch, West of England and Irish TWEEDS, BROADCLOTHS and DOESKINS, WORSTEDS, Plain and Fancy OVERCOATINGS, SUITS Cut, Trimmed and Finished in the height of style.

Mens' Readymade Clothing Department.

PLAIN AND FANCY TWEED AND WORSTED SUITS, Fashionable Patterns and Style.

Childrens', Boys' and Youths' Department.

READYMADE CLOTHING, in Suits, two and three pieces, Knickerbocker, Long and Short Pants.

Hat and Cap Department.

A Large and Varied Stock of HARD and SOFT HATS, of English and American manufacture, in the Latest Spring Styles.

Neckwear Department.

A Large and Choice Lot of NECKWEAR TIES, Nobby Patterns and Styles, from one of the best New York Houses. Best brands of COLLARS, American and Canadian. Entire Stock of FURNISHINGS suitable for any trade. CALL AND SEE.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,
CAMERON BLOCK.

May 8, 1888.

"PRO AND CON."

We PROclaim to CONvince.

JUDGING from CONSTANT and PROFuse favors, the Public
CONcede the advantages PROVIDED by the CONcentrated
CONveniences of our Establishment.

To CONfer such benefits, and to PROtect and PROMote our
Patrons' interests, are PROclivities that CONvince the Public
and CONFirm their CONFidence, albeit they CONfound and
PROvoke our CONtestants. With CONstancy and PROgress
for our PROGRAMme, we, as PROPrietors, PROpose to CONTINUE
the CONquest.

CONversant with your needs, PROFicient by experience, PRO-
ducing choice goods, and with a business system of honorable
PROcesses, you will wisely CONclude to CONfine your orders
to this CONCern.

With CONgratulations over the past, CONTENTment with the
present, and CONtemplating with PROfound satisfaction the
future,

We are, PRO bono publico,

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, May 11, 1888.

P. J. FORAN
Is doing an Immense Trade, and is bound to increase it
by giving his Customers

PERFECT-FITTING CLOTHES
Made up by Skilled Workmen, at prices that will bring
the population of P. E. Island to the

Dry Goods Store of the late Owen Connolly,
To choose for themselves from a nice assortment of

CANADIAN & FOREIGN GOODS.

Ladies' Tailoring done in the Latest American Styles.

May 1—eod tf

(SELECTED.)
TRYON TWEED SUITS.

REID sells Suits of such solid good Tweed,
One Suit in the year is all that you need;
Elegant patterns, with trimmings to match, ALL WOOL.
Just the thing for the Man, the Youth, or the Boy at school.

There are Suits for the Blacksmith or Mason by trade;
For the men at the Waterworks no better are made;
For the Carpenter, Shoemaker or Painter as well;
For all sorts of trades those Suits we do sell.

For Suits that are strong and Suits that are nice,
And Suits that the poor man can reach at a price;
For Boys that are rough on their knees and the seat,
We say it, maintain it, those Suits can't be beat.

Now don't think I'm blowing when you're singing this song,
But come, TRY-ON a Suit, and that before long;
They are all that we say; twice as much and far more;
To be had of J. D. REID ONLY at the Tryon Woolen Mills Store.

Cameron Block, June 1, 1888—eod & wky

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 require-
ments of CASH BUYERS.

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

Livery and Exchange Stables,
(Opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral),
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

P. P. GILLIS, - PROPRIETOR.
Horses, Coaches, Buggies, Barouches and open
Wagons on hire daily at all hours.
Telephone to all parts of the city.
may10-3m

MR. S. N. EARLE,
Teacher of Piano and Organ,
WEST STREET,
Charlottetown, - P. E. Island.

SUMMER CLASSES will commence May 1st,
when Mr. Earle will be glad to receive a few
pupils in place of some who do not remain in
town during the summer.

Having resigned his position in St. Paul's
Church, Mr. Earle is open to an engagement as
Organist or Trainer of a Choir.

Terms—Ten Dollars per quarter, hour lessons
Five Dollars per quarter, half hour lessons.
Special attention given to young ladies from
the country. 2aw (mon & thur)—ap16

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
A First-Class Family Residence

—WITH—
Outbuildings, Garden, Vinery, Or-
chard, Pasture Lots, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his well-known
Residence, situate on Lot No. 4, in the Roy-
alty 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 is the size of a House and Kitchen,
is set very 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, Root House, Ice House, &c.

LANDS.
A well stocked Fruit and Kitchen Garden of
half an acre, under fence; a Vinery capable of
producing 300 lbs. of the choicest Grapes; an
orchard of 1 1/2 acres, stocked with the best
varieties of Apples, Pears and Plums, and thor-
oughly drained with drain pipe; two Pasture
Lots in a good state of cultivation, containing
over 4 1/2 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

"ALL RIGHT."

ALL RIGHT will be at Charlottetown from
Monday afternoon till Wednesday morning,
and from Thursday at noon till Saturday morn-
ing of each week; and at Summerside from
Saturday noon until Monday at noon of each
week.

JUNE 1, 1888.
NEWTON LEE.

FOR SALE,
Opposite Boyle's Tannery, Spring
Park Road.

A TWO-TENEMENT HOUSE, part of the
Estate of the late Malcolm Livingstone,
with the land belonging thereto, extending back
about 100 feet. If not sold privately before the
end of June, it will then be sold by Public Auction,
of which due notice will be given.

For further information apply to
GEORGE SCANTLEBURY,
or CHARLES HEARTZ,
just—2aw 11 or

PIANO, ORGAN, SINGING,
Voice Culture a Specialty.

MR. J. D. MARTIN, Organist and Choirmaster
in St. Paul's Church, is now prepared to
receive Pupils in the above branches of Musical
Study. In addition to the above, Mr. Martin in-
tends forming at an early date a SINGING
CLASS FOR LADIES.

For terms, etc., apply at Residence, FITZROY
STREET, or to Mr. C. P. FLETCHER, Queen
Street. 1yr dy eod—may9

Our Book Table.

"The Constitutional History of Canada," by
J. G. Bourinot, LL. D., 232 pp. Published
in Montreal by Dawson Bros.

"Banks and Banking in Canada," by J. H.
Menzies, F. C. A., 47 p. p. Published by
Williamson & Co., Toronto.

Political Science is so important a branch of
an advanced education, and the general inter-
est, both at home and abroad, in the constitu-
tional system of Canada is so pronounced, that
in examining the two volumes noted above we
dispose to a more thorough consideration of
the subject than is required in less vital
questions of general application. We want
our remarks to be of some use to those who
may wish to study the leading features of the
constitution (through which we are governed)
from the starting point of a personal interest.

Dr. Bourinot and Mr. Menzies having given
the public the good fruits of their researches
there as specialists. The Parliamentary
Institution of Canada commences at the
close of the 18th century. Under French rule
there was no Legislative Assembly. In 1863,
the establishment of a Supreme Council in
Quebec was decreed. The principles on
which the government was carried on were
those of French absolutism and centralization.
The waking or sleeping of the country de-
pended on the King's apathy or exertion.

1760-1774.—The terms of capitulation
handed Canada over to Great Britain in 1760.
The treaty of Paris was signed in 1763, when
the principle of respecting the acquired rights
of the French-Canadians was conceded; and
though some slight exceptions were made,
they were only temporarily enforced. St.
Pierre and Miquelon remaining, however,
under French control on account of the
fishing interests.

For the next three years the government of
Canada was entrusted to military chiefs
variously located. Elected representatives
were required to take the oath of allegiance
and supremacy, and declare against transub-
stantiation. But as the French settlers re-
fused the test oaths, government was effected
by the Governor-General and an Executive
Council.

Between 1763 and 1774 the Province was
very unsettled, from the difficulty of knowing
what laws were paramount, but after a while
questions of civic right and property were
both regulated and maintained. "The Quebec
Act of 1774." In 1774 Parliament intervened
for the first time in Canadian affairs, and then
made important constitutional changes.

It was the system of government that by
express authority of Parliament, granted at
this time to Canada, that is meant by what is
known as the Quebec Act of 1774. Lord
Chatham designated it "a most cruel, op-
pressive and odious measure, tearing up jus-
tice and every good principle by the roots."
It was exceedingly unpopular in England and
among the English speaking colonies of the
Mother Country.

In the Royal speech at the close of the ses-
sion, this act was spoken of as "founded on
the plainest principles of justice and humanity,
and would have the best effect in quieting the
minds and promoting the happiness of our
Canadian subjects." The new constitution
was inaugurated by Mayor General Carleton,
(afterwards Lord Dorchester) who nominated a
Legislative Council of twenty three mem-
bers, of whom eight were Roman Catholics.

1774-1791.—Canada in 1791 was divided into
two Provinces, and a more liberal sys-
tem of government set on foot. When the
American war of Independence was in pro-
gress, the French Canadian population re-
mained faithful to their English allegiance,
although General Washington (1775) sent a
proclamation to the French Canadians, and
Baron D'Estaing (1788) commander of the
French fleet did likewise,—they could not
revolt against England. By 1790 the popula-
tion of Canada was (by estimation) one
hundred and sixty thousand souls, for whom the
Governor (now of Upper and Lower Canada)
created five judicial districts, to meet their
requirements.

The constitutional Act of 1791 established
in each Province a Legislative Council and
Assembly with power to make laws.

1792.—In May, 1792, Lower Canada was
divided into fifty electoral districts, returning
one member each. They met for the first
time on the 17th of December of the same
year, at Quebec.

The Government of Upper Canada was or-
ganized at Kingston in July, 1792, and the
first meeting (seven Legislative Councillors,
and sixteen Assembly men) was held at New-
ark (the old name of Niagara) September,
1792, by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe.

Harmony prevailed for a time, but bitter
antagonisms produced their conflicts, and in
consequence many appeals went home to the
Parent Government.

Re-union Act 1840.—The Imperial Govern-
ment now considered it necessary to obtain
the consent for Union from the Legislature of
Upper Canada, and of the special council of
Lower Canada before asking Parliament to
re-unite the two provinces. The Bill was
put through in 1840 and in force in 1841.

The English language only was to be used in the
legislative records. Considering this as the
initial of a new era of progressive liberty, it
is not surprising that concessions followed
concessions, and popular statesmanship pre-
vailed, and at last secured what is known as
responsible government. Authoritative rulings
were based on the free consent of the ruled.

Federation of the Provinces.—Notwith-
standing the Government became surrounded
with political difficulties, and administrations
became perplexing and troublesome. From
the 21st of May, 1862, to the end of June,
there were no less than five different ministries
in charge of the public business, and legisla-
tion was practically at a dead lock.

The Confederation (1867) consisted of only
four provinces, but there were openings for
the others to crawl in. The Province of
Prince Edward Island had been represented in
the Quebec Conference of 1864, but owing
to the opposition that existed it chose to re-
main independent till 1873.

Newfoundland remains out yet, but she is
getting ready at last, and will soon have her
representatives at Ottawa, and her right
hand within the federation fingers. The
Queen, Senate and Commons are the one par-
liament. We have not space for recent
events, even if they were not matters of
general knowledge, but we must quote from
Lord Lorne, who gave the following state-
ments their admirable clothing of words.
Speaking of the working of Canadian institu-
tions he said: "A judicious above suspicion;
self-governing communities entrusting to a
strong central government all national
interests; the toleration of all faiths,
with favor to none; a franchise
recognising the rights of labor, by
the exclusion only of the idler; the mainten-

ance of a government not privileged to exist
for any fixed term, but ever susceptible to the
change of public opinion, and ever open,
through a responsible ministry, to the scrutiny
of the people;—these are the features of
the rising power of the Dominion of Canada.

The pamphlet before us on banks
and banking in Canada, though not
much more than a running commentary on
official bank returns of their business, opens
a wider field of interest to all engaged in trade
production or commerce in Canada.

Farmers, lumbermen, dealers in manufac-
tures, produce distributors, employers of labor,
and all the well-to-do classes of the
Dominion hold Canadian bank notes, and to
the extent they do that have a propor-
tionate interest in the fidelity of banks and
the security of banking. It is therefore a
benefit to examine into the features of these
necessary adjuncts of prosperity and learn to
distinguish the difference by ready perception
both their smiles in prosperity and their
frowns in adversity.

The Menzies pamphlet says a good many good
things. The basis of circulation is explained.
The nature and dependence of "Beats" (so
called); the earning power of banks; limited
reserves; the prevailing commercial system;
security of circulation; Government and bank
currency; monetary standards; bank inspec-
tion; professional audits, and other points are
opinionated, and as Mr. Hague, Mr. Cross,
and Mr. Powis have added to the pamphlet
their valuable criticisms, the work is very in-
structive.

The Dominion Illustrated is a Montreal
sample sheet of illustrations, which has been
laid on our table to boom the sale of it. Number
1, Vol. 1, comes out on Dominion Day, and if
this sample is a fair one, (of which we have
no doubt), of the rest, the public will find no
better literary and artistic altar, on which to
deposit the dime that buys it. Send to G. E.
Desbarats & Son, 2 Barron Block, Montreal.

We have also a little 12 pp. tract called
"White Slaves." It seems to be a quiet re-
minder that all is not gold that glitters be-
fore the eyes of those young ladies, who now-
adays are so anxious to go to Boston for work
—which they get with a vengeance. Write to
Mrs. Lawson, (Secretary Travellers' Aid Society),
44 Victoria Road, Halifax.

The Fire Fiend Again.
THRILLING SCENES AND INCIDENTS AT A FIRE
AT LITTLE BAY, Nfld.

A dispatch from Little Bay to the St.
John's Newfoundland Mercury, gives the
following particulars of a fire at that place:

"Yesterday morning a forest fire originated
at the bottom of Little Bay, and a gale of
southeast wind blowing at the time sent
the flames sweeping along Hall's Bay road
where brushwood after winter's cutting
was in abundance, and proved like so much
tinder to the devouring element. When
the fire reached the hill overlooking the
settlement on back of this light, a huge
cloud of black smoke rose bursting into
sheets of flame, the wind carrying burn-
ing brands to all parts, and houses caught
on fire before the occupants were aware of
the terrible fact. The fire demon had full
sway and all were forced to flee before his
advancing and destructive column. The
scene which followed beggared description,
and will long be remembered by the fright-
ened survivors. Mothers with babes pressed
to their bosoms, and their little half
naked children just able to toddle, clinging con-
vulsively to their skirts, could be seen mak-
ing their way along through the blinding
smoke and scorching heat; mothers crying
piteously for their little ones who had strayed
from them; children crying for their
mothers whom in the hurry they had mis-
sed, strong men calling "water! water!"
bravely battling with the fire king to save
their homes from its destructive grasp,
made up a picture better imagined than de-
scribed. In this scene of tumult and dis-
may a deed of filial affection and brotherly
love took place, which at once stamps its
author as a hero and a man. A lad named
Carpenter, aged 18, wrapped his coat
around his mother, and took her on his
back, she being almost suffocated and un-
able to walk, he then took his little brother
under his arm and carried both to a place
of safety about a mile away, his hat was
burning on his head but he did not know
it till some one snatched it off, and his
mother had her neck and face burnt. But
now comes the saddest tale: A woman
named Mrs. Manning, with her two chil-
dren, who lived the farthest in the valley,
while endeavoring to make her escape was
overcome with heat and smoke, and fell on
the roadside, where herself and children
were both found. This morning the body
of John Driscoll was discovered about a
hundred yards from his house, it was badly
burned, but the face was intact. Poor
Driscoll had saved some of his things and
gone back to the house for his trunk, and
it is supposed that in the smoke he missed
the road, and on finding his clothes on fire,
made for the brook, as his body was found
within a few yards of it. Many others
were badly burnt while saving their effects.

For four hours the principal settlement
at the light stood in imminent danger of
being swept away, and every man was or-
dered to look to his own home, for fiery
sparks were flying in all directions, and no
one knew the moment one of them would
alight on a house and ignite it."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's
Soothing Syrup should always be used when
children are cutting teeth. It relieves the
little sufferer at once; it produces natural
quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain;
and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a
button." It is very pleasant to taste. It
soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all
pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and
is the best known remedy for diarrhoea,
whether arising from teething or other
causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be
sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing
Syrup, and take no other kind. [April 1 '88]

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness
and noises in the head of 23 years' standing
by a simple remedy will send a description of
it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOL
SON, 39 St. John Street, Montreal. 4m—114