

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, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1886.

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Advertising at moderate rates.

Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 4th day, 6.5, 21.1m., p. m., S.
Full Moon 12th day, 11h. 11.4m., p. m., S.
Last Quarter 20th day, 10h., 28.3m., a. m., S. W.
New Moon 27th day, 3h., 3.0m., a. m., N. E., (below horizon.)

D. DAY OF WEEK

D. DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Low water
1 Friday	6 35	36 10	11 0	32 11	33	
2 Saturday	5 34	31 11	10 11	29		29
3 Sunday	6 32	26 13	1 59	26		26
4 Monday	8 30	1 8	2 48	22		22
5 Tuesday	9 28	1 54	3 36	19		19
6 Wednesday	10 26	2 35	4 16	16		16
7 Thursday	12 24	3 9	6 15	12		12
8 Friday	13 22	3 41	7 21	9		9
9 Saturday	14 20	4 10	8 13	6		6
10 Sunday	16 18	4 37	8 55	2		2
11 Monday	17 16	5 2	9 33	10	56	56
12 Tuesday	18 14	5 29	10 8	56		56
13 Wednesday	20 13	5 53	10 29	53		53
14 Thursday	21 11	6 48	11 13	50		50
15 Friday	23 9	7 31	11 43	46		46
16 Saturday	24 7	7 37	12 43	43		43
17 Sunday	25 5	8 20	1 2	40		40
18 Monday	27 4	9 12	1 46	37		37
19 Tuesday	28 2	10 10	2 37	34		34
20 Wednesday	29 0	11 13	3 41	31		31
21 Thursday	30 4	12 10	4 27	27		27
22 Friday	31 5	0 24	5 36	24		24
23 Saturday	32 3	1 36	7 45	21		21
24 Sunday	34 2	2 51	8 52	18		18
25 Monday	35 0	4 6	9 29	15		15
26 Tuesday	36 4	5 17	10 13	12		12
27 Wednesday	38 4	6 36	10 53	9		9
28 Thursday	39 4	7 48	11 23	6		6
29 Friday	41 4	8 57	11 50	3		3
30 Saturday	43 4	10 0	12 0	0		0
31 Sunday	45 4	12 10	0 58	0 52	9 57	9 57

JAMES H. REDDIN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

has removed to the office adjoining that of R. R. Fitzgerald, East-Charleston Block.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Sept. 27, 1886—1 mo and 3 mos



FOR BOSTON.

FALL 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.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$1.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to

A. S. HARR, F. W. HALE, P. E. I. STEAM NAV. CO.

or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Oct. 9 1886—odd wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—div wky

HARD COAL

IN Store, a quantity of

BEST HARD COAL,

Egg and Chestnut Sizes.

Cheap for Cash.

CAPT. J. HUGHES,

Water Street,

Ch'town, Oct. 11, 1886—1m odd

BARCLAY & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission & Shipping Merchants,

101 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

Eight years' experience in this market.

Over fifty thousand bushels P. E. I. potatoes received by us last fall. Our potatoes all satisfied. Vessels chartered for potato freights at short notice. Write for market reports.

Specialties—Potatoes, Mackerel, Canned Lobsters, Etc.

Jan 17, '86—3mo odd

COMPETITION

was never keener than it is at present in the Dry Goods Trade.

Every One Wants Low Prices.

WE HAVE THEM

No Damaged Goods, but this Fall's New and Attractive Stock.

See our DRESS GOODS for genuine Bargains.

See our FUR GOODS for genuine Bargains.

See our WOOLEN GOODS for genuine Bargains.

See our COTTON GOODS for genuine Bargains.

See our whole stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS for

GOOD GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES!

Our MILLINERY DEPARTMENT is the Largest and Most Complete in the city, and our Trimmed Millinery, as usual, leads for Style, Attractiveness and Low Prices.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, Oct. 19 1886.

TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER.

CLEARING OUT SALE.

J. B. Macdonald's

CONTEMPLATING making extensive alterations in my store, early in the new year, which will necessitate my closing for some time, I will

SELL OFF

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

New and Seasonable Goods.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

— AND —

C-L-O-T-H-I-N-G

AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

All the stock of Fancy Dress Goods and Dress Cloths at 33 1/2 per cent discount.

All the Cloths and Tweeds at a discount of 33 1/2 per cent.

Knit Wool Goods, Shawls and Mantles at 33 1-2 per cent discount.

Gray, White and Scarlet Flannels at 33 1-2 per cent discount.

Velvets, Plushes, Ribbon and all Millinery Goods at 33 1-2 per cent discount.

All the stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Overcoats, Reefers and Suits at a discount of 33 1-2 per cent.

All Cotton Goods at a discount of 25 per cent.

The entire stock must be cleared before the first of the New Year. You can depend on getting the BEST BARGAINS ever offered in this city.

All Goods Sold for CASH only.

J. B. MACDONALD,

QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Oct. 19, 86—dy wky

SCALPING.



34 Per Cent Discount.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY.

THIS KNOCKS THEM OUT.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

In order to hold our customers, we are driven to offer these large discounts, and have decided to sell at these figures, although we can't afford to do so because our profits are smaller than Dry Goods Dealers, who handle all kinds of such wares.

Our stock of merchandise is all fresh and new, and not the accumulation of twenty years. Our goods are all marked in plain figures, which will prevent any deception being practiced upon the purchase.

Overcoats reduced from \$12 to \$8.

Men's Suits, old price \$12, now \$8.

Ladies' Circulars, 75c.

Woolen Flannels now at 25c per yard.

Druggists, 25c per yard.

Tweed marked \$1.25, now 75c per yard.

Gents' Scarlet Undershirts, all-wool, 50c, worth 75c.

Men's Top Shirts, now 75c, regular price \$1.

Ladies' Jersey Jackets \$3, worth \$4.50.

Men's Rubber Coats \$1.75, worth \$2.50.

Blankets \$1.50 per pair.

Best Blankets \$1.50, worth \$2.50.

REID BROS.,

CAMERON BLOCK.

Ch'town, Oct. 20, 1886—3mos

GEO. E. FULL

is now offering balance of the

Bankrupt Stock

—OF—

Overcoats and Other Clothing

At a Discount of 30 per Cent.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GENTS' FELT HATS,

some at HALF PRICE and some as low as 25 CENTS.

Shirts & Linters, Trunks & Valises,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

8000 Yds of DRESS GOODS

in Plain and Fancy Wovens, Cashmere and Wines, at from 6 to 10 cents per yard below their real value. Velvet and Plush Trimming to match.

30-cent TEA for 25 cts.

We guarantee to give you all full value for our money in all departments.

GEO. E. FULL,

Sign of "RED LION," QUEEN STREET.

Sept. 29, 1886—2aw & wky

PERFECTION & EXCELLENCE

WOODILL'S

GERMAN

BAKING

POWDER

RETAILS EVERYWHERE.

Cans, 8, 14, and 25 Cents.

Paper, 6, 12, and 24 Cents.

Oct. 20, 1886.

1827 - - - 1886.

T. & E. KENNY,

Dry Goods and Shipping,

HALIFAX, CANADA.

T. & E. KENNY,

(F. C. MAHON)

Ship Owners and Brokers,

General & Commission Merchants,

161 GRESHAM HOUSE,

Bishopsgate Street,

LONDON, E. C.

England.

Scotts and Vaughans Codes

March 20, 1886

Long Distance Telephoning.

Facts About King's County.

THE RAPID PROGRESS OF THE EAST END OF THE ISLAND IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT—A TALK WITH DR. MUTTART.

(Special Correspondence Halifax Herald.)

Souris is the eastern terminus of the P. E. Island railway. It is sixty miles from Charlottetown, and the principal town in the eastern part of King's county, the shire town being Georgetown, 30 miles distant.

Souris was first settled by the French, less than a century ago. Sometime after it was settled, it was, like many other places on the Island, overrun with mice, which destroyed the grain and the grass crops. These little animals were so prevalent here at that time that it was named Souris, which is the French for mouse. On a fine day Cape George and Port Hood Island, on the Nova Scotia and Cape Breton coasts, 40 to 50 miles distant, can be distinctly seen. East of Georgetown, Souris is the principle harbor on the south side of the Island, or the great bend, and it is the only harbor of refuge from this point to Malpeque, or Richmond Bay. Hence Souris has always been the headquarters of the American fishing fleet. Sometimes as many as 100 sail of these foreign fishing vessels are safely anchored in this harbor, which is made comparatively safe by a large breakwater, originally commenced by the late John Knight, and upon which the Dominion Government has spent large sums of money.

With the exception of Cow Bay, this breakwater affords safety from one of the most exposed portions of the Atlantic coast. This large number of vessels, as may well be imagined, keeps Collector Foley very busy. To-day Souris is a town of about 1,000 inhabitants. The Scott Act is in operation, or rather was adopted, but it is as dead as Julius Caesar, and ten illicit liquor shops are in full blast, from which foreign fishermen get full supplies, and thereafter make night hideous with the most shocking profanity, fighting and general rowdiness. They indulge in this with impunity inasmuch that there is no jail, or rather no jailor or constables. There are four churches, Catholic, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian. The priest, Rev. D. F. McDonald, is deservedly very popular among all classes, as much so among Protestants as among his own people. The convent school is a large three story brick building—probably the finest in the Island outside of Charlottetown. Souris boasts of some of the largest and best equipped stores in the Maritime Provinces—notably those of Matthew McLean & Co., J. G. Sterns, and Sterns Brothers (nephews of Luther Sterns, of Dartmouth), McDonald & Co., Owen Connolly.

THE KING OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FISH PACKERS:

C. C. Carlton & Sons (United States consular agent), and J. O. Morrow. The principal merchants of olden times were Hon. John Knight and Hon. Donald Beaton. Both died some years ago. The residence of the former, at present unoccupied, commands a magnificent view of the bay, and would make a very desirable summer hotel. A marine hospital was erected here a few years ago at a cost of some \$3,000, but no sick sailors have been treated in it for about two years. To-day it is a monument to the extravagance and folly of the Mackenzie administration, and the Island members who supported it, and is now known as the "Seebing Hotel of Prince Edward Island." The residence of Dr. McIntyre, M. P., commands an excellent view of the village and the bay. Sixteen miles distant is the East Point, near which commences the famous "bend of the Island," and which is the best mackerel fishing ground in North America. The East Point has been the scene of many shipwrecks, the most notable of which was the loss of the steamer Quebec, and the British man-of-war Phoenix, the remains of the latter being still visible at low water. I had a talk with A. R. Beaton, the light-house keeper. No man in these parts is better able to judge of the operations of the American mackerel fleet and the efficiency of the cutters than Beaton. He said, "My personal observation convinces me that the cutters have rendered as efficient service in the protection of the fisheries as it was possible for them to do. And their protection has been five hundred times more efficient than was given us under the old regime, when the coast was protected by English men-of-war. I remember one time when a Yankee fisherman's crew was ashore here buying potatoes. A war vessel ran in under the lighthouse and dropped anchor alongside the schooner. 'It's all up with me now,' exclaimed the Yankee skipper in despair. But the British officer did not take the slightest notice of this gross violation of the treaty, and the Yankee went free. The fish have schooled pretty free inside the three mile limit this year. Three weeks ago it was a touching sight to witness the Yankee fleet cruising outside the limit and the mackerel, all inside the line, carefully protected by the Houlette. There were fifty or sixty vessels; but not a man of them dared take a fish. I tell you, there was some

TALK SWEARING AT THE CANADIAN CRUIZERS by Yankee fishermen that day." Speaking of the East Point lighthouse to the Herald correspondent, Dr. Muttart, ex M. P., attributed the loss of the Quebec and Phoenix to the fact that it was originally placed in the wrong position. This great mistake, he said, had been remedied by the present Dominion Government, which had removed it to the extreme point of the Cape, and in a line with the dangerous reef which runs off several miles. The government has also recently established a fog whistle at this spot, which is an essential boon to mariners. Dr. Muttart urges that "the signal station at this lighthouse, to connect with Souris and thence Dr. Fortin's gulf telegraph system. Not far from East Point, along the North side, is a partially completed breakwater upon which some \$125,000 has been spent. Even now it is

great convenience to fishermen, but requires the expenditure of several thousand dollars more, in order to make it a harbor of refuge for the larger fishing and coasting craft. This might also be made a point of call for the steamer running to the Magdalen Islands. Last year the sum of \$7,000 was voted by parliament to repair Souris breakwater, and I very much regret to say that the work has not yet been undertaken. This work should have been completed during the summer months, and I am at a loss to know why the delay."

"What progress has been made in this part of the Island during the past decade?" I asked.

Dr. Muttart in reply said: "Being a native of Prince County, and for a quarter of a century resident at this place, I am pretty well acquainted with all sections of the Island. King's County comprises nearly one-third of the Island. It is principally settled by Highlanders, Irishmen and French-Canadians. Our two great industries are farming and fishing. In former years this county was noted for its ship-building industry, and some of the finest specimens of naval architecture floated in Island waters were built in this county. Notwithstanding that that industry put a lot of money in circulation for the time being, I am not one of those who regret that its day has passed, because our people now devote themselves to

THE MORE PERMANENTLY PROFITABLE OCCUPATION OF AGRICULTURE.

In this respect, no part of the Island has made greater progress during the past decade than King's County. And that progress was considerably greater than was made during the previous quarter of a century. Not only is the land more extensively cultivated, but the soil is more generally tilled upon scientific and consequently successful principles. Kings is also rapidly taking its place side by side with Queens and Prince Counties in the matter of stock raising. Farmers are uniting in local associations and already reaping the advantage that such union brings. Lime kilns are being put up in many sections of the county, and the farms are being rapidly improved by liberal applications of manure and lime—which, after all, appears to be the manure best adapted to our clayey soil. But notwithstanding our past progress, I believe that both agriculture and fishing is in its infancy to-day, and before many years we shall be astonished at the advances yet to be accomplished. Our greatest needs are faith in our own resources, and a determination to develop them to their fullest capacity. Then our farms will produce double what they do to-day, and we shall control the exhaustless fisheries of the North Bay, instead of allowing them to be controlled by Americans as at present. It seems very absurd that people should come 500 miles from Gloucester to fish within a few miles of our coast, whereas, if we went into this business as we ought to do, not a solitary foreign vessel would be able to compete with us, duty or no duty. We have the fish and the fishermen. These men are among the bravest and the most experienced afloat. All we require is to adopt the modern appliances used by our rivals, not only to compete with them, but to control the North American fish market. Yes, of course, I am in favor of a fair and honorable Reciprocity Treaty providing for a large exchange of natural products for a long term of years. But we have got far more to gain by protection to our fisheries than from mere free trade in fish. In the event of a new treaty, instead of a monetary consideration, I would very much prefer a very large exchange of natural products, such as live stock, agricultural products and the products of the sea. But our government should insist that any arrangement come to, if not permanent, should be for a long term of years. A treaty for only ten or twelve years is altogether too short. In case no arrangement is come to during the coming winter, we shall demand

A MUCH MORE STRINGENT ENFORCEMENT OF OUR TREATY RIGHTS.

I think the protection afforded this year has been as efficient as the circumstances of the case would warrant, or reasonable men would expect, pending negotiations. But if the Americans refuse to enter into an equitable settlement, we shall then know that their settled determination is to cripple our fishing industry; and we don't propose to allow them to do that at our expense. The fact of the matter is that Canada's rigid enforcement of the treaty would drive the American fleet out of the North Bay in ten days. It will then be a case of self-preservation, and while we have the kindest feelings for our competitors, we decline to be strangled without a vigorous resistance. Mackerel fishing has been revolutionized within a few years. It is true that they may get fish outside the three mile limit. They can bring their provisions with them, and can do without the privilege of transhipment. But they cannot do without the use of our harbors for shelter for their valuable seines and seine boats during the least little gale, in which their vessels would be perfectly safe. Only last week the American fleet was caught in a blow, and lost \$10,000 worth of seines and boats. If only allowed to come into port for shelter from such storms as contemplated by the treaty, and they had few such experiences as that of last week, they would not be long in coming to terms. "In order to insure our greater development," continued Dr. Muttart, "we must have improved facilities of