

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1886.

VOL. 18--NO. 137

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ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon 3rd day, 11h., 30m., p. m. N.
First Quarter 10th day, 10h., 7.0 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	Moon	High	Low
	ris	sets	water	len
1 Saturday	4 50	7 2	3 46	9 14
2 Sunday	5 1	8 3	4 19	9 53
3 Monday	6 2	9 4	4 48	10 30
4 Tuesday	7 3	10 5	5 17	11 6
5 Wednesday	8 4	11 16	5 59	11 46
6 Thursday	9 5	12 27	6 45	12 25
7 Friday	10 10	1 38	7 36	1 2
8 Saturday	11 21	2 49	8 31	1 51
9 Sunday	12 32	3 59	9 30	2 20
10 Monday	1 43	4 10	10 33	2 49
11 Tuesday	2 54	5 21	11 40	3 18
12 Wednesday	3 6	6 31	12 51	3 47
13 Thursday	4 17	7 42	1 6	4 16
14 Friday	5 28	8 52	2 15	4 45
15 Saturday	6 39	10 3	3 26	5 14
16 Sunday	7 50	11 14	4 40	5 43
17 Monday	9 1	12 25	5 58	6 12
18 Tuesday	10 12	1 36	7 20	6 41
19 Wednesday	11 23	2 47	8 46	7 10
20 Thursday	12 34	3 58	10 16	7 39
21 Friday	1 45	5 9	11 50	8 8
22 Saturday	2 56	6 20	1 29	8 37
23 Sunday	4 7	7 31	2 53	9 6
24 Monday	5 18	8 42	4 21	9 35
25 Tuesday	6 29	9 53	5 53	10 4
26 Wednesday	7 40	11 4	7 29	10 53
27 Thursday	8 51	12 15	9 10	11 2
28 Friday	10 2	1 26	10 55	11 31
29 Saturday	11 13	2 37	12 44	12 0
30 Sunday	12 24	3 48	1 37	12 29
31 Monday	1 35	4 59	3 34	1 18

GRAND SPRING OPENING
—OF—
Fashionable Goods—
BEER BROS.

Dress Goods Department. Our stock in this Department is very complete, comprising the new Panama, Canvas and Boucle Cloths, &c., &c., with a very choice lot of Trimmings to match. In Black Goods our values are better than ever before and, in addition to our usual lines, we have introduced the new Pearl, Panama, Basket and French Satin Cloths. In Print Cottons our showing is very large and values good.

Milinery Department. Our stock of Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers and new Trimmings exceeds anything we have ever shown, in assortment, variety, quality and lowness of price. All goods were bought at headquarters, and, in every respect, we think our stock in this Department will be found unequalled. Special attention is given to Mourning Orders and Wedding Outfits.

Our Mantle Department is unusually attractive, including the newest French and English Goods, in Dolmans, Paletots, Sacks, &c., in Silk, Cashmere, Solsil and Ottoman.

JERSEYS! JERSEYS! JERSEYS!
A very large and complete range of Black and Colored Jerseys.

Gloves, House-Furnishings, Hosiery.
GOOD GOODS! LATEST STYLES & LOWEST PRICES AT
BEER BROS.,
73 & 75 Queen Street.
Ch'town, April 29, 1886.

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 Milinery, 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.

A. L. BROWN.
Ch'town, March 15.—wky.

Great Britain's New Conquest.

Great Britain is now in the midst of the arduous work of tramping out rebellion and restoring order and peace among 4,000,000 half civilized and long mis-governed people, whose country she annexed on Jan. 1. Since the fall of Mandalay five months ago, all civil authority has been subverted over a considerable area in Upper Burma, and many thousands of people have been at the mercy of large bands of murderous Dacoits. Other obstacles have been thrust in the way of the invading Anglo-Saxons by the intrigues and treachery of the native civil officers who were left in authority at Mandalay after Thebaw's downfall. Several native princes also, aspiring to the throne of their deposed relative, have here and there incited rebellions against the Anglo-Indian power. In her efforts to establish good government, Great Britain has therefore to contend with the ambitions of the royal family, the duplicity of native politicians, and the outrages of organized plunderers. Upper Burma is still in a deplorable state, although most of the people have cheerfully accepted the new regime, and the governors of most of the provinces are its faithful allies.

Dacoity is a well known term in the East for robbery by gangs of men. Under Thebaw's disastrous rule dacoity became very prevalent throughout Upper Burma. More than once these outlaws have extended their depredations to the gates of the capital. The confusion that followed the overthrow of Thebaw's government greatly stimulated their activity. Their gangs were reinforced by the disbandment of the King's army, many of the soldiers leaving Mandalay with arms in their hands to join the dacoits. They have ravaged a large territory, chiefly around Mandalay and along the Irrawady and Chindwin rivers, killing those who offered resistance, plundering the houses and monasteries, and reducing the country to anarchy. They have killed a score of the white agents of Indian trading companies. It is against them that military operations are now chiefly directed. It is to subdue them that Gen. White has asked for reinforcements, and intends as soon as possible to strongly garrison ten points, from which scenes of brigandage in any part of the country may quickly be reached. Violent irruptions of dacoits followed Great Britain's wars in Burma in 1825 and 1852, and it will not now be surprising if months or even two or three years elapse before these robber bands are suppressed.

A few blunders made by the Anglo-Indian force to which Mandalay surrendered have cost Upper Burma's new rulers dear. It was a mistake to allow Thebaw's soldiers to go whither they pleased, many of them into the dacoit bands with all their accoutrements. It was a mistake to suffer the Alompra princes, the sons of Thebaw's predecessor, to live undisturbed in Mandalay until they got ready to raise the standard of revolt, and to take the field in two districts as pretenders to the throne. It was a blunder to retain at the hand of the native government Thebaw's chief adviser, the Tynedah Mengyee, who was not deposed and sent to Calcutta until it was proven that he was in league with the dacoits and was secretly exerting all his influence to foment disorder and embarrass the new rulers.

It is only within the past few weeks that Great Britain's representatives have shown courage and firmness in dealing with the Hloodaw, Thebaw's council of state, who, under Col. Sladen, have governed the Mandalay district. Their offensive address to Lord Dufferin when he visited the capital in February, the refusal of several of their number to attend his reception, and their ill-concealed hostility to the new possessors of their country have led to clipping the wings of their power. Their recent demand for the restoration of the Tynedah Mengyee has met with peremptory refusal, and their threat to resign unless a member of the royal family be placed at once upon the throne has resulted in the proclamation of Mr. Bernard, in whom the government is now vested as chief commissioner, that "no Burmese prince will ever again rule in Burma."

Considerable advance toward pacification of the country has been made within the past two months. One of the Alompra princes has been killed in battle, and another is now a prisoner. Other pretenders to the throne are still in the field, but their ability to incite widespread revolt is very doubtful. The people for the most part long for peace, and evince willingness to assist in the suppression of dacoity wherever they feel assured that they will be protected against the retaliation of the dacoits. The Shan dependencies of the upper Burma upon the east are exhibiting so friendly a spirit that the project of sending an expedition into their country as a precautionary measure, has been abandoned for the present as unnecessary. The area in which brigandage prevails has been considerably reduced, and five weeks ago proclamation was made offering free pardon to all offenders against the state, except notorious leaders of

dacoits who surrender themselves before June 30. The government, united with that of lower Burma, is now under the direct control of British officers.

It may take many months yet to overcome the resistance of the rebellious and lawless elements of upper Burma. There is no doubt, however, that in the end the strong hand of the invader will trample out the last vestige of violence and restore peace. Great Britain paid twenty millions sterling for the prize of lower Burma. That country now not only supports its public enterprises, but also turns a large revenue into the coffers of the Indian government. Great Britain expects ample rewards for present sacrifices in the fruits she may gather in the rich basin of the Upper Irrawady, which, her merchants and explorers believe, needs only peace and good government to ensure its development and prosperity.

The Fisheries Question.

A CANADIAN JUDGE ON THE RIGHTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:—
In the discussion in the Senate on the 13th inst., on the fisheries resolution of Senator Frye, Senator Evarts is reported as having said:

First—That there was no support whatever for the proclamation or warning issued by the Canadian Minister of Marine.

Second—And that on general trade rights we did not need to look at any treaty bearing on the fisheries for our rights to buy ice or bait in Canadian ports.

As I judge from perusal of the Herald this view is not singular in the United States.

It is not necessary to say that the treaty referred to is that of 1818, nor to cite from the negotiations which led to that treaty. Nor need I quote opinions of distinguished American statesmen as to its interpretation.

According to the distinct terms of the treaty itself, the United States renounce forever the liberty of taking, drying or curing fish within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of British America. And here are the significant words which follow this emphatic renunciation:—"Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever."

Need I—a Canadian—apologize for asking space in your influential journal, for the above text, respecting which such a vast number of columns have been written and so much statesmanship has been expended?

In all that has recently appeared in the American press, these important words are studiously avoided, and little has appeared on behalf of the Canadian view.

Senator Evarts is one of the American lawyers and statesmen for whom I have always entertained respect.

I take the liberty, nevertheless, of reminding him and others that the warning issued by the Canadian Minister of Marine is in the very language of the treaty, nothing more or less. I also beg to ask him what was meant by the American government when they formally issued warnings to their own fishermen in the same language, and why they are entirely silent on the present occasion, though their fishermen are daily in peril of capture as formerly.

I can understand dealers whose pockets are touched crying out for protection, and the right to get bait or ice by fair means or foul, but I am at a loss to understand the meaning of the language quoted from the lips of a distinguished public man.

I can furnish respectable legal authority from United States sources to show that for American fishermen to lie at anchor, to purchase bait or ice, to clean or pack or tranship fish, are all acts which "are plainly unlawful and would be good grounds for the confiscation of the offending vessel." Besides, as has been well said by the same authority, to allow fishermen any greater license than the treaty permits, would give them "every opportunity for successful smuggling."

There is also the strongest reason, on independent grounds, for preventing foreign fishermen from procuring bait on our shores. If there was one thing well established before the Halifax Commission it was this—namely, that to permit the American fishermen unlimited license in taking themselves or offering such price as would promote the wholesale capturing by others, on our shores, of the different fishes suitable for bait would tend to deteriorate, if not to destroy, not only our shore fisheries, but the deep sea fisheries adjacent to those parts of the coast where such capturing of bait might be pursued. It was established, also, before the commission, and that upon American authority, that the irrevocable destruction of the cod, herring and mackerel fisheries of the United

States coastal waters, formerly so prolific, is attributable to similar causes.

Upon the ground, therefore, of law, reason and justice, Senator Evarts' position is untenable; and I cannot help thinking that in proportion to the number of people his language is likely to sway will be the mischief he may create by exciting false hopes and arousing unjust antipathies on a perplexing international question.

I am, your obedient servant,
ROBERT L. WEATHERBEE
Halifax, April 15, 1886.

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BOTANIC
COUGH
BALSAM
SAFE,
SURE,
PROMPT.
25 Cts.
A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. It is as pleasant as honey, Croup, 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.

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March 24—3mos eod

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

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, ordaining and establishing such by-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

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WOODILL'S
2oz. Tins Retail 7 Cents
GERMAN
4oz. Tins Retail 12 Cents
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8oz. Tins Retail 22 Cents
POWDER
Quality Equal to Any.
March 1, 1886

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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.



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INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

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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.
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G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
April 26, 1886—eod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL

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July 15—dly wky

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Oct. 27,