

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1888.

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The Examiner Publishing Co.
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One month 50
Advertising at moderate rates.

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

ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter 4th day, 11h., 13.6m., p. m., W.
(below horizon).
New Moon 12th day, 0h., 8.5m., p. m., S.
First Quarter 20th day, 4h., 30.8., p. m., S.E.
Full Moon 27th day, 5h., 55.9., p. m., E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day	Low
1 Thursday	6	43	5	41	9 58
2 Friday	42	11	14	1	26 11
3 Saturday	40	43	morn	2	14
4 Sunday	38	44	0 25	3	11
5 Monday	36	47	1 34	4	10
6 Tuesday	34	48	2 37	5	53
7 Wednesday	32	50	3 32	7	15
8 Thursday	30	51	4 20	8	17
9 Friday	29	53	5 1	9	7
10 Saturday	27	54	5 36	9	47
11 Sunday	25	56	6 10	24	31
12 Monday	22	57	6 32	10	36
13 Tuesday	19	58	7 2	11	28
14 Wednesday	16	6	7 21	11	59
15 Thursday	17	1	7 44	morn	44
16 Friday	15	2	8 14	0 30	47
17 Saturday	13	3	8 41	1	2
18 Sunday	11	5	9 7	1	39
19 Monday	9	6	9 43	2	57
20 Tuesday	7	7	10 27	3	9
21 Wednesday	5	8	11 14	4	33
22 Thursday	2	9	12 5	5	3
23 Friday	6	10	1 17	6	53
24 Saturday	5	12	2 16	8	1
25 Sunday	5	13	3 40	8	54
26 Monday	5	14	4 57	9	42
27 Tuesday	5	15	6 15	10	24
28 Wednesday	5	16	7 30	11	4
29 Thursday	4	18	8 52	11	46
30 Friday	4	20	10 9	12	27
31 Saturday	4	22	11 22	1	10

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.
feb24—2m wky tf wky pat her

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 Port
land, 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. HALE, S.
P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Feb. 24, 1888—4m wky

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

Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive
prompt attention.
REFERENCES: Thomas Fyvie, 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.

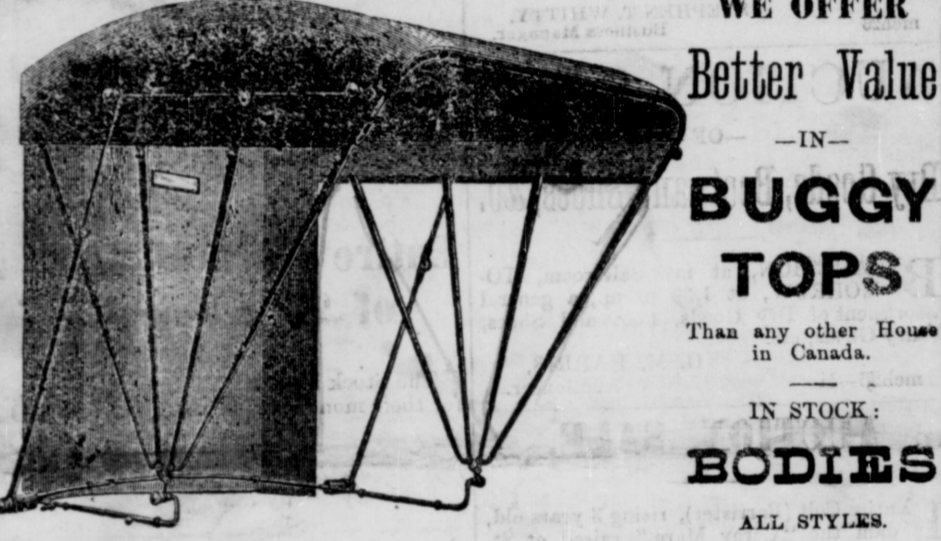
As only a few DOLMANS, REDINGOTES and SACQUES remain, we will, in order to make a clean sweep, offer them at ridiculously low prices—so now is your chance. In FANCY ULSTERS and SACQUE CLOTHS, you can have your choice at large discounts, and in TWEEDS our values are of the very best.

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



A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

CARRIAGE GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GENERAL HARDWARE and MILL SUPPLIES.

NORTON & FENNELL,

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,

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, R. R. FITZGERALD,
Agent, Agent,
Summerside, Charlottetown.
February 11, 1888—3m 2aw pd

SPENCER'S OPTHALMOSCOPIC 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 united to order. Oculists' Prescriptions carefully filled.

E. W. TAYLOR,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Feb. 28, 1888—2aw & wky

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a GENERAL COMMISSION AND PRODUCE BUSINESS. The business will be carried on under the firm style of

RITCHIE BROS. & CO.

GEORGE W. RITCHIE,
J. ANDREW RITCHIE,
February 1, 1888. 31—mch17

1888. MARCH. 1888. GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

I intend having the usual Clearance Sale for the month of March. I will offer my entire stock of BOOTS AND SHOES at 20 PER CENT. off my usual low prices. This is a genuine Clearance Sale, as all who have bought from me at the last sales know. My stock is the largest and best assorted stock of Boots and Shoes on P. E. Island. Come right along, and get first choice, as I expect to have a big rush for my goods, as I have always done in the past.

J. C. SPRAGUE,

feb29—4w eod dy & wky Market Square.

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 in 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.

MORTGAGE SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1888, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Court House in Charlottetown:—

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of Land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Thirty-two, in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—All that tract, piece or parcel of Land situate, lying and being on Lot Number Thirty-two aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: By a line commencing on the west side of the North River Road, at the south-east angle of a Farm of Land in possession of Hugh McEwen, and running westerly along the southern boundary thereof to the south-west angle of said Hugh McEwen's Farm; thence running south five chains; thence east to the North River Road aforesaid, by a line parallel with said Hugh McEwen's southern boundary; thence north along the western side of said road to the place of commencement, containing Thirty-Five Acres of Land, a little more or less.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1883, and made between Penelope McKenzie, of the one part, and Johanna Carroll, of the other part.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. Morson & McQuarrie, Solicitors, Charlottetown. Dated this 22nd day of March, A. D. 1888. JOHANNA CARROLL, mch2—41 law mon

THE PIRATE.

By Sir Walter Scott.

CHAPTER XXXIX.
(Continued.)

Cleveland sighed, for Norna's prediction rushed on his mind; but the opportunity of a last meeting with Minna was too tempting to be resigned either for presentiment or prediction. "I will go presently ashore to the place where they all are," said Bunce; "and the payment of these stories shall serve me for a pretext; and I will carry any letters or message from you to Minna with the dexterity of a valet de chambre." "But they have armed men—you may be in danger," said Cleveland. "Not a whit—not a whit," replied Bunce. "I protected the wenches when they were in my power, I warrant their father will neither wrong me, nor see me wronged." "You say true," said Cleveland, "it is not in his nature. I will instantly write a note to Minna." And he ran down to the cabin for that purpose where he wasted much paper ere, with a trembling hand, and throbbing heart, he achieved such a letter as he hoped might prevail on Minna to permit him a farewell meeting on the succeeding morning.

His adherent, Bunce, in the meanwhile, sought out Fletcher, of whose support to second any motion whatever, he accounted himself perfectly sure, and followed by his trusty satellite, he intruded himself on the awful presence of Hawkins the boatswain, and Derrick the quarter-master, who were regaling themselves with a can of rumbo, after the fatiguing duty of the day.

"Here comes he can tell us," said Derrick. "So, master Lieutenant, for so we must call you now, I think, let us have a peep into your counsels. When will the anchor be a-trip?" "When it pleases Heaven, Master Quarter Master," answered Bunce, "for I know no more than the stern port."

"Why, d—n my buttons," said Derrick, "do we not weigh this tide?" "Or to-morrow's tide at farthest?" said the boatswain. "Why what have we been slaving the whole company for, to get all these stores aboard?" "Gentlemen," said Bunce, "you are to know that Cupid has laid our Captain on board, carried the vessel, and nailed down his wits under hatches."

"What sort of play-stuff is all this?" said the boatswain, gruffly. "If you have anything to tell us, say it in a word, like a man." "Howsomdever," said Fletcher, "I always think Jack Bunce speaks like a man, and acts like a man to—so, d'ye see—"

"Hold your peace, dear Dick, best of bullybacks, be silent," said Bunce. "Gentlemen, in one word the Captain is in love." "Why, now, only think of that," said Boatswain; "not but that I have been in love as often as any man, when the ship was laid up."

"Well, but," continued Bunce, "Captain Cleveland is in love—Yes—Prince Volscius is in love; and, though that's the cue for laughing on the stage, it is no laughing matter here. He expects to meet the girl to-morrow, for the last time; and that, we all know, leads to another meeting, and another, and so on till the Halcyon is down on us, and then we may look for more kicks than halpence."

"By—," said the Boatswain, with a sounding oath, "we'll have a mutiny, and not allow him to go ashore—eh, Derrick?" "And the best way, too," said Derrick. "What d'ye think of it, Jack Bunce?"

"Fletcher, in whose ears this counsel sounded very sagely, but who still bent a wistful look upon his companion. "Why, look ye, gentlemen," said Bunce, "I will mutiny none, and stop my vitals if any of you shall!"

"Why, then I won't, for one," said Fletcher; "but what are we to do, since howsomdever—"

"Stopper your jaw, Dick, will you?" said Bunce—"Now, Boatswain, I am partly of your mind, that the Captain must be brought to reason by a little wholesome force. But you all know he has the spirit of a lion, and will do nothing unless he is allowed to hold on his own course. Well, I'll go ashore and make this appointment. The girl comes to the rendezvous in the morning, and the Captain goes ashore—we take a good boat's crew with us, to row against the tide and current, and we will be ready at the signal, to jump ashore and bring off the Captain and the girl, whether they will go or no. The pet-child will not quarrel with us, since we bring off his whilrig along with him; and if he is still fractious, why, we will weigh anchor without his orders, and let him come to his senses at leisure, and know his friends another time."

"Why this has a face with it, Master Derrick," said Hawkins. "Jack Bunce is always right," said Fletcher; "howsomdever, the Captain will suffer some of us, that is certain." "Hold your jaw, Dick," said Bunce; "pray, who the devil cares, you think, whether you are shot or hanged?"

"Why, it don't much argify for the matter of that," replied Dick; "howsomdever—"

(To be continued.)

THE NEW POLICY.

WHAT IT INVOLVES.

Speech of Hon. George Foster.

(Hansard Report.)
[CONTINUED.]

To-day there are many things that keep us here, when a man thinks about going from his own country and making his home in another. There are sentimental conditions that bind him, and which he breaks before he goes. One of the strongest sentimental conditions is the change from flag to flag. You may call it sentiment, and you may say what you like about mock patriotism, and mock loyalty, but it is a feeling down in the heart of every man that is worthy the name of man. Sir, the very moment you weaken those ties by the current of commercial inter-connection, by that consensus of feeling and tendency which follows the channel of commercial communication, leading one to believe that there is no difference between the countries, that one flag is about the same as the other, that it is to the interests of these people that they shall so look upon it, that moment you weaken those ties and you thereby leave the drift towards the other country easier, more certain and more frequent than it otherwise would be. That, I believe, will commend itself to the sober second thought of those who look carefully into this matter. Therefore, I conclude in the first place, the hon. gentleman is utterly wanting in proof that if this heroic remedy is adopted it will stop the egress of population. Sir, it is not susceptible of proof, either, that this country is not taking the best possible means to stop that egress of population, and is not successful in the means it has taken.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—It has increased double.

Mr. Foster—That reminds me of something. When the hon. gentleman from South Oxford and the hon. gentleman from Bothwell (Mr. Mills) were in the Government of this country, from 1873 to 1879, was there no egress of population?

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—There were, on the average, 22,000 a year, and since then there have been, in some years, four times that number.

Mr. Foster—How wonderfully and mathematically precise my hon. friend is. He will not allow the palm to be taken from him by the mathematical precision of the hon. member for South Oxford. Though the hon. member for South Oxford is well inclined to put up with small things and make his figure 1 and 4, and 3 and 4, my hon. friend from Bothwell has a broader and wider mind, and runs up into the thousands.

Mr. Foster—There was no egress of population from 1873 to 1879? Does not the country know that there was a heavy egress of population in those years? Do not all our records teach it? The fact is, Sir, and I challenge proof to the contrary, that in those disastrous years the population that went out from this country was driven from it, and a large population went out than has gone out in as many years since. When my hon. friend from South Oxford was in the Government, when my hon. friend from Bothwell was in the Government, was there no need of a heroic remedy when the population was leaving us more rapidly than it is to-day? But to-day a heroic remedy is trotted out when hon. gentlemen, having failed on all other cries, wanted another fad to buoy them up. Now sir,

THE NEXT ARGUMENT

that is given us why this heroic remedy should be brought in is that there is a diminution in the valuation of farm lands and farm produce. Now, you will notice that my hon. friend from South Oxford last night adduced much proof to show that farm land was decreasing in value in this country more rapidly than in the country to the south of us. He adduced not a single title of proof to show that farm produce was bringing less in this country than in the United States. He simply made the bald and bold assertion that farm property and farm produce in this country were decreasing in value. My hon. friend from Cardwell (Mr. White) flatly and explicitly contradicted that statement of the depreciation in farm land in the Province of Ontario. My hon. friend from Queen's (Mr. Davies) said: Well, but they have not increased much. We are not on the point now as to how much they have increased. My hon. friend from South Oxford says they were positively decreasing in value for a series of years, although he has the statistical record beside him to show that they were not decreasing, but there was an increase, though slight, in the value. Will my hon. friend maintain the proposition that there are not causes, wider and broader than any he has mentioned here, to account for the depreciation in value—or, put it in another way, for the not so rapid increase in the value of farm produce in this age of the world compared with ten years ago, fifteen years ago, or twenty years ago? Can you find me an old country in the world in which farm lands are not in more or less difficulty from various causes? The difficulty is brought about by wide and varied economic forces at work now which were not at work before. But, Sir, will my friend maintain the proposition that the countries of the United States, situated as to age, situated as to geographical latitude and longitude much the same as we are situated, have not a greater diminution in values and a greater augmentation in difficulties by the way of

DEBTS AND MORTGAGES

which surround them? Why, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut have

(Continued on fourth page.)