

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1887.

VOL. 19.—NO. 283.

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is issued every evening by

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ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 7th day, 9h., 48.8m., a. m., N. V., (below horizon.)

Last Quarter 14th day, 4h. 49 p. m., N. (below horizon.)

New Moon 22nd day, 7h. 52.9m., p. m., W. (below horizon.)

First Quarter 30th day, 1h., 7.7m., a. m., W.

D DAY OF WEEK Sun Sun Moon High Day's

M rises sets rises water len h

1 Sunday 4 50 7 2 11 56 4 18 14 12

2 Monday 4 41 4 48 6 5 43 15

3 Tuesday 4 32 6 2 2 7 14 18

4 Wednesday 4 23 7 3 29 8 10 20

5 Thursday 4 14 9 6 11 9 48 25

6 Friday 4 5 11 7 26 10 31 28

7 Saturday 4 1 12 8 37 11 11 31

8 Sunday 3 54 13 9 44 11 54 34

9 Monday 3 45 14 10 42 12 36 36

10 Tuesday 3 36 15 11 32 1 18 39

11 Wednesday 3 27 16 12 22 2 4 41

12 Thursday 3 18 17 1 12 2 53 44

13 Friday 3 9 18 0 51 3 52 47

14 Saturday 3 0 19 0 31 4 59 49

15 Sunday 2 51 20 1 23 4 59 50

16 Monday 2 42 21 1 51 6 10 50

17 Tuesday 2 33 22 2 16 7 11 49

18 Wednesday 2 24 23 2 41 8 2 55

19 Thursday 2 15 24 3 5 8 42 57

20 Friday 2 6 25 3 30 9 24 59

21 Saturday 2 0 26 3 49 10 0 15 1

22 Sunday 25 27 4 29 10 49 3

23 Monday 23 28 5 6 11 13 5

24 Tuesday 22 29 5 47 11 50 7

25 Wednesday 22 31 6 37 13 0 9

26 Thursday 21 32 7 24 0 30 11

27 Friday 2 33 8 38 1 11 13

28 Saturday 20 34 9 46 2 59 16

29 Sunday 19 35 10 57 2 50 16

30 Monday 18 36 12 8 3 35 18

31 Tuesday 18 37 1 22 5 14 19

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House-keeping Goods, New White and Gray Cotton,  
New Printed Cottons, Bleached Sheetings,  
Unbleached Sheetings, Pillow Cottons,  
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SUCCESSORS TO

CEO, DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, March 7, 1887.—wky

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HAS removed back to his Old Stand, on QUEEN STREET, and is now opening his Spring Stock, personally selected in England. Buying his goods for Cash, and selling only for Cash, he will consequently be in a position to offer his customers goods at the very Closest Prices.

## J. B. MACDONALD.

Ch'town, April 21, '87.—dy wy

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SAFE. SURE. PROMPT.  
25 Cts.  
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Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. It is a pleasant honey, Coriander, Cloves, and Anise, which, with its Consumption, have been speedily cured by the use of Adamson's Balsam after all other medicines have failed. Sufferers from either 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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IS hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next ensuing session thereof, for an Act to authorize and allow the Nova Scotia Permanent Benefit Building Society and Savings Fund, a Society established and formed under an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, Chapter 42, 12 Victoria, entitled "an Act for the regulation of Benefit Building Societies," to transact business as a Building Society and Savings Fund throughout the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, as well as the Province of Nova Scotia, to obtain money on real and certain kinds of personal property, and to borrow money and receive money and deposits, with power to issue debentures and deposit receipts and other powers usual to Loan Companies and for other purposes.

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Solicitor of Applicant.

March 22, 1887.—2mos

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It Cures  
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Hay Fever.  
STOPS  
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Nasal passages in  
to the throat and  
excessive expectoration caused by Catarrh. Sent  
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By command,  
J. M. COURTNEY,  
Deputy Minister of Finance,  
Finance Department,  
Ottawa, 7th Floor, 1887. Feb 19 law till April 30

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J. W. MITCHELL,

Ch'town, Nov. 8, 1886.

### Dominion Parliament.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the St. John Sun writes:—

"May it please Your Majesty six weeks, was the answer once given Queen Elizabeth to the question: 'What has passed in the Parliament?' Two weeks have passed in the present parliament and not much else. The first week was devoted to getting ready. Two days of this week have been given to business, one to a discussion of returning officers and the dark and bloody doings of Tories, and two days, with night sessions, to home rule in Ireland. A number of government measures are fairly before parliament—or rather before committees, where often the fate of most measures is decided.

THE HOME RULE MOTION.

The debate on the Curran resolutions was concluded on the evening of the 26th ult., after a very thorough discussion and ample presentation of the arguments on both sides of the question. The Parliamentary correspondent of the Montreal Gazette remarks that the Irish people in Canada have reason to regard with no ordinary satisfaction the temper of the speeches and the genuine sympathy with the condition of their countrymen at home displayed throughout the three days' debate from both sides of the house. From those who were unable to record a vote for the resolutions, as well as from those approving them, there was but one sentiment, that the unhappy condition of the Irish people might soon give place to one of peace, plenty and contentment, and that a measure of home rule, satisfactory to their aspirations, might speedily be conceded. The objection to the resolutions was based, it may fairly be said, wholly upon the conviction that interference on the part of the Dominion Parliament with legislation regarding the United Kingdom is unwise and inexpedient, and no amendment of a stronger character was ventured before the house; nor, indeed, with perhaps one exception, did any speaker seek to justify the coercion bill before the British Parliament. Those who composed the large majority by which the resolutions were adopted were moved in many instances by a sincere belief that the Canadian Parliament was justified as an integral part of the Empire in passing an opinion upon a measure which so directly and so seriously affects the people of another part as will the coercion bill. Others in the genuineness of their Irish sympathy, and with the warmest of Irish indignation, were proud to record in a formal manner a protest against a measure they feel can only defeat the object it aims to accomplish; and others again were influenced by a belief that concession to the Irish demands will prove of advantage to Canada in promoting and harmonizing our relations with the United States. But whatever may have been the moving cause, Mr. Curran is to be congratulated upon having carried through the house, by so emphatic a majority, resolutions framed on a conscientious influence on public opinion in Great Britain, and encourage the Irish people in their agitation for home rule. In his closing speech the other night the member for Montreal Centre was spirited and blunt, throwing more oratorical vim into the effort, than when he opened the debate. He rapidly dissected the arguments urged against the adoption of the resolutions, pointing out what he deemed their sophistry and inaptness, and then launched into a vigorous denunciation of the treatment meted out to him and other Conservatives by the Liberal party during the recent elections.

A GRIT SETBACK.

An attempt to employ the home rule question and to play upon Irish sympathies for party purposes was made by the Opposition when, after the first vote was taken, Sir Richard Cartwright drew attention to the absence of Sir John, Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. White and Mr. Chapleau, and proceeded to insinuate that they had shirked the question. But the opportunity was not long given to the Liberals to indulge in hilarity over the absence of the ministers, for soon after Mr. Mitchell began to grow merry over the vacant chairs the Premier and the Minister of the Interior entered the house and were greeted with great applause from the Conservative side, which so upset the member for Northumberland that he lost the thread of his discourse and took a new tack. The fact is the four ministers were engaged at dinner and had taken the precaution to pair in the event of a vote being reached before their return, Sir John pairing with Mr. Royal and Mr. White with Mr. Chapleau.

THE VOTES.

In the Home Rule divisions the opposition party voted solid against the amendment and in favor of the resolution. Many members of the party freely said that they were opposed to interference in this question, but would vote in accordance with the understood wishes of the party managers. On the other hand, the Liberal-Conservatives, both by speech and vote, showed that they possessed the courage of their convictions. The Nova Scotia members all voted for the resolution except Sir Charles Tupper, who was not in the house, and McLellan and two members for Pictou who voted in the negative. Campbell, McDonald, McDougald, McKinnon, McLellan, Mills and Tupper of Pictou voted for Davin's amendment. Of the New Brunswickers the two Wellons are away and Baird and Landry vote out of the house, Foster and Wood voted in the negative and the other members voted yes. Baird, Foster and Wood voted for Davin's amendment, but opposed the others. The whole Manitoba, Northwest and British Columbia representation present, except Royal and Davin voted for the amendment and against the resolution. Davin voted in favor of the resolution and all amendments.

HONORED.

J. G. Bourinot, clerk of the House of Commons has been made a doctor of laws by Queen's University.

The following dialogue took place a day or two ago between a reporter and D. B. Woodworth, ex-M. P.:—

Hi, Woodworth?

Hi!

How do you come, when are you going away, and what's the news?

I came to-day, going away to-morrow. I propose to call on Sir John on purpose to tell him that I don't want anything. He hasn't seen a man on that errand for a long time, and will be tickled to death to see me, you won't at all mind that, will you? There are a good many people here, but they are not on Mr. Woodworth's errand.

Rough on Lord Lansdowne.

HE IS FEROCIOUSLY ATTACKED BY UNITED IRELAND—O'BRIEN LEAVES FOR CANADA ON SUNDAY.

It is said that the opinion of the Irish leaders in Montreal is dead against O'Brien's visit and in favor of obeying Archbishop Lynch's request. The United Ireland says: "No blacker deed of treachery was ever committed than that which Lord Lansdowne has been guilty of. Black as hell are Lord Lansdowne's unutterable meanness, treachery and malignity. He stood in awe of Canadian opinion, but he tore up the agreement he had made with his tenants into shreds the moment he was led to believe by the Canadians with Irish names that he could rely on Irish Canadian compliance in his perfidy." Hon. Capt. Thomas Plunkett, magistrate at Cork, has been instructed by the Government to keep a close watch over all circumstances attending the departure of Wm. O'Brien on his way to Canada to inaugurate a campaign against Governor General Lansdowne on account of his alleged unfair treatment of his Irish tenants.

France's Condition Bad.

THE COUNTRY SAID TO BE IN A DANGEROUS POSITION.

Baron Harden-Hickey, editor of the well-known illustrated paper, *Le Triquet*, of Paris, has arrived in New York, en route for San Francisco. In conversation the baron spoke freely of the present condition of France. Among other things he said: "The condition of France is very bad, both politically and financially. The leaders of the party in power are nonentities, or worse, and the men back of the leaders are both ignorant and unscrupulous. The country is in a dangerous position, because it cannot continue in its present course, and yet seems no prospect of a change, except for the worse. In private business no one dares prepare for a venture of any moment requiring time, for no one knows how long it will be before all the existing conditions of government will be upset. Consequently there is plenty of money idle, and trade is dull. The public finances are in a worse state. There is no economy, and every ministry, every chamber of deputies is more extravagant than the last. Such wastefulness cannot go on without a catastrophe, and it cannot be very far off. Speaking of the chance of restoration of the monarchy, the baron said: 'I am sorry to say that, so far from a tendency toward a growth of the monarchy party, the tendency is the other way. We are making no new converts, and the old monarchists are either disgusted or indifferent. In departments where we should have elected our candidates for councillors, etc., the republicans have been successful, solely owing to the blunders of our leaders and the consequent disorganization of our party.' Referring to General Boulanger, the baron said: 'Two years ago Boulanger was unheard of; to-day he is the foremost power in France. If he wishes to rise to a dictatorship on the scum of Paris, and then scatter that scum so as to give the nation social and religious liberty, he will not unlikely have at least the moral support of the legitimists.' The baron thinks a war with Germany in the near future will be unavoidable.

The Minister of Commerce.

(Monetary Times.)

Commerce is to be recognized in the Dominion Government by having a separate department created for it. Though it be true that the best thing a government can do for trade is to let it alone, there is no chance of this policy being pursued. Already we have a Ministry of Customs; but this is a department not of trade but of revenue. A Ministry of Commerce may do something to open up new markets, and to lead to a fuller development of old ones. Though the departments are already numerous, the proposed addition will probably meet but little opposition. If the government be bent on creating a Ministry of Commerce there is nothing to prevent its doing so; the present session may give it the necessary authority. We can easily understand that a Ministry of Commerce would not be the least difficult of the Departments to administer. The minister having charge of it might be invested with a large degree of discretion, but his action would in the main be under the control of inflexible law, and it would be proper that he should not have the power to act capriciously for or against individuals.

Bad Red Men.

A special despatch from Medicine Hat, N. W. T., on the 28th April says: "Corporal Birle's report from Dunmore to-night is that while in the hills scotting to-day, his party were fired upon by Blood Indians. After firing the Indians, scabbed and scalped, as the police detachment was small, they did not pursue the Indians. Supt. McLure of Maple Creek notified Inspector Moodie here to start in the morning with as many men as they can muster. Mills left Maple Creek last night accompanied by fifteen men in pursuit of a party of Indians, supposed to be the same that fired on Corporal Birle's detachment to-day. The bloods have grown very bold lately and have stolen a number of cattle in the vicinity. A special from Katespaw says a large number of Indians are prowling in the vicinity committing depredations.

NESTLE'S Milk Food, Lactated Food, Mellin's Food, Benger's Food, Ridges Food, prepared Gravels, fresh stock, at Apothecaries Hall, 80 St. Hall.



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April 8 '87.—6d wky

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None but first-class workmen are employed in their office; and, as they import their printing papers direct from the manufacturers, they are able to fill all orders on the most favorable terms.

The continued patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

W. L. COTTON, Manager.

Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1886.

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Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 16—15 wky

## BRITISH WAREHOUSE

83

QUEEN STREET.

EXTENSIVE CASH SALE!

I have decided to close out the whole of my stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, commencing December 15th, 1886, and continuing until the whole is disposed of, at

LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Dec. 14—wky