

# The Daily Examiner.

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This is true Liberty, when Free-Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1886.

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## The Daily Examiner

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

### ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
New Moon 8th day, 11h., 30m., p. m. N.  
First Quarter 15th day, 10h., 7.6 p. m. W.  
Full Moon 22nd day, 9h., 34.6m., p. m. S. E.  
Last Quarter 29th day, 7h., 23.6m., p. m. N. W.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	risings	sets	water	len
1 Saturday	1 50	7 2	3 46	9 14
2 Sunday	49	4 4	4 19	9 53
3 Monday	48	6 4	4 48	11 30
4 Tuesday	47	7 5	5 17	11 6
5 Wednesday	45	8 5	5 59	11 46
6 Thursday	44	9 6	45	morn
7 Friday	43	11 7	3 0	27
8 Saturday	41	12 8	3 33	1 11
9 Sunday	39	13 9	3 38	1 59
10 Monday	38	14 10	4 6	2 54
11 Tuesday	37	15 11	5 1	4 3
12 Wednesday	35	16 12	5 25	4 1
13 Thursday	34	18 2	6 47	4 4
14 Friday	33	20 3	7 53	4 7
15 Saturday	32	21 4	8 45	4 9
16 Sunday	31	21 5	9 30	5 0
17 Monday	30	22 6	10 12	5 2
18 Tuesday	29	24 8	11 0	5 5
19 Wednesday	28	25 9	11 28	6 7
20 Thursday	26	26 9	12 5	6 59
21 Friday	25	28 10	14 1	15 1
22 Saturday	24	27 11	27 1	3 3
23 Sunday	23	28	morn	2 3
24 Monday	22	26 0	3 2	4 7
25 Tuesday	22	31 0	3 46	7 9
26 Wednesday	21	32 0	4 42	11 11
27 Thursday	20	34 1	5 4	13 13
28 Friday	20	34 1	6 57	14 14
29 Saturday	19	35 2	8 7	15 16
30 Sunday	18	36 2	8 43	15 18
31 Monday	14	18 7	3 19	9 26

## STRICT ATTENTION

to Business, Honesty and Square Dealing, and paying  
Cash every time, is what has placed

### L. E. PROWSE

to the front of all competitors, in CLOTHING, HATS, &c.  
He does not advertize to sell goods at cost, but he guarantees to sell from 10 to 25 per cent less than those who do advertize to sell at cost.

He does not try to deceive the people by making a big blow and offering paltry rewards, but tries to do things right and has the goods to back him up in what he advertizes.

He has now about 6,500 HATS and \$4,000 worth of CLOTHING, which he guarantees to sell from 10 to 25 per cent less than any house in the trade. A lot of this Clothing was bought less than half price, and will be sold less than half price.

He does not ask the people to believe his advertisement until they see his prices; he knows then they will believe, and knows that the goods and prices back him up every time.

All goods freely shown, or sent to any part of the town.

Please don't forget to call.

### L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, May 7, '86—eod wky

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING secured the services, as Manager of my

### BISCUIT FACTORY,

of MR. THOMAS RANKINE, formerly with Messrs. T. Rankine & Sons, St. John, N. B., and lately from the Steam Biscuit Works of Messrs. F. A. Kennedy & Co., Cambridgeport, Mass. I am now in a position to offer to the Wholesale and Retail Trade of the Island, anything in my line, guaranteeing a better article than can be imported, at reasonable prices,

### J. QUIRK,

PRINCE STREET.

Ch'town, May 5, 1886—lmo eod

## NEW HAT & FUR STORE,

Newson Block.

### A. NEW DEPARTURE!

HATS, of the Latest Styles, at the very LOWEST PRICES.  
FURS, of all kinds, Cleaned, Dyed, altered and Repaired.  
HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Raw Furs.

### E. STUART.

Ch'town, May 4, 1886.

## GRAND OPENING —OF— NEW GOODS

### JAS. PATON & CO'S.

NEW DRESS GOODS, in all the leading shades.  
NEW MANTLE CLOTHS, a splendid range.  
NEW STRAW HATS—move to follow in a day or two.  
NEW FLOWERS and FEATHERS.  
NEW HOSIERY, in all kinds.  
NEW BUTTONS, NEW TRIMMINGS, and a magnificent stock of NEW CARPETS, in Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch and Hamp.  
We have now on exhibit in the largest stock of Carpets and Oilcloth ever shown on Prince Edward Island. A visit to our nearest will convince all that we take the lead in this line.

### JAS. PATON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

### W. A. WEEKS & CO.

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, April 27, 1886.

### Home Rule

GLADSTONE DECLARES IT THE ONLY PATH OF SAFETY—COMPARES IRELAND WITH CANADA, AND MOVES THE SECOND READING OF THE HOME RULE BILL—IRISH REPRESENTATION IN LONDON—HARTINGTON MOVES REJECTION OF THE MEASURE—THE LOYALISTS TO BE DISARMED.

MR. GLADSTONE said that he desired at the opening to make a statement of his personal position which he had entirely refrained from making when he introduced the bill. He had never, at any period, described Home Rule in Ireland as incompatible with Imperial unity. (Cries of "Oh! Oh!") That was exactly so. (Cheers.) The contradiction had come from some members who visited Midlothian making speeches stuffed full of totally untrue and worthless assertions. ("Oh! oh!" and cheers.) In 1871 he had expressed the great satisfaction with which he had heard the statements of the supporters of Home Rule, as their statements contemplated nothing leading to severance of the Empire. (Parnellite cheers.) Two questions had always presented themselves to his mind regarding Home Rule. Firstly, it must be shown that it was desired by the great mass of the population of Ireland. That condition had never been absolutely and unequivocally present until the passing of the representation of the people act. (Cheers.) Secondly, was Home Rule compatible with the unity of the Empire? That question had been answered by Mr. Parnell, who had declared that what he thought under the name of Home Rule was simply

### THE AUTONOMY OF IRELAND

The autonomy of Ireland had been charged with experimenting in politics without grave cause. Here they had the gravest of causes, for they were dealing with a people and country whose radical sympathies were against law, especially criminal law, which had never obtained the confidence or obedience of the Irish people. Alternative coercive and reform measures had been tried and they had equally failed to conciliate. The medicine of coercion especially had been medicine continually applied in increasing doses and with diminishing results. (Parnellite cheers.) Here the speaker reviewed the history of the past in an endeavor to prove that only a thorough measure which would be satisfactory to Ireland was now feasible. As regards the autonomy of Ireland being a menace to the unity of the Empire, he reminded the house that the same argument was employed against Canadian independence. When it was determined to

### CONCEDE HOME RULE TO CANADA

Canada was in the precise temper attributed to Ireland to-day. Canada did not get home rule because she was loyal and friendly. She was now loyal and friendly because she got home rule. (Irish cheers.) He (Mr. Gladstone) sat in Parliament during the whole Canadian controversy, taking, as a young man, an active part in the discussion. What was the nature of the Canadian debate? The case of Canada was not parallel to the case of Ireland—(Opposition cheers)—not in every particular. So the bill offered to Ireland is different in important details from the acts which disposed of the case of Canada. But, although not parallel, the positions are analogous. What was the issue in the case of Canadian government from Downing street? These few words embrace the whole controversy, government from Downing street meaning, of course, government from Westminster. (Hear, hear.) What was the cry of those who resisted autonomy in CANADA?

It was the cry which has slept a long time, acquiring vigor from sleeping. It was the cry that the unity of the empire would be endangered. In his opinion of the relations of Canada and England then there was very great danger to the unity of the empire, but it was the remedy for the mischief, not the mischief itself which was regarded as dangerous. (Irish cheers.) In this respect the case of Ireland and Canada are precisely parallel. There is danger to the unity of the empire in our present relations with Ireland, but the opponents of the bill have applied the cry of danger to the remedy instead of the existing mischief. (Cheers.) In those days the people of Canada were habitually denounced in this house as rebels. (Prolonged Government and Parnellite cheers.) Some of those so-called rebels were Protestants of English and Scotch birth, but the majority were Catholics of French extraction. Was the cry against them raised because they were of French extraction and Catholics? No, sir! If English in Upper Canada did exactly the same thing; both rebelled. He (Mr. Gladstone) remembered O'Connell, in the course of the debate on Canada, in problem. They had reached a crisis in referring to the French-Canadian leader of the history of the nation. The path of (Parnellite) saying "This case is just boldness was the only path of safety of the case of Ireland with this difference, (Cheers.) All men ought to know their the Canadian agitator has 'O' at the mind and ought to tell it. The fate of end of his name instead of the beginning." Ireland could not be cast into a lottery. The Canadian rebels were suppressed, of politics. (Parnellite cheers.) He had

but at the moment of military victory the political difficulty began and

### THE VICTORS WERE THE VANQUISHED.

If we were the military victors, the Canadians were victorious in the field of reason. (Cheers.) Here Mr. Gladstone referred to the significant expression of opinion that had come across the Atlantic approving the vital principles of the bill. (Cheers and derisive cries.) He asked the gentlemen who appeared to think that these manifestations of the opinion of America were worthless—(hear, hear)—if they would have considered them worthless if the manifestations had condemned the bill. (Cheers.) Coming to the leading objections to the bill, he said he noticed that the first was the objection to the exclusion of Irish members from the Imperial Parliament, as a breach of the cardinal principle that there ought not to be taxation without representation. The opponents of the bill said that England could never enforce taxation in Ireland without representation, and that nothing but the consent of Ireland would induce them to contemplate such a change for a moment. Many members were not even satisfied with the consent of Ireland. Besides this general constitutional objection, there existed regret that there would cease to be a symbolical representation of the unity of the Empire through the absence of Irish members. Now history has shown us that in foreign, or what he referred to as call over-sea affairs, the Irish people do not stand in the same relation as the people of England and Scotland. (Hear, hear, and cries of "no, no.") Is it a wonder that in

### A COUNTRY WITH WOES SO GREAT

and whose hopes have so often been doomed to disappointment the mind of the people should be confined to the position of their own country? An essential principle to the Irish people has become the control of their own affairs. Still the bill provides that Ireland shall not be excluded from Imperial affairs. Clause 29 provides for a recall of the representatives in both houses of the Irish Parliament before the Parliament can proceed to an alteration of a statute upon which the two countries do not agree. Another clause provides that on certain conditions the Irish assembly may vote sums of money for purposes excluded from its ordinary cognizances. He trusted that should Great Britain be involved in a great war, when Ireland would be exposed to the common danger, the Irish assembly would respond to a message from the Crown by voting money to prosecute the war. (Opposition laughter.) Though abiding in the principle that the Irish members should NOT SIT IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT, the Government was willing to meet the difficulty by providing that when it was proposed to alter the taxation of Ireland relating to the customs and excise duties, Irish members would be enabled to appear in Parliament and share in the debate. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") The Government was also willing to appoint a joint commission of the English and Irish parliaments which would meet from time to time to consider questions of imperial or common interest. No great question, such as the succession to the Crown, ought to fall under the discussion of this secondary authority, but many questions, such as treaties of commerce, might require direct communication between both parliaments. He would therefore propose, on behalf of the Government, some plan of this kind. He proceeded to explain that the Government remained undecided as to the conditions under which Irish members or an Irish commission should appear in the Imperial Parliament. The Government did not consider this to be a vital point. In his opinion, if the Irish members came back in any numbers it would be necessary to devise a new system of election. He would certainly have no jealousy of the Irish members if they should reappear in their force. He would rather have them amply than scantily and jealously treated. In conclusion he declared that the main object of the bill was TO ABOLISH ROOT AND BRANCH THE DISCONTENT prevailing in Ireland and to restore social order by the removal not merely of the symptoms but of the causes of that discontent. If the opponents of the bill had an alternative policy, what was it? He asked if Lord Randolph Churchill should undertake the task of settling Ireland what did he mean to do? Was his plan that proposed by the Loyalists in Belfast last November? The English Government might be daring but it was not so daring as to undertake to recon-struct the Irish government without touching the legislative difficulty. If Lord Hartington had a plan let him declare it. He appealed to Lord Hartington to state his solution of the Irish problem. They had reached a crisis in the history of the nation. The path of (Parnellite) saying "This case is just boldness was the only path of safety of the case of Ireland with this difference, (Cheers.) All men ought to know their the Canadian agitator has 'O' at the mind and ought to tell it. The fate of end of his name instead of the beginning." Ireland could not be cast into a lottery. The Canadian rebels were suppressed, of politics. (Parnellite cheers.) He had

been told that he was steering Ireland to certain ruin. Let Lord Hartington, in moving the rejection of the bill, trace a visible or a pathable road through the darkness. (Cheers.) The members of the House have before them a great opportunity to close a strife of seven hundred years, aye, and of knitting by bond firmer and higher in character than heretofore the hearts and affections of the Irish people and of cementing the noble fabric of the British nation. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)



**ADAMSON'S**  
BOTANIC  
COUGH  
BALM  
SAFE.  
SURE.  
PROMPT. 25 Cts.  
A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm.  
It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colds, and Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALM 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.  
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
Bottled at St. Stevens, N. B., by the proprietor,  
F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists,  
342 4TH AVE., N. Y.

### 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

### ESTABLISHED 1873. MEMBERS CHAMBER COMMERCE.

## WE BUY

Potatoes, Spats, R. B. Ties,  
Lumber, Lumber, Canned  
Fish, Hay, Eggs,  
Produce.

And sell on commission. Write us fully for quotations. Ship to

### HATHEWAY & CO.,

22 Central Wharf, Boston, General Commission Merchants.

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

### 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.

Scott's and Vaughan's Codes.  
March 29, 1886.

### Why Pay Higher When

### WOODILL'S

2oz. Tins Retail 7 Cents

### GERMAN

4oz. Tins Retail 12 Cents

### BAKING

3oz. Tins Retail 22 Cents

### POWDER

Quality Equal to Any.

March 1, 1886.

## THROUGH TICKETS!

Charlottetown Ticket Agency.

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.



## BOSTON.

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 8.40 a. m.  
Leave St. John at 8 o'clock every Saturday night for

## BOSTON DIRECT.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$7.50, 1st class.  
For tickets and other information apply to

G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. Hales,  
P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.  
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.  
May 7, 1886—eod wky

## L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

## Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,  
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.  
July 15—dly wky

## CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

## MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

## T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.

Oct. 19.