

PROVINCIAL ELECTION!

Liberal-Conservative Candidates for the City:

HON. NEIL MCLEOD, PATRICK BLAKE, ESQ.

ATTENTION!

The date of holding the court of final revision of Dominion Voters' Lists, in each district, has been fixed. Voters will take notice that application for adding or amending names and notices of objections must be given two weeks, instead of one week, before the sitting of the Court.

Committees should be formed in each polling district and the list should be carefully examined and every name scrutinized.

FINAL REVISION COURTS

Will be held at New Glasgow on the 28th June next, at Dunstaffnage on 2nd July next, and at Eldon on the 5th July next.

Applications and notices require to be filed for New Glasgow before the 14th June, for Dunstaffnage before the 18th June, and for Eldon before the 21st June.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 31, 1886.

Why Not?

THE Quebec "Chronicle" asks: "Why do not the three Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island go in for maritime legislative union; or, at least, retaining their connection with Canada, money would be saved, and one Parliament ought to be ample for the needs of 870,000 people. The politicians, repealers and unionists ought to think this project over."

With the "experience" of Cape Breton before their eyes, the people of Prince Edward Island are not likely to "go in" for Legislative Union with Nova Scotia, unless well assured that the Brits will never again hold office there!

Reorganized.

The Local Government of Nova Scotia has been reorganized. We presume that this was considered necessary before the inevitable appeal to the people. The Halifax "Chronicle" reports that "Hon. A. J. White has resigned his office of Attorney-General and member of the Executive Council, and has been appointed Registrar of Deeds for the County of Halifax, vice W. H. Keating resigned. Hon. Isidore LeBlanc has resigned his seat in the Executive Council. Hon. J. W. Longley has been appointed Attorney-General. The two vacancies in the Executive Council, caused by the retirement of Messrs. White and LeBlanc, will be filled by Mr. Macgillivray, Speaker of the late House, and Mr. Daniel McNeil, barrister, of Port Hood, C. B., who is one of the Liberal candidates for Inverness."

The Fisheries Matter.

The Boston "Herald" replies to a correspondent who asked it to state what objection the Canadian Government have to American fishermen buying fish in Canadian ports, and says:—

"The American fishermen have been maintaining for a year past—within the last few weeks—that there was nothing along the shore or on the shore of Canada that the American fishermen cared anything about, it was only natural that the Canadians should wish to demonstrate that there were several things in Canada that were of great importance to the successful prosecution of the fishing industry. Having been dismissed from the court as having no standing in the tribunal, the Canadian price has been aroused, and the people, in spite of temporary loss in not having a market for their bait, wish to demonstrate that there are certain advantages which Canada possesses that might reasonably be brought forward in an international negotiation. In fact, they are doing what a civilized people are very apt to do—temporarily hurting themselves for the purpose of making a point against their neighbors."

The Inch-Arran Investigation.

The "points" brought out by the investigation are thus enumerated:—

- 1. That the establishment of the Inch-Arran house was for some years a favorite project of the chief officers of the railway, as they believed such a summer resort would add largely to the receipts of the Intercolonial Railway.
2. That one Peter Grant was persuaded to undertake the erection of the house, and the receipt of the money was first given to the public.
3. That tickets were sold on credit to the Inch-Arran house proprietors at half rates, for the purpose of aiding him in rapidly securing servants.
4. That this is the common practice of the Grand Trunk and roads in the United States, the object being to benefit their roads by inducing travel to summer resorts.
5. That the case of four tickets, the Intercolonial authorities at a meeting of 1884, because they were issued by the Grand Trunk, which company did not present its claim to the Intercolonial for its share.
6. That the freight on materials used in the construction of the Inch-Arran and carried by the Intercolonial was paid for just like any other freight.
7. That the Intercolonial did not own any table linen, the Intercolonial restaurant keeper not being an employee of the Grand Trunk, which company undertook to run the restaurant at his own risk, commencing an immediate separation from the Grand Trunk.
8. That Mrs. Grant managed the hotel for a while, but not having that peculiar facility needed for successful management of hotels, found herself in the middle of the tourist season unable to continue.
9. That it is urged to prevent the collapse of the project, which had brought to the railway at that

point greatly increased receipts, Mr. Schreiber took over the hotel at a cost to him of some \$5,000, making in all an outlay of \$10,000. That he has thus far been unable to dispose of the hotel, though frequent efforts have been made to do so in his behalf at the amount of the outlay he has been compelled to make.
12. That without Mr. Schreiber's knowledge, without there being any connection between Mrs. Grant's transfer of the hotel to him and the promises made by Mr. Harrison, the latter at the solicitation of Mrs. Grant, gave her a letter, what it reads as follows:—"Mrs. Grant, it is the intention of the Railway Department to employ Mr. Grant temporarily, to be followed as soon as practicable with permanent employment at a suitable remuneration."
13. That Mr. Harrison's reason for giving this letter was to enable Mrs. Grant to make some arrangements with her husband's creditors by which he would be released from jail, Mr. Harrison, knowing that Mr. Grant had been employed since 1883 on the road with the exception of a short time, when he was with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and another short period when he was in the employ of a company building a railway, a fact that is now known, that Mr. Grant was a highly competent engineer, who stood high in the estimation of engineers like Mr. Fleming."

These being the facts, the great Inch-Arran scandal fizzled. On the part of Mr. Schreiber and other officials implicated, no fraud whatever has been proven; but, on the contrary, it has been shown that they acted only with a sincere desire to promote the interests of the Intercolonial Railway, of which they are employees. Commenting on the results of the investigation the Quebec "Chronicle" remarks:—

The great Inch Arran scandal is over, and nothing has been proved which in any way reflects on the Government, or the Intercolonial Railway authorities. Mr. Davies, of Prince Edward Island, was the prime mover in this investigation, and he must now be convinced that it is not always wise to put implicit trust in the stories of discharged employees, any more than that it is judicious to put faith in promises. Witnesses were brought to Ottawa from all parts of Quebec and New Brunswick, employees of the Intercolonial and others, and questioned and cross-examined most rigorously by Mr. Davies, whom we may say, is an adept at that sort of thing, but the testimony so gathered completely exonerates the Government, Mr. Schreiber, Fleming and every body else connected with the case.

Editorial Notes.

The "Cape Ann Advertiser" notes with sorrow that the attempt to shut Canadian fish out of the United States' market has practically failed. Fact is, the Americans must have fish.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon publishes an attack on Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. The preacher asks: "What has Ulster done to be cast off?" and adds: "The whole scheme is full of danger and absurdities, as if conceived by a madman, yet I am sure that Gladstone believes he is only doing justice and acting for the good of all. I consider that he is making one of those mistakes only made by great and well meaning men."

It is understood that Messrs. Putman and Biddle, the counsel retained by the United States Government, will proceed to Halifax, N. S., as soon as practicable to confer with Consul General Phelan. Their first duty will be to defend the Adams in the libel suit in the Admiralty Court at Halifax. The defence will be without costs to the owners of the Adams. The suit will be resisted to the end, and if it results adversely to the Adams the United States Government will insist that Great Britain shall pay for the ship and for expenses, as in the case of the George Washington in 1853. The preparations for the vigorous defence of the Adams do not preclude the expectation entertained at the State Department that Great Britain will interfere to effect the release of the Adams before the suit is finished, perhaps before it begins.

Among the first to announce their return to Gladstone have been John Fletcher Moulton, Radical member of Parliament for Clapham, and Samuel Whitbread, Liberal member for Bedford. Both were adherents of Lord Hartington before Wednesday's meeting. Both have since announced themselves as supporters of Gladstone. Whitbread's accession is perhaps the most influential that the Premier could have desired. He is the gentleman referred to as a wise counsellor by Gladstone in his great speech introducing the Home Rule Bill on the 8th of April, and by reason of his high character and sound judgment has long been a conspicuous member of the Liberal party. Besides the above named, a number of other dissidents have openly pronounced themselves satisfied with Gladstone's present attitude and the concessions he has promised to make and have declared their intention to vote for the second reading.

The Boston "Sunday Herald" has an editorial upon "the fisheries complication," the principal points of which are as follows:—"Apparently the great mass of the American people are not disposed to view the fisheries controversy through the spectacles of the Gloucester and Portland fishermen. This is equally true upon a question which, to those interested in it, seems of vital importance, and yet, by weakness or want of patriotism, is not. But the American fishermen who have been the leaders in this controversy have hurt their own case by their unreasonableness of the policy they have urged. They declared from the first that they would not listen to any claim for consideration that Canada might advance; that the fisheries along the coast, that the privilege of shipping men, buying bait, obtaining supplies, loading and discharging cargoes, were all their rights, and they propose to assert this right to its fullest extent. It has been useless to point out to them that these so-called rights which they demanded from Canada were denied to the Canadians by the United States government; and it is this intolerance of the claims of others, whether just or unjust, that has made the American people look upon the fisheries quarrel as a controversy for which our fishermen are themselves in no small degree responsible. For this reason the benighted folk which one hears in two or three fishing centres find no echo in the inland sections of this country, and the most timid may rest assured that the case of a maritime character is likely to result from the local misunderstanding. In order to understand the case properly, we must attempt, in imagination at least, to put ourselves on the other side of it. The Canadians are quite as jealous of any encroachment upon what they believe to be their territorial and political rights as any American could be. Indeed, so strong is this feeling in Canada that if the government at London gave to the American fishermen, without qualification, the rights they are now claiming, it would, in the opinion of some of the best informed people, bring about a complete and immediate separation from the colony and the mother country. This intense belief on the part of the Canadians in the justice of their pretensions is a factor in the consideration which our American fishermen have not taken into account; and yet it must be taken into account if a satisfactory and permanent adjustment of the disagreement is to be obtained."

The Test Case.

FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Cape Ann "Advertiser" says: The Schooner Ella M. Doughty is likely to be the most satisfactory one for a test case. Her master and owner went to St. Ann's Bay for bait. He found bait. He bought bait and paid for it. This he does not attempt to deny. He claims that he had a right to purchase bait, since he took a permit to touch and trade. If this question of the right to purchase bait can be settled, even to our disadvantage and at the cost of a vessel or two, it will be an infinite gain to both sides. Able diplomats and lawyers on the one hand claim that under our civil arrangements with Great Britain we have this right. The Canadian cabinet is disposed to deny it. In one case, that of the White Fawn, an eminent provincial jurist declared that the purchase of bait was not of itself illegal and would not justify the seizure of the schooner. In another case, that of the J. H. Nickerson, the chief justice held the monstrous doctrine that going into a Canadian port for the purpose of purchasing bait was a violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1818 and therefore a sufficient ground for seizure and condemnation. We cannot profit from the one, and we ought not to submit to the other. Let Great Britain be asked to pass upon the simple question, stripped of all trappings. Can Canada make it an unlawful offence for a foreigner to purchase bait in her ports? There could be but one answer to this question, for anybody but a few Maine and Massachusetts skippers can now buy all the bait they want with impunity. Can she interpret the Treaty of 1818 to deny the United States commercial privileges which are granted to all other people? The answer would settle the question one way or another. Time and again Great Britain has said to Newfoundland, you shall not make laws to prevent the sale of bait to the French fishermen. England will not imperil her pleasant relations with France by allowing Newfoundland to make a law which she believes would be greatly to her advantage. Will she be more complaisant toward Canada?

The Cape Ann "Advertiser" also says: "The State Department at Washington has decided to contest the seizure of the American fishermen Adams, Doughty and Julia and Jennie in the Canadian courts, and to aid the owners of these and other vessels that may be seized to recover their property." George W. Biddle, of Philadelphia, and Wm. Putnam, of Portland, Me., have been retained by the United States to represent the interests of the owners of the seized vessels. Some objection is made by persons familiar with the history of the fisheries controversy to this action. One of the best authorities on international law in Washington, and a gentleman who was identified with the Halifax commission, is of the opinion that Mr. Bayard has made a mistake in taking any notice of the Canadian courts. The more dignified course would have been to ignore the Dominion authorities and judicial tribunals entirely, and negotiate for the rights of our fishermen with Great Britain, the treaty-making power. It is stated that Mr. Dingley says that Secretary Bayard has outlined to him the position he intended to assume, and it was every way satisfactory, for it enunciated the principles as to commercial privileges which we have been contending for. The trouble now is that England will have an excuse for delay, and that is what the Canadians want. He says there will be no treaty renewal. The Canadians will soon find this out, and they will discover that the only bait we want to buy is the bait which they much want to sell. At one place in his district last week Nova Scotia bait to the amount of \$6,000 was contracted for. He believes that our fishermen will soon be able to make arrangements so that they can be supplied with bait from our own waters.

The "Cape Ann Advertiser" also says: "It is whispered that this seizure business promises to wake up the country relative to building a navy. If this awakening is made, we can well afford to thank the Provincials for stealing one or two of our vessels."

No Attempt to Defraud.

REPORT OF COLLECTOR ANDERSON, OF PORTLAND, ME., ON THE SEIZURE OF THE N. S. SCHOONER.

A Washington despatch of the 28th says: Acting Secretary Fairchild has received a report from Collector Anderson, at Portland, in regard to the alleged detention to the British schooner Sisters, in which he says: "Herewith I transmit a statement of Jesse Ellis, master of the British schooner Sisters, of Yarmouth, N. S., relating to the penalty incurred by him in consequence of violation of the provisions of section 2,814 of the revised statutes of the United States. On this case I have respectfully to report that this vessel arrived and entered at this port under circumstances substantially as stated by Captain Ellis. The 'clearance' he alludes to has on its face the single word 'fish' as description of the cargo. Nowhere on the 'clearance' is any reference made to the kind, condition, quantity, by whom shipped or to whom consigned. Very likely the discrepancy between his statement and the fact arises through an inadvertence on the part of the person he employed to draw up the statement. The acting boarding officer at this port reported to me, through the surveyor, under date 24th inst., that this vessel arrived at this port to-day, and the captain failed to produce a manifest of the cargo on board said schooner. In consequence of this, the master was informed, on entry, that he was liable to a penalty of \$500 for failure to produce the manifest upon his arrival within the limits of this collection district, as provided by the statutes; that under the article of the treasury regulations 1854, relating to customs and navigation laws, the case would be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury before enforcing the penalty. I believe the reasons he assigns for his failure to comply with the requirements of the navigation laws and customs regulations of the United States to be true. I have not discovered any attempt on his part to defraud the revenue. He presented his manifest in proper form on the entry of his vessel, in which the cargo was set up as taken on board at Yarmouth, N. S., contents 20,000 fresh mackerel, shipped by W. A. Killam, and consigned to F. L. Clements & Co., consignees, residence Portland, and port of destination Portland."

Obituary.

In another column we chronicle the untimely death of Mr. Samuel Sterns, of Souris. The deceased was a young man of excellent business qualifications, and of irreproachable character in every relation of life. Honest and upright in business, kind and amiable to every one, his sudden and untimely death is deplored by all classes in the community where he lived. His remains were followed to the grave, on Sunday last by a large concourse of people. To his aged and sorrow-stricken father, and other relatives, we tender our sympathy and condolence.

The Latest from Washington.

Senator Frye's amendment to the Dingley shipping bill, which was adopted in the Senate a few days ago, was agreed to in the House on Thursday, and now only awaits the President's signature to become law. When this has been attached the President will in all probability issue a proclamation notifying the Canadian fishermen that the same restrictions which Canada places upon American fishing vessels in her ports will be adopted on this side of the line.

It is thought in Washington that there is not the slightest reason to believe that Congress in its present state of mind, will take any steps whatever toward negotiations for more friendly relations between the United States and Canada.

It is understood that at a Cabinet meeting on Thursday last, which was more protracted than usual, Secretary Bayard outlined the defense which he proposed to have Consul-General Phelan and the counsel employed to assist him pursue in defending the American fishing vessels which have been seized in Canadian waters, and that the proposed instructions together with all other steps taken by the Secretary of State in the matter were approved.

There is reason to believe that the President, through Secretary Bayard, will attempt to arrange a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which will effectively settle the questions in dispute, if it is ratified by the Senate. The administration expects that by the time the proposed convention is ratified a more friendly feeling will prevail in Congress, and that there will be an excellent prospect of its ratification.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites

Is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Chronic Coughs and Emaciation, than any remedy known to medical science. It is so prepared that the potency of these two most valuable specifics is largely increased. It is also very palatable.

A FACT which even political economists are apt to forget is that a manufacturer's rate of profit is not the only essential element of success; the aggregate profit at the end of the year is of far greater importance, and this in most cases is greater out of a low rate of profit than out of a high rate, because of the increased business, which the low price gives rise to. It was on this principle that Messrs. Tuckett & Son acted in introducing their now famous "Myrtle Navy" tobacco, and to this principle they have ever since adhered. This is one of the reasons why the people of Canada are smoking the best tobacco which can be produced, at a cheaper price than other people can buy a similar article.

Liberal Conservative Meeting.

A MEETING of Liberal Conservatives will be held in Committee Rooms, Cameron Block, on MONDAY, the 31st MAY, instant, at 8 o'clock, p.m. G. W. DEBLOIS, President.

Liberal Conservative Convention.

A CONVENTION of Delegates from the different polling divisions of the Fort Augustus District will be held in the Liberal Conservative Rooms, Cameron Block, Charlottetown, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of JUNE next, at 11 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the House of Assembly, in the interest of the Liberal Conservative party. A full attendance of delegates is requested. DONALD FERGUSON, Vice President for the 3rd District of Queen's County. May 28, 1886—May 31—her

LORNE HOTEL.

I AM instructed by C. A. Hyndman, Esq., to sell at Auction at my residence, Queen Square, on WEDNESDAY, 9th JUNE, at 12 o'clock, noon, if not previously disposed of privately:— The Summer Resort known as the Lorne Hotel, Grand Trunk, together with the complete stock of Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware and Cooking Utensils thereon. The main building is 18x15, besides large kitchen and suitable outbuildings, altogether capable of comfortably accommodating one hundred guests, and every thing being on the spot it can be fully opened and made ready for this number in a few days. In connection are five acres of land and a large never failing spring of water at the door. The property is so well known as one of the best summer hotels in the Province, that it does not require further description. Intending purchasers can ascertain terms and view property on application to me. A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer. May 20, 22, 25, 27, 29 Jun 1, 3, 5, 8

"THE HILL."

Beautiful and very Eligible Building Lots at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, 2nd JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, part of the Desbrisay Estate, divided into Building Lots, fronting on Fitzroy, Hillsboro and Euston Streets, being the most desirable city property for private residences in the market, the following:— Terms—One-third down, balance secured on premises at six per cent interest. For Plan and further particulars apply to A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer. May 25, 1886—25 27 29 Jun 1

Superior Building Lot AT AUCTION.

ON the premises, on THURSDAY, 3rd JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, noon, that very eligible

Building Lot on Queen Street, on which Younker & Offer's Carriage Factory formerly stood. Size, 63x88. Terms—25 per cent down, balance can remain secured on premises at six per cent interest. A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer. May 25, 1886—25 27 29 Jun 2



Dress Goods and the Latest Novelties in Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Parasols, Frillings, &c.

Every Department is full of the Newest Goods, at Popular Prices. Our Millinery Department is too well known to need puffing. Good Goods, Latest Styles and Lowest Prices at

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, May 29, 1886.

GREAT ATTRACTION

—AT— JAS. PATON & CO'S.

In our Circular last January, we announced that under the new name we would keep up the reputation of the old firm, by selling GOOD GOODS at Lowest Prices. Our customers have found us true to our word and have taken advantage of the cheap lives in all classes of

DRY GOODS

that we have put before them. We offer this week some very special lines in PRINTS, PARASOLS, SUN-HATS and DRESS GOODS. All other departments are full of best goods at bottom prices.

Our Carpet Department is, without doubt, the best in this city. All the patterns we show are confined to ourselves, and cannot be bought elsewhere. Don't buy before seeing our stock. You will save money and save time by coming direct to

JAS. PATON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO W. A. WEEKS & CO. MARKET SQUARE. Ch'town, May 17, 1886.

CARVELL BROTHERS,

General Agents and Commission Merchants, CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island.

- AGENTS FOR: The Halifax Sugar Refining Company. The Vale Coal Company. The Guardian Assurance Company, of England. The Boston Marine Insurance Company. The New York Board of Underwriters. The Allan Line of Ocean Steamships. The Quebec Steamship Company. The Boston, Halifax & P. E. I. Steamship Line.

MORTGAGE SALE

TO BE Sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the seventh day of JULY next, A. D. 1886, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Summerside, in Prince County, under a Power of Sale, in a Mortgage dated the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1886, and made between James Edwin Price and Catherine Price his wife, of the one part, and Daniel Hodgson, of the other part,—

ALL that tract of land, situate, lying and being in Summerside, in Prince County; Commencing at a stake fixed at the east side of Central Street, in the northwest corner of a lot of land owned by Patrick Brown, and running thence eastward by the north boundary line of the said Patrick Brown the distance of ninety feet, thence northwardly along the west boundary line of a lot of land owned by Daniel H. McDonald the distance of twenty-one feet two inches, thence westwardly to Central Street ninety feet, thence southwardly along Central Street to the stake or place of beginning, twenty-one feet two inches. For further particulars apply to Edward J. Hodgson, Charlottetown, or J. E. Wyatt, Summerside. Dated 31st May, 1886. EDWARD J. HODGSON, Surviving Executor of the last will of Daniel Hodgson.

May 31—law not

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

- TO SELL.—Boat, new last spring; oars and sail complete. Enquire at office of Messrs Poole & Lewis. May 29 31 pd
LOST.—Yesterday afternoon, on the road between the Fannery Bridge and Judge Peters' gate, a lady's new silk Umbrella; a person was seen to pick it up shortly after it was dropped. If they will kindly leave it at Mrs. John Johnson's, corner of Pownall and Euston Streets they will be rewarded for their trouble. May 29 31
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A good Servant. Boy to do gardening and general outside work; references required. Apply at this office. May 28
WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Cook and Housemaid in a small family, where the washing is put out. Enquire at this office.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Girl for general housework in a small family; good wages. Apply at EXAMINER'S office. May 26 1/2
WANTED.—A good, smart Girl for general housework; one from the country preferred. Apply at once to Mrs. Francis McCarron, Richmond Street.
WANTED.—Young Man of about 16 years; a sign who has some knowledge of Dry Goods and to attend cash desk. Apply by letter to P. O. Box 27. May 22