

The Big Blaze.

\$40,000 Worth of Property Destroyed in Four Hours.

\$10,000 An Hour!

Though the Firemen, Militiamen and Citizens Fight the Flames With all Their Might

Waterworks Wanted

NEARLY HALF THEIR PRICE LOST AT ONE FIRE.

List of the Losers.

Question of the Day—What Are the Water Commissioners Doing?

At early dawn this morning, the fire bell sounded forth an alarm. By that time, the fire, which had broken forth in a shop owned and occupied by Mr. James McDermott, near the corner of Kent and Great George Streets, had made so much headway that the shop was well-nigh consumed and several adjoining buildings were in a blaze.

Refreshments were provided for the firemen by Theo. L. Chappelle, F. S. Moore and others. Mr. Hammond Whear had his hands severely burned, while working on one of the roofs, from flying cinders.

A foolhardy owner of a small plot of property, struck one of the firemen who was pulling down his fence in order to allow the engine to pass through.

Mr. William Peardon desires to return his sincere thanks to the militia-men and citizens who labored so energetically to save his property at the corner of Great George and Fitzroy Streets.

Mrs. Blatch wishes to thank the citizens and soldiers for saving her house from fire this morning.

ing into the tower, threw upon the flames a stream of water which soon put it out. By this time, the danger of the further spread of the flames was past, but not before they had consumed about half the block and property to the value of \$40,000.

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Among those rendered homeless or bereft of their houses or business as a result of the four hours havoc of the flames are:—Mr. William Peardon, an old and respected resident, who has lost property worth \$10,000, and is without insurance;

Mrs. Jury who loses property valued at \$2,000, but is insured for \$1,600; Mrs. Watts who loses about \$600, insured for \$600; Mr. D. Stewart, who loses about \$1,500, and is insured for \$500; James McDermott, whose property is valued at \$1,500, without insurance;

Messrs. Davison & Co., whose loss is estimated at \$2,000, without insurance; Councillor Crabbe, with his mother and sister, whose loss foots up to close upon \$4,000, with \$1,600 insurance on the house and partial insurance on the furniture;

Conductor Thompson, whose furniture is only partially insured; Mr. Gay, who occupied the premises owned by Mr. John Holman; Mr. Robert Russell, who has lost property worth to him about \$6,000, and his tenants, viz., Miss Ellen Bradley, Mrs. Mullins, John Perry, Peter Martin, and Miss Pickard—no insurance; Hon. Donald Ferguson, who loses a house valued at \$2,300, insured for \$1,400; Mr. H. LePage, who succeeded in saving most of his furniture; Mr. Michael Kelly, who lost buildings valued at \$2,600, insured for \$1,500; Mrs. R. B. Stewart and the Misses Mayne, whose furniture was partially insured; and the Crosby brothers, who lose about \$1,000 and have no insurance.

The losses amount to about \$40,000; insurance to \$

Commercial Union With the States.

World it not be better, says the Montreal Star, before the Ontario farmers or any one else, spend much time in discussing the benefits of commercial union, to endeavor to find out whether a commercial union is, under the circumstances, possible?

There are always two parties to a bargain, and there is very little use in one of the parties making abstract calculations as to the advantages likely to result from a transaction, before he knows whether or not the other side is willing to deal. In fact too much eagerness on one side is more likely to hinder than to help the progress of negotiations.

We are at present in possession of no evidence on which any reliance can be placed that the people of the United States are willing to enter into free trade relations with Canada.

The presumption is all the other way. The Americans put a stop to reciprocity after it had been tried for twelve years. They have taken no advantage of the reciprocity provision of the Canadian tariff since 1878.

When the Hon. George Brown negotiated a treaty in which the reciprocity was to extend to a number of manufactured articles, its ratification was prevented by an outcry from the manufacturers on the other side of the line.

Mr. Butterworth's bill was not by any means enthusiastically received by congress. All things considered, then, would it not be more than politic as well as more dignified for Canadians to be just a little reticent on this subject until they find out whether the people and the Government of the United States are disposed to throw down all customs barriers between their country and Canada?

The Irish Question.

The Montreal Star's London correspondent telegraphs:—

Lord Salisbury made several important admissions in the House of Lords on the 1st inst. He said: 'I think we must look to the holders of property in Ireland, from high patriotic motives, to exercise great self-restraint in the use of their power; not self-restraint that will abolish rents, but at all events such restraint as will prevent these inflammatory scenes which give no time for reason to calm or bitter memories to be forgotten.'

Again, after denouncing as insane the land acts of 1870 and 1881, he apologized for continuing to legislate on precisely the same lines in these remarkable words: 'The Government has not brought forward this bill in gaiety of heart; it is not in accordance with the principles they approve. The Daily News says: 'It is hard to realize how deeply the alliance against liberty and fair play has discredited the public life of this country.'

Another example is given to Mr. Balfour's statement to Morley in the House of Commons, that if the land bill were supplied to the members on Tuesday morning and the Coercion bill passed the same evening, that would be fulfilling the government's promise that the land bill should be in the possession of the Commons before the Coercion bill became law; that is, he allows four or five hours consideration.

Sir George Trevelyan and Mr. Chamberlain have, in some of their recent speeches, been suggesting the British North America act of 1867 as a basis for the settlement of the Irish question. Mr. Stanley Boulter, in a letter to the Times reproduces the leading features of the act, discriminating between the clauses defining the powers of the Canadian, and those defining the powers of the provincial Governments. 'If,' he says, 'there were any indication on the part of the Gladstonian party to entertain the objections stated by Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, there is much in the Canadian system of Home Rule that might be imitated with advantage—but several of the sections mentioned above would have to be modified to meet these objections. As a Liberal Unionist I am much interested in ascertaining how far the Canadian method might be made applicable to Ireland and one would like to hear the views of others upon the subject. The consideration of this matter would, no doubt, be more profitable if the Gladstonian party had, to use Mr. Chamberlain's expression, come to closer quarters.' Mr. Boulter, indeed, seems to despair of any understanding being reached that way from the reluctance which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley had hitherto shown to take up the points in our constitution which Lord Hartington, Sir G. Trevelyan and Mr. Chamberlain had again and again proposed as a basis of compromise.

Level-Headed Farmers.

DUNDAS COUNTY AGRICULTURISTS OPPOSED TO COMMERCIAL UNION.

At a largely attended meeting of the Dundas County Farmers' Institute the following resolution was carried by a large majority:—

1. That it is in the interests of the farming community to give such reasonable encouragement to other industries as will tend to increase the consuming population and furnish an enlarged home market for the surplus produce of the farm.

2. That it is desirable to promote trade with all foreign countries, especially such as do not produce a sufficient food supply for themselves.

3. That while it would be desirable, and in some respects in the interests of the Canadian farmer, to secure greater freedom of trade with the United States, the similarity of the surplus products of the two countries renders it improbable that any considerable advantage would result.

4. That no arrangement whereby we would yield control of our foreign trade or internal taxation, or that would interfere with our right to make treaties with such countries as might afford a market for our surplus produce, would be acceptable to the farmers of Canada.

5. That we desire to enter an earnest protest against the continual disparagement of the farmers of this country, now so commonly indulged in by professional writers, and to express the belief that they are not inferior to those of any other country.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

An Offer to be Accepted.

SIR,—Owing to the severe loss in the community this morning by the destructive fire, and as there has been a general request of a reproduction of 'The Lady of Lyons,' we offer our services in a performance of the above play on Tuesday evening next, July 12th, in the Lyceum, free, and the entire proceeds to go in aid of the sufferers.

CLARENCE SCOTT, S. K. COBURN.

July 6th, 1887.

Information Wanted

SIR,—A recent night's fire it is imperative that a most searching investigation be had as to the manner in which our police men perform their duties. I am assured that the Chief Engineer, in order to give the alarm, was compelled to telephone the Police Station three times before any answer could be obtained. The natural inference is that the Guardians (?) of the City were asleep! It is high time the citizens bestirred themselves and fully understood if their lives and property are at the mercy of slumbering policemen.

Prompt action is loudly called for.

Yours, A TAXPAYER.

July 6, 1887.

The Fisheries Not Protected.

SIR,—American poachers are at work again. Yesterday the mackerel were schooling in great numbers along the North Shore here. The sea seemed literally alive with them, and American seiners were alive too, for they might be seen in six-fathoms water, quite close inshore, sailing away without let or hindrance. Where were the cruisers? The Critic, whose duty it is to watch this part of the coast, was safely anchored in Sorensen and had been there from the day before. There were no vessels on the South side for her to look after. Why was she not where she ought to have been following the seining fleet. Come, Critic, wake up, or else go somewhere where mackerel are not seined.

Yours, FISHERMAN.

Priest Pond, July 5, 1887.

An old lady who died lately in Vienna bequeaths her property, valued at 30,000 florins, to her nineteen-year-old niece on condition that the latter would never wear clothes of any other cut than those worn by her aunt. The condition was accepted.

Charles Alden, inventor, committed suicide at Gloucester, Mass., a few days ago.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.)

Irish Affairs.

LONDON, July 5.

In the Commons to-night, Mr. Campbell Bamer, former Chief Justice of Ireland, gave notice that he would introduce, on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill, a motion that no land measures be satisfactory which lacked such revision of judicial rents as would meet the results of a fall in prices.

After an animated discussion over the conduct of the police in arresting a respectable young woman named Cass, as an improper person, the Government was defeated by 153 to 148.

The criticisms of the members were directed less against the police and authorities than against Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, who was accused of shielding the officials.

A number of Liberal Unionists voted with the Government. It is expected that the defeat of the Government will lead to the resignation of Mr. Matthews.

A Terrible Fire.

ERIE, July 5.

Messrs. reports from Clarendon, Pa., say that a terrible holocaust was experienced there last night. It broke out simultaneously in two different places. The local fire department was unable to cope with the flames. By the time assistance arrived the waterworks were in ruins and engines unable to go into the service. The entire town was destroyed. It is impossible to give the list of the losses. There are 1,200 people homeless. Over 300 buildings were burned. The people are without food. The estimated loss is \$35,000.

Express Derailed.

GATON, July 6.

A Canadian Pacific express was derailed near here, through a switch being left open. The engine, baggage and smoker were upset down a thirty foot embankment. The driver of the express and firemen were badly scalded, and a dozen others less seriously injured.

Anglo-Turkish Conference.

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons, this morning, Lord Salisbury announced that the Anglo-Turkish Convention, in reference to Egypt, had not been ratified by Turkey, and that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, special British Commissioner, had been instructed to leave Constantinople.

An Action Instituted.

LONDON, July 5.

An action has been instituted against the managers of the American Exhibition, to restrict rifle shooting done by the Wild West combination during performances. The complainants alleging that the shooting is a nuisance.

Another Celebration.

GENEVA, July 5.

A committee is being organized here to arrange for the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. All the states in America will be invited to send representatives.

A Dynamite Explosion.

PESTH, July 5.

During a drill at Jasz Bereing, the capital of Jaszgia, Hungary, yesterday, a dynamite cartridge exploded, prematurely killing 27 men and injuring 48 others. Of the killed 13 were officers.

The Yacht Race.

GLASGOW, July 5.

In the Western Yacht Club Regatta on the Clyde to-day, the Thistle won easily, beating the Irix and Lenore. The race was sailed in a strong breeze.

Weather Bulletin.

TORONTO, July 6—10 a.m.

Moderate to fresh south to south west winds, fair weather, with a little lower temperature.

Supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, July 6.

The Queen vs. John Currie. Indictment for burglary. The jury in this case, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged. Attorney General Sullivan prosecuted for the Crown, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. James Palmer and Duncan McLeod.

Trainer vs. Black Diamond Steamship Co. The case is now going on. Messrs. Davies, Q. C., and Morson for the plaintiff and Peters & Peters for the defendant. The trial of Capt. John Welsh for manslaughter will be called on immediately after the case now on is finished.

TEA PARTY

THERE will be a Tea Party held on

Wednesday, 20th Day of July,

on the Beautiful Grounds of the Episcopal Church,

CHERRY VALLEY, LOT 50,

for the purpose of raising funds to renovate the Church, fencing in the grounds, and other improvements.

The Ladies and Managing Committee intend making it THE TEA of the season.

If the day proves unfavorable, the Tea will be held first five days.

Tea on Tables at 1 p. m. Admission to grounds and Tea 25 cents.

By order of Committee. July 6, 1887—dw21

Card of Thanks

D. MACNEILL returns most sincere thanks to the Salvage Corps, Militiamen and Citizens who so kindly removed and replaced his furniture this morning.

1887. BOSTON STEAMERS. 1887.

The Steamship Merrimack, Capt. Crowell. The Steamship Carroll, Capt. Brown. The Steamship Worcester, Capt. Nickerson.

DURING July and August, 1887, one of these vessels will leave Pownal Street Wharf, Charlottetown, for Boston, at six o'clock, p. m., on Monday and Thursday of each week, and

Boston for Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday, at noon.

Excellent Passenger Accommodation.

FARES:

Cabin, \$7.50; Stateroom Berth, \$9.50. Lowest Rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled.

Carveil Brothers, AGENTS. Ch'town, July 6, 1887—ex pat da wy 3mos jour guar

LONG LIVE OUR NOBLE QUEEN

BEER BROS.

Invite everyone to call and inspect their large stock of Dry Goods, Millinery and House Furnishings.

In every department you will find bargains to remember the Jubilee by.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, July 2, 1887.

ARRIVED

CITY HARDWARE STORE:

Disston's Saws, Buggy Tops, Nails, Locks, Paper, Glass, Iron, and General Hardware.

PRICES LOW.

NORTON & FENNELL,

CITY HARDWARE STORE, QUEEN STREET. May 25, 1887.—2aw & wky

CLOTHING AND HATS.

THE attention of the Public is called to the Immense Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING

for Men and Boys, to be found at J. B. MacDonald's. No House in the Trade can show a larger Stock (all New Goods).

Clothing that will Fit Well—Clothing that will Wear Well—Clothing that You can Buy Well.

Men can be suited—Youths can be suited—Boys can be suited.

HATS! HATS!

Thousands of HATS in Felt and Straw, at Lowest Prices in Town. You can get your Money's Worth every time, by buying at J. B. MACDONALD'S.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

The Seaside Hotel, Rustico Beach,

WILL be opened to guests and visitors for the season, on JULY 2nd. This popular Watering Place has been improved this season and will have more attractions than ever.

Conch will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, calling for guests; returning every Thursday and Monday Mornings, at 9 o'clock, a. m., Charlottetown time.

Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6 a. m., 10.15 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Hunter River for Charlottetown at 8.14 a. m., 1.33 p. m., and 6.12 p. m. Hunter River for Summerside at 6.58 a. m., 11.38 a. m., and 4.50 p. m. Summerside for Hunter River at 6.15 a. m., 11.40 a. m., and 4.55 p. m. Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time, which is 47 minutes and 20 seconds slower than Charlottetown Time. Mr. Bagnall will meet Trains from all points at Hunter River, to convey passengers to Seaside. TERMS MODERATE. Address: JOHN NEWSON & CO., Charlottetown. June 28, 1887.