THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR. "This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES. SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1887. VOL. 19.—NO. 292.

The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening by

The Examiner Publishing Co

From their office, corner of Water and Great George Streets, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

—RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—

Six months.....$2.50
Three months.....1.25
One month.....50

Advertising at moderate rates.

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

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 7th day, 9h., 48.8m., a. m., N.W., (below horizon.)
Last Quarter 14th day, 4h.,4.9 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. M.	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises, h m	Sun sets, h m	Moon rises	High water morn	High water morn	Day's len'h h m
1	Sunday	4 50	7 2	11 56	4 18	14	12
2	Monday	49	4	aft 68	5 43		15
3	Tuesday	48	6	2 23	7 4		18
4	Wednesday	47	7	3 39	8 10		20
5	Thursday	46	8	4 55	9 1		23
6	Friday	44	9	6 11	9 48		25
7	Saturday	43	11	7 26	10 31		28
8	Sunday	41	12	8 37	11 11		31
9	Monday	39	13	9 44	11 54		34
10	Tuesday	38	14	10 42	aft 34		36
11	Wednesday	37	15	11 32	1 18		39
12	Thursday	35	16	morn	2 4		41
13	Friday	34	18	0 15	2 53		44
14	Saturday	33	19	0 51	3 52		47
15	Sunday	32	20	1 23	4 59		49
16	Monday	31	21	1 51	6 10		50
17	Tuesday	30	22	2 16	7 11		52
18	Wednesday	29	24	2 41	8 2		55
19	Thursday	28	25	3 5	8 42		57
20	Friday	26	25	3 30	9 24		59
21	Saturday	25	26	3 49	10 0	15	1
22	Sunday	24	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	morn		9
26	Thursday	21	32	7 34	0 30		11
27	Friday	20	33	8 38	1 11		13
28	Saturday	20	34	9 46	1 58		14
29	Sunday	19	35	10 57	2 50		16
30	Monday	18	36	aft 8	3 55		18
31	Tuesday	4 18	7 37	1 22	5 14	15	19

-FOR-

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 8.00 a. m.

Also leave St. John at 7.30 every Saturday night for

BOSTON DIRECT.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, $6.50, 2nd class; $9.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to

G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. R'y., F. W. HALES, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.

or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

April 18, 1887—eod wky

GUARDIAN

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL - - - $10,000,000

CARVELL BROS., AGENTS.

March 26—2i wky 1mo pat

CARD.

THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY," having lately added to their stock of type and material for Job Printing, are better than ever prepared to execute orders for Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Handbills of all kinds, Visiting or Business Cards, &c., promptly and cheaply, in the best style of the art.

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.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—ily wkly

SPRING

—AND—

SUMMER GOODS

OPENED TO-DAY AT THE

LONDON HOUSE.

Ch'town, May 4, 1887.—wky

CHEAP FOR CASH,

WE want money, and to that end are offering our immense stock of Furniture and House-furnishing Goods at prices that defy all competition. Call and see.

We are prepared to fill all orders entrusted to us with promptness. Special attention this season to Repairing and Uphostering for house-cleaning time.

An immense stock of Window Shades, Children's Carriages, Mantle Mirrors, Picture Frames, Mouldings, Window and Cornice-pole Goods to arrive in a few days.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, April 22, 1887.

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

TO ARRIVE:

Beehive Brand Roofing Felt.

Silver Creek Brand Roofing Felt.

Roofing Pitch, Tar Paper, Dry Paper, Glass, Nails, Paints, Oils, Plaster Paris, and everything required by the Builder or Painter.

PRICES LOW.

NORTON & FENNELL,

CITY HARDWARE STORE, QUEEN STREET.

March 4, 1887—2aw & wky

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.

It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colds, and Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALSAM 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 proprietors, F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists, 343 4TH AVE., N. Y.

NOTICE

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 and to loan 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.

Dated at Halifax, 5th March, 1887.

JNO. W. PAYZANT, Solicitor for Applicant.

March 22, 1887—2mos

TAMARAC ELIXIR

NATURE'S REMEDY

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, THROAT & LUNG COMPLAINTS

INSTANT RELIEF. POSITIVE CURE

SEED WHEAT

THE Subscriber offers for sale a few hundred bushels of his famous White Russian Wheat, grown on the Warren Farm (one year).

Call early and secure the best seed, cheap.

JOHN NEWSON.

March 9, 1887—2mos eod &wky

MORTGAGE SALE.

TO be Sold at Public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, on SATURDAY, the Fourth day of June next, 1887, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon.—

ALL that tract, piece and parcel of land, being part of Town Lot number Sixteen in the first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, bounded as follows:—By a line commencing at the northwest corner of the said Town Lot and extending thence forty feet on Great George Street, thence running towards the east, parallel with King Street, fifty-seven feet, thence running parallel with Great George Street until it meets the southern side of said King Street, thence along said King Street to the corner of commencement, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and made between Patrick Raymond Bowers of the one part, and James College Pope of the other part, of which said Mortgage the undersigned are now the Assignees.

For further particulars apply at the office of E. H. Haviland, Charlottetown.

Dated this Twenty-ninth day of April, A. D., 1887.

JOSEPH HENSLEY, T. HEATH HAVILAND, Assignees, &c.

May 2, 1887.—law tl sale

PURE GOLD GOODS ARE THE BEST MADE.

ASK FOR THEM IN CANS, BOTTLES OR PACKAGES

THE LEADING LINES ARE BAKING POWDER, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, SHOE BLACKING, STOVE POLISH, COFFEE, SPICES, BORAX, CURRY POWDER, CELERY SALT, MUSTARD, POWDERED HERBS &c.

2 GOLD MEDALS 1 SILVER MEDAL 8 BRONZE MEDALS 1886

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED GENUINE

PURE GOLD MANF'G CO. 31 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

FOR SALE.

Ten Shares in "The Examiner Publishing Company,"

each Share representing $100 in the Capital Stock.

THE undersigned offers for Sale TEN SHARES (all paid up) of the Capital Stock of THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY. Will be sold in lots of one or more shares, to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to

J. W. MITCHELL.

Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1886.

Lament for Laird.

Air—Toddlin Ben, or the Laird of Cockpen.

Did you hear of our Laird, the tall editor man
Who was sent by the Grits to the Saskatchewan,
But when he got there all the folks, what a shame,
Said send him back, send him back, toddlin hame.

Chorus.

Toddlin but, and toddlin Ben,
I pity our Laird coming toddlin hame.

He went in his pride like the famous buck goat,
With a bleat and a bound and a shake of his coat;
Now he feebly returns. "I'll come home if I can,
But I'll never go back to the Saskatchewan."

Chorus.

Toddlin but, and toddlin Ben;
And it's far, very far, to come toddlin hame.

After all he did for their separate school's,
The Indians, the Metis, the short-sighted fool's,
This talented, high-minded, long-headed man,
They left in disgust on the Saskatchewan.

Chorus.

Toddlin but, and toddlin Ben,
And the Sachems have sent our Laird toddlin hame.

And now he is hame, and what *truths* he will tell
Of the hardships he met in that terrible sell;
In love of the boodle, excel him who can;
But boodle's now scarce in the Saskatchewan.

Chorus &c.

BAYFIELD.

May 3, 1887.

Ireland's Position.

A TORY STATESMAN'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

The following is a passage from a speech delivered by Lord Randolph Churchill in Birminghan:

I will ask you to consider the practical aspect of the Irish question. (Hear.) You would suppose, from the language which is used and the arguments which are put forward by those who advocate the repeal of the Union—you would naturally suppose—that Ireland is being treated by Britain as a conquered country, and that the Irish people are being governed as if they were an enslaved people. You would suppose that the Government in Ireland is decidedly despotic, responsible to no one, that every day or every month or every year innocent persons are either hanged or sent to prison for years or for life, that no political freedom of any sort or kind existed there. More than that, you would suppose that the occupiers of the soil, the great mass of the peasantry, the cultivators, are ground down and tyrannized over in the most barbarous fashion by every imaginable engine of landlord tyranny and oppression. If that were the case, if there were any portion of truth in that statement of the case of Ireland, I would be a Home Ruler tomorrow. (Hear, hear, and cheers. But what are the facts gentlemen? What are the facts of the case? The Irish people are as free for all practical purposes as you in this town-hall. (Cheers.) You do not enjoy one bit more of individual freedom than they do under the Constitution. They enjoy the most perfect political equality with you. With them, mind you, no State Church disturbs the symmetry of religious liberty. With them no interference of any sort or kind by the Government in the exercise of their political rights ever occurs. They have 103 representatives in Parliament, considerably more than they are entitled to (cheers) by their population. These representatives are elected by the great mass of the people just as your own representatives are elected. There is not the smallest official interference by the Government with the freedom of election in Ireland. The elections in Ireland takes place under the secrecy and protection of the ballot, and no one interferes with that secrecy or protection except the Roman Catholic priests (dissent) and the members of the National League. (Cheers and hisses.) Any public meeting which has even a semblage of legality can be held in Ireland without the smallest interference (hear, hear); any speech, no matter how violent as long as it does not obviously and openly incite to crime, can be delivered without the smallest notice from the Government. But, more than that, the Irish peasantry, the cultivators of the soil, are surrounded and protected by an invulnerable, an impregnable wall of legislative fortification the strength of which has been concentrated for years all the skill of your most able and experienced public men. (Hear, hear.) More than that, gentlemen, the Irish cultivators, by the free use of British credit and British resources, can transform themselves from occupiers into absolute owners, and they enjoy for that purpose privileges and facilities which I can tell you from a Treasury point of view are hardly financially sound, and which hitherto have been denied by Parliament to our own people. Now, this is the position of Ireland. I defy anybody to contradict that statement of the position or to assert that there is a single word which is contrary to fact in what I have said (loud cheers), and I say that the position of Ireland at the present moment is one of the most perfect political freedom. (Hear, hear.) I do not know any country in the world, not even America, where political freedom has reached to greater lengths or is contained within larger and broader limits than it is in Ireland. If that is so, what is the position, what is the plea of the Unionist party? What is the language which we hold to Ireland? We say this: "We take no credit whatever to ourselves for this state of things, for this political equity. We admit that it is your absolute and indefeasible right under the Act of Union. Further, every morsel, every development of political freedom which they devise for ourselves in the future you shall share in full as you share now. (Cheers.) If Ireland has suffered in the past as she has suffered from British ignorance, British neglect, British apathy, we have made amends in recent years, and we will make yet more amends."

A BONANZA mine of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's favorite prescription, to the merits of which, as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections, thousands testify.

f a w

The Proposed Treaty

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN FOR SETTLING THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* sends that paper a copy of a letter from Secretary of State Bayard to Minister Phelps, enclosing a draft of the proposed treaty between the United States and Canada on the fishery controversy. The treaty calls for the appointment of a mixed commission to agree upon the limits which shall separate the exclusive from common right of fishing off the coasts of British North American colonies, to agree upon regulations to secure to the fishermen of United States privilege of entering bays and harbors for purpose of shelter, repair and purchasing wood and water, and to agree upon penalties for violation of such privileges pending a definite arrangement. Great Britain agrees to instruct the Canadian officials not to molest fishing vessels of the United States unless they are found actually fishing within the three miles of coast. Both governments agree to send each to Gulf of Lawrence a national vessel and also one each to cruise during the fishing season on southern coast of Nova Scotia. If a vessel is seized for violation of fishing provisions, the matter shall be reported to the officer in command of one of these national vessels, who in connection with the commander of another of said vessels shall constitute a court of inquiry. If both are of opinion the seizure was not for good cause, the vessel shall be released. In the event of a difference of opinion between commanders, a third person shall be selected to act as umpire. It is proposed to give privileges in Canadian ports as are enjoyed by other United States vessels, including the purchase of bait and supplies. All vessels now under seizure for alleged violation of fishery law to be released and all fines exacted in such cases refunded. Great Britain is asked again to appoint a joint commission to ascertain amount damage caused American fishermen during 1886 by seizure and otherwise; commission to make awards therefore to vessels injured.

Chamberlain Pleased

AT THE RECEPTION HE HAS RECEIVED IN SCOTLAND—HIS VIEWS ON THE PARNELLITES.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at a Unionist meeting in Glasgow, a few nights ago, said the enthusiasm displayed by the gathering convinced him of the growth of unionism in Scotland. Although he had paid little attention to the threats that he would be received with hooting and rotten eggs, he confessed that he had not expected such a hearty welcome as that which he received everywhere. Referring to the Parnellites, he admitted that he had advised that they be taken into the councils of the Government, but that was before Mr. Parnell rested under the burden of the present tremendous imputation. No man of honor could be content to meet such an imputation with a simple denial. It was true that the onus of the proof rested with the *Times*, but if Mr. Parnell shrank from taking up the challenge and compelling the *Times* to give its proofs, then every impartial and intelligent man would feel that Mr. Parnell had put himself in a position which made him no longer a safe or proper ally for English statesmen. (Prolonged cheering.) After repeating his complaint that the Gladstonians had refused to meet the Unionists, he concluded: "Mr. Gladstone, by one word, could reunite the Liberals to-morrow, but unless that word be spoken soon it will come too late to save the party from disaster."

The Trial of Russian Plotters.

SOME REMARKABLE INCIDENTS—A RENOWNED CHEMIST TAKEN TO TASK BY A STUDENT.

One of the persons who have just been convicted of plotting against the Czar is a student named Oulianoi, the son of a high Russian official. During the trial he displayed the highest intelligence, and maintained a most dignified bearing. Entering into a minute scientific dispute with Feederoff, a renowned chemist, he compelled the latter to acknowledge that the prisoner was entirely right, and he himself in the wrong. At the final sitting Oulianoff made a brilliant speech. He declared that neither he nor his companions feared death. He could imagine nothing more sublime than to die in an endeavor to deliver the unfortunate Russian people. Hundreds of young men would imitate him until the Czar would be compelled to change his despotic system. The prisoners, with one exception, are all intelligent gentlemen of good families. One said he intended to murder the Czar with a revolver, but afterwards he thought a bomb would be better.

A Shrewd Young Prelate.

A good, true story now current in New York tells how a young assistant minister of a Fifth Avenue church has made his way rapidly into great social favor. He did it by making the influential ladies of his congregation believe that they were responsible for the best points in his sermon. In making a pastoral call, and when the conversation turned on religious topics, he would pick out some utterance of his hostess, declare it admirable, and promise to use it on the ensuing Sunday. On that occasion she would proudly hear him introduce an embellished form of the conceit, with such an introduction as, "One of the brightest minds I know," or "From a beautiful source comes the idea." Could she hereafter fail to pet him? He is the lion of a hundred parlors.

THE annual report of Dr. A. C. Smith, the physician in charge of the Tracadie lazaretto, shows five deaths during the past year. The present number of inmates is nineteen—eleven males and eight females. Five of these are in the advanced stages of the disease. But one case is known of leprosy outside of the lazaretto in the Province, though one or two others are suspected. Three of the sisters who had volunteered their services for the care and nursing of the lepers died within this year, and Dr. Smith pays a deserved tribute to their self-sacrificing devotion.