

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1887.

VOL. 21.—NO. 15.

The Daily Examiner

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The Examiner Publishing Co.
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ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon 5th day, 6h., 25.8m., p. m., E.
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter 13th day, 9h., 22.3m. a. m., S. W.
New Moon 21st day, 6h., 39.3m., a. m., S. E.
First Quarter 25th day, 5h., 43.5m., a. m.,
N. E. (below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M.	rises	sets	rises	water	len'th
1 Wednesday	4 17	7 38	2 36	6 34	15 19
2 Thursday	17	39	2 50	7 45	20
3 Friday	16	39	3 3	8 40	23
4 Saturday	16	40	4 16	9 29	25
5 Sunday	16	41	5 23	10 14	26
6 Monday	15	42	6 36	10 55	27
7 Tuesday	15	43	8 21	11 37	29
8 Wednesday	14	44	10 9	12 16	30
9 Thursday	14	45	12 43	0 56	31
10 Friday	14	46	11 24	1 31	32
11 Saturday	14	47	11 52	2 21	32
12 Sunday	14	47	morn	3 7	33
13 Monday	14	47	0 20	4 4	33
14 Tuesday	14	48	0 44	5 5	34
15 Wednesday	13	48	1 9	6 10	35
16 Thursday	13	48	1 34	7 15	35
17 Friday	13	48	2 16	8 8	35
18 Saturday	13	48	2 29	8 52	35
19 Sunday	13	48	3 3	9 34	35
20 Monday	13	48	4 42	10 16	35
21 Tuesday	13	48	4 30	10 55	35
22 Wednesday	14	49	6 25	11 37	35
23 Thursday	14	49	6 28	morn	35
24 Friday	14	49	7 36	0 17	35
25 Saturday	15	49	8 47	0 54	34
26 Sunday	15	49	10 0	1 44	34
27 Monday	15	48	11 13	2 32	33
28 Tuesday	15	48	12 46	3 31	33
29 Wednesday	16	48	1 38	4 42	32
30 Thursday	16	47	2 50	5 6	32

James L. MacMillan, V. S.,
GRADUATE OF
Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.
Office in connection with Kennedy & Stewart's
Livery Stable Great George Street.
Ch'town, April 21, 1887—law & vky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RECEIVERS OF
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS,
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.
142, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
May 18, 1887.

BOSTON.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
THE PALACE STEAMERS
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.
Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port-
land, 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. W. HALLS,
P. E. I. WY., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
April 18, 1887—cod wky

CARD.
THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COM-
PANY, 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 orders on the most favorable terms.
The continued patronage of the public is
respectfully solicited.
W. L. COTTON,
Manager.
Ch'town, Nov. 18, 1886.

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Men's Suits, from \$3.75, up.
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Try the wonderful cheap man.
L. E. PROWSE,
SIGN OF THE BIG HAT, 74 QUEEN STREET.
Ch'town, June 1, 1887—cod & wky

WOOL! WOOL!

TRYON WOOLEN MILLS, - - SEASON 1887.
THE Tryon Woolen Manufacturing Co., in returning thanks to the general public, and especially to the farmers of P. E. Island for past favors, beg to announce that their Agents are now being stocked up with Tweeds and other lines manufactured from home-grown Wool, without any admixture of Cotton or Shoddy. Our Cloths are carefully made, well-finished and warranted to outwear any Canadian Goods in the market. They will be exchanged for Wool or Cash on the usual favorable terms.
Inspection and comparison invited.

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Beer & Sprague, Montague.
William Reid, Summerside.
Wright Bros., Victoria.
C. E. Pratt, St. Peter's Bay.
Sterns Bros., Souris.
J. T. Hugh, Murray Harbor.
Colin Wright, Bedeque.
Craig & Haslam, County Line.
Birch & Dyer, Alberton.
Bowness & Anderson, Kensington.
William Minto, Cardigan.
McLean Bros., North Wiltshire.
Ch'town, May 31—3 mo cod tu thur sat & 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

HOME INDUSTRY.
Charlottetown Woolen Company.
1887.
STORE NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

IN order to cultivate a sympathy on the public mind towards the use of our Home Manufactured Goods it is necessary that their quality be made equal to that which is imported. Recognizing that fact and to attain the desired object, we enlarged our premises and imported valuable and improved machinery, and are now turning out Goods equal to any manufactured in Canada.
We cordially invite intending purchasers to call and inspect our Immense and Varied Stock of
TWEEDS, BLANKETINGS, FLANNELS, YARNS, &c.,
and satisfy themselves that they can do as well selecting from our Stock as could be done in any part of Canada.
CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLEN CO'Y.
Ch'town, May 4, 1887—2m odd

Mrs. HENRY ROGERS, ARTIST.

(Pupil of the late Aaron Penley, R. A.)
PURPOSES visiting Charlottetown early in June, when classes will be formed for various branches of Art.
Portraits painted from Photo or Life.
Sketching from Nature a specialty.
Address—Care of MISS FINLEY,
Kent Street, Charlottetown.
May 20, 1887—cod if



All Key - Winding Watches

at Greatly Reduced Prices to clear.
Now is your time to get a Good Timekeeper at a Low Price. A Patent Key that will wind any watch, given in.

Just received, a special lot of Colored Gold Brooches and Sets, which were bought low and will be sold low.
A small assortment of Handsome Silver Jubilee Brooches just in; ready to arrive at

E. W. TAYLOR'S,

CAMERON BLOCK.
April 22, 1887—2aw & wky

Beautiful Prize Books for the Holidays.

JUBILEE Memoir of "Victoria," Magazines, Boys' and Girls' Own, back Nos \$1.50 each; Text Books, Cards, Motives, Bibles with Psalms, Hymnals, Psalm Books, &c., &c.
M. F. ELLIS,
Bible Depository,
May 26, 1887—4f

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

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BEG to announce that they are receiving a fine large lot of new

Boots & Shoes

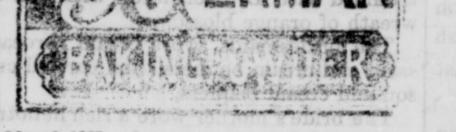
at the Store, on QUEEN STREET, next BEER BROS., which will be open on **Saturday, 7th Inst.**
We cordially invite an inspection of the Latest Styles of Boots & Shoes, selected personally in Canada and United States

GOFF BROS.

Ch'town, May 5, 1887—cod & wky
CHARLOTTETOWN HERALD OFFICE, APRIL 23RD, 1887.

MRS. McNEILL, REVERE HOUSE,

SPEAKS VERY HIGHLY OF, and wishes you to SEND HER ANOTHER CASE OF



May 2, 1887.

Fishwick Express Line,

SEASON OF 1887.
Steamer M. A. Starr, Capt. Ferguson, WILL leave Halifax every TUESDAY Morning for Charlottetown, calling at Sheet Harbor, Canso, Arichal, Port Mulgrave, Hawke-shury, Hastings and Bayfield, and Murray Harbor on every alternate trip; return, leaves Charlottetown every THURSDAY afternoon, making same calls.
F FREIGHT LOW.
Through Bills Lading granted to New York, Great Britain and Continent.
W. W. CLARKE, Agent,
Queen's Wharf, Ch'town, May 17, 1887.—2mo pat

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Educated Ruffianism."

Sir,—The time seems to have gone by when a spade can be called a spade. A few weeks ago when Archbishop O'Brien telegraphed sympathy to the Irish agitator, snarling under the wounds received in Toronto, and designated as "educated ruffians," the gentlemen who had spoken in such strong terms at the ultra loyalist meeting held some time before Wm. O'Brien's arrival, many sensitive persons were horrified. That Mgr. O'Brien spoke the truth has been abundantly proven. One of the foremost among the orators at that anti-O'Brien meeting was the mild and evangelical Dr. Wild. It would not be well to offend pious ears by asking you to produce the full text of this gentleman's platform performance. I only ask insertion of the following, taken from Dr. Wild's sermon, delivered from his pulpit the Sunday previous to O'Brien's arrival:

"Now there is my friend Joseph Archbishop Lynch—who signs after his name 'Bishop of Toronto.' We have no bishop of Toronto. Toronto has never authorized a bishop, and he is no 'Bishop of Toronto.' He is a bishop in Toronto, but he is not a bishop of Toronto. (Applause.) I might as well sign after my name 'Bishop of Toronto,' for I can do anything he can do, in any way he likes to take me, and I can forgive sins as well as he can for a few cents, if I want to make money. (Loud laughter.) Why, this fellow wrote a letter to Salisbury, in which he referred to the family of our beloved Lord Lansdowne. Now, my friend Joseph Archbishop Lynch you had better be careful, or I shall explode a bomb amongst your camp by telling something about your family that neither you nor your hypocritical followers would want to hear. (Great excitement and applause.) He also wrote a letter to Lord Churchill, threatening Canada with a Fenian invasion. If ever the Fenians come here again this letter will not be forgotten, and our brave volunteers will do a little home work before they go to the front, and certain parties will be called upon to take the oath of allegiance, and I am inclined to think that they will want to take it on the Ross Bible too. (Applause.) Archbishop Lynch is not worthy of the name of bishop when he would refer to such subjects as that. I would not be responsible for his soul getting out of purgatory after making such a statement as that. (Applause.) He ought to have been taken to task by every paper in Canada for using such words, and mobbed, yes, I say mobbed. (Loud applause and tremendous excitement.) That's what ought to have been done, and I will tell him so, too—(loud applause)—and I shall be glad to hear from him in reply. (Renewed applause.) Roman Catholics will persist in bringing their religion into politics, and they wonder they are resisted. They also say it was wrong for Dr. Potts and myself to be on the platform to hear an Irishman lecture on Ireland, but it was right for Dr. Burns and our brother priests to be there. Does twice two make four? If it was right for Dr. Burns and our brother priests to be there several times, it was right for Dr. Potts and I to be there twice. We will now turn to the Quebec legislature. They seem to think that it is the Protestants' religion that is tolerated. We conquered the French and by treaty allowed them to become British citizens and practice their religion. The Catholics are here by our sufferance. Take for instance the crucifix bill. They wanted to have put up in every court room a great wooden crucifix before which Protestant and Catholic alike should swear. We tolerate them. We are their conquerors, and they are here at our pleasure, and their fathers before them, and let us rise up and keep them in their place. You, Orangemen, what are you doing? Stand forth and keep them in their place, and if they do not keep their place crush them. (Applause.) I only wish this crucifix bill had gone through. If it had, the Protestants would have awakened to their duty. I say the Orangemen are too quiet. I say to you Orangemen who may be here to-night to rise up. Rise up, I say, and keep them in their place, and on the night when Billy O'Brien comes see that he keeps his place, and if he exceeds his mark, I say, at once, I will be there to help you. (Intense excitement and great applause.)

Certainly Dr. Wild has established his claim to religious tolerance! And still he would scout the idea of his being blamed for inciting the mob that ill-used O'Brien and disgraced Toronto. Toronto has reason to be proud of some of her divines. Let us have an end to her pushing her claims as a model city. It is easy to overlook shortcomings, but such language as the foregoing exceeds forgiveness. Speaking on this subject the Halifax Chronicle says:

"Many men and many cities have no doubt their peculiar weaknesses and sins, but it has been reserved for Toronto to outrage civilization in this nineteenth century, and for Dr. Wild in his own pulpit, to trample upon the teachings of the Prince of Peace, whose example he professes to imitate, and whose doctrines he professes to expound."
TOLERANCE.

Overworked Women.

For worn-out, run-down, debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, house keepers and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's favorite prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a cure-all, but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific for all those chronic weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nerve, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle. Price \$1 a bottle or six bottles for \$5. A large treatise on diseases of women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous woodcuts, sent for ten cents in stamps.
Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 613 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Boys' Clothing.—The best place to buy it is at the London House.
104—dy 31 wy 2i

Our print cottons, satens and muslins are very cheap. Perkins & Sterns

The Fisheries Argument.

MR. MEAGHER'S LINE OF DEFENCE.

Before Chief Justice McDonald in the admiralty court on Saturday, Meagher, counsel for the American government for the defence of the captured vessels began his argument, the chief points of which were that the Adams had no opportunities for fishing inside the limits at Digby to make it worth her while to fish there and that the fact that bait was preserved in ice was prima facie evidence, that it was to be used in deep sea fishing. The allegation that the vessel's name was concealed and that the captain had lied was no evidence that she had violated the treaty by fishing. The bait was bought openly and there was no concealment. There was no evidence of agency between the captain and the men from whom he purchased the bait and the statute relating to fishing couldn't by any possibility be tortured into fishing by agents. The Dominion law had thrown the whole burden of proof of innocence on the defendants. Neither treaty nor the 1819 statute did that, and Canada had no power to enact such legislation, because such statute had placed American vessels in an entirely different position to that given them under the treaty. Canada had no power to negotiate a treaty, and certainly had none to abrogate any provision or abridge any right secured to American fishermen by treaty. Of all the forfeitures except the Nickerson, none had been made for "preparing to fish" by procuring bait. If the interpretation of the crown in the present case was correct no American vessel sailing from Eastport to the banks could pass within three miles of Cape Negro, because if, while enjoying her undoubted right of navigating the ocean, while passing along the Canadian coast she washed her fish tubs or performed other trifling acts that would be preparing to fish, and as she could not prove her innocence she would be confiscated. He argued that the treaty simply prevented American vessels preparing in British waters to fish in British waters, but never contemplated preventing their preparing in British waters, to fish outside the limit. "Preparing to fish" was the intention of fishing in the immediate vicinity of where she lay. The building of a vessel was as much preparing to fish as the purchase of bait. The treaty permitted vessels to come in and repair damage. He argued that meant repairing damage to bait and supplies that were absolutely necessary, as well as trifling repairs to hull or gear.

The judge interrupted, that he did not think Meagher could be serious in his argument.

Continuing, the counsel insisted that according to the interpretation of the crown an American vessel could not come in to land the rescued crew of a wrecked Nova Scotia vessel without being liable to confiscation. It was absolutely necessary for the Adams to come in and repair her supply of bait, which she failed to obtain at Eastport, and which was essential to prosecuting her voyage. The words "no other purpose whatever" should be construed to mean no other purpose whatever inconsistent with the intention of this treaty and that intention was simply to prohibit preparations in British waters to fish in British waters.

Mr. Meagher concluded his argument on Monday. The principal points made were that the words "inconsistent with the rights of treaty" did not refer to preparing to fish, but to certain privileges granted by the treaty to allow Americans to dry fish on shores of Newfoundland. The legislature supported this contention, for it had imposed a fine of \$200 on the captain, but for fishing there was forfeiture. He related the points:—

- (1) The purchase of bait is admitted, and this is not a violation of the treaty in spirit and intention.
- (2) Buying bait and ice under the circumstances in proof was not "preparing to fish" within the treaty or acts, and there is no fishing proved.
- (3) It was incumbent on the crown to show acts were done within the limit for the purpose of fishing within that limit. This they have not done.
- (4) If the burden of proof is on us we have satisfied it.
- (5) If section 10 of the acts of 1857, Canada, has a meaning contended by the crown it is invalid.
- (6) That under the treaty international law and reciprocal acts of 1830, the acts of the vessels were lawful.
- (7) There is no statute or order in council prohibiting the purchase of bait and supplies, at all events none that apply penalty of forfeiture.

Mr. Borden replied and contended that Canada had a right to regulate proceedings, and that was all the act of 1868 did in changing the burden of proof.

The judge—We are governed by the procedure in England.

Mr. Borden quoted Benjamin illustration, section 64, that a man casting a net into the sea was doing work and labor, and that the captain did make these men his agents. If a man sets out for building a house he does not set out in his pleadings that his servant did it. So it was not necessary to have allegation that the captain fished by agents or servants. He answered Meagher's strong argument and Judge Hazen's reasoning in the White Fawn by saying that if "preparing to fish" meant being inside and preparing to catch fish inside, the words would have no meaning for intention could not be proved and soon as she committed the overt act it was "fishing" that was already provided for.
Judgment reserved.

Killed on the N. B. Railway.

A fatal accident took place early Saturday afternoon, on the New Brunswick railway, near Magaguadavic, Wm. Embleton, about 21 years of age, was working with Mr. Scott's crew loading logs on to the cars at Magaguadavic lake, and was in the net of coupling the cars when the accident took place. He was standing between two cars to couple them, but failed to make the connection properly, and the cars clashed together, catching his hand between the ends of some projecting logs and smashed it in a frightful manner, death being almost instantaneous. The unfortunate man resided within two miles of Harvey station, whether his lifeless, mangled corpse was taken down after the accident.