

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.

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NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1885.

VOL. 17.—NO. 34.

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

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For the convenience of the travelling
public, we have carefully arranged the fol-
lowing table of arrival and departure of
trains on the P. E. Island Railway, accord-
ing to local time:—

Going West.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12
Royalton Junction	7 02	9 47
North Wiltshire	7 37	10 39
Hunter River	7 47	10 55
Bradalbane	8 12	11 32
County Line	8 19	11 43
Freetown	8 29	11 59
Kensington	8 41	12 22
Summerside	9 07	12 57

From West.	P. M.	A. M.
Tignish	2 07	6 47
Alberton	2 45	7 37
O'Leary	3 29	8 02
Port Hill	4 20	10 29
Wellington	4 49	11 16
Micoche	5 07	11 44
Summerside	5 22	12 07
Kensington	6 07	1 49
Freetown	6 22	2 12
County Line	6 32	2 27
Bradalbane	6 38	2 37
Hunter River	7 02	3 15
North Wiltshire	7 12	3 32
Royalton Junction	7 47	4 32
Charlottetown	8 02	4 52

Going East.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	7 07	4 17
York	7 43	4 44
Balford	8 04	4 57
Mount Stewart	8 37	5 22
Morell	9 42	5 50
St. Peter's	10 15	6 17
Bear River	11 07	6 52
Souris	11 57	7 32
Mount Stewart	9 02	5 32
Cardigan	10 15	6 25
Georgetown	10 37	6 42

From East.	A. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 47	9 12
Bear River	7 17	9 42
St. Peter's	7 52	10 17
Morell	8 14	10 39
Mount Stewart	8 42	11 02
Bedford	9 12	11 34
York	9 26	11 57
Charlottetown	9 52	12 12
Georgetown	7 32	3 37
Cardigan	7 49	4 00
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12

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York	9 26	11 57
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Cardigan	7 49	4 00
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12

LIVERY STABLE,
GRAFTON STREET.
FIRST-CLASS TEAMS always on hand
and delivered at short notice.
Telephone connection with all the principal
hotels.
JOHN F. POWERS,
Proprietor.
Ch'town, May 21, '85.

McLeod, Morison & McQuarrie,
BARRISTERS
—AND—
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office in Brown's Block, Queen Square
(UP STAIRS).
Ch'town, Feb. 12, 1885.

WE SELL
Potatoes,
Spiling, Bark,
R. R. Ties,
Lumber,
Laths, Canned Lobsters, Mac-
kerel, Berries, Eggs,
Fish Etc.
Best Prices for all Shipments. Write fully
for Quotations.
HATHEWAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.
Members of Board of Trade Corn and
Mechanics Exchange.
Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1884.

CAUTION.
EACH PLUG OF THE
MYRTLE NAVY
IS MARKED
T. & B.
IN BRONZE LETTERS.
NONE OTHER GENUINE
June 1, 1885—1 yr

CAUTION.
On Dominion Day three customers will draw the duplicate tickets, and the result will be published.
This is not a Lottery, but a Privilege given to our Customers, which will be carried out in good faith. Goods in every department will be found Better Value than ever offered by us.
The CUTTING DEPARTMENT is under the management of Mr. JAMES McLEOD, (formerly of the firm of C. E. ROBERTSON) assisted by two others, whose ability to turn out first-class work is so well established that it is not necessary for them to belittle any one to make a reputation for themselves; and although we do not boast of our extensive establishment, still it is growing and our patrons will find our stock of Goods complete in variety and quality.
Employing many hands, orders will be promptly executed.
Ch'town, May 20th, 1885.

CAUTION.
On Dominion Day three customers will draw the duplicate tickets, and the result will be published.
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Ch'town, May 20th, 1885.

Perkins & Sterns

Are now showing newest Corsets. Paniers, Hoopskirts and Underclothing; Ladies' Corsets, Maids' Corsets and Childrens' Waists, newest makes in American and Canadian manufacture, at very lowest prices. New Paniers, New Bustles, New Hoop Skirts, very latest styles and price very low.

LADIES' COTTON UNDERCLOTHING, Nicely Made, and Finished in Good Style.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Millinery, &c., not surpassed in value on P. E. Island.

Goods Well Bought and will be Sold at SMALL PROFIT.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, June 8, 1885.

G. H. HASZARD'S

FOR ALL KINDS OF

Blank Books, Journals, &c.,

—IN—

Ledgers, Day Books,

Journals, &c.,

SELLING VERY CHEAP.

100,000 ENVELOPES,

of all the leading sizes, by the 100, 1/2 or 1/4 thousand boxes.

FOOLSCAP, LETTER & NOTE PAPER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Stafford's Jet Black Writing Inks,

Stafford's Copying Inks,

(In all size bottles.)

This is now acknowledged to be the best Ink for office and private use.

ALSO IN STORE:

Carter's, Stephens & Toiary's

Writing & Copying Inks,

To be Sold at Great Discounts.

G. H. HASZARD,

BROWN'S BLOCK,

Queen Square.
Ch'town, May 18, '85.—wky

OUR GRAND DISPLAY

—OF—
SPRING CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

IS VERY TEMPTING

The Custom Tailoring Department is full of Neat, Nobby and Reliable Goods.

The Men's Department is loaded with an immense display of New Spring Suits. The Hat Department—well, everybody understands that our Hat Department has advantages over the smaller establishments that place it at the head, and secures for it the bulk of the trade. We are displaying the largest variety of Spring Styles of Hats ever shown, and include all the popular shapes.

The Boys' Department is unquestionably the best and most attractive in the city. The Furnishing Goods Department is not only well stocked with all that is solid and staple, but contains much that is choice and novel.

No doubt about it. Ours is the largest and best selected stock ever seen in this city,—not only largest in quantity, but largest in variety of shapes,—largest in variety of materials,—largest in correct styles,—largest in every way. What more could we say, unless it be that OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT,—RELIABLE, HONEST.

ROBERTSON'S ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

No. 50 Queen Street.

Charlottetown, May 21, 1885.

AN OPPORTUNITY

OF GETTING A SUIT OF CLOTHES OR OTHER GOODS FOR NOTHING.

TO DISPOSE OF A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

New Cloths, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats, &c.,

Of the Finest Selections, I Offer the Following

INDUCEMENT FOR THIRTY DAYS,

BEGINNING ON THE 27th MAY:

Every Cash Customer giving his order for a Suit of Clothes, or a Single Garment, will receive a Ticket bearing a number, which, if it be the successful, will entitle him to a

Suit of Clothes or Other Goods,

equal in value to that purchased by him.

On Dominion Day three customers will draw the duplicate tickets, and the result will be published.

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Employing many hands, orders will be promptly executed.

Ch'town, May 20th, 1885.

D. A. BRUCE.

Ch'town, May 20th, 1885.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Lesson on the Wharf Question.

SIR,—When a person places his opinions before the public, the first requisite is that he should know something of the question he undertakes to discuss. If he volunteers to speak in the behalf of other people and claims to set forth their opinions, it is doubly incumbent on him that he should not make his clients ridiculous by his ignorance. I am led to make these reflections by reading a letter in yesterday's EXAMINER signed "Horace Hazard," regarding Halliday's and Brush Wharves. "The people of Belfast and surrounding districts," know that these wharves belong to the Dominion Government, that the said Government has paid the Local Government for its expenditure on them since 1873, and expended money in repairing them last summer, and that the Local Government has now no more to do with these works than has the City Council of Charlottetown. The leading farmers and merchants of Belfast District, who denounced the Commissioner of Public Works so vigorously in Mr. Hazard's hearing, must be wags, as well as "farmers and merchants."

I am yours,

June 27, 1885.

Credit to Whom Credit is Due.

SIR,—Having attended the various public meetings held at the Methodist Brick Church in this city, during the Session of Conference held there during the past few days, I was particularly impressed with the singing of the choir. The general opinion of the Ministers and laymen present on the occasions, was that the singing was of a very high order, and I congratulate the Methodists of Charlottetown in being so highly favored with superior Church music, artistically rendered by voices so well cultivated. We affirm that the credit for this high state of efficiency is wholly due to the careful training of the choir while under the leadership of Professor Friese. It is well-known that considerable opposition was experienced by him in the introduction of a higher standard of music than that formerly used in the Churches of this City; but we are glad to know that this difficulty has been in a great measure overcome, and that the music, as now rendered, has received the full endorsement of the members of the Conference, so far as has been publicly expressed by resolution at the various public meetings. We are glad that the choir has thus been encouraged in their efforts to reach a higher standard in musical culture. We are of opinion that great credit is due Miss Lilia Morris, their organist, who has proved herself to be efficient and faithful in the discharge of her duties.

Ch'town, Junh 27, 1885.

The Temperance Question.

SIR,—I see in your issue of the 18th that the resolution passed by the Methodist Conference in Charlottetown, protesting against the Senate's Scott Act amendment, was seconded by an Hon. W. Strong, and that he also spoke in its favor. Can you inform the temperance people if this is the same Hon. W. G. Strong, Sheriff and Second License Commissioner for Prince County, who attended the annual meeting of the Dominion Alliance in Summerside, in March last, and then also made a speech declaring the determination of the Licensing Board not to grant any licenses in the County outside of Summerside.

Previous to that, the temperance people of Alberton, fearing that some of the rum-sellers might apply and get a license, had induced Mr. Dyer, druggist, to apply for a vendor's license; but on the strength of Mr. Strong's determination, Mr. Dyer was advised to withdraw his application, which he did. The Licensing Board at their annual and adjourned meeting, refused to grant any licenses outside of Summerside.

How is it then, Mr. Editor, that the Hon. William G. Strong, Sheriff and Licensing Commissioner for Prince County, Secorder of the Methodist Conference temperance resolutions, (I feel ashamed to say anything of his standing in the Methodist Church) has during the present month put his name to a license to R. B. Reid, of Alberton, to vend poisonous compounds.

Let Mr. Strong beware. It will be only a few years, at most, before he will have to stand before a judge to whom ignorance of the abuse made by Vendors of their privileges will be no plea, and who has put a curse on the traffic which Mr. Strong has licensed.

I will keep you advised of the quantity of liquors received by the Alberton Vendors, and also the number of certificates given by physicians.

Yours, etc.,

June 25, 1885.

City Taxation.

SIR,—Your very humble servant prays that you will advocate the interests of the city, as well as and successfully as you do the interest of the country; and that is what (pardon my plainness) you, nor any of your brethren of the quill have ever yet done.

In your issue of May 13, under the heading of the Legislative Council Election, you wrote—

"Farmers and others know to their sorrow what 'Davies' Tax Act' means. Their farms, and not only this but their improvements were taxed, so that the thrifty and industrious farmer was compelled to pay more than his less industrious neighbor. If a farmer happened to put up a new house or a new barn, or even to whitewash his fences or out-buildings, his taxes were increased in consequence.

That is the very state of things under our

city corporation at this very time. You continue—

"Worst of all, every male person from the age of 16 up to 60 years of age, under the Davies Government, was compelled to pay a Poll Tax of one dollar a head."

Every male person from 16 years of age up to the age of Methuselah, under our city government is compelled to pay two dollars a head. Again—

"Many families under the tax had to pay as much as five and six dollars a year as Statute Labor money."

Many men in the city whose means are any thing but large, have to pay six to sixteen dollars a head. I know of one, he has a small property for which he is assessed eight dollars, Poll Tax two dollars. By his horse and his hands he gets his living, and although an energetic man I do not think he is profitably employed, more than one hundred out of the three hundred, and eleven working days out of the year. And now the corporation will take thirteen dollars out of his pocket or rather out of his elbows. Another who has raised educated and sent into the world a large family, assessed sixteen dollars, poll tax two dollars, personal property rated at four times its value. He owns a small house but his means of living is very small; yet if he does not or cannot raise the above taxes he will now, when near eighty years of age, be put on the street. Another who has a large property, one of whose buildings could not be put up, in my opinion, less than \$13,000, and the rent now won't equal the city assessment. Now, Sir, when we consider the large amount from different points hitherto got out of the city, 36 up to \$40,000 (and no Stephen G. to ring in the changes on the city tax course); and a little larger amount for this year, besides the enormous debt already contracted, we can only come to this conclusion that there was something vicious in the inception of the corporation. I should like abler heads than mine to investigate the subject and give us their views with respect to financial reform. Your's, Sir,

CITIZEN.

The Word "Religion" Still Disputed.

SIR,—I fail to see that this now vexed question can be of much interest to many of your readers. For those who may have followed the discussion I have one word more to add in refutation of the last letter from "Enquirer." To hope I could convince him of his blundering, would be expecting too much from one who seems past his schoolboy days, and firmly wedded to indefensible theories. It appears I touched him on some sore spots for he winces, and as usual with advocates of a weak case, has had recourse to the soothing balm of vague witticism, spiced with scurrility. "His cuttle-fish practice, but not argument. When at last he meets the point at issue, he but reiterates his own preconceived notions which he fondly imagines an admiring world will receive unquestioned on his authority.

To support his view of the case he treats us to a cooked up dissertation on the word legio. I shall show presently that the cooking was all done in his own kitchen. The preparation may suit his own palate, but scholars will reject it.

By way of elucidation he refers to the word cohors. He quotes Greek with the same facility as Latin. His "Unabridged Worcester" renders him good services in this emergency, and supplies the literary dust he throws broadcast with lavish hand. But I suppose if he appears again he will inveigh against me for "slandering and belittling" him. My last reference to Worcester any way met with scant courtesy. Still his offset cohors proves nothing. What we are concerned with is the word legio. I fully explained the word in my last, and challenged the production of a passage from any of the standard Latin authors in support of a meaning different from the one I adduced. Instead of accepting the challenge he evades the question, and plausibly wriggles out of the difficulty by producing a text from the Vulgate. "Enquirer" will be surprised when I tell him he has just given me—unwittingly, of course—an opportunity of strengthening my position, and of vindicating the meaning I said before was the one proper to it. He referred me to St. Mark v, 9.

I shall transcribe the annotation on this passage of Archbishop McEvilly, one of the foremost English writing commentators on the Gospels, and at the same time one of the most learned of the Irish Episcopate, whose opinion, unless I am greatly mistaken, will far outweigh the pretentious twaddle of "Enquirer." The passage is: "My name is Legion, for we are many." "The Jews," writes McEvilly, "then subject to the Romans, adopted many terms in use among the Romans, with whom the word 'legion' denoted 6,000 soldiers; and the devil uses this word, which designated a definite number, to denote a large but indefinite number of demons. Because we are many." The word means that a large troop of demons (this is the meaning of the word "legion") had taken possession of this wretched man. The demon also uses the word 'legio' in imitation of God, who is called the Lord of Armies, whom all the hosts of Heaven serve and obey, to convey that the wicked angels always carry on their fiendish war against us."

I have written enough on this subject for an intelligent public. "Enquirer" will hear no more from

REPLY.

Ch'town, June 21, 1885.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from 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 self-addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D. New York.