

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, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1886.

VOL. 19.—NO. 74.

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 90
Advertising at moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter 6th day, 4h., 43.8m., p. m., S.
Full Moon 14th day, 2h., 11.7m., p. m., N.
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter 22nd day, 3h., 29.3m., p. m.,
(below horizon.)
New Moon 29th day, 8h., 41.9m., a. m., E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's	Low
	rises	rises	water	length	
1 Sunday	4 47	7 25	6 21	11 51	14 38
2 Monday	48	22	7 30	10 33	35
3 Tuesday	49	22	8 54	9 33	33
4 Wednesday	51	21	10 8	1 14	30
5 Thursday	52	19	11 19	2 0	27
6 Friday	53	18	12 27	2 48	25
7 Saturday	54	16	1 34	3 49	22
8 Sunday	55	15	2 36	5 3	19
9 Monday	57	14	3 34	6 22	17
10 Tuesday	58	12	4 27	7 30	14
11 Wednesday	59	10	5 15	8 27	11
12 Thursday	5 9	9	5 57	9 12	9
13 Friday	2	8	6 34	9 52	6
14 Saturday	3	6	7 10	10 28	3
15 Sunday	4	4	7 36	11 1	0
16 Monday	5	2	8 3	11 34	13 57
17 Tuesday	7	1	8 29	12 5	54
18 Wednesday	8	0	8 55	0 35	52
19 Thursday	9 58	9	9 31	1 9	49
20 Friday	10	58	9 59	1 45	46
21 Saturday	12	54	10 22	2 28	42
22 Sunday	13	52	10 58	3 19	39
23 Monday	14	50	11 41	4 29	36
24 Tuesday	16	49	12 11	5 5	33
25 Wednesday	17	47	0 31	7 15	30
26 Thursday	18	45	1 32	8 25	27
27 Friday	19	43	2 49	9 19	24
28 Saturday	20	41	3 54	10 52	21
29 Sunday	22	40	5 10	12 5	18
30 Monday	23	38	6 28	11 34	15
31 Tuesday	5 21	6 36	7 46	10 13	12

RANKIN HOUSE.

THE undersigned will lease for a term of years the above well known Hotel, situated on corner of Water and Pownall Streets, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Possession given on the 1st October next.
Any information required will be given, either by letter or personal interview.
J. H. GRAY,
DAVID STIRLING,
Trustees.
Ch'town, June 12, 1885—Jun 15 2aw her Jour



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 30 a. m.
Leave St. John at 8 o'clock every Saturday night for

BOSTON DIRECT.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$5.50, 2nd class; \$3.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
A. SHARP, F. W. HALE, P. E. I. Y., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co. or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
May 7, 1886—cod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Speciality.
July 15—dly wky

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY
IS MARKED

T & B.
IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.
Oct. 10

OPENING TO-DAY,

STANLEY BROS,

BROWN'S BLOCK:
1 Case American White Shirts,
1 " " Collars and Cuffs,
1 " " Scarfs and Ties.
Also—New Prints, New Muslins, New Seersuckers, Newport Wraps (all shades), Ladies' Vests, in Balbriggan, Merino and India Gauze, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.
STANLEY BROS.,
Brown's Block, Opposite Market House.
Ch'town, June 21, 1886.

STRICT ATTENTION

to Business, Honesty and Square Dealing, and plying Cash every time, is what has placed

L. E. PROWSE

to the front of all competitors, in CLOTHING, HATS, &c. He does not advertise to sell goods at cost, but he guarantees to sell from 10 to 25 per cent less than those who do advertise to sell at cost.
He does not try to deceive the people by making a big blow and offering paltry rewards, but tries to do things right and has the goods to back him up in what he advertizes.
He has now about 6,500 HATS and \$4,000 worth of CLOTHING, which he guarantees to sell from 10 to 25 per cent less than any house in the trade. A lot of this Clothing was bought less than half price, and will be sold less than half price.
He does not ask the people to believe his advertisement until they see his prices; he knows then they will believe, and knows that the goods and prices back him up every time.
All goods freely shown, or sent to any part of the town.
Please don't forget to call.

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street.
Ch'town, May 7, '86—cod wky

D. A. BRUCE

Wants to Have His Say—that is:

YOU cannot get a Suit of Clothes the same quality of material and workmanship in P. E. Island, Cheaper than from us.
We have a reputation for getting up FIRST-CLASS WORK, that none of our competitors can attain to. There is no better quality of Cloths manufactured than what we are showing. Stock, one of the largest you ever saw in this city.
Having three Cutters and a large staff of Workmen, we can give you prompt attention.

\$500 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of our own manufacture, many suits of which were made and not called for, but are now SELLING AT COST. We have

An Immense Stock of Hats,

selling rapidly, because buyers can save from 12 1/2 to 20 per cent. when they purchase from us. Best Hats you ever saw for 50 cents.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Collars, Cuffs, Ties, &c., Unsurpassed in Style.
Prices were never as Low. Don't forget this when comparing with quotations from other establishments this year.

D. A. BRUCE,

72 QUEEN STREET.
Ch'town, June 23, 1886—cod & wy

NEW

HAT & FUR STORE,

Newson Block.

A NEW DEPARTMENT

HATS, of the Latest Styles, at the very LOWEST PRICES.
FURS, of all kinds. Cleaned, Dyed, altered and Repaired.
HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Raw Furs.

E. STUART.
Ch'town, May 4, 1886.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM
SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

AWONDERFUL 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 chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can resort to this great remedy, confident of obtaining speedy relief. Do not delay, see 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.

BUTTERSALT

GOOD BUTTER Cannot be made without good Salt. Our Salt has taken

MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

at Exhibitions in different countries.

Pure, White and Fine

Only 1 Cent per Pound.

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, June 25, 1886.—2aw & wy

TRY THE TEA,

25 CENTS,
AT THE LONDON HOUSE

RICHMOND STREET GROCERY STORE

NELSON BROS., dealers in Choice Family Groceries, Meat, Fish, &c.

Those favoring us with their patronage will find Goods as cheap as any in the city. A call solicited.
ROBERT NELSON, SAMUEL NELSON.
Ch'town, June 17, 1886—3mos law

COAL! COAL!

ORDERS can be obtained, as usual, at the office of the subscriber, No. 25 Water Street, for cargoes of the following Coals, viz: Albion Mines, Pictou, Nova Scotia Small.
CAPE BRETON
Old Sydney, large.
Lingan Mines, large and slack.
Victoria Mines, large and slack.
The Slack Coals from Linagan and Victoria Mines are clean and bright, and can be used in place of several sorts of Pictou Small.
G. W. DEBLOIS.
June 15, 1886—cod tf

LACE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY COLGATE & CO., for washing fine fabrics; also a large supply of Colgate's Superfine Toilet Soaps.

Don't take any poor imitations—get the genuine. The Best is the Cheapest.
B. BALDERSTON.
July 3—3 wks 2aw k

1827 - - - 1886.

T. & E. KENNY,
Dry Goods and Shipping,
HALIFAX, CANADA.

T. & E. KENNY,
(E. C. MAHON)
Ship Owners and Brokers,
General Commission Merchants,
161 GRESHAM HOUSE,
Bishopsgate Street,
LONDON, E. C., England.

Scott's and Vaughan's Codes
March 29, 1886.

The Belfast Riots.

DIFFERING OPINIONS—BOTH SIDES BLAMABLE.
A correspondent at Belfast furnishes the causes of the riots from different points of view.

A PROTESTANT'S VIEW.

I saw Dr. Kane this morning. He said: "The riot was caused by the exasperation of the Catholics at the defeat of home rule. This exasperation against the Orangemen has extended to the police, who are largely Catholics. The result is, that the Catholic mobs who invaded the Protestant quarter were protected by the police, who then fired on Orangemen who were merely protecting their homes. They have a responsible lawyer who is willing to swear he saw the police open their ranks to allow the Catholic mob to pass through to attack the Orangemen. When this mob was repulsed the police again opened their ranks and allowed the Catholics to pass through uninjured, but they fired backshot at the Protestants, who, of course, were greatly enraged at such scandalous treatment by the police. This is but a sample of the whole. If Gladstone's separation bill had not been brought in we should now be as peaceful as we have been for the last twenty-five years. If the home rule bill had been passed all Ulster would be now engaged in a desperate civil war. The Orangemen have shown in these riots such desperate courage that we do not fear the result of such a war, if the necessity arises for it. I have told the magistrates it is possible for them to exterminate the Orange population of Ulster, but it is not possible to substitute it. I know that about twenty Protestants have been killed in these riots, and many more Catholics have been killed. There are about one hundred and ninety thousand Protestants to fifty thousand Catholics in Belfast."

FROM A CATHOLIC'S STANDPOINT.

Father Green, a prominent Catholic priest, who has worked for twenty years in Belfast, said:—"The real rioting began when the Protestant bands paraded the city on the day of Dr. Hannah's Presbyterian picnic, playing 'Hickah's Presby' and 'Boyne Water,' &c. The Catholic bands were not allowed to parade the city at all. The rioting was continued by aggressions on the part of the Protestants. Look, for instance, at the daily parade of the 'Island' Orangemen. Coming home from the mayor's works they march in a compact body through the Catholic quarter, cheering, howling and cursing at the Catholics. All of them are armed with lumps of iron, taken by some one's permission from our Protestant mayor's work. We are a fighting minority, but we are a fighting minority. Of course the priests can't always control the people under such provocation. The fact is, the Catholic minority knows that when the police are withdrawn they can always whip the Protestant majority. This rioting will go on as long as the Protestant magistrates interfere unjustly against the Catholics. If some one would hang all the borough magistrates the rioting would stop to-morrow. Then the police would fire volleys as you Americans did at Chicago, instead of only irritating the mob with useless single shots. I think that a few volleys of buckshot fired into every mob which gathered, whether Protestant or Catholic, would quickly settle the rioting. The difference of religion is, of course, at the bottom of all this trouble. I greatly fear the necessary firmness will not be shown toward the mob, in which case the rioting is likely to continue indefinitely with increasing violence."

THE CORRESPONDENT'S REMARKS:

It must be said for the priests that they were their church militant tone they apparently do the utmost in their power to prevent and stop the riots. The Catholic quarter of Belfast is now divided into districts with a priest in charge of each. The priests never leave the streets till three or four o'clock in the morning. They expose themselves recklessly when the firing is going on in their attempts to drive back the Catholics from the disorderly districts. Mr. Johnston, the magistrate, said the severe rioting was due largely to the action of the residents and paid magistrates, who called the Catholic police to Belfast without consulting the mayor and the local magistrates. This created jealousy among the "locals," who first refused to co-operate with the resident magistrates when the rioting began. The police certainly showed great lack of judgment in firing on a mob, when they should simply have made arrests. The instructions now issued are to arrest more and to shoot less.

THE POLICE NOT TO BLAME.

Reed, the inspector-general of the Irish constabulary, expressed "great doubt whether the rioting is over. The police have been greatly but unjustly blamed. Personally I have investigated the complaints of drunkenness and careless shooting. I have found the men always sober. They were forced to shoot in order to save their own lives. So many women and children have been killed because they insist in taking part with the mobs. I risked my life several times during the firing in my attempts to drive the women from the streets. I always failed, and was only cursed for my trouble. I am very willing to disarm the police, but it is not possible to do so." Protestant Belfast now has patrols of troops at nearly every corner. The disturbed districts of Catholic Belfast are equally well guarded by the police. It is certain the police mean soon to attempt to resume duty in the Orange quarters, and a resolute duty is then expected—probably a very bloody one. The mayor informs me a great straggle is then expected—the proclamation of martial law except as a last extremity, as this would practically forbid all traffic after dark—a thing impossible in a city so large as Belfast.

Canadian and American Artillerymen.

The victory of the Canadians in the artillery contest at Shoeburyness, which as usual has followed closely the annual rifle meeting at Wimbledon, will not occasion surprise, in view of the excellent record of the winners in the contests of previous years. The Dominion may well be proud of the success of its volunteers in this arm, of which it has rather made a speciality. In marked contrast is the comparative neglect of light artillery proper among our militia. Not only is this noticeable in the small proportion of batteries to infantry in some States, but in the degree of drill and training secured for them compared with what is seen across the border. Even when artillery companies are formed they are sometimes provided with Gatling guns as their weapon. A year or two ago an effort to hold an artillery camp at Peekskill demonstrated the weakness of the State National Guard in this arm. Of course the difference in expense entailed by providing not only the pieces but especially the horses and equipments, has much to do with this neglect, and no doubt, too, it has hitherto been remembered that there are at call many thousands of skilled artillerymen in vigorous middle life, veterans of the civil war.—New York Times.

The Human Family.

It is said that the human family living to-day on earth consists of about 1,450,000,000 individuals; not less, probably more. These are distributed over the earth's surface, so that now there is no considerable part where man is not found. In Asia, where he was first planted, there are now approximately about 800,000,000 densely crowded; on an average 120 to the square mile. In Europe there are 320,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile, not so crowded, but everywhere dense, and at points over-populated. In Africa there are 210,000,000. In America, North and South, there are 110,000,000, relatively thinly scattered and recent. In the islands, large and small, probably 10,000,000. The extremes of the white and black are as five to three; the remaining 700,000,000 intermediate brown and tan. Of the race, 500,000,000 are well clothed—that is, wear some garments to cover their nakedness; 100,000,000 are semi-clothed, covering inferior parts of the body; 250,000,000 are practically naked. Of the race 500,000,000 live in houses, partly furnished with the appointments of civilization; 700,000,000 in huts or caves with no furnishing; 200,000,000 have nothing that can be called a house, are barbarous and savage. The range is from the top-most round—the Anglo-Saxon civilization, which is the highest known—down to naked savagery. The portion of the race lying below the line of human condition is at the very least three-fifths of the whole, or 900,000,000.

The Age of Trees.

The Chief Forester of Prussia denies that trees ever attain the age of a thousand years, as was formerly supposed. His investigations result in placing the extreme age of the pine at 570 years, of the larch at 429, of the oak 410, of the red beech 245 years. The chronicle of Wurttemberg shows a certain linden tree at present in existence to be at least 438 years old, but except for the artificial protection it received it would doubtless long ago have been blown down, as seven of its large branches are now sustained by stone columns, and its trunk is a mere shell, supported internally as well as externally by masonry.

Gladstone and Ireland.

It is told of Mr. Gladstone that in 1834, when Sir Robert Peel first gave Mr. Gladstone a post in his Government as Junior Lord of the Treasury, the recipient of the honor returned to his house profoundly dejected; and that on Mrs. Gladstone enquiring the cause of her husband's grief he replied:—"Oh, I had hoped that Sir Robert Peel would have created me Secretary for Ireland, so that I might have applied to that unhappy country the series of reforms which I have long dreamed of carrying out on her behalf."

A Certificate of Character.

Lord Lonsdale is 29 years old. He is one of the greatest rakes in England, a drunkard and a fighter. Yet he controls forty-two church livings, and the souls of several thousand Englishmen are thus supposed to be under his care. What is worse, he helps to make laws for his countrymen, and they have not the power to oust him from the House of Lords.

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

FOR WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.
Where the digestive powers are feeble and the ordinary food does not seem to nourish the child, this acts both as food and medicine, giving flesh and strength at once, and is almost as palatable as milk. Take no other.

"There are hundreds of people who seem to have a fatal faculty for knocking things over," says a writer in *The Philadelphia Call*. "He is not safe to let such people go near a lamp or a valuable vase. They come sure to brush against it and over it goes. I saw a bright young man on one occasion merely brush against a heavy marble statue and it fell—fortunately on the grass of the lawn. He declared that he did not push it, and I don't believe he did. It was unconscious magnetism. These people I speak of, whom other people call 'chansy,' are magnetic and unconscious of their power. It's a queer subject and worth following up, although where it would lead no one can tell."