

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JUNE 16, 1887.

Editorial Notes.

Reports from the Northwest are to the effect that the crop prospects of the season are brilliant. Rain has fallen in abundance and at the right time, and vegetation is well forward.

Craig Tolliver, the most notorious desperado now living in Kentucky, has had himself elected to a judgeship in Rowan County. No one could be found with nerve enough to vote against him and so Craig will mount the woolsack after having murdered a score of people and having been indicted for nearly all the crimes known to the statutes.

Mr. G. F. Baird, who now holds the seat in the House of Commons for Queen's County, N. B., was in Toronto recently, where he is reported to have said that he would resign his seat immediately the House prorogued. "I will be a candidate, however," he said, "when the new writ is issued, and we will then see if I represent Queens or not."

Referring to the Hon. Mr. Laurier, whom it is proposed to honor with the leadership of the Grit party in Parliament, the Moncton Transcript says:—

"Mr. Wilfred Laurier is one of the truest Liberals in the opposition ranks."

At the Chably nominations in Quebec Mr. Wilfred Laurier said:—

"I have said that had I been on the banks of the Saskatchewan I should have taken up my gun and used it. I said it and I now repeat it."

This, remarks the Moncton Times, is modern liberalism.

Legislation devised for the benefit of labor does not always result as its framers intend. An example of this is found in the case of the employees of the railways in the New York city. Bills were passed by the legislature of New York state lately, making ten consecutive hours a day's work on the elevated and surface railroads. This legislation has been met by the elevated railroad companies by a change in their pay system. Hereafter the employees of the elevated railroads affected by the act will be paid by the hour instead of by the day. The result will be a diminution in the wages of the employees as well as a decrease in their hours of labor. Thus, this particular legislation, instead of benefiting those whom it was intended to serve, has rendered their condition worse than before.

The Montreal Herald, commenting on the statement of Senator Howland, that if the money paid by the Dominion Government to keep communication open between the mainland and the Island were given his company as a subsidy, they would be enabled to construct and maintain the Subway, says:—

"There is a good point in the concluding sentence, which the Government can scarcely get over. The Government are committed to a large expenditure to keep up communication with Prince Edward Island in winter, and they have failed to do it in a creditable manner. Mr. Howland proposes to take what the Government expends in this way and give perfect communication. If this can be accomplished the problem is solved. There will be no occasion for any \$5,000,000 being taken from the Dominion Treasury, and the Government would have no responsibility in the matter."

The Canadian Gazette contends that if the Government of the Dominion allowed the Canadian Pacific Railway to be tapped by United States roads it would be compelled to purchase from the company the part of the C. P. R. affected by the new roads connecting it with the United States railway system. It says:—

"We can quite understand that Sir George Stephen would say that if Parliament desired the Company to give up a main condition of their charter the price must be that the Government buy back of the Company whatever sections of the road were built because of that main condition. The people of Canada and the Dominion Parliament know well that there could be no legal escape from this alternative, and that in such a result it is not the Company but the commercial and political independence of Canada which would be ruined by the ensuing conquests of Canada by the United States railway system."

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has made the following declaration respecting Christian union:—

"The General Assembly, deeply sensible of the evils of dissension in the Church of Christ and of their contrariety to the true ideal of the Church as presented in Scripture and especially in our Lord's intercessory prayer, has heard with lively gratification of the action respecting Christian Union adopted by the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada and its meeting in Montreal in September last; and the General Assembly hereby appoints a committee to confer with any similar committees which have been appointed or may be appointed by other branches of the Church of Christ in Canada and to report to the next meeting of the General Assembly. The General Assembly accompanies this action with the prayer that the spirit of the wisdom shall so direct any endeavor to secure the greater manifested unity of the Church of Christ, that truth and charity shall be equally promoted and the glory of the Church's head advanced."

Principal Grant has been talking at Winnipeg on commercial union and kindred questions. Speaking of the difficulties under which confederation is laboring, he said: "I think that the causes are, first, the great geographical barriers we have to contend against; second, race difficulties; third, that element in our constitution that makes the provinces financially dependant upon the Dominion Government; fourth, that partyism that makes Parliament the slave instead of the master of the executive." Being asked what remedies he would suggest, he said: "As to the geographical difficulty, it is not now so great as it was; the second we must conquer by a spirit of conciliation; the third can only be cured by a revision of the constitution, and the fourth by the encouragement of the independent press and everything that tends to make men free men rather than slaves, by appeals to men's reason and conscience. This last element is developing in a way that gives me the greatest hope, and that alone is my main ground for not absolutely despairing of the country. I believe there is sufficient vitality in the Canadian people to conquer their own difficulties, if you could only get at their conscience."

The Methodists.

FOURTH SESSION OF N. B. AND P. E. ISLAND CONFERENCE—PRELIMINARY CHANGES IN STATIONS—NEW CHARGES AGAINST REV. D. D. CURRIE TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD—HIS LINE OF DEFENCE.

MARYSVILLE, June 14.

A large number of Methodist ministers of New Brunswick and P. E. Island arrived at Marysville to-day, to attend the fourth annual session of the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference. Dr. Stewart, President, and all officers of the conference are among the arrivals, and Rev. Dr. Curman, Toronto, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, will probably preside to-morrow morning at the opening of the Conference. Visiting ministers and laymen are being entertained in a splendid manner by the hospitable residents of Marysville. A missionary meeting was held in Marysville's beautiful church to-night, at which Rev. Benj. Chappell, of Summerside, preached to a large congregation.

Rev. D. D. Currie's case will come before the conference again this session. The rev. gentleman is in town with his counsel, L. A. Currey. Since the supreme court decided in his favor, last November, many thought that the conference would abandon the prosecution, but such is not the case. A new complaint has been formulated, the prosecution in this case being Mr. Moore of Scotchtown, Queens County, father of the girl interested. New and important evidence will, it is alleged, be brought forward to substantiate the charges against Mr. Currie. The defendant, on the other hand, is prepared to prove (so it is said) that the charges are a case of blackmail, and has additional and convincing evidence upon that point. It is said that Gardner, the former fiancée of Miss Moore, wrote two letters to the clergyman on that circuit before Currie's arrival, charging him with the crime of seduction. He paid no attention to the threats and then, it is said, thinking to get a liberal settlement from Currie, the charge was preferred against him. The facts are that clergyman No. 1 left the circuit in August and Currie took charge in September; that Scotchtown being, as it were, an outlying district, Currie followed the example of his predecessor, and spent Saturday night in Moore's house, preparatory to preaching on Sunday. Currie was not aware, until two years after he was charged with the offence that similar threats had been made against his predecessor, but, hearing of it, he called upon him and obtained a written statement from him to the effect that an attempt had been made to blackmail him. These letters he has now in his possession. There is an evident determination on the part of members of the conference to sift the matter to the bottom. Recent changes in discipline pointed by the general conference to meet Currie's case will, it is said, aid their efforts.

St. Joseph's Convent.

The annual examination of the classes in St. Joseph's Convent, Pownal Street, was held on Tuesday last. The classes in Map-drawing, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic and English were examined by His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, Revs. Allan Macdonald, A. J. McIntyre, F. X. Gallant, Joseph McLean, Edward Roche, Esq., Provincial Librarian, and Professor Caven. The English, Geometry, and Arithmetic classes were examined by Mr. Roche and Prof. Caven. The pupils acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to all concerned. The classes in Map-drawing showed particular aptitude. Instead of having the pupils show specimens of their work, as is generally done, the pupils here were sent to the black-board to show how the work was done, and as one after another drew outlines, located mountains, rivers, and towns, all present were loud in their expressions of praise. Prof. Caven, while complimenting teachers and pupils on the high standard which the school has attained, expressed his regret that the examination was not open to the public.

Supreme Court—Prince County.

JUNE 15.

Edward Hogg vs. Robert D. Waite, an absconding debtor—Two suits. Verdicts for plaintiff. Mr. Morson for plaintiff.

John Anderson and another vs. Robert A. McLean, an absconding debtor. Verdict for plaintiff. A. A. McLean for plaintiff.

The Queen on prosecution of Flora McPherson vs. Robert Ellis—Indictment for an indecent assault. The Grand Jury found a true bill.

The Queen vs. Jesse Cochrane—Indictment for housebreaking and larceny. A true bill found.

The Queen vs. Angus B. McKinnon—Indictment for wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm. True bill found. The prisoner was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Owing to the absence of and critical state of the wounded man the case was postponed until the October term, and bail refused.

It is stated that the Montreal Liberals intend giving the Hon. Wilfred Laurier a grand reception on his return after the session, in view of his election to the leadership of the Liberal party.

The steamer Carroll, Captain Brown, arrived from Boston at 7 o'clock last evening with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mr S. Davies, Mrs S. Davies, Mr John Goldwaite, Mr Wm T. Parker, Mr George Frederick Williams, Miss Bella McLeod, Miss Ida McLeod, Mrs C. A. Stone, Miss Sarah E. Stone, Miss Margaret E. Gormley, Miss Mary A. Gormley, Miss Anna St. John, Miss Bella Shaw, Miss Annie Martin, Mrs W. McKenzie, Miss Sarah J. Walker, Mrs J. F. Donahoe, Mr W. J. McPhail, Mr John P. Pray, Mr P. J. Kelly. She is now being loaded with potatoes, lobsters, eggs, etc., and will sail on return at 6 o'clock this evening.

DANIEL WILSON, general dealer of Spring Hill, N. S., has left that place for parts unknown. Wilson owed one Halifax wholesale house about \$300. Previous to his departure he disposed of his stock by auction with the exception of about \$75 worth. Some time ago Wilson's store was discovered to be on fire, one night about 10 o'clock. The flames were soon extinguished, but about 2 a. m. the fire broke out again, in a packing case up the stairs. Those who were present at the first outbreak declared this dry goods case was not there at ten o'clock. The building and stock were fully insured and the insurance companies paid all claims.—Ez.

Mr. Kamper's Proposals.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE INTERCOLONIAL.

The proposals of the syndicate which Mr. Kamper claims to represent are published. They compose a bound pamphlet of thirty pages, concluding with a large map of Eastern Canada, showing the Intercolonial Railway system as it is at present and as the Kamper syndicate suggest altering it. The title of the pamphlet reads as follows:—"The proposals of the French syndicate presided over by Count Ducros, to the Government of Canada." The personnel of the syndicate is given by the printed proposals as follows: Count Ducros, chief engineer of the Ponts et Chaussées of France; M. the Marquis de Beauvoir, vice-president of the Banque de Cheville; M. Maxime Desmaisons, president of "La Société de Navigations des Bateau de la Seine." With the assistance of the St. Chamond Iron and Steel Company of France, capital said to be \$4,000,000, and it is added, a group of the principal banks of Paris. Mr. Kamper, on behalf of the syndicate, gives the Bank of Montreal as his reference regarding its financial strength. The syndicate makes a proposition to the Government under three heads: First, to build certain extensions of the Intercolonial in Cape Breton. In this they would occupy largely the position of ordinary contractors. Secondly, to establish blast furnaces in Nova Scotia for the manufacture of steel rails. They offer to put up works costing \$1,500,000 with an annual capacity of at least 40,000 tons of rails, provided the Government will (1) contract to take 200,000 tons of rails within six years; (2) admit plant, etc., free of duty; and (3) put a duty of \$17 per ton on rails for ten years. Thirdly, to operate the Intercolonial Railway with its extensions. The syndicate, it would appear, does not propose to purchase the Intercolonial by the payment of anything cash down. They would operate the road and its extensions, and the profits would be divided in a fixed percentage between the company and the Government. The company would also expect subsidies to aid in the extensions of the present road.

Sensational Rumors

DENIED BY LIEUT. GOVERNOR DEWDNEY—THE NORTH-WEST MURDERS EXPLAINED.

The following telegram from Lieut. Governor Dewdney was published in the Winnipeg Star: "The recent murders have given rise to many sensational reports, for which there is no foundation. Our half-breeds in Montana are anxious to return, and are asking by petition through their friends at Batoche to be relieved from paying duty on their outfits when returning. Our Indians are quiet and have given the police every assistance in helping to trace the murderers. A few discontented half-breeds have no doubt been amongst our Indians, trying to incite them, but with no success. We have every spring been subjected to this. The four murders are explained as follows: Smith was killed and robbed by Indian boys about seventeen years old, one of whom had been working for him and knew where his money was. McLeish was killed while endeavoring to arrest a horse thief. He acted boldly, but rashly. Pool was not murdered by half-breeds or Indians. If McLean was killed by Indians it was on account of his taking wood from a reserve, about which he had been continually cautioned by an Indian chief."

Alsace-Lorraine.

A Berlin despatch says that the Government aims to secure during the present session the passage of the law regulating the administration of Alsace-Lorraine. All parties in the Reichstag, except the protestors, concur in acknowledging the necessity of granting the Government extended powers of administration in the Reichsland, besides the law reorganizing the municipal department. The Bundesrath coincides in the project authorizing the Emperor by a simple decree to enforce in the Reichsland the laws which apply to all Germany. Another Germanizing measure is contemplated by the Government. Thoroughness in extirpating the French element is more than ever the order of the day. Prince Von Hohenlohe, speaking at a reunion of the Forest Guards held at Kayserberg, referred to them as special representatives of the German idea in Alsace-Lorraine, and said they merited special protection, because they were isolated in the midst of a population which was little in sympathy with them. They propagated the German idea and maintained the German honor.

The Pope's Influence.

Cardinal Gibbons addressed a large congregation at the Cathedral, Baltimore, on the 12th. Among other things he said that the Pope exercises greater influence over the civilized world than any other ruler on earth. His words were more conducive to peace than all the standing armies of Europe. He not only enjoys the love and veneration of 250,000,000 Catholics, but he commands the respect of the separated brethren who cannot fail to recognize his many personal virtues and his broad statesmanlike views. The Pope, he says, thinks a great deal of the United States, and takes every opportunity to let Americans know it. Speaking of the labor question, Cardinal Gibbons said that after careful observation in England, Ireland, Scotland and Holland, he came to the conclusion that, whatever may be the grievances of the American laborer, he is better clothed, better fed, housed, and has fairer prospects than the laborer of any other country he visited. He condemned the work of the anarchists and nihilists.

The following notice appeared in the Boston Globe of October 27th, 1886, one week after she closed her engagement in that city a compliment rarely passed upon any actress: "Miss Claire Scott, whose engagement last week was marked by a succession of very large audiences, is one of the most widely known actresses of the day both in England and in this country. She has come to be known to a host of playgoers, and her season thus far indicates a steady gain in a popularity already remarkable with the American public. Socially as well as historically, Miss Scott gained during her brief series of performances in Boston no small degree of favor and regard." Miss Scott will appear as "Pauline" in the "Lady of Lyons," in aid of Queen Square, June 21st. Tickets are now on sale, and everything is being done to make this one of the most enjoyable events of the season. The local talent supporting Miss Scott have been perfecting their parts for a week, and next Friday evening there will be a dress rehearsal, and the public can be assured of a first-class performance of the "Lady of Lyons" on June 21st, at the Lyceum.

WHALE BOATS.

REDUCED PRICES.

I AM instructed by Capt. Maxwell to Sell by Auction, WEDNESDAY, June 22nd, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Peake's Wharf, No. 1.—

Three Whaleboats,

belonging to the Gunfire surveying service, with Sails, Masts, Gratings, Rudders, &c., &c. Terms Cash.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

June 16, 1887.—tl sale

Valuable Premises and Shares in Str. Heather Belle.

FOR Sale, on easy terms, that conveniently situated three-story, two-tenement dwelling House on King Street, close by the Railway Station.

Also—Two Shares in the Steamer "Heather Belle"—a good investment. For full particulars apply to A. McNeill, Auctioneer, or to the owner.

DANIEL TAUDVIN.

Ch'town, June 16, 1887.

Military Camp.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at his store, Kent Street, for the following supplies to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as required at the Military Camp, at or near Brighton, commencing MONDAY, June 27th:—

Fresh Meat, per pound.  
Bread, per pound.  
Potatoes, per bushel.  
Straw, per ton.  
Milk, per quart.

Tenders will have to be in on, or before, Tuesday, 21st inst., at noon.

E. CAMERON, Contractor.

June 16, 1887.—41

FOR SALE.

A DWELLING HOUSE; it contains eight rooms and is pleasantly and conveniently situated on corner of Weymouth and Dorchester Streets, near the Railway Depot, Charlottetown. For terms and particulars apply to M. P. Hogan, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the undersigned, at Montague, Lot 57.

J. O'CONNELL.

Montague, June 16, 1887.—1 mo eod

Queen's Jubilee Celebrations, 21st and 22nd June.

Excursion Tickets, HALIFAX & RETURN THREE DOLLARS.

WILL be issued on board the Steamer Princess of Wales, on MONDAY, the 20th June, good to return up to and including the 25th June.

PRICE OF RETURN TICKETS:

THREE DOLLARS,

the Lowest Rate ever made. The attractions will consist in part of Military and Naval Reviews, Athletic Sports, School Children's Celebration, Races, &c., &c.

By order, F. W. HALES, Sec'y Steam Nav. Co.'y.

Ch'town, June 15, 1887.

P. E. Island Railway.

Jubilee Celebration at St. John, N. B.

RETURN TICKETS—Charlottetown to St. John, N. B.—FOUR DOLLARS (\$4.00)—will be issued on Saturday, 18th, and on Monday, 20th inst., good to return up to and on Saturday, 25th inst.

Return Tickets at One Single First-class Fare will be issued from all Stations on this Railway (exclusive of Charlottetown) to Summerside, on the 17th, 18th and 20th of June, good to return up to and on Saturday, 25th inst.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent.

Railway Office, Ch'town, June 15th, 1887.—41

P. E. Island Railway.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

RETURN TICKETS, at one first-class fare, will be issued to and from all Stations on this Railway, on TUESDAY, 21st June, inst., good to return on same and following day.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent.

Railway Office, Ch'town, June 15, 1887.—51 wky prs 1wk

Dwelling House and Premises.

I AM instructed by Mr. F. Trainor to Sell by Auction, MONDAY, June 20th, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises:—

That Dwelling House and Premises on Chestnut Street, close by Upper Street, fronting 51 feet on Chestnut Street and running back 43 feet. The House is two-story, with five rooms, nearly new, in good repair, with convenient shed attached.

Terms at Sale.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

June 15—tl sale

CARD

JAMES A. FRASER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon (at present of Washington, D. C.) will return to the Island about July 1st, and enter on the practice of his profession in Charlottetown. July 14—2 wks eod

THE

Charlottetown Board of Trade

(INCORPORATED UNDER CHAPTER 130 OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Corporators (those who have signed the Certificate of Incorporation) of "THE CHARLOTTETOWN BOARD OF TRADE," will be held in the City Council Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd inst., at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

The object of said Meeting is to elect a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and at least eight other members, who (together with the President and Vice-President) shall constitute the Council of the said Board of Trade,—to elect twelve members, who shall constitute "The Board of Arbitration,"—to enact Bye-Laws, and to transact such other business as shall be brought legally before the said Meeting.

LEWIS CARVELL, Secretary.

Ch'town, June 14th, 1887.—jun15 tl dtc

Black and Colored Cashmeras, 40in. wide, at 25 cents.  
White Sheeting, two yards wide, at 23 cents.  
Table Linen, from 22 cents per yard.  
Tapestry Carpet, from 34 cents per yard.  
Gent's Hard and Soft Felt Hats, new styles, only 50 cents.  
Gent's Tweed Suits from \$3.95.  
Gent's White Dress Shirts, from 50 cents.  
30-Cent Tea for 25 cents.

GEO. E. FULL,

Sign of the LION, Queen Street.

Ch'town, June 17, 1887.—eod & wky

Lace Curtains.

A VERY LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM AT

JAMES PATON & CO.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

JAMES PATON & CO.

NEW MANTLE AND JACKET ROOM

is well stocked with the Newest Shapes in Short Jackets, Cloth and Silk Dolmans, Jerseys and Waterproofs. All qualities at Strictly Moderate Prices for

READY CASH.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Millinery Department is very complete. New Gauzes, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, &c.

Ladies' Hats, in English, Canadian and American.

Our Dress Materials are very extensive and Prices Extremely Low. Also a large assortment of Prints, Printed Muslins, Parasols and Ladies' Underclothing.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, May 20, 1887.—dy & wky

Ready Made Clothing

NEW STOCK just opened. The Newest Styles and Lowest Prices.

Men's Worsted Suits,

Men's Tweed Suits,

Men's Pants and Vests,

Men's Coats.

Boys' Tweed Suits, Hard and Soft Felt Hats for Men & Boys.

An immense stock of TRYON TWEEDS to exchange for CASH or WOOL at Factory Prices.

If I cannot sell at a SMALL PROFIT, I am determined not to be undersold, even if I have to SELL BELOW COST. Try me at the

Tryon Woolen Mills Depot, Cameron Block.

J. D. REID.

Ch'town, June 14—3 mo eod to thur sat & wky

HEAR WHAT WE HAVE TO SAY:

That the following Prices cannot be Successfully Competed with in the City:

For \$22 a Scotch Tweed Suit, regular price \$25.  
For \$21 a Scotch Tweed Suit, regular price \$24.  
For \$18 a Scotch Tweed Suit, regular price \$21.  
For \$16 a Scotch Tweed Suit, regular price \$15.

These are all genuine Scotch Tweeds.

For \$15 a heavy All-wool Worsted Suit, worth \$18.  
For \$10 a Blue Serge Suit, worth \$12.  
For \$1 a Fur Felt Hat worth \$2.

Canadian Tweed Suits from \$10, up.  
Gents Furnishings, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hats, &c., cheap for cash.

Military Cloth and Trimmings always on hand and made to order at short notice.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.

Ch'town, June 4, 1887.—eod & wky

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!

Peake's No. 3 Wharf,

B. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We are now manufacturing and will sell at the Lowest Cash Prices:

Sashes, Doors, Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mouldings, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Stair Rails, Twists, &c. We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Joining, Morticing, Tenoning, Jig and Fret Sawing, Turning, &c.

All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice. With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

Jan. 5, 1887.