

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, APRIL 11, 1887.

VOL. 19.—NO. 262.

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 APRIL, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 1st day, 9h. 40.3m., a. m., N.E.
(below horizon.)
Full Moon 8th day, 1h., 26.4m., a. m., S.
Last Quarter 14th day, 11h., 51.3m., p. m.,
W. (below horizon.)
New Moon 21st day, 4h., 42.7m., a. m., E.
First Quarter 30th day, 6h., 47.9m., p. m., S.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Day's length
1 Friday	4:46	6:23	10:50	3:17	12:39	11:51
2 Saturday	4:42	6:25	11:51	4:41	13:43	12:46
3 Sunday	4:38	6:26	12:59	6:10	14:46	13:52
4 Monday	4:33	6:27	1:13	7:28	15:52	14:59
5 Tuesday	4:27	6:27	2:31	8:31	16:55	15:55
6 Wednesday	4:20	6:26	3:47	9:22	17:59	16:52
7 Thursday	4:13	6:24	5:00	10:00	18:54	17:40
8 Friday	4:05	6:21	6:10	10:49	19:50	18:20
9 Saturday	3:57	6:17	7:16	11:30	20:47	18:53
10 Sunday	3:48	6:12	8:18	12:11	21:45	19:20
11 Monday	3:38	6:07	9:15	12:52	22:44	19:42
12 Tuesday	3:28	6:01	10:08	13:28	23:44	20:00
13 Wednesday	3:17	5:55	10:57	14:00	24:45	20:14
14 Thursday	3:06	5:48	11:42	14:59	25:47	20:24
15 Friday	2:54	5:41	12:23	15:36	26:50	20:30
16 Saturday	2:42	5:33	1:00	16:00	27:54	20:33
17 Sunday	2:30	5:25	1:51	16:51	28:59	20:33
18 Monday	2:17	5:16	2:37	17:38	29:65	20:30
19 Tuesday	2:05	5:07	3:18	18:21	30:12	20:24
20 Wednesday	1:52	4:57	4:04	19:00	31:10	20:15
21 Thursday	1:40	4:47	4:55	19:35	32:09	20:03
22 Friday	1:27	4:36	5:50	20:07	33:09	19:48
23 Saturday	1:15	4:25	6:49	20:36	34:10	19:30
24 Sunday	1:02	4:14	7:52	21:02	35:12	19:09
25 Monday	9:50	4:03	8:59	21:26	36:15	18:45
26 Tuesday	8:38	3:52	9:59	21:48	37:19	18:10
27 Wednesday	7:26	3:41	10:53	22:08	38:24	17:33
28 Thursday	6:14	3:30	11:42	22:26	39:30	16:54
29 Friday	5:02	3:19	12:26	22:42	40:37	16:13
30 Saturday	3:50	3:08	1:05	22:56	41:45	15:30

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL - \$10,000,000
CARVELL BROS., AGENTS.
March 23-21 wky 1mo pat



BOSTON.

THE PALACE STEAMERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.
Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Tuesday, and Thursday at 8.00 a. m.; and for Charlottetown to Boston, at 8.50, 2nd class; 9.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to G. A. HARRIS, P. E. L. HAY, P. W. HALE, P. E. L. HAY, P. E. L. HAY, P. E. L. HAY, or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Feb. 12, 1887—cod wky

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. 15, 1886.



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. 15, 1886.

L. ARTHUR & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, 121 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—dly wky

CHARLOTTETOWN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

WE must thank our friends and the public generally for their ever increasing patronage since we have commenced business.
Our Boot & Shoe Factory, in starting, had many difficulties to overcome, and we are glad that to-day those difficulties have been surmounted, and we are now well able to compete with the best Boot and Shoe Factories abroad.
Some of the advantages purchasers have in buying from us are, saving of freight, ordering goods when you want them (not six months before), getting them without delay—which saves carrying a large stock which deteriorates on the shelves.
Our leathers are bought directly from the tanneries, thereby saving commissions which many factories have to pay.
We are more determined than ever to give the

BEST OF SATISFACTION

and to merit the whole of the Island's patronage.
We hope to see many new industries arise, thereby increasing the prosperity of the "Gem of the Sea."

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, March 15, 1887.—cod & wky

SEE 30 PER CENT DISCOUNT!

WE will Sell our MAGNIFICENT STOCK at the above discount, for cash, to clear by the 1st of April.
This is a Genuine Sale, as we want to commence in our new premises with an entire New Stock.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1887.—cod & wky

COKE PLATES.

3,000 BOXES, BEST BRANDS GUARANTEED, TOGETHER WITH ALL OTHER

Lobster Packers' Supplies and Tools

AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

P. WALSH, HALIFAX, N. S.

March 8th, 1887—1 mo

Ten Thousand Pounds Extra Quality

at Twenty-five cents per pound at the LONDON HOUSE.

Feb. 11—2aw wky 2mo

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets, 1st January, 1886 \$36,606,822.03.

FIRE RISKS accepted upon the most Favorable Conditions and at Lowest Current Rates.

R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent.
Jan. 3, 1887.

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 remedies have failed. It cures 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. STEVENSON & CO., Druggists,
303 THIRD AVE., N. Y.

NOTICE

[S 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, of 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 of Applicant.
March 22, 1887—2mo

PURE GOLD GOODS

ARE THE BEST MADE

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

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED GENUINE PURE GOLD MFG CO. FRONT STREET TORONTO.

CANADA AND WEST INDIES. Tenders for Steamship Lines.

TENDERS will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, up to and including the 1st day of May next, from persons or companies, for the performance of the following steamship services, viz:
1st, a line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to Havana, thence to Kingston, thence to Santiago de Cuba, thence to Canada; and (2nd) a line of mail steamers between Canada and Porto Rico and adjacent Islands. Trips to be made by each line fortnightly. Steamers to be of a size sufficient to carry 2,000 tons of cargo and to be able to steam twelve knots an hour, averaging not less than eleven knots an hour. The contract in either case to be for a period of five years. Tenders will be received for the above services either separately or together. Tenders to be marked on the outside "Tenders for Steamship Service to West Indies." The Government of Canada do not bind themselves to accept any tender.
By command,
J. M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance.
Ottawa, 7th Feb., 1887.—Feb 19 law till April 30

SOUTHERN ASTHMA CURE

DOUBLE TREATMENT IN EACH PACKAGE

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE SAMPLES, 25c.; REGULAR SIZE, \$1.00 ADDRESS FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

THE celebrated stallion ALL RIGHT will stand on the coming season at Charlottetown, Summerside, Cape Traverse and New Glasgow.
Truro, March 21, 1887. NEWTON LEE.

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.

The Year of the Mice.

In 1699 Dierville, a Provincial chronicler, said: "Prince Edward Island has a plague of mice or locusts every seven years." The mouse plague is a bygone misfortune in the Provinces. It once caused great distress from time to time not only in Prince Edward Island, but at Picton, Colchester and Antigonish.
In the spring of 1815 a mouse plague fell upon Picton and the surrounding country, so that instead of one Bishop Hatto there were hundreds, though the victims had not, like the cruel Bishop of the Rhine, been guilty of any great misdeeds, and they had an easier escape.
The warm air of May loosened the frost, and just at the time that the earth usually sends forth her flowers, she sent forth instead, to the astonishment of all good people, mice. The earth seemed full of mice. There were mouse holes in all the woods and fields.
Where the early violets had bloomed, there were the eyes and noses of hungry mice. The farmer went out to his barn; mice scampered off before him and followed after him. When he went to feed his pigs he would find the trough full of mice. The farmer's wife found them in her cellar, closet and sleeping room. Cats and dogs guarded the barns; but they often retreated before the attacks of the multitudinous foe. They were not ordinary mice, small and timid, but were large and bold. They are said to have resembled rats more closely than their own species.
As the days grew warmer their numbers seemed to increase. They were as thick as grasshoppers in August. They devoured every eatable thing that was not protected by watchfulness and force.
The farmers would go out to plant their fields. The next morning they would find whatever they had put into the ground had been devoured by the mice. Corn, grain and vegetables alike disappeared.
There was a farmer in Merigomish, a bright, enterprising man, who expected to add to his yearly income by raising a fine crop of oats. He prepared his field; and one morning he put his sacks on board his wagon, and, filling a large measure from the sacks on arriving at the field, he went out to sow. He marched forward like a general; he scattered the oats to the right and left in the usual way; and when the oats in his measure were exhausted he turned about to replenish the measure from a sack in the wagon. What was his astonishment to find an army of mice at his heels. He was greatly enraged. He strode back over the ground, but only husks of all the oats he had sown remained. He cut down a young birch tree and made war on the mice. He drove them into the walls and woods, and was, at last, as he thought, master of the field.
He began to sow again, and continued the work during the morning. At noon he went home for his dinner and more oats. When he returned to his field, it seemed, like the wood in "Macbeth," to be moving. Of all the oats he had sown in the morning, not one was left.
At last the mice began to die for want of food. Fields were covered with them. The air was full of a sickening odor. The mice vermin in many parts moved towards the sea coast in vast numbers, as there was an abundance of shell-fish there. When they had devoured all the shell-fish they could find, they died there, and the tides carried them away. The mice not only ate the fish, but the large fish ate the mice. The large fish caught in the bays were found to have mice in their maws.
It is said that there are old people living who remember the year of the mice. It was a custom for many years to speak of marriages, births and deaths as occurring on such and such a date before or after the year of the mice. Browning's story, "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" is a fiction, as is also Southey's "Bishop Hatto," but this story is substantially true, and yet it has found no poet.

Archbishop O'Brien on the Sunday Law.

There is a bill before the Legislature of Nova Scotia, which provides that ferry boats, street cars, etc., shall all be stopped on Sunday, and that no amusements shall be permitted. Respecting this bill Archbishop O'Brien writes to the Halifax Chronicle as follows:—
"A few words on the proposed Sunday observance law may not be out of place. Any enactment of the Legislature which tends to abridge the liberty of the subject, or to promote on the morality of certain actions, demands our serious consideration, and our calmest discussion.
"Not for one moment do I impugn the motives of the promoters of the bill; I am bound to believe them to be good. But those who differ from them are not held to acknowledge that those motives are deducible either from reason or religion; much less are they obliged to forego their Christian liberty in deference to the peculiar views that have assumed concrete form in the proposed bill.
"All good citizens are, I feel sure, in favor of a decorous and religious observance of the Sunday; few will deny that it is so observed, generally speaking, in Halifax. Our Sunday observance laws cannot be lax, when a fine can be imposed for shaving a man, or for selling five cents' worth of candy. Both in law, then, and in practice, Halifax is sound on the Sunday observance. Further legislation is not required.
"The Sunday rest is for the physical and moral good of man. The wearied limbs require repose, or a relaxation from the routine of the week's work. The pent and greasy air of the factory, or forge, or mine, is to be exchanged for the breezy atmosphere of the fields, or the ozone of the sea shore. This is necessary for man's physical good. Rest, moreover, from the cares and occupations of daily life is needed to give a man due leisure to think of and arrange the affairs of his soul. True, we should adore God at all times; but it is well, and necessary in our present state, to have one special day of the week to devote more fully to that end than we otherwise could.
"Whatever, then, is inconsistent with the attainment of these two ends is unlawful on the Sunday; whatever conduces, in an ordered manner, to one, or both, is lawful. Hence to enact a statute making penal anything that is included in the latter category is to restrict the just rights of men and to initiate a religious persecution.
"Strict as the law regarding the Jewish Sabbath undoubtedly was, the Pharisees made it still more onerous, and were openly rebuked on that score by our Divine Redeemer. But the Jewish Sabbath has nothing to do with Christians; it passed away for ever, with all the ceremonial observances of that first dispensation. The eternal principles of morality, true before the Lord had spoken on Mount Sinai, remained true after the old law had been replaced by the new. Hence the ten commandments remained; God was still to be adored, but the manner thereof was completely changed. The Sabbath, with its ceremonial yoke, went down with the sacrifices of sheep and oxen. Not to understand this is not to understand Christianity. What the Christians is to the butterfly the old law was to the Jews was fettered and held in subjection by ceremonies in this present state; but the bright transformation, into the full light and liberty of the gospel, was effected. To the gospel, then, and not to the old testament, are we to look for the Sunday Law. Our Lord plainly teaches us that, since he so often, of a set purpose, broke, so to speak, the Sabbath.
"We are to learn the Christian teaching on this question from the practice of the early church. We find the Sabbath no longer recognized, but the spiritual and physical needs of man are safeguarded by the Christian Sunday. But it was no longer a day of gloom, or bondage; it was as joyful as the resurrection, of which it became the weekly reminder. It was a day for special adoration, as well as of physical relaxation. In a question of this nature the custom of the universal church, for long ages, is surely of more weight than the opinions of a few in this late day of the Christian era.
"What, then, is the rational rule of Sunday observance? First, a cessation from servile works which might hinder the fulfillment of religious obligations, or deprive men of their needed physical rest. Second, to spend a part of the day in devotional exercises; paying our debt of adoration to God, and reminding ourselves of a future life in the midst of this busy and fleeting one. It is also a day for the performance of spiritual and corporal works of mercy.
"But no sensible man, much less one loving God, imagines that a poor mortal should spend the whole Sunday in prayer or in some work. After the devotional exercises of the day are over we have a part left for our bodily good. That part may be lawfully spent in any decorous exercise, or amusement, or health-giving play. Surely every reasonable man will say that it is far better, physically and morally, that young and old should enjoy God's bright sunshine and pure air, than to lounge round street corners, or to congregate in stuffy rooms reeking with foul air, and redolent of the fumes of the father's last night pipe, or the son's sickly cigar. If, as we are bound to believe, the promotion of morality is the object of the authors of the bill, in God's name let them look at facts—men as they are, not as we might wish them to be—at the homes of thousands, and let them seek rather to draw men, by reasonable liberty, into the light of heaven and the pure air of our park and gardens. By all means strive to improve them to discharge the duty of worship; but leave them the God-given liberty of rational recreation.
"One last word on the street cars. If the employes are prevented from attending to worship on Sunday, by reason of their running the managers provide, as they easily can, that they shall have ample opportunity in the future. This guaranteed, nothing further is required. There can be no more wrong in cars running than in carriages doing it. If I may pay my coachman, monthly, to drive me on Sunday, surely that laborer may pay his five cents to the company for the same purpose. Riding is a pleasing mode of locomotion, it is a source of pleasure, and a health-giving exercise. Let those who cannot afford the luxury of a carriage, enjoy this very legitimate pleasure of riding, by having liberty to the streets, subject to the above provision, to carry them cheaply on Sundays.
"C. O'BRIEN, App. of Halifax.

In Memoriam.

The session of the Summerside Presbyterian Church desires to express their deep regret at the death of Elder Thomas Brehaut, and agree to record their deep sense of his worth as a man and a ruling elder for a period of seventeen years. Possessing a brilliant mind, intense zeal, and a thorough scriptural knowledge, he was eminently fitted for Christian work. The session also recall with pleasure the intercourse which they had with their late brother—the meetings of session being always characterized with the utmost harmony and friendliness, and in parting with him we feel that we have lost a warm-hearted man and wise councillor.
And also as a Session, we tender to Mrs. Brehaut and family our heartfelt sympathies in their sad bereavement, and offer the earnest prayer that God may give them grace to bear up under this trial, and that He who has promised may be a Father to the fatherless.
W. B. RAMSAY, Session Clerk.
Summerside, March 29, 1887.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and liver complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as biliousness, sick headache, costiveness, nervous prostration, indigestion, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle, 10 cts. Try it.

NOTICE.

L. E. PROWSE to the front with new stylish Hats.