

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, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1886.

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THROUGH TICKETS!

Charlottetown Ticket Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale to all parts of Canada and the United States, at the very lowest possible rates. Write for rates maps, time tables, etc.

G. A. SHARP, Ticket Agent,
March 19—2aw wky 3mo P. E. I. Railway.

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Commission & Shipping Merchants,
191 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

EIGHT years' experience in this market. Over fifty thousand bushels P. E. I. potatoes received by us last fall. Our patrons all satisfied. Vessels chartered for potato reports at short notice. Write for market reports.

Specialties—Potatoes, Mackerel, Canned Lobsters, Eggs.
March 17, '86—3mo eod

L. ARTHUR & CO., GENERAL

Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—dly wky

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.
Oct. 20.

—FOR—

BOSTON.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

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. Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALES, P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co. or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Feb 8, 1886—eod wky

REMOVAL.

MACMILLAN'S COAL OFFICE has been removed to foot of PRINCE STREET. A Large Assortment of

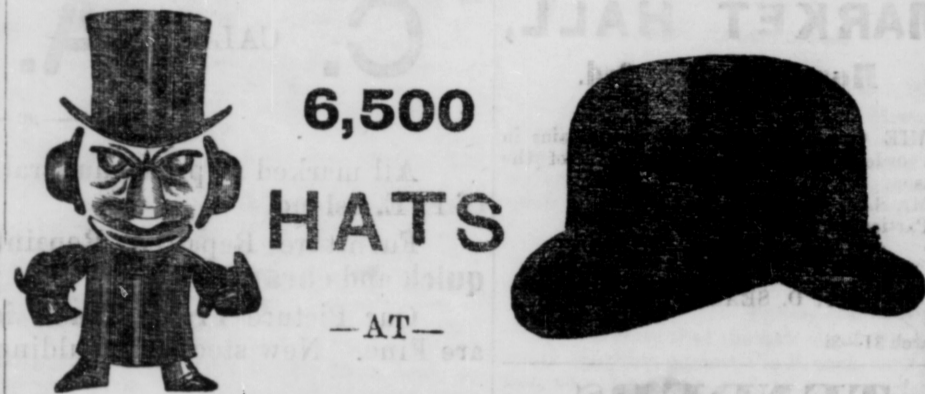
HARD AND SOFT COAL

Kept Constantly on Hand.

R. McMILLAN.
Dec. 24—3m eod & wky

To Lobster Packers, FOR SALE.

400 boxes of TIN PLATES, suitable for Lobster Cans.
22 pigs of LEAD.
22 ingots, TIN.
1 bar of COPPER.
Apply to
PEAKE BROS. & CO.
Ch'town, Feb. 10—tf 3aw



6,500
HATS

—AT—

L. E. PROWSE'S, WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

MOST of this stock has been bought at about 30 per cent. less than regular prices, therefore Big Bargains will be given in every line. For Style, Quality and Low Price we leave all other competitors behind.

PLEASE COME AND SEE

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, March 20, '86—eod wky

STANDARD GOODS

—AT—

LOWEST PRICES!

PERKINS & STERNS'

LARGE STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS:

400 Pieces Grey Cottons,	55 Pieces Hessians,
220 Pieces White Cottons,	48 Pieces Table Linen,
150 Pieces Print Cottons,	140 Dozen Towels.

White and Colored Knitting Cotton.

Large Stock of Colored Dress Goods.

Black French Merinoes, Black Cashmere, Black Cords, Black Nuns' Veiling, Black Costume Cloth, &c.

Brussels, Tapestry and Wool Carpets.

OILCLOTHS & LINOLEUMS.

Cocoa, China and Twine Matting.

Largest Stock of ROOM PAPER on P. E. Island.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, Feb. 23, '86.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAVING a Large and Well-assorted Stock on hand, we are selling CHOICE FLOUR very cheap to suit the times.

We keep all the Choice Brands on hand, such as—

Matchless, Kent, Victory, Forest City, Queen, Our Favorite, City Mills, brls. and half-brls, &c.

— ALSO —

CHOICE PASTRY, in half-barrels.

Every Barrel Warranted.

Give us a call before buying elsewhere.

BEER & GOFF, OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.

Feb. 25, 1886—2aw & wky

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts. A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colic, 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 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. KINSMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS, 345 4TH AVE., N. Y.

Kent Street Grocery Store, Op. the Rocklin House.

R. R. BELL, DEALER in CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, FISH, &c. As my stock is all Fresh and First-class, selected by a gentleman of many years' experience from the best assorted stock in the city, I can guarantee satisfaction to all, and would respectfully solicit a fair share of public patronage.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

R. R. BELL,
March 4th, 1886—1mo eod & wky pd

Herring. Herring.

200 Brs. No. 1 FAT HERRING.
200 Half-barrels do
50 Quarters do do
50 Quintal CODFISH, cheap for cash or trade.

DAVID SMALL.

COTTON DUCK—COTTON DUCK

Notice to Shipowners & Builders.

THE Subscriber now offers to the trade, Yarmouth Cotton Duck, at manufacturer's prices. Has on hand a supply of light and heavy ducks.

DAVID SMALL, Agent,
Hyndman's Buildings, Corner Water and Queen Street.
Ch'town, Feb. 16—2i wky 2 mos

Why Pay Higher When

WOODILL'S

2oz. Tins Retail 7 Cents

GERMAN

4oz. Tins Retail 12 Cents

BAKING

5oz. Tins Retail 22 Cents

POWDER

Quality Equal to Any.

March 1, 1886.

WE HAVE SOLD

NEARLY ALL OUR

Stem-Winding Rockford Watches,

which are giving good satisfaction, and as the Company, in the interest of the public, say they will not send any watches by mail, we shall defer getting a full supply until we can safely do so by express.
In the meantime we have several Key-Winding Rockford Watches on hand, accurately timed, and purchasers of any of these can have the privilege of exchanging for a Stem-Winder, when they arrive.
In stock, a nice assortment of Waltham & Elgin Watches, in heavy silver or gold-filled cases.

E. W. TAYLOR

CAMERON BLOCK.

Charlottetown, March 5, '86.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of A. GEO. DAVIES & CO. are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
HARRIS & STEWART.
March 3, 1886.

BEER BROS.

REQUEST and immediate settlement of all accounts due the firm of

W. W. BEER.

March 10, 1886.]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Prisoner Gillis.

SIR,—I see by the letters of "Upton" and of "The Public" in THE EXAMINER, and of "Justice" in the Patriot, that those whose duty it is to see that the laws are duly and properly administered, come in for a brimming measure of animadversion and stricture. Indeed, some of these writers have so far presumed on the leniency of the Crown in their freedom of speech, as to leave it doubtful whether or not, in other countries, the Department of Justice would tolerate with impunity imputations of a like nature. In Russia I would not care to characterize the solemn acts of the Czar as "serious blunders," unless I were prepared to experience for a period the severity of the weather in Siberia. Berlin would soon grow too hot for any one who would dare to speak thus rashly of the Chancellor.

But to return to the substance of these letters. Those writers would have the world believe that they represent and embody the views of all the citizens of Charlottetown, and, by implication, of all the people of the Island. But I know better. I am well aware that public opinion is somewhat divided as to the guilt of the prisoner, but I am able to state from reliable sources that the greater portion at least of the citizens of Charlottetown view with favor the intervention of His Excellency; and, as far as the country is concerned, it breathes more freely since the commutation, because we, living at a distance from the capital, and viewing things dispassionately, never considered the evidence conclusive enough to hang on. This need not be construed into a reflection on the administration of justice in our fair Island home, for we based our conclusions and judgments not on the evidence, pure and simple, as elicited at the trial, but as verified subsequently by actual facts. This it was that induced the Counsel for the defence to petition the Governor-General for a reprieve to examine more fully into the case of their client. Their representations were considered, I must suppose, strong enough to avert the death penalty, and not strong enough to establish his innocence; hence the commutation. The ability of this firm is so well established that the public always have every confidence in the skill with which they manage cases entrusted to them. The issue shows how successfully they handled this apparently frivolous case.

Now the writers referred to clamored loudly for an "explanation." Upton started the cry the day after the commutation became public, and it is still being kept up. Fair play is bonnie play. We are being regaled *ad nauseam* with this sort of inflammatory literature, and we see nothing to be gained by the publication of it. It will not attain its pretended aim, and most likely will lead to the unearthing of hatchets that have been buried. Every medal has two sides. We have had presented and obtruded before us the worst side of the prisoner. Our newly found zealots for justice look in vain for a redeeming trait in his character, and they accordingly present the mutilated, disfigured side of this medal, but with a new scratch on it every time. You will allow me, Sir, to turn over this medal. They urge that no one outside of prisons or reformatories can be found to utter a good word in his behalf. This is absolutely false; and I say it for the special benefit of the gentleman "who would not kick a man when he is down." No, not he. However, I am not desirous to have you infer that I seek to palliate any one's misdeeds, not even Gillis. But I wish it to be understood that all that has been written and said, and blabbed about the prisoner, if put on the market would not realize—in its own way—the present value of the bankrupt stock of the old Bank of P. E. I. It must all be taken at an immense discount.

The legitimate conclusion I draw from such letters is that they evince, not so much a well-grounded fear that justice has miscarried by an evasion of the law, as—and I say it with shame—a thirst for blood. 'Tis the story of the Quaker's dog. He wanted to have him destroyed. The means he adopted was to give him a bad name. He cries out mad dog. Forthwith a crowd assembles, and the canine is despatched. Poor Gillis comes in for a share of the same kind of treatment. But it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that the name is worse by far than the prisoner deserves. We all know when the public tongue gets fixed on an individual what a hare it makes of him. So frightfully does it mutilate, that one loses his personality because no longer recognizable. To give one instance only the other day the Patriot announced, with a flourish of trumpets, that a second murder was chargeable to the prisoner. And the world swallowed the sugar-coated pill. But it was only one of the many outrageous fabrications gotten up to damage the prisoner. We are not satisfied with the indifferent *amende* the Patriot made a day or two after, in an obscure paragraph withdrawing the charge; and the writers I am reviewing should have noticed this one-sided affair, if their ideas of justice were really based on the eternal, immutable laws of God.

The prisoner worked with many persons in Eastern King's when a boy, and they readily testify to his good qualities. Precocious youths generally evince some symptoms of depravity, but the young Gillis was never known to possess any of the make-up of the embryo desperado. The following certificate represents him when more properly speaking he was "on his own hook." It is favorable, and possesses all the weight that must be attached to the evidence of a disinterested party, and one whose probity is beyond suspicion:

I hereby certify that I knew Alexander Gillis as a fisherman in Gloucester, Mass., for a period of six or seven years—my acquaintance with him there having begun in 1871. During three or four years I met him every month, or oftener, when we made short trips. For the remainder of the time

I met him less frequently, say every two months. We were both fishermen, and one of our trips were ship mates. Thus my knowledge of him is established without a doubt. I know more of him by far than his namesake from Merrick, Ont.

I now deliberately and unhesitatingly assert, notwithstanding the damaging reports to the contrary that have been sent abroad, that during his stay in Gloucester, he was, up to the time of his arrest, a well-behaved young man, and attended regularly to his business, fishing, winter and summer. He was of an affable, kind and obliging disposition. We did not want to become acquainted with a better fellow of his class.

True, sometimes he did drink freely—all fishermen generally do—yet he was not recognized as a drunkard. His arrest took all his mien by surprise, and filled them with regret. The current opinion then, was I still hold it, that it was not for high way robbery he was committed, but for simple theft, or perhaps larceny. Even simple theft, under certain circumstances, is severely punished in some seaport towns.

After his release, he was arrested a second time. This offence was for appropriating some junk rope, a pretty common offence among fishermen, and one they have recourse to, to raise the wind.

I for one can never believe the prisoner is capable of committing all the outrageous crimes laid at his door.

To my knowledge he never broke out of prison, but the world knows that his good conduct shortened his term of imprisonment.

JAMES D. MCINTYRE,
Fairfield, Lot 47, March 23, 1886.

I could furnish similar certificates of good behavior, but this will suffice. In face of this document, many of the base imputations attributed to the prisoner fall to the ground, and when the public mind is entirely disengaged from the prejudices that have been stirred up, truth will dissipate the dark clouds that have gathered around him. I don't pretend that this vindication will make him a martyr of oppressed and injured innocence. No; we all know he led latterly an irregular life; but we know there is a yawning chasm between misdemeanors and murder. He is guilty, undoubtedly, of some crime, but he is "not so bad as painted." He is guilty of seduction. Unfortunately for society, Gillis is not the only offender on that point, and others do worse. He is known to have been long-fingered. Yes, but others do that kind of thing on a larger and more magnificent scale in the world of commerce. His name has been mentioned with bated breath in connection with other dark and foul deeds. On enquiry they might turn out as baseless as the redoubtable Vanceboro case.

Your correspondents demand an "explanation" for the commutation. I have yet to learn that the Governor-General is in any way responsible for his acts to irresponsible writers. I have also further to learn that Counsel are held accountable at the bar of public opinion for the defence of their clients. It is a well known fact that but for new supervening evidence the law would have taken its course. Not likely the Messrs. Peters would stultify themselves, or be willing parties to the prostitution of their high profession, by approaching the Governor-General on the matter, unless there was some weight, affording grounds for favorable results, in the new evidence adduced. It is altogether a mistaken idea that the public have a right to know what actuated His Excellency in the exercise of his prerogative of mercy. True, in political cases, as Riel's, Parliament can call for papers, but in a civil case of this kind it will require more weight than attaches to the drive of anonymous writers to get more information than is vouchsafed in the official document from the Secretary of State.

I myself could say much in connection with this matter, but the trial papers are a sealed book and cannot be opened. According to British criminal laws, once a prisoner is sentenced he is debarred the privilege of a new trial, properly so called. A reprieve can be obtained, and an enquiry ordered to verify the new evidence. But it takes place in private. The public, the jury and the reporter are excluded. Since there are so many interested in the evidence given in this trial, and since no good can possibly accrue from an examination of them, it is prudent, and in the interests of well-ordered society to leave severely alone what might prove to be a hornet's nest.

Why cannot your correspondents have the common sense and decency to leave the management of things to the persons specially intrusted with them? Is the Minister of Justice to be dragged into this controversy with impunity? Is this speaking disrespectfully of superiors and of persons in high places, a thing to be countenanced, even under plea of outraged justice? Before now, decisions in this Island itself have been rendered in criminal cases, in which the people, as a body, judging from the reported statements of the trials, did not concur, and yet they acquiesced in them without a murmur. The present case must, forsooth, be seized to inspire young and thoughtless pens with stupid thirtings after justice to the disgust of the better-thinking portion of the community.

If for one do not consider Gillis the irremediable wretch, hardened criminal, cold-blooded desperado, incarnate fend some would have us imagine he is; and to my mind he has not been proven guilty of the murder of Callaghan. But he has been made the scapegoat of the community's sins long enough. Some other person must now be hunted up as the incendiary of the Georgetown Courthouse, as the tramp whose movements were chronicled in your issue of the 20th, &c. It will thus be found that our nervously-inclined citizens will still have reason to continue their watchfulness even after the redoubtable Gillis will have left our shores. However, let him go in peace, and let his example be a warning to parents to exercise continuously over their children that supervision by which they are assured they faithfully discharge all their duties to Church and State. This would effectually relegate murders and high crimes to other climes.

Yours, &c., VINDEX.

Black Bush, Lot 45, 27th March, '86.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

IN NERVOUS DISEASES.

Dr. Henry, New York, says: "In nervous diseases, I know of no preparation to equal it."