

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, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1888.

VOL. 22.—NO. 133.

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, quar-
terly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements,
on application.

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 2nd day, 7h., 34.6m., p. m., N.
(below horizon.)
New Moon 10th day, 9h., 11.0m. p. m., N.W.
(below horizon.)
First Quarter 18th day, 7h., 52.6, p. m., S.
Full Moon 25th day, 6h., 27.6m., a. m., N.W.
(below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	rises	sets	rises	water	len
1 Tuesday	4 50	2 0	16	2 28	14 12
2 Wednesday	4	4	1	3 3	4 2
3 Thursday	48	6	1	4 5	18
4 Friday	47	7	14	6 12	20
5 Saturday	45	8	24	7 18	23
6 Sunday	44	9	3	7 8	9
7 Monday	43	11	3	8 51	28
8 Tuesday	41	12	3	53	9 27
9 Wednesday	39	13	4	17	10 1
10 Thursday	38	14	4	42	10 34
11 Friday	37	15	5	51	6 39
12 Saturday	35	16	5	41	11 40
13 Sunday	34	18	6	19	morn 44
14 Monday	33	20	7	2	6 15
15 Tuesday	32	21	7	53	0 52
16 Wednesday	31	21	8	50	1 33
17 Thursday	30	22	9	53	2 19
18 Friday	29	24	11	0	3 12
19 Saturday	28	25	11	10	4 20
20 Sunday	26	25	1	23	5 39
21 Monday	25	26	2	37	6 57
22 Tuesday	24	27	3	54	8 2
23 Wednesday	23	28	5	13	8 56
24 Thursday	22	29	6	32	9 43
25 Friday	21	31	7	49	10 28
26 Saturday	21	32	9	0	11 13
27 Sunday	20	33	10	4	11 59
28 Monday	20	34	10	57	12 42
29 Tuesday	19	35	11	42	1 28
30 Wednesday	18	36	morn	2	17 18
31 Thursday	4 18	37	9	16	3 8 15 19

DR. KELLY, Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE:
UPPER QUEEN STREET,
Four Doors Above Apothecaries' Hall.
Ch town, March 29, 1888—d 3m cod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RECEIVERS OF
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

B-O-S-T-O-N

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; \$8.00, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. S. S. Co.,
P. E. I. R. Y., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Feb. 24, 1888—w w w

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, BROKERS

Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX.

Consignments of Island produce will receive
prompt attention.

REFERENCES: Thomas Fyche, Esq., Cashier
Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George
MacLeod, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia
Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES, TEA MERCHANTS,

71 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINING LANE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Represented in Canada by MORRISON &
MUSGRAVE, Halifax.

Oct. 24, 1887—

OVERCOATS, SUITS.

Heavy All-Wool Pants, a Specialty.

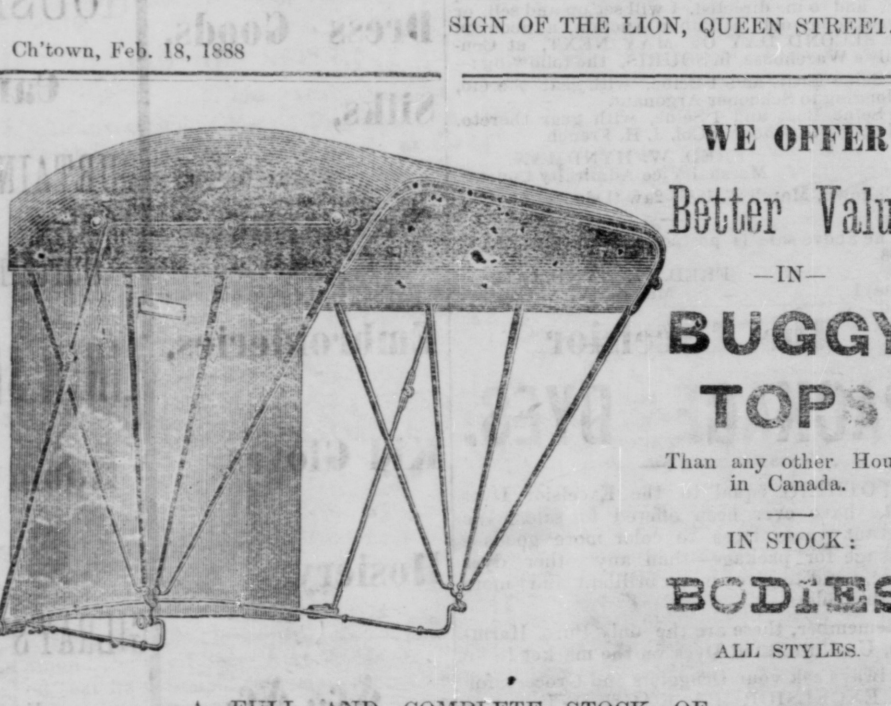
KNIT SHIRTS, ALL STYLES.

Flannel Shirts, Linders, &c.

ALL AT AWAY DOWN PRICES.

GEO. E. FULL,

SIGN OF THE LION, QUEEN STREET.



WE OFFER
Better Value

BUGGY
TOPS

IN STOCK:
BODIES
ALL STYLES.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

CARRIAGE GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GENERAL HARDWARE and MILL SUPPLIES.

NORTON & FENNELL,

City Hardware Store.

Charlottetown, March 5, 1888.

BEER & GOFF'S.

Headquarters for Staple and Fancy Groceries.

We Have Now on Hand a Very Large Stock of

CANNED GOODS, in Peaches, Pine Apple, Corn, Tomatoes, French Peas, Sardines,
Salmon, Lobster, Corned Beef, Dried Beef, Ox Tongue, Cured Tongue, Pea Soup, &c., &c.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTER SAUCE, Tomato Sauce, Harvey's Sauce, Mushroom
Catsup, Yorkshire Relish, Mango Chutney, Capers, Ess. Anchovies, China Say Olives,
Curry Powder, Salad Oil, French Mustard, &c., &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MIXED PICKLES, Chow Chow, Onions, Piccalilli and
Pickled Walnuts.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE, JAMS and JELLIES of all kinds.

POTTED HAM, Devilled Ham, Potted Tongue, LIEBEG'S EXT. MEAT, Fluid Beef,
Milk Food.

All Fresh, Good Stock.

BEER & GOFF,

Queen and King Squares' Stores.

Feb. 9, 1888—oaw & wky

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

Assets 1st January, 1887. \$38,046,884.56
Assets in Canada. 673,375.05

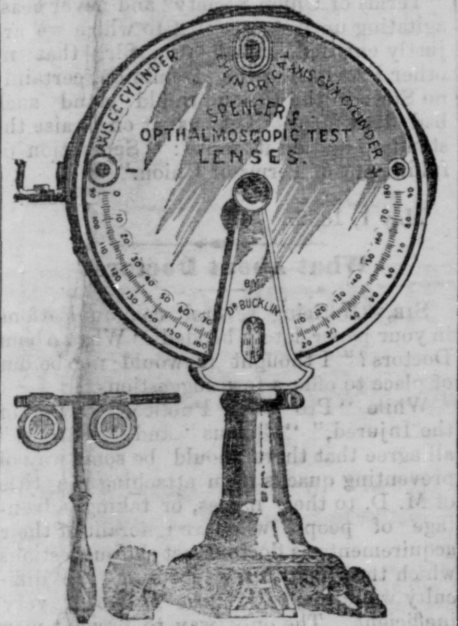
This Company offers every advantage of the most undoubted
security, liberal contracts, low rates, and prompt payment of
losses to the insured.

Policies issued for three years on Dwellings, Churches
etc., at reduced rates.

LEONARD MORRIS, Agent, Summerside.
R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent, Charlottetown.

February 11, 1888—3m 2aw pd

SPENCER'S OPHTHALMOSCOPIC TEST LENSES



Will Detect All Visual Defects.
A scientific and practical instrument for detect-
ing all optical defects of the eye, and deter-
mining the lenses needed for their correction.
As we use this instrument in adjusting spec-
tacles and eye glasses, we can guarantee satis-
faction to our customers in all cases of
MYOPIA, or Near Sight,
HYPEROPIA, or Far Sight,
PRESBYOPIA, or Old Sight, and
ASTIGMATISM, or Poor Sight.
Caused by oval eyes, which causes some figures
on a clock dial at fifteen feet to look darker than
others.
Persons who have had difficulty in obtaining
spectacles to suit them are cordially invited to
call and acquire themselves with the merits of
this instrument.
SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES always in
stock of the several grades, in frames of Steel,
Rubber, Nickel, Celluloid, Silver, Gold, and
Spectacles and Eye Glasses other than regular
goods in vogue to order.
Optical Prescriptions carefully filled.

E. W. TAYLOR, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Feb. 28, 1888—2aw & wky

THE Clearance Sale

—AT THE—
LONDON HOUSE

Is Still Going On.

Many Fine Grades of Goods.

LARGE DISCOUNTS,

And every effort made to meet the require-
ments of CASH BUYERS.

F. W. MOORE,
Assignee of HARRIS & STEWART.
Ch town, March 2, 1888.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual
General Meeting of the Shareholders of the
Charlottetown Gaslight Company will take place
at the Gas Works, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of
May, 1888, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the
forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors
and the general transacting of business.
DENNIS MURPHY,
Manager.

Pure, Reliable.

AMMONIA,
ALUM,
LIME,

But Purest and Best Materials used in the
manufacture of

Woodill's German Baking Powder.

April 11, 1888.

MR. S. N. EARLE,

Teacher of Piano and Organ,
WEST STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

SUMMER CLASSES will commence May 1st.
When Mr. Earle will be glad to receive a few
pupils in place of some who do not remain in
town during the summer.

Having resigned his position in St. Paul's
Church, Mr. Earle is open to an engagement as
Organist or Trainer of a Choir.

Terms—Ten Dollars per quarter, hour lessons;
Five Dollars per quarter, half hour lessons.
Special attention given to young ladies from
the country.

THE IDEAL LAWYER.

Dr. Talmage Talks About
Roscoe Conkling.

THE RISE OF THE LAWYER IN
PUBLIC OPINION.

Honesty and Usefulness of the
Legal Men.

The last Friday night talk of the Rev. T.
DeWitt Talmage, D. D., at the Tabernacle,
was on "Roscoe Conkling and What I
Know About Lawyers." He said:—
"The Bothnia of the Cunard Line had
broken her shaft mid-ocean, and came limping
into Liverpool harbor many days after she
was due. As Roscoe Conkling was aboard
that ship, much anxiety had been felt. The
Umbrina, on which we sailed, started a week
later, but caught up with the wounded
steamer, and the two vessels went into harbor
together. Meeting Mr. Conkling in the
Northwestern Hotel, Liverpool, the next
morning, I asked him if the accident and
detention had not been to him some anxiety
and worry. He said: 'Oh, no! I was
glad that good fortune would bring us through
all right.' Many of us have hoped and
prayed that this human craft of legal skill and
eloquence might weather the rough seas of
physical suffering, and might come through,
through with a broken shaft of energy, into
convalescence and safety. But our hopes
have been in vain. About Roscoe Conkling
as a politician, I have nothing to say. There
is no need that I open that field of enraged
controversy. About Roscoe Conkling as a
lawyer there is only one opinion.

ARMED AT EVERY POINT.

Armed at every point, brilliant, severely
logical if he chose, and uproarious with mirth
if he thought that the most effective; all the
armories of invective and satire at
his command, the only man who could afford
to turn his back upon the chief justiceship of
the supreme court of the United States,
nothing could stop him except a blizzard that
stopped everything, and the only reason he
did not get that 'set aside,' or 'overruled,' or
'dismissed,' or 'non-suited,' was because it
was already decided by a court from which
there was no appeal. What a beautiful
and sublime thing to be set down to the
credit of human nature that all political ani-
mosities have been silenced by the story of
his sick bed. Behold how a nation stood
anxious at a great lawyer's deathbed! Are
you sufficiently acquainted with the former
unjust prejudice against that profession to
realize the contrast between the way it was
once, and the way it is now? So long as in
the time of Oliver Cromwell it was decided
that lawyers might not enter the parliament
house as members. The learned Dr. Johnson
wrote an epitaph for one of them in these
words:—

'God works wonders now and then,
Here lies a lawyer, an honest man.'

Two hundred years ago a treatise was issued
with the title: 'Doomsday Approaching with
Thunder and Lightning for Lawyers.' A
prominent clergyman of the last century wrote
in regard to that profession these words:
'There is a society of men among us bred up
from their youth in the art of proving accord-
ing as they are paid, by words multiplied for
the purpose, that white is black, and black is
white.'

MY NEIGHBOR'S COW.

For example: If my neighbor has a mind to
my cow, he hires a lawyer to prove that he
ought to have my cow from me. I must hire
another lawyer to defend my right, it being
against all rules of law that a man should
speak for himself. In pleading they do not
dwell upon the merits of the cause, but upon
circumstances foreign thereto. For instance,
they do not take the shortest method to know
what title my adversary has to my cow, but
whether the cow be red or black, her horns
long or short, or the like. After that they
adjourn the cause from time to time and in 20
years they come to an issue. This society
likewise has a peculiar cant or jargon of their
own, in which all their laws are written, and
these they take special care to multiply
whereby they have so confounded truth and
falsehood that it will take 12 years to decide
whether the field left to me by my ancestors
for six generations belongs to me, or to one
300 miles off.

So there was an outrageous prejudice going
on down against that profession from genera-
tion to generation. I account for it on the
single fact that they compel men to pay debts
which they don't want to pay, and that they
arrange criminals who want to escape the
consequence of their crime; and as long as
that is so, and it always will be so, just so
long there will be classes of men who will
affect, at any rate, to despise the legal profes-
sion. I know not how it is in other countries
but I have had long and wide acquaintance
with men of that profession—I have found
them in all my parishes—I tarried in one of
their offices for three years, where there came
real estate lawyers, insurance lawyers, crim-
inal lawyers, marine lawyers, and I have yet
to find a class of men more genial or more
straightforward. There are in that occupa-
tion as in all other occupations, men utterly
obnoxious to God and man; and so it is in all
our professions; but if I were on trial for my
integrity or my life, and I wanted even-hand-
ed justice administered to me, I would rather
have my case submitted to a jury of 12 law-
yers than a jury of 12 clergymen.

MIGHTIER SERVICE TO RELIGION.

I cannot forget the mighty service which
the legal profession has rendered the cause of
religion. Among the mightiest pleas that
ever have been made by tongue or barrister,
have been pleas in behalf of the Bible and
Christianity—as when Daniel Webster stood
in the Supreme Court at Washington, plead-
ing in the famous Girard will case, denounc-
ing any attempt to educate the people without
giving them at the same time moral sentiment
as "low, ribald, and vulgar deism and infidel-
ity;" as when Samuel L. Southard, of New
Jersey, the leader of the forum in his day,
stood on the platform at Princeton College
commencement advocating the literary excel-
lency of the scriptures; as when Edmund
Burke, in the famous trial of Warren Hast-
ings, not only in behalf of the English Govern-
ment, but in behalf of elevated morals, closed
his speech in the midst of the most august
assemblage ever gathered in Westminster

Hall by saying: 'I impeach Warren Hast-
ings in the name of the House of Commons,
whose national character he has dishonored; I
impeach him in the name of the people of
India, whose rights and liberties he has sub-
verted; I impeach him in the name of human
nature, which he has disgraced; in the name
of both sexes, and of every rank, and of every
station, and of every situation in the world
I impeach Warren Hastings.'

Among the most ardent supporters of Christ
and the gospel have been Blackstone, the
great commentator on English law; and Wil-
berforce, the emancipator; and the late Benj.
F. Butler, Attorney-General of New York;
and the late Charles Chauncey, the leader of
the Philadelphia bar; and Chief Justice
Marshall, and Tenterden, and Campbell, and
Sir Thomas More, who died for the truth on
the scaffold, saying to his aghast executioner:
'Pluck up courage man; and do your duty;
my neck is very short; be careful, therefore,
and do not strike awry.'

WE ALL NEED THEIR HELP.

There are times when we all need the help
of that profession. We all become clients. I
do not suppose there is a man of 50 years of
age, who has been in active life, who has not
been afflicted with a lawsuit. Your name is
assaulted, and you must have legal protec-
tion. Your boundary line is invaded, and
the courts must re-establish it. Your patent
is infringed upon, and you must make the
offending manufacturer pay the penalty.
Your treasures are taken, and the thief must
be apprehended. You want to make your
will, and you do not want to follow the ex-
ample of those who, for the sake of saving
\$100 from an attorney, imperil \$250,000, and
keep the generation following for twenty years
quarrelling about the estate, until it is all ex-
hausted. You are struck at by an assassin,
and you must invoke for him the penitentiary.
All classes of persons in course of time be-
come clients.

And we are interested in the welfare of the
legal profession. Their perplexities are innum-
erable. I have been behind the curtain and
know of what I speak. I would be a lawyer
if I were not a clergyman. A young man
starts in the legal profession, and what shall
be his theory regarding his clients? On one
extreme Lord Brougham will appear, saying:
'The innocence or guilt of your client is noth-
ing to you. You are to save your client, re-
gardless of the torment, the suffering, the
destruction of all others. You are to know
but one man in the world—your client. You
are to save him though you should bring your
country into confusion. At all hazards you
must save your client.' So says Lord Brough-
am. But no right-minded lawyer could adopt
that sentiment. On the other extreme, Cicero
will come and say: 'You must never plead
the cause of a bad man,' fearful of the fact
that the greatest villain on earth ought to have
a fair trial, and that an attorney cannot be
judge and advocate at the same time. It was
grand when Lord Erskine sacrificed his attor-
ney-generalship for the sake of defending
Thomas Paine in his publication of his book
called 'The Rights of Man,' while at the same
time, he, the advocate, abhorred Thomas
Paine's religious sentiments.

WHAT SHALL THE ATTORNEY DO?

Between these two theories of what is right,
what shall the attorney do? God alone can
direct him. To that chancery he must be
appellant, and he will get an answer in an
hour. Blessed is that attorney between whose
office and the throne of God there is perpetual,
reverential and prayerful communication.
That attorney will never make an irreparable
mistake. True to the habits of your profes-
sion, you say: 'Cite us some authority on the
subject.' Well, I quote to you the decision
of the supreme court of heaven: 'If any lack
wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all
men liberally and upbraideth not, and it shall
be given him.'

What a scene is the office of a busy attor-
ney! In addition to the men who come to him
from right motives, bad men will come to him.
They will offer him a large fee for counsel in
the wrong direction. They want to know
from him how they can escape from solemn
moral obligation. They come to him want-
ing to know how they can fail advantageously
for themselves. They come to him
wanting to know how they can
make the insurance company pay for a de-
stroyed house which they burned down with
their own hands. Or they come to him on
the simple errand of wanting to escape pay-
ment of their honest debts. Now, it is no
easy thing to advise settlement, when by
urging litigation he could strike a mine of
remuneration. It is not a very easy thing to
dampen the ardor of an impatient contentant,
when he knows through a prolonged lawsuit
could get from him whatever he asked.

NO EASY THING.

It is no easy thing to attempt to discourage
the suit for the breaking of a will in the
surrogate's court room when the attorney
knows the testator was of sound mind and
body when he signed the document. It
requires no small heroism to do as I once
heard an attorney do in an office in a Western
city. I overheard the conversation when he
said: "John, you can go on with this law-
suit, and I will see you through as well as I
can; but I want to tell you before you start
the lawsuit is equal to a fire." Under the
tremendous temptations that come upon the
legal profession there are scores of men who
have gone down, and some of them from being
the pride of the highest tribunal of the State
have become a disgrace to the Tombs court
room. Every attorney, in addition to the
innate sense of right, wants the sustaining
power of the old-fashioned religion of Jesus
Christ.

My love to all the honorable lawyers of the
United States to whom these words will surely
come! Brothers in another profession, let us
be faithful to God and this generation! You
who have so often been attorney for plaintiff
or defendant, will with myself be put on trial.
Death will serve on us a writ of ejectment,
and we will be put out of these premises. On
that day all the affairs of our life will be pre-
sented in a 'bill of particulars.'

The day when Lord Exeter was tried for high
treason, the day when the House of Commons
moved for the impeachment of Lord Lovatt, the
days when Charles I and Queen Caroline were
put upon trial, the day when Robert Emmet
was arraigned as an insurgent, the day when
Blennerhasset was brought into the court
room because he had tried to overthrow the
United States government, and all the other
great trials of the world are nothing compar-
ed with the great trial in which you and I
shall appear, summoned before the judge of
quick and dead. There will be no pleading
there 'the statute of limitation.' I select for
you and for myself the mightiest lawyer of the
universe. 'If any man sin we have an advoc-
ate—Jesus Christ the righteous.'