

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1887.

VOL. 19.—NO. 230.

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, as application.

ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 2nd day, 9h. 55.3m., p. m.,
W. S. W.
Full Moon 9th day, 4h., 21.4m., p. m., N. E.
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter 16th day, 9h., 23.6m., a. m., W.
New Moon 24th day, 11h, 57.2m., a. m., S.

DAY OF WEEK Sun Sun Moon High Day's
rises/sets rises water len h

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len
1 Tuesday	6 43 5 41	9 52	2 9 10	58	
2 Wednesday	46 43 10 20	2 54 11	1		
3 Thursday	33 44 11 13	3 44	4		
4 Friday	36 47 1 2 6 37	11			
5 Saturday	34 48 2 9 7 52	14			
6 Sunday	32 50 3 26 8 82	18			
7 Monday	30 51 4 41 9 42	21			
8 Tuesday	29 52 6 0 10 28	24			
9 Wednesday	27 54 7 18 11 9	27			
10 Thursday	25 56 8 35 11 50	31			
11 Friday	22 57 9 50 12 35	35			
12 Saturday	21 59 11 1 1 13	38			
13 Sunday	19 6 0 10 1 59	41			
14 Monday	17 1 0 10 2 51	44			
15 Tuesday	15 2 1 11 3 56	47			
16 Wednesday	13 3 2 7 5 15	50			
17 Thursday	11 3 2 5 4 6 33	54			
18 Friday	9 3 3 38 7 40	57			
19 Saturday	7 4 15 8 31 12 0				
20 Sunday	5 8 4 48 9 13	3			
21 Monday	2 9 5 15 9 49	7			
22 Tuesday	0 10 5 42 10 23	10			
23 Wednesday	5 58 12 6 58 11 54	14			
24 Thursday	56 13 6 32 11 24	17			
25 Friday	54 14 6 58 11 57	20			
26 Saturday	52 15 7 22 12 23	23			
27 Sunday	50 16 7 54 0 27	26			
28 Monday	49 18 8 28 1 3	29			
29 Tuesday	48 21 9 6 1 48	33			
30 Wednesday	46 22 9 54 2 26	36			
31 Thursday	44 22 10 26 3 12	39			

LONDON HOUSE.

CLOTH REMNANTS.

We have a lot of Remnants
of Tweeds, Trouserings, &c.,
which we are selling at very
Low Prices before Stock-
taking.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Jan. 18, 1887.

HORACE HASZARD,

MANUFACTURERS & GENERAL AGENT.

REPRESENTING:

The Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery (lim ted), Halifax, N. S.
Messrs J. Lewenz & Hauser Bros, London, England—Teas.
Messrs. Robert Lamb & Co., Dundee, Scotland—Bags, Hessians, &c.
Messrs Thomas Connor & Sons, Portland, N. B.—Ropes, Marlin
and Twines.
J. F. Carter, Beverly, Mass.—Dried Clothing, &c.

WESTERN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital - - - - - \$1,000,000.00
Cash Assets - - - - - 1,188,200.46
Annual Income Over - - - - - 1,300,000.00

Risks taken on all descriptions of property at
Lowest Rates.

HORACE HASZARD,
Agent, P. E. Island.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, 164 St. James St., Montreal.

Capital Subscribed - - - - - \$ 500,000.00
Total Assets - - - - - 1,411,004.33
Income, 1885 - - - - - 319,987.05

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

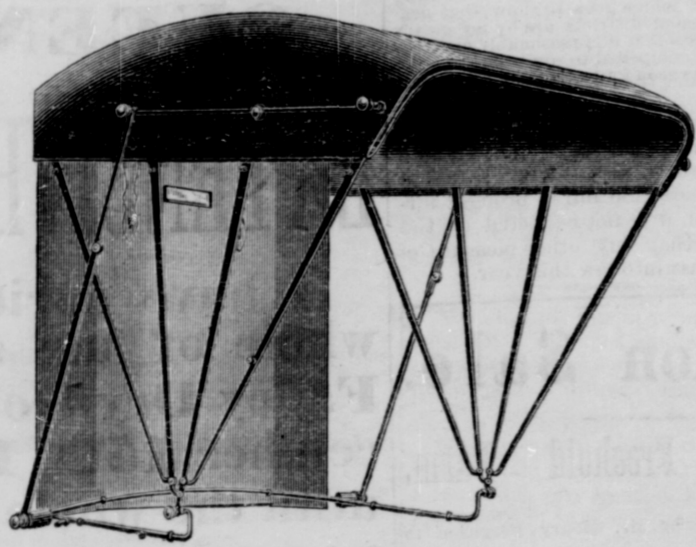
HORACE HASZARD,
Agent, P. E. Island.

Ch'town, Jan. 13, 1887—lmo cod

Carriage Builders Complete Outfitting Warehouse.

Everything in the Line at Lowest Prices.

BUGGY TOPS—Write for Prices.



BUGGY TOPS—Write for Prices.

We offer Better Value in BUGGY TOPS than any other
House in Canada.

NORTON & FENNELL,

CITY HARDWARE STORE, QUEEN STREET.

January 5, 1887.—2aw & wky

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!

Peake's No. 3 Wharf,

R. 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.

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, Colds, and
Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been
speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALSAM after
all other remedies have failed. Sufferers from either
recent or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can
rely on 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. KISSMAN & CO., Druggists,
243 4TH AVE. N. Y.

The "Old London"

OYSTER HOUSE

The most reliable place in the city to get Fresh
Narrow's Oysters.

The Half-Shell Department
cannot be surpassed in the Province for convenience
and business. It is supplied daily with the
Best Oysters that can be procured.

The Stews
that are served in the Saloon have never failed to
more than please the most fastidious.

Exquisite!
is the exclamation of those who order by the
Pint, Quart, &c., and are always agreeably
surprised at the size and flavor.

Always on Hand,
the Largest Stock of Cigars in the city, and the
best brands available.

JOHN JOY.
Nov. 6, 1886—cod tf

PURE GOLD GOODS

ARE THE BEST MADE
AS FOR THEM IN GRAYS
BOTTLES & PACKAGES

THE LEADING LINES ARE

BAKING POWDER
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
SHOE BLACKING
STOVE POLISH
COFFEE
SPICES
BORAX
CURRY POWDER
CELERY SALT
MUSTARD
POWDERED HERBS &c

2 GOLD MEDALS
1 SILVER MEDAL
1 BRONZE MEDAL
1886

ALL GOODS
GUARANTEED GENUINE
PURE GOLD MANFG CO
31 FRONT ST. EAST 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, the 2d 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 1aw til april 30

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

OF TORONTO.

J. DESBRISAY - - - Agent

OFFICE—BROWN'S BLOCK (over Merchant's Bank of Halifax) Market Square.

Ch'town, Jan. 31, '87—mo wed & wky 1 mo

Parnell's Pedigree.

PECULIARITIES OF THE IRISH AGITATOR'S FAMILY—WHY HE NO LONGER HAS THE FIRE AND FORCE OF FORMER DAYS—SUFFERING FROM BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

It has been discovered that Mr. Parnell has a pedigree. The Parnells went in Stuart days from Conington in Cheshire to Ireland. Thomas Parnell attained the distinction of having his poems collected by Pope. One of his sons was a pet of Swift, and, like Swift, a poor parson near Dublin. This poor parson was as good as insane the better part of his life, having been thrown into incurable melancholy by the death of a beautiful wife. Another son of the poet became a judge, and his son married into the Ward family, one of whom became Lord Bangor. It is a little more than a hundred years since the first title fell upon the Parnell family in the form of a baronetcy for John, who sat in the Irish House of Commons for Bangor. What discreditable thing he did to win the distinction, always doubtful in Ireland, is not on record; but if he were at fault he nobly atoned for it, for his devotion to Ireland never faltered in the stormy days when the small minority of patriots were trying, while the American war raged, to bully the king into doing something for their country. The second Sir John was a colonel in the volunteers of 1792. This colonel's son was an active politician all his life. It was upon a motion of his that the Peel ministry was thrown out upon the accession of William IV. He became a high office-holder under Grey and then under Melbourne, and in 1841 was transferred to the Upper House as Baron Conington.

HE BECAME A MADMAN.

Whether the taint was hereditary or not is unknown, but the form was the same as the madness of the poor parson. Its violent spasms were suicidal. He had to be watched continually, and when one day his guard was momentarily out of sight, he sent a bullet through his brain. The brother of this suicide was grandfather of Charles Stewart Parnell. His father inherited many of the mental traits of his stock, and his melancholy developed into pulmonary consumption. Other members of the same generation are noted for oddity not amounting to mania, but constituting them a curious study for the genealogist. One of their peculiarities is not to live together after the common mode of families. It is one of the popular sayings that two Parnells are never to be found together. It will be remembered that when the two interesting and gifted young sisters were in New York in early land league days, they managed rival headquarters. The mother held aloof from both, and when they were in New York she chose to reside at Bordentown. When Anna came about to Ireland, Fannie went to Bordentown to die of heart disease, and her mother remained in New York for some time operating on the stock exchange to her ruin and the embarrassment of her son, Charles Stewart Parnell. That she had been on the verge of mental unsoundness for some years is firmly believed. As soon as she arrived in Ireland a few months ago, Anna, who had lived there for four years, was found to have gone to the Continent, and a son, who spends some time in the Southern States and some time here, happens to be about, disappeared from Avondale about the time Mrs. Parnell arrived here. The story about

THE AFFECTIONATE MEETING OF THE MOTHER, the illustrious son, and the noted daughter at their ancestral place was unfortunately not true. Mr. Parnell was gravely ill in the house of Capt. O'Shea, in Kent, when his mother reached Liverpool. Much to the annoyance of all friends of the movement here, she made at once a foolish and ridiculous speech at a public meeting, and when she reached Dublin, unattended, the active executive of the national league politely put her on board the train for Wicklow, with the intimation, thus far obeyed, that her services on the platform in Ireland were not likely to do any good, however kindly they had been tolerated by her countrymen in America. Anna Parnell had done substantial service in the cause while her brother and the other league workers were in Kilmainham. But she never forgave Charles Stewart Parnell for accepting a parole from that prison, and they have never since exchanged any but the coldest greetings. There has been much measure bestowed upon Mr. Parnell for his adhesion to the O'Sheas. The truth put his course concerning them in a better light. Their house has been his asylum. Homeless, with no one of his blood to nurse his declining health or strengthen spirits never gay, he has naturally clung to the friends whose private friendship by common consent became a thing totally apart from politics. O'Shea's recreancy to the Irish party is beyond defence, but is not without explanation. He had no natural alliance with it. The realization of its aims would be his ruin or at least his expatriation. He is one of the wretched gentry whose fortunes, never large, have dwindled to almost nothing, and who, being aristocrats in everything but estates, would have no place in Ireland after she became a practical democracy. The Irish divide the gentry into three classes—"half-mounted gentlemen," "gentlemen every inch of them," and "gentlemen to the backbone." To the first belongs Capt. O'Shea, and his hopes for reward under the crown lay in the triumph of the liberals by means of Parnellite allies. It was he who

THE RELEASE OF THE KILMAINHAM PRISONERS, thus rendering a service to Parnell, while it is idle to deny that a service was also believed to have been rendered to the liberals. Parnell's subsequent career disposes of the inference that if any understanding existed, it was not one involving the independence of his party or the honor of his country; but O'Shea believes to this day that he accomplished a feat of diplomacy surpassing anything in the achievements of Mirabeau or Gortchakoff. It is also currently asserted that at one time Capt. O'Shea procured from Joseph Chamberlain an important courtesy with Mr. Parnell's knowledge, and that in thrusting him upon an Irish constituency Mr. Parnell was discharging a debt of honor to the member for Birmingham. In failing to vote for the home rule bill Capt. O'Shea claimed that he was bound first to Chamberlain by personal reasons, but his perfidy to Ireland was the end of his public life. It did not, except briefly, embarrass the private relations of Mr. Parnell with Capt. O'Shea's family. He soon resumed his lodgings in their house, and his comings and goings were as silent, as solitary, and as unaccountable as if he devoted all his faculties to self concealment. It is literally true that even in a crisis of the highest magnitude members of

the Parnell party had not the slightest knowledge of his whereabouts, and not one among them dared ask him his address. The first five years of Mr. Parnell's leadership were distinguished by magnificent energy, by habitual clearness of purpose, by orderly methods, and by an industry which rendered him the most useful man of his own party. He was regular and constant in attendance. He comprehended all the business before the house, and mastered its rules. He never became an orator, but he acquired the power of making short speeches of pith and moment. He was generally accurate and concise.

HE WAS ALWAYS COURAGEOUS

and usually courteous. When the fighting weeks arrived during the period of obstruction his endurance was not as great as that of some of his colleagues, but his determination never weakened. He went into Kilmainham apparently robust. He came out of it an altered man. It is believed by those who know him best that a mild form of melancholia was developed during his confinement, and that this was directly due to the cruelty and moral outrage, the bad air and want of exercise; separable from his confinement. And it will not be forgotten that it was Gladstone who imprisoned him for saying the very truths which Gladstone is teaching as gospel to England to-day! The change in Parnell's health after his release was manifested chiefly in the change of his habits. His former industry became chronic languor. His old-time zeal took on the form of habitual indifference. The industry that had accomplished so much in organizing forces in Ireland and in pressing facts upon the gradually quickening consciousness of England, became culpable neglect. Although he had a secretary provided out of the funds so generously supplied from America, letters to him remained unanswered definitely, and he would not take the trouble to send telegrams, or, when opened for him, to open replies. The frankness with which he was wont to consult his colleagues became frigid reserve. It had been the rule of the party regularly to meet, freely to discuss, and independently to vote upon proposals, the decision of the majority being final as to any matter. This practice fell into abeyance, and the personal will of Mr. Parnell succeeded as the sole guide of a party which American tandem-largers from a dozen to eighty-six. He showed some evidence of old-time fire on occasions

WHEN THE FURY OF UNREASON

was loosened in London by the death of Burke and Cavendish, he wore an aspect of sombre sympathy, but he also wore weapons which had been personally attacked, would have amply defended him. When at a public meeting his clothing was almost torn off by brutal political opponents, he kept his temper, but when one of them struck an old man near him he leaped from the platform and delivered upon the neck of the ruffian a blow which sent his body to the ground, because the old man reminded him of John Martin. When Forster, in impotent rage, made him the target for the most expatriating attack ever delivered in the house since the days of O'Connell used to turn Disraeli on his spit, Parnell remained tranquil as a summer cloud, and proved his metal by discharging at the next sitting upon his disgraced foe an electric storm which he must have been calmly generating while the hero of buckshot believed he was driving him from public life. Meanwhile, although for two years he has done little systematic work, he was believed to be all-powerful; surrounded, like Homer's deities, mingling in battle, by a cloud that concealed him from the vision of mortals, he has been called the man of mystery. His silence in the house and his absence from the platform have been taken for proof that in the secluded chamber he is working out Ireland's destiny, and by the invisible pressure of his mind compelling events to his will. Rather all this time should he have been called the man of misery. It is now more than four years since his real foe disclosed his deadly warnings—Bright's disease. He has no pulmonary consumption. He is not insane. Nobody who knows him well attaches the slightest importance to his pedigree of disease. But the malady which defies medical skill and is scarcely within medical knowledge has been doing its slow but dreadful work, and it is known of it that it so involves the entire physical organization that its victims, before its features are fully revealed, are supposed to be going into consumption, to be suffering with heart disease, and to be falling into nervous decay resembling incipient insanity.

High License in New York.

The following is the scale of fees provided by the High License bill now under consideration in the New York Legislature for the sale of liquors in New York city and Brooklyn:

1. To sell liquor of any kind to be drunk on the premises, not less than \$1,000.
2. To sell malt liquors, cider and wine to be drunk on the premises, not less than \$500.
3. To sell malt liquors and cider to be drunk on the premises, not less than \$100.
4. To sell malt liquors of any kind not to be drunk on the premises, not less than \$100.
5. To sell malt liquors, cider and wine not to be drunk on the premises, not less than \$25.
6. To druggists and apothecaries to sell liquor of any kind for medicinal, mechanical and chemical purposes, not less than \$10.

The advocates of the bill claim for it that it would shut up half of the saloons in the two cities, and the worst half; that it would reduce the number of resorts for criminals and diminish the temptation of the poor; that the police, having only half as many saloons to look after, could watch them more closely; and that the licensees would aid in the enforcement of the law against illegal selling. It is to be feared, however, that the sixth clause would have a tendency to enormously increase the number of drug stores.

The Canadian Pacific authorities are to be heartily congratulated upon their efficient telegraph system, which did really fine work in reporting the election returns. The first news of the election was brought by their wires, giving the results in Quebec city before six o'clock, and from that hour until two next morning they kept furnishing the returns in advance of their competitors from all parts except the Maritime Provinces.—Montreal Witness.

Many Michigan cities and towns have abandoned standard time, and it thought the Legislature will repeal the law that authorized its adoption.



BOSTON.

FOR

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 8.30 a. m. Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
A. SHARP, F. W. HALES,
P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
187 or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Feb. 12 1887—cod wky

Canadian Book and Bible Co.

HAVE just issued the only authentic Life of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., with his correspondence, Catholic Dictionary and a host of valuable information about Catholicism. A large work, beautifully prepared, well bound, low in price, sold only by subscription. We want Agents in every city, town and country.
Address: Maritime Branch Canadian Book and Bible Co., St. John, N. B.
Feb. 14, 1887.

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.
We employ first-class workmen who 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. 16, 1886.

CARD.

MRS. E. RUTH wishes to announce to the ladies of Charlottetown that she is prepared to do MANTLE AND DRESSMAKING in the newest fashions, having had many years' practical experience in the United States, patrons on foot assured of getting every satisfaction.
Residence, Richmond Street, near Hillsborough Square.
Nov. 23—3mo cod & wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wky