

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1885.

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The Daily Examiner

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ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter 1st day, 7h. 17m., a. m.
New Moon 7th day, 3h. 19m., a. m.
First Quarter, 15th day, 9h. 5m., p. m.
Full Moon, 23rd day, 5h. 19m., p. m.
Last Quarter, 30th day, 1h. 45m., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	SUN	MOON	HIGH	LOW	DAYS
	ris	sets	water	water	len
	h m	h m	ft n	ft n	h m
1 Thursday	6 35	36 10	57	3 45	11 39
2 Friday	5 34	34	5 10	5 10	26
3 Saturday	6 32	0 25	6 37	22	22
4 Sunday	8 30	1 27	7 52	29	29
5 Monday	9 28	2 49	8 27	13	13
6 Tuesday	10 26	4 1	9 33	16	16
7 Wednesday	12 24	5 12	10 14	12	12
8 Thursday	13 22	6 22	10 52	9	9
9 Friday	14 20	7 29	11 28	6	6
10 Saturday	16 18	8 34	moon	2	2
11 Sunday	17 16	9 38	0 5	10 59	59
12 Monday	18 14	10 34	0 41	56	56
13 Tuesday	20 13	11 26	1 20	53	53
14 Wednesday	21 11	12 14	2 0	50	50
15 Thursday	23 9	0 57	2 48	46	46
16 Friday	24 7	1 35	3 45	43	43
17 Saturday	25 5	2 9	4 50	40	40
18 Sunday	27 4	2 40	6 6	37	37
19 Monday	28 2	3 9	7 11	34	34
20 Tuesday	29 0	3 37	8 6	31	31
21 Wednesday	30 4 58	4 5	8 50	27	27
22 Thursday	31 56	4 35	9 31	24	24
23 Friday	32 55	5 7	10 10	21	21
24 Saturday	34 53	5 47	10 47	18	18
25 Sunday	35 51	6 24	11 26	15	15
26 Monday	36 50	7 14	12 7	12	12
27 Tuesday	38 48	8 10	1 49	9	9
28 Wednesday	39 47	9 10	3 36	6	6
29 Thursday	41 45	10 17	5 28	3	3
30 Friday	43 44	11 26	7 32	0	0
31 Saturday	45 42	12 41	9 57		

NOTES.
The Duchess of Edinburgh's birthday, the 17th.
The battle of Trafalgar (1805) the 21st.
Sir Stafford Northcote's birthday (1818) the 27th.
In this month the mornings decrease 51 minutes; the afternoons 1 hour, 3 minutes.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For the convenience of the travelling public, we have carefully arranged the following table of arrival and departure of trains on the P. E. Island Railway, according to local time:—

Going West.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 02
Royal Junction	7 02	9 47	4 27
North Wiltshire	7 37	10 39	5 09
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 22
Bradshaw	8 12	11 32	5 57
County Line	8 19	11 43	6 07
Freestown	8 29	11 59	6 22
Kennington	8 42	12 22	6 42
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 12
Mission	9 27	2 37	
Mission	9 42	3 00	
Wellington	10 01	3 29	
Port Hill	10 29	4 20	
O'Leary	11 22	5 42	
Alberton	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	
From West.	P. M.	A. M.	
Tignish	2 07	6 47	
Alberton	2 45	7 57	
O'Leary	3 29	9 02	
Port Hill	4 20	10 29	
Wellington	4 49	11 16	
Mission	5 07	11 44	
Summerside	5 22	12 07	
Kennington	6 07	1 12	6 57
Freestown	6 22	1 12	7 29
County Line	6 32	2 27	8 03
Bradshaw	6 38	2 37	8 12
Hunter River	7 02	3 15	8 47
North Wiltshire	7 12	3 32	9 01
Royal Junction	7 47	4 32	9 47
Charlottetown	8 02	4 52	10 07
From East.	A. M.	P. M.	
Charlottetown	7 07	4 17	
York	7 43	4 44	
Bedford	8 04	5 04	4 57
Mount Stewart	8 37	5 22	
Morell	8 57	5 27	
St. Peter's	9 42	5 59	
Beaver River	10 15	6 17	
Souris	11 07	6 52	
Mount Stewart	11 57	7 22	
Georgetown	9 02	5 32	
Georgetown	10 15	6 25	
Georgetown	10 37	6 42	
From East.	A. M.	P. M.	
Souris	6 47	2 12	
Beaver River	7 17	3 02	
St. Peter's	7 52	3 54	
Morell	8 14	4 27	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17	
Bedford	8 47	5 37	
York	9 12	6 14	
Charlottetown	9 26	6 35	
Georgetown	9 52	7 12	
Georgetown	7 32	3 37	
Georgetown	7 49	4 00	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

FEATHERS,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Highest cash price paid for any quantity of good Goose Feathers at my Furniture Ware-rooms. Come and get Bargains in all kind of Furni- ture.

JOHN NEWSON.
Ch'town, Sept 28—1mo

PERKINS & STERNS

FOR MEN TO READ! AN IMMENSE STOCK,

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT
FOR GENTLEMEN!

- 1—New Shapes in Linen Cuffs and Collars.
- 2—New Stock of Fine and Stout Hosiery.
- 3—New Stock of Dent's Kid Gloves.
- 4—New Stock of Scarfs and Neckwear.
- 5—New Stock of Scotch Underwear.
- 6—New Stock of Canadian Underwear.
- 7—New Stock of Christy's London Hats.
- 8—New Stock of Elastic Braces.
- 9—New Stock of Gents' Dress Shirts.
- 10—New Stock of Silk Umbrellas.
- 11—New Stock of Alpaca Umbrellas.
- 12—New Stock of Scotch Tweeds.
- 13—New Stock of English Worsteds.
- 14—New Stock of Tweed Suitings.
- 15—New Stock of Cardigan Jackets.
- 16—New Stock of Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Collar Studs, &c.

will find our Stock Complete and Fresh, with PRICES MUCH BELOW those charged by Furnishing Stores.

WEEKS & CO.,
MARKET SQUARE,
Ch'town, Oct. 5, '85.

CHARLOTTETOWN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

HOURS—9.30 to 12 a. m.
2.1 to 4 p. m.
7.30 to 9.30 Evenings.
SPECIAL SUBJECTS.
Book-keeping, in all its branches.
Business Penmanship.
Type Writing.
Shorthand.
Telegraphy.
Navigation, &c.
L. B. MILLER
Principal.

WANZERT SEWING MACHINES

THE Latest and Most Improved Patterns
Selling at Low Prices
—AT—
MILLER BROTHERS,
QUEEN STREET.
Ch'town, Oct. 5, '85—1mo and wky

Bargains in Earthenware

- Tea Pots,
- Flower Pots,
- Milk Dishes,
- Cream Crocks,
- Butter Crocks,
- Bean Pots,
- Preserve Jars.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES.
THE BEST PLACE TO BUY.

CALL AND SEE!
BEER AND COFF.

Ch'town, May 23—2aw wky

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

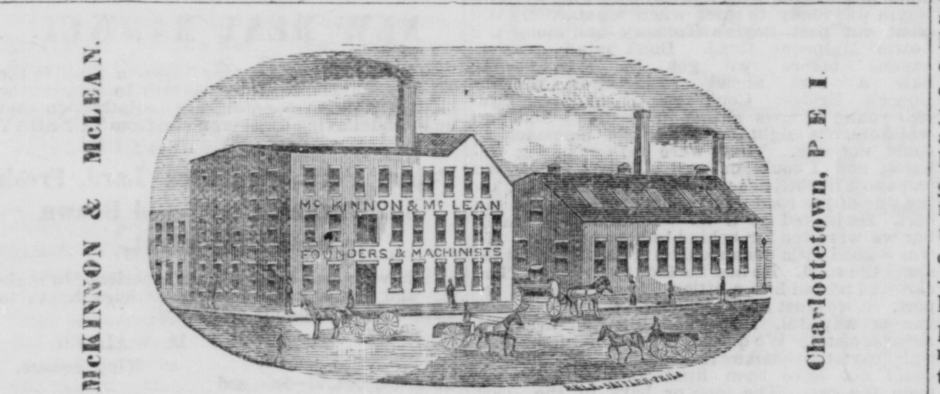
ANTIMACASSARS, Albums, Boot Laces, Brushes, Braces, Braids, Buttons, Belts, Barege, Bonnet Shapes, Bonnet Borders, Bone, Buckles, Baskets, Boys' Suits, Brackets, Bonnet Boxes, Cottons, Curtain Hooks, Cushion Tassels, Cord, Collar Studs, Curling Tongs, Carpet, Cloth, Combs, Corset Laces, Carpet Binding, Chamois Skins, Cloak Clasps, Crochet Hooks, Crape, Counterpanes, Caps, Canvases (for working on), Corsets, Card Cases, Collars, Cuffs, Damask, Dress Caps, Dress Steels, Dress Goods (every kind), Dolls, Elastic, Embroidery, Embroidery Cotton and Silk, Flannels, Flannel Binding, French Merino, Frillings, Fancy Goods, Fur-lined Cloaks, Fur Capes, Fur Trimming, Fur Caps, Muffs, Dog Skin Jackets, &c., Fringes, Felt (for embroidering on), Floss, Furniture Gimp, Flowers, Feathers, Gold Braid, Gossamer, Garters, Gloves, Hair Nets, Hose Supporters, Hair Pins, Hat Bands, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Hats, Insertion Fronts, Infants' Bils Jackets, Jerseys, Knitting Cottons, Linens (all kinds), Lamp Wicks, Laces, Mats, Matting, Mending, Measuring Tapes, Mirrors, Millinery (a grand display) Muslin, Mantepiece Bordering and Borders, Napkins, Needles, Necklets, Neckties, Oil Cloth, Ornaments, Print, Paper, Pins, Purses, Plush (a big range), Railway Rugs, Rubber Circulars, Room Paper, Ribbon, Sheeting, Shirts, Skirts, Shawls, Skirting, Shirts and Drawers, Silk, Satin, Slipper Patterns, Cushions, Brackets, Table Scarfs, &c., Sashes, Sewing Silk, Satchels, Towels, Thread, Tape, Thimbles, Turkey Cotton, Toilet Covers, Table Covers, Trouser Stretchers, Table Mats, Toilet Sets, Trimmings (all kinds), Twine (Macrame), Ulsters, Umbrellas, Venetian Tape and Line, Ladder Webb, &c., Velvet, Velveteen, Wincey, Wicking, Window Holland, Wool Goods in Cardigan Jackets, Alexandra Jackets, Vests, Jerseys, Squares, Scarfs, Infantees, Bootees, Hoods, Cuffs, Caps, Child's Costumes, Bonnets, Dresses, Pelisses, &c.

Yarns, in Scotch, Bee Hive, Rutland, Saxony, Berlin Wool, Andalusian Wool, Frosted Ice Wool, Tinsel Wool, &c.

The above has been personally selected in the best markets and are offered at very low prices. Letter orders receive prompt and careful attention.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, Sept. 25, '85.



ESDALE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

THE best equipped establishment of the kind on the Island, where the miller can be supplied with Water Wheels, French Burr Stones, Eureka Smutters, Bolting Cloth, Proof Staffs, Silver Steel Picks, Mill Spindles, Shafting, Gear Wheels, Pulleys, Flanges, Boxes, Bails and Screws (for lifting stones), ROTARY SAW MILLS, SHINGLE MACHINES, Lath Cutters, Circular Saws (Disston & Robertson's), Arbors, Belting (rubber or leather), Card Clothing, Combs, Screw Bolts and Bolt Ends.
THE FARMER can get Threshing Mills, Fanners or the Castings for the same, Ploughs, Cultivators, Shares, Land Sides, Root Cutters, Boilers, POTATO DIGGERS —75 ON HAND FOR THIS FALL'S TRADE, all sorts of Castings for Stove repairs, &c.

We also build STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, and are at all times prepared to send Boiler-makers and Machinists to make repairs in any part of the Island. We keep a full stock of Steam Pipe and Fittings, such as Steam Gages, Water Gages, Gage Cocks, Globe Valves, Check Valves, Stop Cocks, KORTING INJECTORS AND HAN-COCK INSPIRATORS, Water Glasses, Bushing, Elbows, Tees, Unions, Nipples, Couplings, Safety Valves, Return Bands, &c.

As the system of heating dwellings by means of hot water is likely to supersede all other systems, being the most healthful as well as the most economical and cleanly, we have prepared ourselves to do that work by the addition of new machinery, and workmen thoroughly acquainted with the work, and are prepared to furnish estimates for supply of all material and the satisfactory completion of such work.
(Connected by Telephone.)

ADDRESS:
MACKINNON & MACLEAN,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
August 15, 1885—oaw 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, Sash Rails, Twist, &c.
We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planning, Jointing, 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.
Ch'town, Sept. 22, 1885—wky 1 year

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Corporal Punishment in Schools.

SIR,—In your issue of the 20th inst., I observe that a correspondent, signing himself "Teacher," warmly advocates the use of corporal punishment in public schools. As this is a subject which interests pupils as well as teachers, I suppose a few remarks from one of the former class will not be taken amiss.
"Teacher" may have had, as he says, long experience in his profession, and he may have been tolerably successful too, but I believe he entertains rather extreme views on the subject he undertakes to discuss. He not only claims that corporal punishment is an absolute necessity in the schoolroom, but proceeds to explain to what extent the teacher is justified in administering. To support the position he has taken, he quotes Mr. Fitzgerald as having expressed the opinion that "the teacher is autocrat of the schoolroom, that a refractory pupil is liable to corporal punishment, and that only when such punishment is inflicted to the extent of permanent bodily injury, does the teacher become liable to an action for common assault."
This may be Mr. Fitzgerald's honest opinion, but it does not necessarily follow that it is correct in principle. Under such a ruling as this, grave abuses of power might be indulged in with impunity; the most barbarous cruelties might be inflicted without causing permanent bodily injury. I am not aware that there is any express statute governing this case, but if there were, I hardly believe it would delegate such extraordinary powers to teachers, who are only mortal after all, and like other men, subject to the frailties of human nature. However, whether corporal punishment in the school-room is, or is not, justifiable under the law, is not my contention. I submit that it is altogether unnecessary, and I firmly believe that these blistering indignities and tortures of the "long dead past" should never be resorted to in the school-room. I cannot agree with "Teacher" that "the use of the rod is a positive necessity to sustain the teacher's reputation as a disciplinarian;" but, on the contrary, I believe that any teacher who relies upon it for such an achievement, leans upon a "broken reed." The infliction of punishment should have for its object the reformation of the party receiving it, rather than the procuring of a "reputation" for the teacher; but rarely, indeed, does it effect either the one or the other. The teacher who cannot command sufficient respect in his school to secure order and discipline without the use of the rod, cannot hope that his labors will be attended with any degree of success.

The proper and successful government of a school depends almost entirely upon the manner in which the teacher enters upon his duties. We hear considerable about the temperaments and dispositions of pupils, but not a word about the mental characteristics of the teacher. I hold that it is vastly more important to the successful management of a school that the teacher should have the proper disposition. If he is peevish, ill-tempered and imperious, a rebellious spirit is at once engendered in his pupils, and all the rods in the forest cannot save that man from turmoil and confusion. If, on the contrary, he is kind yet firm, affable yet dignified, and, above all, courteous and respectful in his language, if, in short, he is the gentleman as well as the teacher, he cannot fail to win the respect of his pupils. The teacher should ever remember that among children—however it may be among adults—respect always precedes attachment; and if he gains the love and attachment of his pupils, he may dispense entirely with the rod. I care not what literary attainments the teacher may possess, or how perfect soever his method of imparting instruction may be, if he does not possess those qualities of head and heart which will endear him to his pupils, he cannot expect to succeed in school government. And to the teacher who wishes to sustain his "reputation as a disciplinarian," I would commend the statement of a high authority writing on this subject: "The minimum of punishment is the maximum of excellence."
Yours &c.,
PUPIL.
King's Co., Oct. 24th, 1885.

The Case of Louis Riel.

(Montreal Gazette.)
The appeal to the Privy Council, questioning the competency of the court before whom Riel was tried and sentenced, was heard yesterday. The points raised for the prisoner were purely legal ones, relating only to the powers of the tribunal at Regina and the correctness of the indictment on which the proceedings were based. The question of the prisoner's guilt or innocence was not in consideration in any way; that had been settled by the jury. After hearing counsel for the prisoner, their lordships deemed it unnecessary to listen to further argument, and announced their judgment, dismissing the appeal. As the finding of the highest court of the Empire confirmed that of the Manitoba Queen's Bench, to which appeal was first had, and whose judgment was under review, there should no longer be any reason for staying the course of the law, and the prime mover in the rebellion should meet the doom he so richly deserves. The mercenary nature of the motives that actuated him, his self-acknowledged willingness to be bought off by the Government, and his readiness to leave to their own devices those whom he had induced to enter on a wicked and treasonable course, and to whom his leadership brought only ruined hopes, broken homes, desolation and death, provided his pockets were filled; his false statements to and inciting of the savage but hitherto peaceful Indians to enter on a course of bloodshed and pillage that he knew would bring death and desolation to

the home of every settler that lay in their path; the memory of the murdered pioneers and of priests slaughtered while kneeling beside the bleeding forms of their butchered followers, not to speak of the brave men whose life blood first stained the snows at Duck Lake, and of their gallant comrades-in-arms that perished from that day till the troubles were ended by the defeat and capture of Big Bear—all combine to prevent the entertainment of any idea that for a second time mercy should be extended to this man. Riel had no stake in the country; he had, if we are to believe some of his friends, become a citizen of the United States, or taken steps to that end, and did not share in any way the grievances, real or imaginary, that the Metis felt themselves to labor under. True, it was at the request of these people that he came from Montana to head their agitation, but it was under him that that agitation was carried to lengths they never contemplated—to rebellion and bloodshed. He was first and foremost responsible for that bloodshed, and should now be left to suffer the penalty of his great crime. The case of the sentenced half-breeds and of the Indians is different; they were ignorant of the seriousness of the course they had entered upon, and had been filled with false ideas by their self-opinioned leader. Were the amplest mercy extended to these people, who have already been made to suffer immeasurably through the misguided course they were induced to enter upon, no shock would, we believe, be done to public sentiment, and if in the early future the announcement were made that clemency had been extended to them, their leader having expiated his crimes, the punishment they have already undergone will, we venture to think, be regarded as sufficient atonement for their sins.

The Danish Agitation.

KING CHRISTIAN'S ARBITRARY POLICY—THE POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS, ETC.

The long-continued arbitrary policy of King Christian IX. in declining to dismiss the Estrup Cabinet, in compliance with the temper of the Rigsdag, and in levying taxes alleged to be unconstitutional because of the refusal of Parliament to vote the budget, seems about to culminate in grave troubles. A number of serious riots and imposing demonstrations against the King and the Estrup Ministry have occurred already in Copenhagen.

ANGER OF THE PEOPLE.

The people seem determined that their representatives in Parliament shall have some voice in the affairs of the Government. They have become so threatening in their demands that the King has ordered the garrison of Copenhagen to be largely reinforced. These popular manifestations are not confined to Copenhagen, but are general throughout Denmark. It is expected that a state of siege will be declared, and it is feared that a revolution will ensue if the King persists in withholding the concessions demanded by the Rigsdag. A number of political arrests have been made and have tended to excite the people further. The popular feeling has become so angry that the shedding of blood is possible at any moment.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The trouble between the Danish Government and people is of thirteen years' standing, during which time the Lower House, the Folketing, has vainly persisted in its demand for the removal of the unpopular Estrup Cabinet. Its attempts to coerce the Government by refusing to vote supplies were boldly met, the King authorized the levy of taxes by royal decree and dissolved the Rigsdag with a reprimand. This has since been done repeatedly, but each time a larger radical majority has been returned to the Lower House. In the popular branch of the Rigsdag, which met this month at Copenhagen, there are now scarce half a dozen supporters of the Government. The Upper House has remained loyal to the King.

THE VOICE OF THE NATION.

The methods of the Government in the struggle have given rise to an emphatic demand on the part of the Opposition for a resumption of the parliamentary system. This demand is resisted by the Crown by every means in its power. This is now the issue. During the last year the situation has been growing daily more grave, and it has become clear that the Government must either yield or face a popular revolution. Everywhere the opposition Left is in great numerical majority. The wealth, the aristocracy and the bureaucracy of the country side with the Government. Many citizens have of late refused to pay the provisional taxes levied by the Government as illegal, and have resisted the authorities in their attempt to collect them by force.

ARMING THE POPULACE.

A recent movement of the Opposition toward arming the people was checked by a royal decree, denying to citizens their constitutional right to bear arms, and the sale of rifles was forbidden, except to persons having license from the police. Meanwhile the loyal Right bought Krupp guns for the Government. Matters culminated a few weeks ago in the arrest of M. Berg, the Opposition leader and the President of the Folketing, for pushing the Chief of Police at Holestebro, a town in Jutland, from the platform whence M. Berg was addressing his constituents. The courts have sentenced the President to imprisonment for six months for assault. At this the rage of the people knew no bounds. There is every reason to fear a fatal outbreak unless the Government yields.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,
FOR NERVOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, ETC.
Send to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R.I. for pamphlet, Mailed free.