

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1885.

VOL. 17.—NO. 98.

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, 0 50

Advertising at moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter 2nd day, 1h. 2m., a. m.
New Moon 8th day, 4h. 31m., p. m.
First Quarter, 16th day, 2h. 2m., a. m.
Full Moon, 24th day, 3h. 42m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
M	ris	sets	water	len
	h m	h m	ft n	h m
1 Tuesday	5 25	6 36	10 29	2 57
2 Wednesday	27 32	11 20	4 1	5
3 Thursday	28 30	10 29	5 26	2
4 Friday	29 28	0 21	6 58	12 59
5 Saturday	30 26	1 29	8 10	56
6 Sunday	32 24	2 40	9 5	52
7 Monday	33 22	3 55	9 57	49
8 Tuesday	34 20	5 10	10 35	46
9 Wednesday	36 18	6 19	11 13	42
10 Thursday	37 17	7 33	11 51	40
11 Friday	38 15	8 42	12 30	37
12 Saturday	39 13	9 48	0 28	34
13 Sunday	41 11	10 51	1 6	30
14 Monday	42 9	11 50	1 47	27
15 Tuesday	43 7	12 44	2 31	24
16 Wednesday	44 5	1 34	3 15	21
17 Thursday	46 3	2 20	4 32	17
18 Friday	47 1	3 0	5 45	14
19 Saturday	48 5	3 36	6 57	11
20 Sunday	50 5	4 10	7 36	7
21 Monday	51 5	4 40	8 42	4
22 Tuesday	52 5	5 9	9 23	0
23 Wednesday	51 5	5 38	10 0	11 59
24 Thursday	54 4	6 30	10 35	55
25 Friday	55 4	7 15	11 9	52
26 Saturday	56 4	7 57	11 44	49
27 Sunday	58 4	8 35	12 22	45
28 Monday	6 0	9 11	1 0	41
29 Tuesday	1 40	9 17	1 46	39
30 Wednesday	6 2 5 3	10 14	2 38	11 36

NOTES.
The great fire of London (1666) on 2nd.
George Whitefield died (1770) on 30th.
In this month the mornings decrease 47
minutes; the afternoons 1 hour and 6 min-
utes.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For the convenience of the travelling
public, we have carefully arranged the fol-
lowing table of arrival and departure of
trains on the P. E. Island Railway, accord-
ing to local time:—

Going West.	A. M.	P. M.	F. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 02
Royal Junction	7 02	9 47	4 23
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
Freetown	8 29	11 59	6 22
Kensington	8 42	12 22	6 42
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 12
Summerside, depart	9 27	2 37	
Misconche	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. <th>P. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th> <th></th>	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	
Misconche	5 07	11 44	
Summerside	5 22	12 07	
Summerside, depart	5 42	1 12	6 57
Kensington	6 07	1 49	7 29
Freetown	6 22	2 12	7 49
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 42	10 07
Going East.	A. M.	P. M.	
Charlottetown	7 07	4 17	
York	7 43	4 44	
Bedford	8 04	4 57	
Mount Stewart, arrive	8 37	5 22	
St. Peter's, depart	8 57	5 27	
Morell	9 42	5 56	
St. Peter's	10 15	6 17	
Bear River	11 07	6 52	
Souris	11 57	7 22	
Mount Stewart	9 02	5 32	
Carleton Place	4 49	11 16	6 25
Georgetown	10 37	6 42	
From East.	A. M.	P. M.	
Souris	6 47	2 19	
Bear River	7 17	3 02	
St. Peter's	7 52	3 54	
Morell	8 14	4 27	
Mount Stewart, arrive	8 42	5 17	
Bedford	9 12	6 14	
York	9 26	6 35	
Charlottetown	9 52	7 12	
Georgetown	7 32	3 37	
Carleton Place	7 49	4 00	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,
BARRISTERS
—AND—
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office in Brown's Block, Queen Square
(UP STAIRS)
Ch'town, Feb. 12, 1885.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

MAKE HENS LAY
CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.

NEW BOOTS! New Lasts! Latest Styles! We are making our FALL BOOT on the
Latest and Most Improved Styles of Lasts.
We call especial attention to our new BRASS-NAILED BOOTS, as being extra durable,
the soles being fastened on with Brass Nails, smoothly clinched on the inside.
Be sure and get a pair of our make of Long Boots. They cannot be best in price,
quality and fit.
SOLE LEATHER, by the Side and Roll.
DORSEY, COFF & CO.
Ch'town, Sept. 2nd, 1885.

English and Canadian Fire Insurance Companies.

The Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, Eng.
CAPITAL, \$12,500,000.

The British America Assurance Co., of Toronto, Canada.
(INCORPORATED IN 1833.)
CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.

The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1864.)
CAPITAL, \$1,188,000.

I am prepared to accept Insurances in the above well-known Companies at Lowest Current Rates.

A. S. URQUEHART,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
Brown's Block, Queen Square.
Charlottetown P. E. I., June 20—eod

OUR GRAND DISPLAY OF SPRING CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS IS VERY TEMPTING

The Custom Tailoring Department is full of Neat, Nobby and Reliable Goods.
The Men's Department is loaded with an immense display of New Spring Suits.
The Hat Department—well, everybody understands that our Hat Department has advantages over the smaller establishments that place it at the head, and secures for it the bulk of the trade. We are displaying the largest variety of Spring Styles of Hats over shown, and include all the popular shapes.
The Boys' Department is unquestionably the best and most attractive in the city.
The Furnishing Goods Department is not only well stocked with all that is solid and staple, but contains much that is choice and novel.

No doubt about it. Ours is the largest and best selected stock ever seen in this city,—not only largest in quantity, but largest in variety of shapes,—largest in variety of materials,—largest in correct styles,—largest in every way. What more could we say, unless it be that OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT,—RELIABLE, HONEST.

ROBERTSON'S ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

No. 50 Queen Street.
Charlottetown, May 21, 1885.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. FIRE.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—Montreal.
HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.
Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms.
AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:
F. H. ARNAUD.
MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE MYRTLE NAVY IS MARKED T. & B. IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

June 1, 1885 1 yr

HAVE BEEN USING WOODRILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

OVER TWO MONTHS. IT HAS GIVEN Very Great Satisfaction. CAN HIGHLY RECOMMEND IT TO ALL.

GEORGE McSWEENEY,
PROP. HOTEL BRUNSWICK, Moncton, N.B.
Aug. 22, 1885.

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A sufferer from Headache writes: "AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest to take I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so upon occasion of a sale."

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro., Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable."

J. T. HAYES, Mexico, Texas, June 17, 1882.

THE REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from Atlanta, Ga., says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED. All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scurfiness or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

THIS PAPER may be found on the Atlantic Coast at GEO. F. LOWELL & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

L. ARTHUR & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, 121 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS. Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

PARNELL'S DUBLIN SPEECH.

Legislative Independence for Ireland Advocated.

THE NEW IRISH PARLIAMENT, ITS FUNCTIONS AND POWERS.

Mr. Parnell was entertained at a banquet recently in the Imperial Hotel, Dublin, by the members of the Irish party who follow his lead in the House of Commons, thirty-seven of whom were present. Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., presided, and proposed the health of the guest.

Mr. Parnell, in responding, said: Mr. McCarthy and comrades, I shall not venture to follow you, sir, in your kind words regarding myself and the feeling of the party towards me, but I will only say that in my experience of our Parliamentary movements during the epoch which has just closed, I have always considered that I ought to think a great deal more of the worth of my colleagues, and a great deal more highly than they value me. (No, no.) In looking back on those years we might perhaps be tempted to-night to refer to our legislative achievements, but I feel convinced I interpret your sentiments best and most fully, as I certainly express my own, when I say that each and all of us have only looked upon the Acts—the legislative enactments which we have been enabled to bring from an unwilling Parliament—as means toward an end; that we would have at any time, in the hour of our deepest depression and greatest discouragement, spurned and rejected any measure, however tempting for the benefit of our people, if we had been able to detect that behind it lurked any danger to the legislative independence of Ireland. (Cheers.)

Although during this Parliament which has expired we may have said very little about Home Rule, very little about legislative independence, very little about the repeal of the Union, yet I know well that from each of your hearts the thought of how these great things might be best forwarded was never for a moment absent—(cheers)—and that no body of Irishmen ever met together who have more consistently worked, and worked with greater effort, for that which always must be the hope of our nation until its realization. (Cheers.) We might, I say, refer to these legislative enactments. We might refer to the Land Act, an extraordinary measure, even since many of us have come into political life; we might dwell upon the Franchise Act, under which almost manhood suffrage has been conceded to Ireland; we might call up in our reflection the Redistribution Act, under which, despite the open hostility of the one party and the badly concealed envy of the other, we will succeed in the new Parliament to the full representation of Ireland without the loss of a single man. (Cheers.)

But these things, although important in themselves, are not, as I have said, the end and aim of our existence as a party, and although we cannot refuse, and never have refused, although we have always, and wisely I think, made it part of our programme to gain for Ireland such concessions as might be obtainable, provided we did not sacrifice greater and more enduring interests, yet we always kept before us that we were sent from this country not to remain long at Westminster, but to remember that it was for us to look upon our position there as a temporary one, and to regard our future—our legislative future—as belonging to our own native country. I, therefore, prefer, gentlemen, to dwell not upon these important legislative enactments—as I have said, all of them are but the means to an end—but to consider two things which are even more pleasing to my mind than any such matters. I look back with fondness upon your actions during those five years. I look back with admiration upon the position that the party has achieved for itself. Mr. McCarthy was good enough to say that to my leadership, I think he termed it, was due the credit and the honor. I cannot endorse that statement. They say a bad workman finds fault with his instruments, and certainly I have not been able to find fault with my assistants. I do not wish to imply in any respect that I claim for myself the position of a good workman. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) No means. The goodness of the work is due to my colleagues. I think that few can estimate the extraordinary ability, the wonderful industry, the genius of discipline, the absolute self-negation, unselfishness, courage and devotion displayed by each one of the party. It would require a knowledge such as I alone can have, and it would require a tongue and pen far beyond my power, to hand down to history my opinion of your services to your country. I cannot attempt the task—to describe or estimate the enormous importance of the value of what you have done during the five years now about to close. I can only say, as regards myself, that your services have been my constant admiration, that I have marvelled that it was possible for any nation for any country to get together such a body of men under any circumstances, and that it should have been possible for Ireland in her position—with all her talent, divorced from her, with the terrible engines and means that have been used to buffet, cajole and persuade her sons to enlist under any other flag than her own—it is a marvel to me, it seems to me it must have been the dispensation of Providence that it was possible for our country to have found such sons, and to have been served as she has been during the past five years. (Cheers.)

And what is our present position? It is admitted by all parties that you have brought the question of legislative independence to the point of solution. (Hear, hear.) It is now a question of self-government for Ireland. It is only a question as to how much of this self-government they will be able to cheat us of. It is not now a question whether the Irish people shall decide their own destinies and their own future, but it is a question whether our English masters—I was going to say masters; I am afraid we cannot call

them masters any longer—it is a question with them as to how far the day they consider so evil shall be deferred. (Hear, hear.) We are therefore entitled to say that so far you have done well, and we hand off to our successors an unsullied flag, a battle more than half won, and a brilliant history. (Cheers.) We now come to the question of the future. I won't say that we come to the question of the choice of our successors, because I hope none of us will have any successor, but we come to the choice of our future colleagues. I suppose it will be necessary for each one of us to take a future colleague under his wing in the new Parliament. We shall each be mated; we shall each have a new member to conduct into the mysteries of the new assembly; and undoubtedly upon the choice of our future colleagues, and their subsequent action, will, in all human probability, depend the future of Ireland and the fate of our nation, at all events in our time. (Hear, hear.) There is, therefore, a great responsibility, an unprecedented responsibility, thrown upon us. We ought not to be too modest in the present position of affairs. We shall require in the future Irish party men of the best ability, the staunchest honesty and integrity, the truest judgment, and the most absolute self-negation that the country can supply. (Cheers.) These are qualities very difficult to obtain; they are especially difficult to select in the hurly-burly of a general election; and, looking at the master from every point of view, and having due regard to the undoubted right of the constituencies to judge—and to judge very largely—for themselves in these matters; desirous, as we are, to divide the responsibility with the constituencies of Ireland, I think we may fairly claim for you and for myself the right to consult with the constituencies. (Hear, hear.) This is not a matter that can be said to trespass on any right which belongs to the nation at large. The general and the officers of an army are entitled to some voice in the choice of their colleagues—(hear, hear)—and they usually exercise a very much larger voice than any which we pretend to. (Hear, hear.) We claim therefore, and it is a very modest claim, the right to consult with the constituencies so as to provide a safeguard for the preservation of the party and of the country in that harmonious unity, and sagacious and upright working, without which the party, instead of winning the battle, would run the risk of losing it. (Hear, hear.) I shall now go forward a little. I have spoken of the past and of the immediate future, I shall ask you to accompany me for a moment to the time when Ireland, having prudently and sagaciously elected her eighty or ninety-five representatives, will have them sent over to battle, as we all hope and believe, to the final battle—the last one. (Cheers.) What will be the national programme? We have had conventions in times past and conferences, and we have had programmes adopted by these conventions and conferences. It has always been the custom to include a number of measures in addition to the great measure of all—the restoration of an Irish Parliament, the concession of legislative independence. (Cheers.) We have had resolutions about Land Acts, Franchise Acts, Municipal Acts, Laborers' Acts, &c.—all pointing to the belief in our minds, as those who are primarily responsible for the drafting of our platform, that it would be necessary for us to pay attention as well as to remedial measures—in fact, that there would be time to pay attention to remedial measures before turning to the final, the great, and ultimate measure of all. (Cheers.) That undoubtedly cannot be censured as putting the cart before the horse. Yet I hope it may not be necessary for us in the new Parliament to devote our attention to subsidiary measures, and that it may be possible for us to have a programme and a platform with only one plank, and that one plank a national independence. (Cheers.) I feel convinced, Mr. McCarthy and comrades, our great and sole work in the new parliament will be the restoration of our own Parliament—(cheers)—and when we have obtained it what will be its functions, and what will be its powers? We shall require our national parliament to do those things which we have been asking the British Parliament to do for us; we shall require them to develop the Healy clause—(cheers)—of the Land Act, to abolish unjust evictions, landlord oppression and rack-renting, and to make every tenant farmer the owner of his land upon fair terms. (Cheers.) We shall require that power to do this shall be given to our parliament. We shall require our new parliament to secure to the laborers a share in the heritage of the land in comfortable homes. We shall not then have to depend upon the halting action of ex-official boards of guardians. We shall not require our new parliament to build up the industries of the country, to see that not only the agricultural laborer, but that the artisans, the workmen, and the mechanics of the towns shall be enabled to live and thrive. (Cheers.) We shall endeavor to keep our people at home, to afford them profitable employment, to look after the educational interests of the youths of Ireland, and to train them up in the way they should go, both from a religious and national point of view. (Cheers.) We have, therefore, gentlemen, a great work before us, both in the English House of Commons—for a while—and in the Irish chamber, for I hope it will be a single chamber, and that we shall not have a House of Lords. (Cheers.) Undoubtedly at this time we are entering upon the most serious part of our mission, because it is the most practical part. May the next party contain, if possible still greater elements of energy and sagacity, of honesty and of courage, than those which fought through the epoch which has just expired. (Hear, hear.) May I find colleagues so generous of their labor and so loyal to each other. But it is the people of Ireland on whom the result of this struggle finally depends. I believe the next body of Irish members sent to Westminster will be well