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, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1886. VOL. 19.—NO. 106.

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, on application.

ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 5th day, 4h., 43.1m., a. m., S.E.
Full Moon 13th day, 6h., 37.9m., a. m., W., (below horizon.)
Last Quarter 20th day, 11h., 43.2m., p.m., E.
New Moon 27th day, 5h, 6.1m., p. m., W.

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len'h
		h m	h m	morn	morn	h m
1	Wednesday	5 25	6 34	9 0	0 13	13 9
2	Thursday	27	32	10 12	0 53	5
3	Friday	28	30	11 21	1 36	2
4	Saturday	29	28	aft 26	2 23	12 50
5	Sunday	30	26	1 29	3 18	56
6	Monday	32	24	2 23	4 28	52
7	Tuesday	33	22	3 13	5 46	49
8	Wednesday	34	20	3 55	7 0	46
9	Thursday	36	19	4 35	7 59	43
10	Friday	37	17	5 9	8 46	40
11	Saturday	38	15	5 39	9 26	37
12	Sunday	39	13	6 7	10 2	34
13	Monday	41	12	6 32	10 35	31
14	Tuesday	42	10	6 59	11 5	28
15	Wednesday	43	8	7 25	11 38	25
16	Thursday	44	6	7 52	aft 10	22
17	Friday	45	4	8 23	0 43	18
18	Saturday	47	6 2	8 56	1 10	15
19	Sunday	48	0	9 37	2 1	12
20	Monday	50	5 58	10 24	2 53	8
21	Tuesday	51	55	11 19	4 0	5
22	Wednesday	52	54	morn	5 28	2
23	Thursday	53	52	0 21	6 54	11 59
24	Friday	54	50	1 29	8 7	56
25	Saturday	55	47	2 48	9 2	52
26	Sunday	56	45	3 59	9 50	49
27	Monday	58	43	5 16	10 32	45
28	Tuesday	6 0	41	6 32	11 13	41
29	Wednesday	4	40	7 48	14 53	39
30	Thursday	6 2	5 33	9 10	morn	11 36

PARKER HOUSE
Baking Powder.

Highly Recommended.

40 CTS. PER POUND IN BULK

BEER & GOFF

Aug. 6, '86.

—FOR—

BOSTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

THE PALACE STEAMERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.00 a. m.

Leave St. John at 8 o'clock every Saturday night for

BOSTON DIRECT.

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

For tickets and other information apply to

A. SHARP, P. E. I. R'y.. F. W. HALES, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.

or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

May 7, 1886—eod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wkly

RANKIN HOUSE.

THE undersigned will lease for a term of years the above well known Hotel, situated on corner of Water and Pownal Streets, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Possession given on the 1st October next.

Any information required will be given, either by letter or personal interview.

J. H. GRAY,
DAVID STIRLING,
Trustees.

Ch'town, June 12, 1886—june15 2aw her jour

NEW GOODS JUST OPENED

—AT—

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

—:o:—

New Dress Goods, New Velvets, New Ribbons, New Buttons,
New Cashmeres, New Corsets, New Flannels, New Tweeds,

Selling at Cheapest Prices

—AT—

J. B. MACDONALD'S,

QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, August 25—dy wy

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

83 QUEEN STREET.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

FOR SEPTEMBER ONLY.

A Large Lot of WOOL TWEEDS,
" " ULSTER CLOTHS,
" " GENTS' UNDERCLOTHING,
" " DRESS GOODS,
" " FANCY PRINTS.
Balance of CRETONNES

LARGELY REDUCED FOR CASH.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Sept 1—wky

SPECIAL.

We must make room for fall goods, and to do so, will clear out at prices that must sell them, all remains of summer stock. ECONOMICAL buyers will do well to call at once, and secure the bargains we are offering, in ends of silks, dress goods and cotton goods. Our prices for cotton flannels, all-wool flannels, ginghams, etc., must please you. Call and see them for yourself and save money by buying at once.

BEER BROS.

August 17, '86.

NEW HAT & FUR STORE,

Newson Block.

—o—

A NEW DEPARTURE!

—o—

HATS, of the Latest Styles, at the very LOWEST PRICES.

FURS, of all kinds. Cleaned, Dyed, altered and Repaired. HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Raw Furs.

E. STUART.

Ch'town, May 4, 1886

Boots, Boots.

—o—

Buy Your

FALL BOOTS

—AT—

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'towa, Sept. 2, 1886.

We Laugh, You Laugh, They Laugh, Everybody Laughs

Who Sees Our Splendid Bargains.

New and Exclusive Styles, Latest Novelties, Finest Qualities in Seasonable Goods for Fall and Winter.

JUST OPENED and selling at phenomenal prices during the dull season in harvest:—

Men's Black Suits, $6.50, up.
Men's Fine Black Worsted, $8.50, up.
Men's Tweed Suits, $4, up.
Men's Fall All-wool Suits, $5.75, up.
Youth's Suits, $4.75, up.
Men's very heavy Winter Pants, $1.25, up.
Men's All-wool heavy Pants, $1.75, up.
Child's Suits at a sacrifice.
Men's Shirts and Drawers, 32cts, up.
Men's scarlet shirts and Drawers, 6 cts, up.
Men's Neckwear in variety, 10cts, up.
Men's Braces, 16cts, to $1 a pair.
Ladies' Sacque Cloths, 85cts, up.
Men's Knit and Flannel Shirts, $75cts, up.
Men's Regatta Shirts at cost.
Men's White Unlaundried Shirts, 50cts, up.
Heavy Horse Blankets, $1.50, up.
Stylish Carriage Blankets, $3, up.
White and Colored Bed Blankets, low prices.
Large Stock of Ladies' Corsets, 40cts a pair, up.
Another stock of Dent's Kid Gloves, 85cts, a pair.
Ladies' Hosiery, 10cts, a pair, up.
A very large stock of Fall Tweeds, 45cts, up.
Tailoring done this month at extraordinary prices. Now is the time to get your fall clothes, cheap.
Large Trunks, 85cts, up.
Large Valises, 95cts, up.
The finest stock of Umbrellas ever exhibited in this market, 65cts, up.
New Fall Unions and Druggets, 25cts, up.
Men's Rubber Coats, $2 75, up.
Shirting Flannels, 15cts, up.
Yarns—all shades and makes, Hats, &c.

For Your Sake, For Our Sake, For Goodness Sake

Come and Save Money.

REID BROS.,

CAMERON BLOCK.

Ch'town, August 25, 1886—3mos

REGULAR TRADERS

1886. FALL TRIP, 1886.

BRIGANTINE

"ZERELDE,"

L. KICKHAM, COMMANDER,

WILL SAIL FROM

Liverpool for Charlottetown,

Direct, About the 15th SEPTEMBER, Next.

AND BARK

"MOSELLE,"

R. RENDLE, Commander.

WILL SAIL FROM

Liverpool for Charlottetown,

Direct, about the 25th SEPTEMBER.

Carrying Freight at Through Rates to Pictou, Georgetown, Souris, Summerside, and Shediac.

For freight or passage apply in London to John Pitcairn & Sons, 16 Great Winchester Street; in Liverpool to Pitcairn Brothers, 51 South John Street, or here to the owners.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Ch'town, Aug. 14, 1886—eod tf

Charlottetown Steam Laundry

HEAD OFFICE:

Mark Wright & Co, Furniture Warerooms, King Square.

AGENCIES:

G. H. HASZARD'S Book Store, Queen Street.
G. T. DAVIES, American Clothing Store, S'Side

Gents' Goods a Specialty.

Ch'town, Sep. 6, 1886.

1827 - - - 1886.

T. & E. KENNY,

Dry Goods and Shipping,

HALIFAX, CANADA.

T & E. KENNY,

(F. C. MAHON)

Ship Owners and Brokers,
General Commission Merchants,
161 GRESHAM HOUSE,
Bishopsgate Street,
LONDON, E. C.,
England.

Scott's and Vaughans Codes

March 29, 1886

FOR SALE.

THE Land and Property recently occupied by the undersigned, situated on the Brighton Road.

BENJAMIN HEARTZ.

April 20—2aw tf & paf

The Riel Issue.

DISCUSSION BY THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Speaking at London, the Hon. J. S. D. Thompson said:—

"Our position with regard to the Riel question was, that in the case of the unfortunate man whose name has been sounded from one end of this Dominion to the other, we did nothing but a solemn, painful public duty. (Hear, hear.) We executed the law by which alone the property and the lives of the people of this whole country can be preserved. We did nothing more than our simple oath of office bound us to do. We claim no credit for that. But we say that the execution of that criminal is the great issue on which

OUR OPPONENTS HOPE TO CLIMB INTO POWER.

(Hear, hear.) Every Grit—and I dare say there are many in this audience—knows that if the Grits in the Dominion of Canada to-day have one great hope, it is the hope that the Liberal-Conservative Government will yet be stricken down because it did its duty in that particular. Our opponents themselves are the men who have put that question forward as the great issue before the country. True, they do not wish to put it before the people of Ontario and some of the other provinces. They wish to keep you quiet in relation to that question by uttering slanders against the private characters of their opponents by speaking calumny after calumny against the men offering themselves to the constituencies for their support. They hope to climb into power by misleading and deceiving the people in those provinces where the Riel question will avail them, and where they can sow the seed of dissension and catch the votes of unthinking people. But we have declared, and will continue to declare, that we claim nothing in respect to our course on that question, except that we have done our duty—(hear, hear)—and we believe that the people in every province, especially the intelligent people of the province of Ontario, who understand these questions so well, shall pronounce a speedy condemnation on the party that seeks to climb into power by saying that we failed in our duty. As I said before, we are perfectly prepared to discuss not only that question, but every other question, with our political opponents. But when we meet them on the public platforms, as we did in Haldimand the other day, it is remarkable how anxious they were to avoid that, which, in the Province of Quebec they claim to be

THE ONE GREAT ISSUE.

Mr. Laurier, who was so anxious to bear his musket on the banks of the Saskatchewan, declared on the platform at Chambly the other day that this was the one great issue on which the Government was to be tried; and Mr. Mercier, of great fame throughout this Dominion, as the man who outraged the public and Christian feelings of this country by comparing that unfortunate criminal to the Saviour of mankind, made a similar statement. Mr. Mowat, in the city of Ottawa, a few days ago, declared to the people assembled there in these words, "The Government hanged Riel, but the people will hang the Government." (He is a liar.) He preceded that statement by the remark that he saw before him a very large sprinkling of French-Canadian electors. Mr. Mowat would have been ashamed to make that avowal before the English-speaking electors of his province, or the French-speaking electors either, if his friends had not attempted to deceive and mislead the mass of the intelligent and public-spirited people of the Province of Quebec. When we come on the platforms of Ontario, or any other province of this Dominion, it is wonderful how anxious they are to shirk what they say in the province of Quebec is the one great issue. (Laughter.) They are willing to discuss even questions which were so unfortunate to them as the National Policy and the Canadian Pacific Railway, the old battles in which they were ignominiously defeated, and in respect to which they will be defeated every time—(cheers)—but you must not rub under their noses that very issue which they tell the people of Quebec is the one great issue of the day. It is these people who have put that issue before the country; it is our opponents who are seeking to array one class of the people of this country against another; it is these people who are separating one province from another; it is these people who are appealing to passion and prejudice, and not we. (Hear, hear.) But

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT

made a statement a few days ago, which is intimately connected with this subject, and which I propose to discuss for a few moments. He made a statement that the Government of Canada has promoted rebellion in one end of their country and secession in the other. We have discussed in Parliament and on various platforms in this country as to how far the Government was guilty of mismanagement of affairs in the Northwest, and it would be tedious to you were I to go into minute details as to the affairs of the Northwest. Suffice it to say that although the bosoms of these orators heave with sympathy on every platform at the grievances of these unfortunate people, down to this very moment they have forgotten to mention the name of one half-breed whom the Government has wronged. (Loud cheers.) They have not been able yet to name a single half-breed who lost an acre of land, or was threatened with its loss in the Northwest. (Cheers.) They have stated that since the rebellion we have given out scrip to 2,000 half-breeds; and Mr. Blake told the people of Ontario that that represented, in comparison with the population of Ontario, a dissatisfied element of hundreds of thousands of people. He forgot to tell the audience, however, that those 2,000 people were not people who had grievances, but that they are satisfied, loyal and contented people, and never considered that they had grievances against the Government. Instead of 2,000 people being the number of persons disaffected in that country, it is the fact that those who bore arms in the rebellion of the half-breed class did not exceed 250 or 300, and that of those there were only 16 who claimed to be entitled to half-breed lands at all, that out of 16 only five had settled on their land, previous to survey, and that of these five had had intimated to them long ago that they would receive patents whenever they pleased. (Cheers.) I ask you, in view of this, with what face can the Opposition appeal to the people of Ontario to believe that we have promoted rebellion in one end of the country? But when we come to the other end of the country and examine the truth of that statement about our promoting secesssion, we find that those who are promoting the secession agitation in Nova Scotia are men who every one of them claim to be Grits—(hear, hear, and cheers)—admirers of Edward Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright. (Applause.) As I [illegible] (Hear, hear.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A "City Boor."

SIR,—Why does the editor of the *Patriot* change his editorials in the Weekly from those of the *Daily Patriot*? Has he one set of opinions for the country and another for the city? Is he afraid in his first weekly issue of the *Patriot* for September to publish without change his mean, coarse attack on Mr. A. Martin in the Daily of the 31st August? Does he insult the peasantry of this Island by holding Mr. Martin to ridicule as being one?

What is the definition of the word boor? Does it not mean a man from the country? Is the phrase "city boor" a correct one? If it is, Charlottetown has at least one representative. How does a boor behave? Does he respect other people's feelings? Does he give out the loud "guffaw?" Does he, when addressing an audience, expecorate, and cover, within a radius of five feet of his standing place, his audience with a fine spray of saliva? Does he strut along in his gait like an aborigine of Kewatin? If so, Charlottetown has a city boor, whose name is a by word of contempt in the country, and who is marked as such every place he travels from one end of the Dominion to the other.

He may be taken as the type of the double faced Grit party, only there is this difference he is four faced instead of double faced. He has one face for Protestants, one for Catholics, one for country people, and one for townsmen. To show his malice towards Mr. A. Martin I will just quote one instance. He has deliberately falsified the debates of the Legislative Council, in representing Mr. D. C. Martin as bringing in a message and a bill to incorporate the church at Orwell Head. It is now well known Mr. D. C. Martin has not brought said bill, but that it has been brought in by Mr. A. Martin.

PUZZLER.

Reaping Match.

SIR,—Perhaps some of your readers, seeing the notice in one of your dailies that a reaping match was to be held in Marie, may wonder how it came off.

The agents for the Cossit Reaping Machine and the Lion Reaper were extremely desirous that the Brantford Reaper, with the rest, would appear at any time or place. It was then agreed to try the single reapers on Saturday last, in the six-acre field heavy oats, standing on a level of from four to six feet, belonging to W. A. E. Mobbs. Word was then sent previously to all parties, the day and hour. Some of them then suggested they wished for money. This was also agreed upon to leave till the morning of the trial.

At nine o'clock the Brantford Reaper was on the ground. After delaying a half-hour, waiting the arrival of the other reapers, the Brantford Reaper went into the field without any opponent; and the reason yet remains untold why the others did not appear on the field. However, we are pleased to say, at evening, the oats were snugly in sheaf, and as the sun dropped down in the West, so dropped the rakes of the Brantford, to rise in 1887, and again clip the tall oats, without any alarm from the Cossit or Lion Reaper agents.

TRUTH.

St. Peter's, Sept. 21, 1886.

That Riel Portrait.

On Thursday 16th inst., Hon. Thomas White, having been invited to speak on the public questions of the day at a monster picnic held under the auspices of the Church of England at Merrickville, referred in the following terms to the charge which has recently been made against him of having insulted the Roman Catholics in a speech made by him during the Haldimand election. After dealing with the general questions of public policy Mr. White proceeded:—"It has been charged against me that at the meeting at Cayuga I was guilty of a brutal insult to my Roman Catholic fellow subjects. The precise charge—and it is of the utmost importance in matters of this kind to deal with the precise charge—as made in the Toronto *Globe*, and as since repeated in nearly all the newspapers in the country opposed to the Government, was in these words:—

"At a meeting at Cayuga last week, Hon. Thos. White accentuated an incendiary speech by producing a portrait of Riel with a rope around his neck. As he unveiled the portrait he sneeringly remarked, 'This is one of the new saints of the Roman Catholic Church.'

Now, it is impossible to imagine a more malicious falsehood than is contained in that statement; it is impossible to imagine a more deliberate perversion of what I thought and said on that occasion. I was dealing with this new issue which our fellow-subjects in the province of Quebec have had presented to them, which our opponents have placed before the people of that province, and I was pointing out what had occurred at the nomination for the county of Chambey. I stated that Mr. Chapleau, the Secretary of State, while addressing the electors on that occasion, had presented to him on large boards, by preconcerted arrangement, portraits of Louis Riel with a rope around his neck and a bunch of *immortelles* on his breast, while at the same moment a rope was attempted to be thrown around his (Mr. Chapleau's) own neck. I exhibited a copy of the precise portrait held up before Mr. Chapleau on that occasion, and I said:

"These Liberals in the province of Quebec, who are so anxious to excite the passions of the people there, to arouse their national and religious prejudices, are actually causing this portrait to be hung on the walls of the houses of the people, alongside of the portraits of the holy men of their church, whose lives are to them incentives to good living."

That was the statement which I made, and if anyone can find in that statement a suspicion of insult to the Roman Catholic Church, or a suggestion that Louis Riel was one of the saints of that church, all I can say is that his power of vision are much greater than my own, and his power of perversion much greater than it is reasonable or proper for anyone to [illegible] (Hear, hear.)