

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1886.

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ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon 2nd day 9th, 42.5m., a. m., S. E.
First Quarter 9th day, 3h., 14.2m., a. m.,
N. E. (below horizon).
Full Moon 16th day, 9th., 25.4., a. m., N. W.
(below horizon).
Last Quarter 24th day, 0h., 23.5m., p. m., N.
(below horizon).

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	riser	sets	water	len
1 Tuesday	17 38	3 54	10 8	15 19
2 Wednesday	17 39	4 36	10 50	20
3 Thursday	16 39	5 25	11 33	23
4 Friday	15 40	6 14	12 09	25
5 Saturday	15 41	7 02	12 45	26
6 Sunday	15 42	7 50	13 21	27
7 Monday	14 43	8 38	13 57	29
8 Tuesday	14 44	9 26	14 33	30
9 Wednesday	14 45	10 14	15 09	31
10 Thursday	14 46	11 02	15 45	32
11 Friday	14 47	11 50	16 21	33
12 Saturday	14 47	12 38	16 57	33
13 Sunday	14 47	13 26	17 33	33
14 Monday	14 48	14 14	18 09	34
15 Tuesday	13 48	15 02	18 45	35
16 Wednesday	13 48	15 50	19 21	35
17 Thursday	13 48	16 38	19 57	35
18 Friday	13 48	17 26	20 33	35
19 Saturday	13 48	18 14	21 09	35
20 Sunday	13 48	19 02	21 45	35
21 Monday	13 48	19 50	22 21	35
22 Tuesday	14 49	20 38	22 57	35
23 Wednesday	14 49	21 26	23 33	35
24 Thursday	14 49	22 14	24 09	35
25 Friday	15 49	0 21	4 45	34
26 Saturday	15 49	0 48	6 1	34
27 Sunday	15 48	1 15	7 11	33
28 Monday	16 48	1 42	8 11	33
29 Tuesday	16 48	2 09	9 11	32
30 Wednesday	16 47	2 36	10 11	32

THROUGH TICKETS!

Charlottetown Ticket Agency.
THROUGH TICKETS for sale to all parts
of Canada and the United States, at the
very lowest possible rates. Write for rates
maps, time tables, etc.
G. A. SHARP,
Station Master and Ticket Agent,
March 19—2aw wky 3mo P. E. I. Railway.



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
G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALES,
P. E. I. Ry., 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 wky

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE MYRTLE NAVY IS MARKED

T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.
None Other Genuine.
Oct 10.

NEW DRY GOODS, PERKINS & STERNS'

As usual, our stock has been personally selected in the best British and American markets, and comprises, in addition to a Full Range of Staple Dry Goods, all the novelties to be found.

London, Paris and New York Millinery, Fancy Goods, Hats, Bonnets and Shapes.

New Parasols and Umbrellas!

Large Stock of New Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

New Trimmings, New Frillings, New Laces

New DRESS GOODS with TRIMMINGS to Suit.

New French Muslins, New American Muslins, New Laces to Match.

New Cloths, New Pink Cottons, New Jerseys, New Jackets.

New Carpets and Oilcloths!

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, April 29, '86.

NEW HAT & FUR STORE, Newson Block.

A. NEW DEPARTURE!

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

NEW SPRING GOODS. GREAT SHOW

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

NEW DRESS GOODS, in all the newest makes.
NEW MANFLE CLOTHS, in all the newest makes.
NEW CHIP, TAPE and STRAW HATS.
NEW FLOWERS, FEATHERS.
NEW HOSIERY, NEW GLOVES.
NEW PRINTS, NEW CRETONNES.
NEW MOURNING GOODS, NEW TRIMMINGS.
CARPETS, in Scotch, Brussels, Tapestry and Hemp at CLEARING-OUT PRICES.

HATS: HATS: HATS!—Thousands of Men and Boys' HATS, in Felt and Straw, from 10 cents.

CLOTHING—\$7,000 worth of Revd-Made Clothing to select from. Boys' Suits from \$1.25, Men's Suits from \$1.50. Will guarantee the best value in Clothing ever offered on P. E. Island.

A fine stock of English Worsteds, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, which will be made to order at close prices.

A big stock of Gents' Furnishings, Men's Cotton Shirts, 25 cents up.

All our Goods are sold at the Cheapest Prices. Please call and see for yourselves.

J. B. MACDONALD, QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, May 12, 1886—dly & wky

TELEGRAPH ORDRES PROMPTLY SHIPPED.

COFFINS and Caskets, all sizes, mounted and furnished at one hour's notice.

LOW-PRICE GOODS AND HIGH-PRICE GOODS.

\$15.00 Funeral Outfit, consisting of Imitation Rosewood Casket, silver-plate mountings, outside shell and use of hearse.

Having made special arrangements with the manufacturers of Funeral Goods, we are able to quote the lowest prices on all grades of Funeral Furnishings.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.
Ch'town, April 12, '86—2aw & wky

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25c.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Adams' 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 medicines have failed. Sufferers from either recent or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can resort to 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. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists,
343 4TH AVE., N. Y.

Parks' Shirts.

We beg to call the attention of the RETAIL and COUNTRY TRADE to the fact that the

SHIRTINGS,

made by us, are much

Better Weight, Faster Colors and More Durable than any others in the market.

The experience of those who have used them for the past eight years, and an examination of the goods will prove the correctness of this statement.

They are for sale by the leading Wholesale Houses.

WM. PARKS & SON, (LIMITED), ST. JOHN, N. B.

May 21, 1886—Smos

ABSOLUTE PURITY.

THE following analyses (made by the Dominion Analyst) of three BAKING POWDERS sold in this market should put a stop to the unjust efforts of the Royal to mislead the public as to its being the only pure Powder. These impartial tests show that other Powders are as pure and wholesome:

W. SAUNDERS, Dom. Analyst, St. John, N. B. reports:
Royal—Contains Alkaline Carbonate—a mixture consisting mainly of Bicarbonate of Soda and Cream of Tartar—adulterated with about 20 per cent. of Starch.
W. F. BEST, Dom. Analyst, St. John, N. B. reports:
Pure Gold—Contains Cream of Tartar, Carbonate of Soda—fresh and pure.
(Nov. 19, 1882—Not adulterated; same as usual.
April 7, 1883—Not adulterated; same as usual.
June 4, 1881—Fresh and pure; same composition as usual.

MAYNARD BOWMAN, Dom. Analyst, Halifax, N. S., reports:
WOODILL'S (of good quality; contains nothing injurious)
Woodill's German Baking Powder has a reputation for purity and wholesomeness now nearly 30 years.
May 21, 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 Vaughan's Codes.
March 29, 1886.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

TO LET—A brick house on Pownall Street, now occupied by Mr. Geo. J. Wright. Apply to Thos. W. Dodd. mar26 tf

TO LET—The Brick House, opposite THE EXAMINER office; possession given about 1st June. Apply to John Lags. may7 3i pd

TO LET—Furnished Rooms with use of Kitchen, or furnished House. Apply at THE EXAMINER office. ap27 tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The Cottage at St. Avards, St. Peter's Road, just outside city limits, at present occupied by D. Geo. Chesnut, Esq. Apply to R. McMillan, coal office, foot Prince Street. ap12 eod wky tf

FOR SALE—Fyles of "Littell's Living Age," from 1882 to 1884, complete—the best literature of the age. Also, Webster's Dictionary (unabridged). Apply at THE EXAMINER office. feb27

Political Meeting at Somerset.

MESSERS. HOLLAND AND BENTLEY UNANIMOUSLY CHOSEN.

A large and influential meeting of the electors of the Fourth Electoral District of Prince County, was held at Somerset Hall on the 18th June, instant, for the purpose of discussing the political questions of the day. The meeting was organized by appointing John T. Murphy, Esq., Chairman, and the undersigned Secretary.

A. E. C. HOLLAND, Esq., being called on, first dwelt on the necessity of sustaining the present Government, as the future destiny of this Province greatly depends on the party sent to Parliament at the coming election. He censured the Opposition for passing a resolution prohibiting this Province its rights, the consequence being that taxes were imposed by a party who had not brains to see a method of raising a revenue. When that party of misrule and taxation were turned out the country rejoiced, and now would not change a certainty for an uncertainty. He clearly pointed out the retrenchment made under the Sullivan Government, and denounced the policy of the Opposition as a delusion and a snare.

J. H. BELL, Esq., expressed himself opposed to many of the actions of the Davies Government, and would now deal particularly with the present Government in regard to the expenditure of moneys on roads and bridges. He charged the Government with repairing broken bridges without tender, and thus diverting a part of the money from the work to which it was appropriated; but failed to show any means of improving on the Liberal-Conservative platform.

G. W. BENTLEY, Esq., dealt fully with Mr. Bell's statements, and clearly showed the folly of the Opposition in endeavoring to disparage a Government that carried into practice the views of the people in the matter of retrenchment, reduction of salaries, wiping out of Assessment Act, and in the most earnest manner pressed the claims of winter communication and other just rights under the Terms of Confederation.

J. W. HUGHES, Esq., gave a short but pointed speech in favor of the Opposition, introducing figures from the Public Accounts to make his case as clear as possible; but the figures of Conservatives and Liberals do not always agree.

P. DUFFY, Esq., said the best figures for the people was the feel of their pockets under the present Administration, and also charged the Opposition with endeavoring to frustrate the progress of the present party in every laudable undertaking.

A. E. C. HOLLAND AND G. W. BENTLEY, ESQs., were then proposed by Peter Duffy, Esq., and seconded by John T. Murphy, to be our representatives for the next four years. Carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was then tendered the chairman and duly acknowledged, after which the meeting dispersed.

M. McKENNA, Secretary.

Somerset, June 18, 1886.

Cardinal Manning on Cruelty.

Already the English savage has learned that it is not safe or decent to knock his cattle about, but he has all sorts of maxims as to parental rights—his house being his castle and the like—which make it both safe and decent and altogether as it ought to be to knock his child about; his notions of his child's honesty and truth demand it of him. At present the law explicitly forbids "ill-treating, abusing, torturing, and insufficient feeding," of dogs, allowing the court to consider the meaning of these simple words. What the society will submit to Parliament is a proposal to do the same for children; that is all, but that will be enough to work a miracle on the behaviour of brutal parents. It will also ask that a man's wife shall be able to give evidence on behalf of her child against a cruel husband. At present she counts for nobody in the case, though she is as good a witness as anybody else in the case of the dog. A stepmother is allowed to give evidence against her husband, but not a real mother. The mother of an illegitimate child is allowed, but not a married mother. "I did not care for his beating me," cried one woman whose baby had been shamefully and persistently injured; but I cannot stand his beating baby." The magistrate gave her the only consolation the law permitted him—his own sincere regret that he could not help her. "I am sorry it is so," said Mr. Bushly, "but it is the law;" and the savage went home the victor, and the mother tried to drown herself. It will also ask for a law to limit the hours during which children—veritable slaves—are allowed to sell in the streets. They are generally the earners of drunken, idle tyrants' livings. Then the society intends to appoint a night officer; till then, though there are hundreds of little creatures whose lives are one long weary misery now in the night streets, it is illegal to interfere. If the new Parliament is wise it will accept all these proposals, and make it possible to get at cruelty anywhere and everywhere, and on whomsoever committed, even on a "man's own child." We need a straightforward Draconian code against it. To-day boys and girls are being hurt, degraded, killed, that reckless men may sing songs to personal liberty, parental rights, and God knows what.—Cardinal Manning in the Contemporary Review.

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little shrub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

The Nova Scotia Elections

(Moncton Times.)
Just now, when the Grit local government of Nova Scotia has secured a renewed lease of power, we have additional evidence of the fact that the Grit leaders are making the local governments over which they have control mere donkey engines to the party led by Edward Blake at Ottawa. Despatches to the St. John Telegraph states that there was great rejoicing in the Grit ranks on receipt of news of the local government's success in Nova Scotia; and, the despatch adds, first, New Brunswick, then, Nova Scotia, declaring against Toryism, "causes a panic in ministerial circles."

Another Grit journal, not a very respectable journal, is true, but thoroughly representative of Gritism—the Moncton Transcript—editorially says: "Now is the time for the people of Prince Edward Island to 'brace up' and give the Dominion Government another staggering blow by sweeping the Sullivan Government out of power, replacing it by a Grit Government of course. And then, says the precious Transcript, will come the turn of Quebec."

(Halifax Herald.)

A desperate effort is being made by the Grit journals outside of Nova Scotia, and by some within it, to regard the result of the Nova Scotia elections as a protest against the present Dominion government and its policy. Nothing could be more utterly absurd. There is not a genuine repealer in Nova Scotia that will pretend for a moment that he expects any better treatment from Mr. Blake than from Sir John A. Macdonald. Mr. Fraser, the apostle of the present agitation, has over and over admitted as much, and Mr. Fielding, in the recent campaign, on more than one occasion declared that he had no faith in Mr. Blake giving them what they wanted. So that as far as the two Dominion political parties are concerned, the demand for repeal is as much a protest against one as against the other.

In order to discover the true meaning of the recent elections it is only necessary to turn to the files of the government organs for the past three weeks, and see what was therein promised. It will then be apparent to even the dullest intellect, that Mr. Fielding and his friends have been sustained, not on account of their opposition to Sir John Macdonald, but because of their professed ability to accomplish certain things that certain people deemed desirable. These were:—

1. Repeal of the union with Canada.
2. The formation of a maritime league embracing all the maritime provinces.
3. Reciprocity with the United States.
4. General prosperity.

Certainly not all the people who voted for them believed in these things, or in the possibility of obtaining them. But the votes they got over and above the regular party strength, were obtained largely because of these promises, and the result in so far as it has served to increase their strength, is to be attributed principally to these pledges. Electors were solemnly assured from every stump that a vote for the Fielding-Longley combination meant an immediate return to the pre-confederation status, with light taxes, free trade with the United States, and every other blessing that the heart of man could desire. It is undoubtedly a reflection on the people of this province that such cries should succeed to any extent; but the fact is undeniable that they have succeeded in catching a certain number of votes in a number of close constituencies to give the government about the same majority that the Holmes government obtained in 1878.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The St. John Globe objects to the statement that the secession movement in Nova Scotia has for its ultimate object annexation, arguing that the need of the Maritime Provinces is Reciprocity with the United States, and that the Maritime Provinces are more apt to secure the American markets when detached from the Dominion than as part of it. The fact is that all recent experience points in an opposite direction. More than one attempt has been made to secure reciprocal trade in coal, iron, lumber, fish, salt, and other natural products, mainly derived from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, without eliciting a response from the American Congress, the majority in that body holding firmly to the protective policy. If reciprocity could be obtained to-morrow, there is no reason to doubt that, relatively, the Maritime Provinces would reap the larger benefit enjoyed by the Canadian group of colonies, and it is utter nonsense to pretend that the provinces mainly concerned could secure from the United States that freedom of trade denied to the Dominion as at present constituted. Nova Scotia standing alone would have nothing to offer as an inducement to reciprocity that has not been held out by Canada time and again, while she would be deprived of the large inter-provincial trade now enjoyed. It is a moot question whether reciprocity in coal would to-day be an advantage to Nova Scotia, and there are not wanting men of experience in the trade in the Upper Province who answer in the negative, while as for the fisheries it is abundantly manifest that the Americans are bent on a policy of coercion, not of conciliation. If Nova Scotia stood alone she could secure a free admission to the American markets only at the expense of her coal and her manufacturing industries, and it is the plainest deduction from the situation, as presented to-day, that the Americans would starve into annexation such an isolated colony, surrounded on all sides by hostile tariffs. It is well sometimes to remember that the greater includes the less; that the advantages of provinces in men, money, or resources, when combined vastly strengthen the central power, and that if the central power cannot secure a reciprocal interchange of trading of mutual benefit to single part of the community of provinces can hope to do so.