

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURYPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1884.

VOL. 14.—NO. 114.

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Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 2nd day, 5h. 45m., p. m.
Full Moon, 10th day, 7h. 31m., a. m.
Last quarter 18th day, 11h. 42m., a. m.
New Moon 25th day, 10h. 45m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	rises	sets	water	len.
1 Tuesday	5 45	6 22	9 36	2 4
2 Wednesday	4 42	24 10	37 3	2 43
3 Thursday	4 0	26 11	41 4	15 46
4 Friday	3 28	27 46	5 39	49 49
5 Saturday	3 7	29 11	6 57	52 52
6 Sunday	3 5	30 2 56	7 59	55 55
7 Monday	3 2	31 2 59	8 46	59 59
8 Tuesday	3 34	33 5 0	9 27	13 2
9 Wednesday	2 29	34 6 2 10	2 5	8
10 Thursday	2 7	35 7 3 10	36 8	12
11 Friday	2 4	36 8 1 11	8 12	15
12 Saturday	2 3	38 9 0 11	47 15	18
13 Sunday	2 2	39 9 56	15 18	21
14 Monday	2 0	40 10 50	0 15	24
15 Tuesday	1 50	42 11 38	1 27	24
16 Wednesday	1 4	43 12 10	2 10	27
17 Thursday	1 4	44 0 22	2 57	30
18 Friday	1 2	45 1 4	4 0	33
19 Saturday	1 1	47 1 40	5 10	36
20 Sunday	9 48	2 13	6 28	39
21 Monday	8 50	2 46	7 36	42
22 Tuesday	8 51	3 17	8 31	46
23 Wednesday	8 53	3 48	9 19	49
24 Thursday	8 54	4 22	10 5	52
25 Friday	8 55	4 59	10 47	55
26 Saturday	4 59	5 47	11 33	58
27 Sunday	5 58	5 58	12 14	1
28 Monday	5 56	5 59	7 23	0 16
29 Tuesday	5 47	5 58	8 23	1 6
30 Wednesday	5 37	5 57	9 18	1 8

N. J. CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Campbell & Rayden)

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
SHIP BROKER,

AND INSURANCE AGENT,
COR. OF QUEEN AND WATER STS.,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Importer and Jobber of Choice
Groceries and Spices.

General Agent for P. E. Island of the
British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Com-
pany, of London, England.

Special attention given to Auction Sales of
Lumber, Coal, Fish, Apples and other Fruit,
Real Estate, Household Furniture, Bankrupt
and other Stocks, and all kinds of Merchan-
dise.

Correspondence and Consignments solicited.
Returns promptly made.
March 28, 1884.

JAS. E. GRANT,

Sole Agent for P. E. Island for

THOS. CONNOR & SONS,

Rope Manufacturers,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Orders from the trade respectfully
solicited.

Ch'town, Feb. 29, 1884.—1m

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,

BARRISTERS

—AND—

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank,

(UP STAIRS).

Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.

Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL

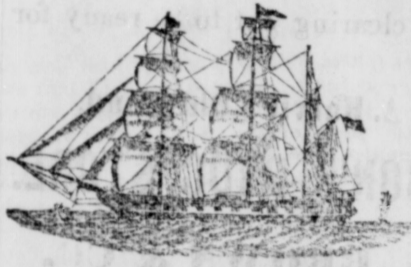
Jan. 16, '83.

Piano Tuning.

D. M. REID announces that he is prepared
to tune and repair Pianos of all kinds.
Broken or defective wires replaced. Pianos
tuned by the year. Orders may be left at the
store of Miller Bros., Queen Street, or at his
own residence, Keat Street.

Feb. 18, 1884—dy 41 wky 21 pd

London and Liverpool.



REGULAR TRADERS

THE CLIPPER BARK

"MOSELLE,"

500 tons Register, classed ten years
A1 at English Lloyd's,

Alex. McLeod, Commander,

WILL

Sail from Liverpool for
Charlottetown,

ABOUT THE 25th MARCH.

Followed by the well-known fast-sailing
barkentine

"ETHEL BLANCHE,"

400 tons Register, classed ten years
A1 at Lloyd's,

John Graham, Commander,

(NOW ON THE BERTH)

Sailing about the 1st April.

Also, the clipper Barkentine

"EREMA,"

300 tons Register, classed nine years
A1 at Lloyd's,

R. RENDLE Commander,

(NOW ON THE BERTH)

Will Sail from London for
Charlottetown

ABOUT THE 1st APRIL.

The above vessels will carry Freight at
through rates to Fidon, Georgetown, Souris,
Summerside and Shediac.

For Freight or Passage apply in London to
John Bickern & Sons, 16 Great Winchester
Street; in Liverpool to Pitcairn Brothers, 51
South John Street, or here to the owners,

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 14, 1884.—cod

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS 1878—



SHIP AND HOUSE

BUILDERS,

Will find every requisite for the trade at

DUCHEMIN'S

STEAM FACTORY,

Beer's Wharf.

Always on hand, a complete stock of

Ship's Blocks.

Deadeyes,

steering Wheels,

—ALSO—

Mouldings, in great variety, Cornice, Base
Panel, Door and Window Finish, Spouting,
Conductor and Handrail, Newel Posts, Balus-
ters and every description of Turning.

Fret, Circular and Jig Sawing, Planing and
Moulding turned out neatly and with des-
patch.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Don't forget the place, Beer's Wharf near
McMillan's Coal Depot.

Albert Duchemin.

Ch'town, Jan. 2, 1884.—wkly 6i.

SALT! SALT!

FOR SALE ex WAREHOUSE.

5,000 bags Liverpool Salt.

1,200 bags Coarse Fishery Salt.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Ch'town Feb. 14, 1884.—4f

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

We have on hand a full line of PARLOR AND BEDROOM
SUITS, latest styles and well made, that we will sell cheap to
make room for new patterns.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Upholstering, Cabinet
Work, Polishing, etc., for house-cleaning time, in a thorough
manner.

HAIR MATRESSES Re-made, Re-picked and Cleaned, which
make them as good as new. CHAIRS Reseated with Birch,
Veneer, Perforated Seats, and Cane.

First-class work guaranteed in every branch. All orders en-
trusted to us in this month will be promptly executed, and
cheaper than after the spring rush commences.

Better value in every department than ever before offered in
Charlottetown.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.,

Kent Street, and 83 Queen Street.

Charlottetown, March 17, 1884.—2aw wkly

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. B. MACDONALD

IS now showing an extensive range of NEW PRINTS, bought
before the advance in duty, consisting of,—

650 pieces, in all the Newest Designs,
20 bales (800 pieces) Grey Cottons,
White Cottons, in the Different Makes,
sheetings and Pillow Cottons,
Towelings and Stair Linens.

—ALSO—

A Large Variety of Carpets, in Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch
and Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets, Hearth Rugs,
and Door Mats.

SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1884.—2aw wkly.

GRAND SALE OF
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO. will, during the HOLIDAY SEASON, give

special bargains in

Dress Goods, Knit Wool Goods, Mantles, Shawls, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, &c

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

Men's Overcoats, \$3.90, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, up.

Men's Ulsters, \$4.95, \$6.25, \$7.00, up.

Men's Reefers, \$2.95, \$3, \$3.50, \$5, \$4.50, \$5.50 up.

Fur Caps, Kid Mitts and Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Worsted Tweeds, Under-
clothing, Buffalo Robes, Horse Rugs, Small Wares, etc.

PARKS' WARP, CHEAP.

Cash Buyers can depend on getting REAL BARGAINS in every
Department.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO,

ROBERT ORR'S OLD STAND.

Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1883.—2aw wkly pres pat.

D. A. BRUCE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS OVER-STOCKED with the following GOODS, and offers

them at a

REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT.

Gents' Woollen Underwear, Flannel Shirts, Fur

Caps, Kid Mitts, Sleigh Robes.

—:—

OVERCOATINGS,

WHICH YOU CAN HAVE

MADE TO YOUR MEASURE

Cheaper Than Imported Ready Made.

D. A. BRUCE,

72 Queen Street, Charlottetown

Dec. 20, 1883.—cod wkly

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Wife's Rights.

Sir,—Having observed some editorials
and letters in your valuable paper, as to
the desirability of assimilating the laws of
this Province to the laws now in force in
Great Britain, the United States, and the
other Provinces of this Dominion, in regard
to the right of married women to acquire
and hold property: and, with the object of
ventilating some of the hardships which
married women suffer because of our laws
being behind the rest of the civilized world,
I would relate a circumstance that came
under my knowledge, in relation to a
married woman of my acquaintance.

Her father being poor and not satisfied with
his prospects in England, emigrated to this
Island about the year 1819, and settled on
a small green wood farm of fifty acres, and
after many years of patient industry, and
economy, succeeded in accumulating some
money, and having reached the age of over
three score years and ten, having the re-
spect and esteem of his neighbors and ac-
quaintances, departed this life, having pre-
viously made a will, dividing his property
among his children, leaving a small legacy
to the married woman referred to above,
she having been married some years before
his death.

The poor woman entrusted her small
legacy to a legal firm in Charlottetown,
being induced thereto from the considera-
tion that the firm was very wealthy, and
had acted as legal advisers for her husband
for a number of years, and been paid many
hundreds of dollars therefor, and her
husband had assisted in electing the senior
member of the firm to the Dominion Parli-
ament; and the poor woman herself had
entertained the senior member at her house
in the country during his canvass through-
out the county, as well as her circumstances
would permit, she having had the promise
of the firm before entrusting it to their care
that the legacy should be sacredly held for
her use and support, the senior member of
the firm even having been employed to
draw the will of her father, through which
she inherited the legacy.

But what is the result? Her husband
being in financial difficulties, the legal firm
purchase claims against her husband and
when the poor woman wanting some money
to support her children applied to the legal
firm for her legacy, the reply is, we have
purchased a judgment against your husband
and intend to hold your legacy to pay said
judgment.

Now, however repugnant this action may
be to the feelings of confidence and honor
that many think should prevail between
members of the legal profession and their
clients, the married woman has no redress
as our laws do not permit her to hold
property in her own name or maintain any
action at law to protect her property.

This circumstance is a strong argument
to my mind why our laws should be made
to conform to the laws of other enlightened
countries on the subject, although no law
that is now passed can give back to the
poor woman her legacy which she entrusted
to the firm above mentioned. Still if she
was protected and allowed to enjoy what
she may earn or make in the future through
her own exertions, I think it would be a
move in the right direction.

PROGRESS.

Imperial Politics.

PARNELL PROPOGATES A STARTLING PRO-
GRAMME—PROGRESS OF THE FRANCHISE
BILL—CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gladstone's health has somewhat im-
proved, but it is not expected that his
physician will permit him much work for
some time. The debate on the franchise
bill at no time during the week reached
a very high level, even Mr. Bright failing
to make his usual impression on the
House. The Tories devote their strength,
as expected, to protests against enlarging
the franchise without knowing how the
Government intend to manipulate the con-
stituencies. Most of their speeches are
more plaintive than argumentative. Lord
Hartington's speech in closing the first
night's debate, wanted fire, but sufficiently
startled the House by intimating that the
cabinet agreed with Mr. Gladstone's gen-
eral views of redistribution, and especially
on maintaining the present number of Irish
members. Chamberlain on Thursday sup-
plied animation which before had been
wanting to the discussion, making an effec-
tive and aggressive speech. It exasperated
the Tories, but was disfigured by outburst
of animosity against landlords, affording a
plausible pretext for establishing a damag-
ing comparison between Mr. Chamberlain,
Cabinet Minister, and Henry George, agi-
tator. The prospects of the reform bill
remain unaffected by the debate. Obstruc-
tion raises its head, as usual, in the person
of Lord Randolph Churchill, who succeeded
in wasting Tuesday by a rambling talk on
Egypt. More ominous is Parnell's latest
manifesto, published in a leading national-
ist organ in Dublin, retracting the former
declaration of his willingness to leave his
Irish colleagues a certain degree of freedom.
He insists that every candidate shall be
pledged to a servile obedience to himself,
proposing to levy on Ireland a tax of sixty
thousand pounds to pay and maintain every
member, obviously assuming that the men
who take his wages must obey his orders.

Referring to the franchise bill Parnell
intimates that he depends on Irish votes at
critical moments, so as to reduce govern-
ment majorities as to embolden the lords to
reject the reform bill and to force a dis-
solution. He evidently prefers another
election with the present constituencies as
more manageable than new and larger
ones will be. Lord Salisbury, in spite of
denial's professing to be authoritative did
announce at the Lord Mayor's dinner on
Wednesday, his resolve to force a dis-
solution of the Commons by rejecting the fran-
chise bill in the House of Lords, regard-
less of the strength of the majority by which
it might pass the Commons. The govern-
ment defeat on Pell's (conservative) motion
protesting against further delay in measures
for the relief of local taxation, has no
political significance. The Parnellites voted
with the Tories, as usual, when there is a
chance to embarrass the government.

The Standard doubts whether Mr. Glad-
stone will much longer be able to support
the mental friction inseparable from his
present position. Parnell expects his party
to carry seventy-five seats at the next gen-
eral election. The candidates will be re-
quired to give a pledge that they will sit,
act and vote with the party, or resign. The
Orangemen and Liberals of Ulster are nego-
tiating with a view to a division of seats in
Parliament at the next general election,
to prevent the election of Parnellites. At a
private political banquet the Marquis of
Salisbury announced that the peers had de-
finitely decided to reject the bill for the ex-
tension of the franchise. The failure of the
great panacea upon which the Government
had relied to gild the pills which their
criminal blundering was forcing down the
nation's throat would doubtless lead to a
dissolution of Parliament, and this was
precisely what the House of Lords intended
to bring about. The country, they believed,
was not only heartily tired, but thoroughly
disgusted with liberalism, as would be
overwhelmingly shown at the general
election. Writs for an election, he
said, would be issued with all possible
speed, so as to have, as soon as possible, a
House of Commons fresh from the people.
Such a house, he believed, would insist upon
just and consistent treatment of foreign
affairs, such as would restore the prestige
of the British arms and British diplomacy
so nobly won by former administrations,
but so sorely imperilled by the present
one. During a recent speech Chamberlain
declared it was the fixed and the unani-
mous intention of the Government to in-
clude Ireland in the Bill. If the Lords re-
ject the Bill, he said, let the nation decide
between them and the Government. He had
no fear of the result. In a recent speech on
the Egyptian policy of the Government,
Lord Randolph Churchill said:

"The liberals had wallowed in a stifling
morass of the most degraded and servile
worship of the prime minister;" they had
'sunk below the level of slaves'; had be-
come puppets, the objects of derision and
contempt; and had 'lost all claim to the
rational human beings.' He exhorted his
audience to 'dash from his pride of place
the evil and moonstruck minister.' He
spoke of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues
as 'men who have on their souls the blood
of the massacre of Maiwand, the blood of
the massacre of Laing's Nek, the blood of
Sir George Colley, the blood of Lord
Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, of many
other of the true and loyal subjects of the
crown in Ireland; the blood of Hicks Pacha
and his 10,000 soldiers, the blood of the
army of General Baker, the blood of Tepeak
Bey and his 500 heroes. For four years this
handy has literally waded in blood; their
members are literally dripping and reeking
with blood. From massacre to massacre
they march, and their course is ineffaceably
stamped upon the history of the world by
an over-flowing stream of blood. How
many more of England's heroes, how many
more of England's best and bravest are to
be sacrificed to the Moloch of Midlothian!

A Disastrous Voyage.

The other day the Norwegian vessel the
Fritjof, Captain Simpsonson, arrived in
Granton harbor with only the captain re-
maining on board, the rest of the crew
having been all drowned. The captain
states that the vessel left Sandeford, in
Norway, with a cargo of billet wood for
Wick, on the 16th ult. On the morning of
the 21st, when about forty-six miles off
Buchanness, the wind blowing a terrific
gale from the S. S. E., and a fearful sea
running, all hands were on deck, a
tremendous wave broke on board,
and swept all the crew into the sea.
The master was washed back again,
and saved himself by clinging to the
main sheet, where he lay insensible for some
time. When he recovered, he found him-
self alone on the vessel, the others being all
drowned. The sea had smashed the wheel,
binnacle, boat, etc., the sails were torn to
ribands, and a portion of the deck cargo
washed away. The captain, finding himself
in the middle of the North Sea, steered for
the coast of Norway. She got close to the
coast, but the wind became contrary, and
the vessel was driven back to the Moray
Firth. Eventually, on Sunday morning,
he reached the Firth of Forth, after being
ten days at sea without seeing a single ship
except one. He had to snatch short periods
of sleep by lying down beside the wheel,
which he lashed during the time, and he
was obliged to keep the side lights burning
night and day.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
IN SPASMODICNESS.

Prof. Adolph Ott, New York, says: "I used
it for seasickness, during an ocean passage.
In most of the cases, the violent symptoms
which characterize that disease yielded, and
gave way to a healthful action of the functions
impaired."

Ten thousand Scotchmen have petitioned
the British Parliament against the abolition
of the feather bonnet in the Highland regi-
ments.