

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1888.

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## The Daily Examiner

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Receivers and Commission Dealers  
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Consignments of EGGS and POTATOES solicited and liberal advances made.  
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BOSTON, MASS.  
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Visitors to Exhibition,  
—CALL AT—  
G. H. TAYLOR'S,  
AND SEE THE FINEST STOCK OF  
Watches in Gold and Silver  
EVER SHOWN BY HIM.  
ENGRAVING AT SHORT NOTICE.  
North Side of Queen Square.  
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—FOR—  
B-O-S-T-O-N  
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 7.35 a. m.  
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.  
For tickets and other information apply to  
G. A. SHARP, E. W. HALE, P. E. I. S. S. Co. or to your nearest Ticket Agent.  
May 7, 1888—eod wky  
JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,  
BROKERS  
—AND—  
Commission Merchants,  
HALIFAX

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TEA MERCHANTS,  
1 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINING LANE,  
LONDON, ENGLAND.  
Represented in Canada by MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax.  
Oct. 24, 1887—

## 1888 Fall Announcement!

BRACES, COLLARS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, Our UNDERWEAR can't be beat. See our American RUBBER COATS, White and Colored SHIRTS, TOP SHIRTS, HATS and CAPS, Ask to see our 25c. TIES, best value in the city. Silk & Linen HAND-KERCHIEFS, Cashmere MUFFLERS.

SAVE MONEY and trade with  
**P. J. FORAN.**

Sept. 7, 1888—eod & wky

On MONDAY, September 10, we will inaugurate our Great Colossal Sale of CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING and Gents' FURNISHINGS. Having recently returned from taking a second course in Cutting in New York, I am in a better position than ever to turn out good-fitting Garments that will please the most fastidious. Our workpeople are of the very highest order, so with good Material and good Cutting and good Work, you cannot fail in procuring what you desire. Cash Customers will find it to their advantage to patronize

**P. J. FORAN,**  
—AT—  
**CONNOLLY'S OLD STAND.**

**P. J. FORAN,**  
CONNOLLY'S OLD STAND.

## MACLEAN, SHAW & CO.,

MONTREAL  
SPRING STYLES  
—IN—  
**HATS**

Our New Importations will give the Following Results:  
(1)—The Wearer will be satisfied.  
(2)—The Seller will get a good Profit.  
(3)—There will be no bad Stock left.  
(4)—They will Sell without trouble.  
(5)—Every one will be satisfied.

NO RETAILER SHOULD BE WITHOUT THESE GOODS.  
THE HATTERS ALL SAY that they have NO TROUBLE TO SELL OUR GOODS.  
We are the ONLY HOUSE IN CANADA who Deal Exclusively in HATS.  
July 20—3m 2aw

Pickling Vinegar and Spices.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

English Malt Vinegar—The season for Pickling Vinegar having come around again, we have just imported from London, G. B., another large supply of English Malt, which is, without doubt, the best Pickling Vinegar in the market to-day. As we import this direct ourselves, we are prepared to give extra good value in it.  
White Wine Vinegar.—We have lately received a large supply of this article from one of the best Vinegar Factories in the Dominion, and we guarantee it to be strictly pure and unadulterated.  
Cider Vinegar.—A stock of this nice Table Vinegar always kept on hand.  
Golden Syrup Vinegar.—This is the best Table Vinegar put up in Canada, being of very fine quality and strength.  
Pickling Spices.—We have just received a large quantity of Choice Mixed Pickling Spice, which we can recommend as a first-class article. It contains sixteen different kinds of highly aromatic seeds, and is mixed by an adept in the business.

**BEER & GOFF,**  
Queen Square and King Square Stores.  
Ch'town, Sept. 17, 1888—eod & wky

Twenty Years' Experience.  
NEW GOODS.

WE have just received a large selection of Goods. We are now selling Watches from \$3.50 up to \$40.00. We are selling Clocks from \$1.00 up to \$15.00, nice patterns. Brooches, Earrings, Wedding and other Rings, Lockets, Cuff Buttons, Charms, Studs, Chains, Bracelets, Spectacles, &c., a very large selection, and the prices are such that will meet with your approval. We are now prepared to do REPAIRING TO CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY in a thoroughly scientific manner. Having the latest improved Lathes and Tools used by the most experienced workmen, we are prepared to give the utmost satisfaction to all work entrusted to our care. EVERY JOB WARRANTED. Please give us a call.

**G. G. JURY,**  
North Side Queen Square, . . . . . Opposite the Post Office  
Ch'town, P. E. I., July 12, 1888—dy 3m 2aw wky 3m

## FALL. 1888. FALL.

Just Received ex S. S. Nova Scotian, Suez, and Ulunda:  
**104 CASES,**  
FIRST INSTALLMENT OF  
Fall Millinery & General Dry Goods.  
Also, in Stock and to Arrive, about  
500 Packages Domestic Staples, Knit Goods, Blankets, Quilts, &c.

**SMITH BROS.,**  
Granville and Duke Streets,  
Halifax, N. S.

**BAGS!**  
IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE,  
—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF—  
Grain, Potato & Flour Sacks and Twines.  
Samples and quotations on application. Orders from the trade solicited.

**FENTON T. NEWBERRY,**  
Agent Canada Jute Co.  
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**FURNESS LINE OF STEAMERS**  
—AND—  
**Fishwick Express Line.**  
THE ONLY DIRECT LINE BETWEEN  
**HALIFAX AND LONDON.**  
No Diversion via United States Ports.

IT IS INTENDED TO DESPATCH THE  
**S. S. ULUNDA,**  
From Halifax for London,  
About the 15th September.

Special attention given to the shipment of Lobsters by these Lines. Through Bills of Lading issued to London and Continental Ports from Charlottetown and points on the P. E. Island Railway at lowest through rates.  
Rate of Insurance low. Goods handled with care. No transhipping charges at Halifax.  
For Rates of Freight and other particulars apply to  
W. W. CLARKE,  
Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. I.,  
Or to PICKFORD & BLACK,  
Halifax, N. S.  
July 10—2m eod

**FISHWICK'S EXPRESS LINE,**  
—BETWEEN—  
**Charlottetown and Halifax.**  
**THE STEAMER M. A. STARR,**  
CAPTAIN FERGUSON,  
Leaves Charlottetown every Thursday Afternoon for Halifax.

Calling at Bayfield, Ports Hawkebury, Hastings and Milgrave, Arichat, Cape Canso and Sheet Harbour.  
RETURNING—Leaves Halifax every TUESDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, making same calls.  
Special Rates and Through Bills of Lading granted on Canned Lobsters to London and Continental Ports, from Charlottetown and points on the P. E. Island Railway, at lowest rates. Insurance low.  
W. W. CLARKE, Agent.  
Ch'town, July 10, 1888—eod tf

—1888—  
**BOSTON DIRECT,**  
—BY THE—  
Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward Island Steamship Line.

**THE ONLY DIRECT LINE WITHOUT CHANGE.**  
Charlottetown to Boston.

THE staunch and commodious Steamships CARROLL and WORCESTER, having been thoroughly re-fitted and put into first-class condition in every particular, will, during the Season of 1888, run as follows, commencing with The Worcester, on the 4th of October.

One of these vessels will leave Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY, at noon; and Charlottetown for Boston every THURSDAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m.  
Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low Rates!  
FARES—First-class Passage Berth in well-furnished Cabin, \$3.50; stateroom Berth, \$8.00. Lowest rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled.  
CARVELL BROTHERS, Agents, Charlottetown.  
HARRISON LORING, Treasurer.  
R. B. GARDNER, Manager,  
34 Atlantic Avenue,  
Lewie's Wharf, Boston.  
Ch'town, May 3, 1888—pat sum jour

## THE TOBIQUE MURDER.

**TRAFTON AND PHILIPPINE ON TRIAL**

For Shooting of Mrs. Howes.

**Miss Phillipine Denies Her Former Statement.**

**SAD HISTORY OF HER FAMILY.**

The grand jury, on the 27th, returned a true bill for murder against Trafton and Phillipine, who pleaded not guilty, and their trial was continued on Friday and Saturday.

The Attorney-General opened the case for the crown in an eloquent and forcible address, in the course of which he took occasion to refer to the prevailing feeling that the fishery regulations were at the bottom of this terrible tragedy, and to point out that no changes had been made in the regulations for years; that there had been no interference with the rights of riparian owners, and that the only legislation regulating the manner of inland fishing were those enacted by the Dominion government. The crown owned little fishing lands on the Tobique, and no man need part with his rights save by his own free will. The Dominion only regulated the manner of fishing by prohibiting netting, spearing and other destructive modes. The Attorney-General stated the case the crown expected to prove, clearly and forcibly, and expressed full belief that the jury, uninfluenced by prejudice or sympathy, would truly weigh the case between the crown and the prisoners at the bar.

Major Howes, Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins, Ambrose Lockwood, John Thomas and John Berneau, the latter three Indians, were called and gave testimony in the main similar to that given by them before the coroner or examining justices. They were each and all subjected to a searching cross examination by Mr. Gregory. Major Howes was very much affected at times, and on one occasion, while describing the terrible manner of his wife's taking off, broke down completely.

Claude Loraine Howes, son of Major Howes, who was with him on the fatal excursion, was examined. He testified to the events at the salmon pool, on Saturday night, 18th August, to the men spearing salmon, and to himself firing one shot from his gun and two from his rifle into the air. Anyone in the canoes, he said, could have seen he was not firing in their direction. Then witness described how on Sunday morning the party started down the river. He said: My father's canoe was 75 yards ahead. Before I came to the point I heard four shots. They were rifle shots, and fired closer together than one man could fire. I saw smoke on the left bank; as I came round the point I heard a fifth shot and saw the bullet strike the water. There was a pause between the shots fired at my father's canoe and those fired at mine. When the first shot was fired at my canoe my father called me to go back. There were four shots fired at my canoe. The first struck less than a foot ahead of it, another went across the canoe. We went on after my father's canoe and went a considerable distance before we overtook them, and then I found my mother had been shot. Cross-examined witness said: We went by the place where the shooting was done at about the rate of four miles an hour. I had a Colt repeating rifle and a shot gun. I had been ashore and shot an owl from fifteen minutes to half an hour before the firing. Mr. Lincoln fired the rifle shortly after I shot my owl. He also shot an owl. I heard no reports from my rifle. There were no other shots fired from our canoes except those I have named. All the shots fired at my canoe came from the same spot, or within a few feet of each other. I saw Lincoln land, and then I heard a noise of something or somebody moving in the bushes.

Harvey F. Lincoln, who was with Major Howes, testified as to the events of Saturday night, and added: I saw the last shot fired at Loraine Howes' canoe. I fired a shot and then landed. I made photographs of the place. I made them myself. (Photographs offered in evidence, objected to by Mr. Gregory, and not pressed.) I went up the bank but could not see who was there. My Indian landed and ran up the shore and crossed the river. I saw my canoe was adrift; it drifted across the river and I went over after it. I met a young man named Harris. We talked some time. About an hour and a half after I had landed I saw two men come down the bank below where the shooting took place; they dragged a canoe down to the water and got into it and pulled rapidly down the river. I did not recognize them. I went back on the 29th August. I saw two ranges, and measured the distance from them to the river.

Miss Phillipine, on taking the stand about noon, being examined by the attorney general, denied the whole statement taken before the magistrates as far as presented, and it became evident, through some cause, that she had resolved in retracting her whole previous story. A thrill of intense sensation pervaded the court as she was proceeding and the judge interposed to put the question to her. What on earth did you swear to a pack of lies for? Had you any grudge or bad feeling against your brother? The witness answered "no" and immediately burst into loud sobbing and crying. Covering her face with her hands she left the witness box and hastily left the court room. The expression of sympathy among the bystanders was general for the poor girl in her great distress and exclamation of "poor thing," "poor thing" were to be heard on all sides of the room.

Miss Phillipine was again called to the stand and her examination continued by the attorney general as if nothing had happened, taking up the thread of her evidence where it was broken in the morning, but the witness had, in the meantime, evidently changed her resolution, and to the end of her testimony gave it as originally given before the magistrate.

On cross-examination by Mr. Gregory, the witness explained her conduct by saying she had been instigated to her course by some person unknown to her, but whom she described as having met her coming into the court house in the morning and had said to her, "for God's sake Miss Phillipine take back the story you told against the boys." She also stated that she had not informed the prisoner's counsel of her intention or given him the slightest intimation of it, after the meeting, that she had been swearing falsely in the morning. With a prayerful exclamation that she hoped God would forgive her, she proceeded to give her history and a history of her family, during which many tears of sympathy were dropped by the audience. The witness said the prisoner's father was a banker and merchant of London, doing business with two partners. The firm failed in 1880, and immediately the prisoner's father, with five children—the eldest being the witness, then aged 14—came to Halifax, his second wife and other five children by her refusing to come, the wife returning to live with her people, who were wealthy in Switzerland. The father got a position as warfaring for the Brazilian line of steamships at Halifax, which position he held for three years. The steamship company then failing, he went to Annapolis, with his five children, and attempted farming, but having no farming experience, this proved a failure. He next sought a home on the Tobique, and after himself visiting the locality he returned to Annapolis and sent his children to the Tobique to settle upon a new farm which he had settled, and he went to Halifax and there entered into business in manufacturing cider with a partner named Book. In August, 1887, the father died suddenly, leaving no means for his family and without having seen them after he parted with them in Annapolis. Up to the time of the failure of her father's business in 1880, the witness and her family lived in ease and luxury, she being educated in Switzerland. The witness said that on Saturday night, before Mrs. Howes was shot, there were no provisions in the house and that they had been living for some days on potatoes dug fresh from the ground, waiting the growth of their crops, and witness' brother had that night gone fishing to furnish them with necessary food and returned with a part of a salmon—his share of the night's fishing. Her evidence showed that the prisoners, according to their statement, had been fired upon by the Howes party while engaged in fishing, and that the two men had set out next morning for the purpose of frightening Major Howes' party by the discharge of rifles. She stated that she had first decided to give the full details of what she had sworn to to the attorney general, on the advice of the sheriff that it would be better for her to tell the whole truth to save her brother. On examination by the attorney-general she qualified her statement that she had disclosed the whole facts to him on the advice of the sheriff by saying that she had previously told some of the facts to other people, but claimed that what she had told were unimportant. But for her full statement to the attorney-general she might have reserved all but what should be drawn from her by direct questions, when she should be put under oath.

Eugene Phillipine, her brother, then followed, giving his testimony as he had previously given to the magistrate. A number of other witnesses were examined, establishing the cutting of ranges to take the sights for the shooting, the passing of the prisoners up and down the Tobique in a canoe, the following of tracks to and from the points of attack, in the sand, the finding of cartridge shells at the grounds, the finding of shells and the prisoners' rifles at the deserted house of Day, the declaration of Phillipine that he had sold his rifle, and many other minor points tending to fasten the crime upon the prisoners.

Wm. H. Ellis, to whom Miss Phillipine referred to in her evidence as the man who introduced her to the person who advised her to retract her statements before the magistrate during that portion of her evidence relating to him, took up a conspicuous position in the witness box to confront the witness, and so remained until ordered by the court to take his seat, and at the adjournment of the court again came forward and showed a great anxiety for an opportunity to contradict or explain away Miss Phillipine's testimony relating to him.

## 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 cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, 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. [April 1 '88]

The Greek Minister has presented to the Porte a note from the Greek Government protesting against the illegal seizure of Greek ships at Chios, and demanding the release of the vessels and the payment of an indemnity.

As I intend leaving the Island for the winter, and going to the far West, where the 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 cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, 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. [April 1 '88]

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