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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 24, 1879.

Canada First.

OUR telegraphic summary of the leading events of the day has already informed our readers that Earl Derby—the son of a great English statesman and author—and himself one of the able minds of the Mother Country—recommends immigration to Canada and Australia as a panacea for the trade distress under which Great Britain is now suffering. We approve of his Lordship's suggestion; and hope it will not be allowed to remain a mere theory or suggestion. Its results ought not to be unproductive of good to England and Canada; and Lord Derby's idea is deserving of the serious consideration of our rulers, who desire to see our broad and fertile acres peopled and cultivated. We observe that an association in Wales offers £7 to those who are willing to make Canada their home and £4 for the emigrant to Australia. The Dominion offers the shortest passage and the highest premium. To the honest, unemployed laborers of the Fatherland we say, "Come over and help us to cultivate the generous soil of this Dominion, and by your energy and industry add to the strength, wealth and influence of the British Empire." Work the emigrant will have; but harvest sheaves will fill his granary and place plenty within the reach of his family. Industrious we expect him to be. In a new country drones will not do well. We bid all classes welcome; but the laborer in the agricultural line, is the man Canada most needs. She will generously repay his early toils and privations; and when his children and friends consign him to the "bourne whence no traveller returns," they, amid their tears, will have the satisfaction of seeing here an inheritance they scarcely would expect to enter upon "at home." For the sake of England; for the sake of Canada; and for the sake of our cis-Atlantic fellow countrymen, we hope Earl Derby's speech will practically bear abundant fruit. For the hardy, honest sons of toil, we are persuaded that our Dominion is a better and cheaper place to live in than the United States. Our taxes are less, and our institutions are British. Let, then, our emigration agents bestir themselves, and let good be done. Look at the Mennonites and the Icelandic settlers! Industrious, free, and on the road to contentment and prosperity they are already.

Captain Frederick Nickerson.

The death of Captain Frederick Nickerson, at the age of 70 years, occurred at his residence, 401 Broadway, on Sunday night. He was born in Brewster, Me. He followed a seafaring life for several years, and afterwards entered into partnership with his brother David, under the firm name of D. & F. Nickerson. On the death of David the firm assumed the name of F. Nickerson & Co., and carried on business on Commercial Wharf. He was a shipowner and a director in the Union Pacific Railroad, and for 30 years director of the Mechanics' Bank. He was elected president of the South Boston Savings Bank in 1869, and remained so until January, 1876, when he resigned on account of his failing health, but remained a member of the Board of Trustees. Captain Nickerson leaves two sons and two daughters. His brother, Joseph Nickerson, resides in Jamaica Plain, his brother Thomas in Newton, and Jonathan in South Boston. The deceased gentleman resided in Brewster in the summer season and in South Boston in the winter. He was a worshipper at the Broadway Unitarian Church, and his life was one of probity and usefulness. Captain Nickerson is believed to have left one of the largest estates in South Boston.—Boston Advertiser.

CAPTAIN NICKERSON was the founder of the Boston Steamship Line, represented here by Carvell Bros.

A. T. Stewart's Remains Found.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—It is said that A. T. Stewart's remains are now in Greenwood Cemetery, to remain until a crypt at Garden City is finished. They were returned to Judge Hilton on Nov. 14, eight days after the theft. The amount of money which changed hands was between \$35,000 to \$45,000, but no agreement was entered into to protect the thieves, who were five in number. The coffin plate was produced as evidence of identity.

SUPREME COURT.

THE SECOND ARSON CASE.—CONTINUED. JAN. 23, 1879.

JOHN T. RODD—I know the prisoner. He was hired with me; but he left me on the 12th of September, about 10 o'clock in the morning. I never sent him to the Seven Mile House for liquor. When he was leaving my house, my wife asked, "Where do you intend to go to work now, Rapsom?" He replied, "I intend to live without work." Those were, I think, his last words in my house.

To Mr. Peters—He was a good working chap—a little hard on my horses and a little mischievous.

JOHN MCNEVIN, sworn—Again related the alleged confessions of Rapsom in the jail, and he said he warned Rapsom never to tell about a crime like that again.

To Mr. Peters, he said: Frederick Davy spoke to me about the reward about a week after Rapsom's confession—when Rapsom was shifted out of our room. He said, "there's \$500 to be made out of those fellows by going out and informing." The next day Davy fetched out a sheet of paper with Rapsom's confession written down. He says, "I am going to inform when I get out, and if you'll come up and swear false for me, I'll give you half the reward." Witness explained that by "swearing false" was meant that when he was cross-examined before the court Davy wanted him to say that they had no conversation about the reward.

FREDERICK DAVY, sworn—Again related the alleged confessions of Rapsom.

To Mr. Peters—I never told McNevin that I would give him half to swear false. He misunderstood me.

GEORGE CARTER (recalled) gave further evidence concerning the location of the building burned.

The prosecution rests.

MR. SHAW, for the defence, called

GEORGE DICKENDORFF, sworn—Said the statement that he had contributed towards giving the prisoner \$14 for burning Mr. Sellar's house was false.

To Mr. Palmer—I do not know much about Rapsom. I bought Sellar's property before and after the fire. There was about \$800 difference in the price. I do not do business with Horriell. I had him hired for the summer. I was never with him at Mr. Sellar's at unreasonable hours. I do not know who shot Mr. Sellar's dog. I do not know who told me. I was blamed for it. Horriell did not shoot the dog, that I know of. I did not put the kerosene on Sellar's dog. I deny that I admitted to Yeo or any one else that I fired the dog or that I knew who did it. I swear positively that I did not shoot the dog at the chain. I was at my boarding house—at Jacob Cummings—on the night of the last fire. There was a meeting or preaching in the Baptist Church that night. I was not there. I was at my father's during the day; but got home to my boarding house between 6 and 7 in the evening. I was not a leader of the choir. I was discharged, as I heard, because they wanted a professor of their religion—a Christian—to lead the singing. Mrs. Cummings and Horriell and myself were in the house the whole evening of the fire after half-past six. My brother William was at my father's that day. I think the burning of the house a very queer case. I do not know that Rapsom set the fire. I swear positively that I never borrowed three twenty dollar notes from Horriell. I paid \$30 to James Carter, Mr. Sellar's clerk. I got it from Mrs. Cummings who kept my cash-box. I got between 200 and \$300 from Mr. Hall. I forgot the date—in last Nov., I think. It was paid to me in his office. I deny getting money from Charles Horriell to pay Carter. Horriell used to get money from me to pay for lumber, I had nothing to do with shaving the horses' tails.

WILLIAM DICKENDORFF, sworn—To Mr. Shaw—I did not contribute towards giving Rapsom \$14 for burning Mr. Sellar's barn. I did not hold the pistol as alleged. I know nothing about the fires.

To Mr. Davies—I was at my home when the fire took place. On the day before, I was at my father's. I did not see George on that day. I left my father's about six that that evening. To the best of my knowledge, George was not at my father's that day. The day after Sellar's horses were shaved I was at the North River and heard of it. I sometimes take too much to drink. I never saw Rapsom till I saw him at the Magistrate's Court. I saw Horriell once or twice before.

To Mr. Peters—I was in Lot 48 the night the horses tails were shaved.

BENJ. DICKENDORFF, sworn—It is false that my brothers and I made up a purse of \$11 for Rapsom for burning Mr. Sellar's property.

To the Attorney-General—I know Chas. Horriell. I have not spoken to my brother George for three years. I know Sellar's. I know nothing about the beehive scrape.

MR. PETERS closed the case on behalf of the prisoners; the Attorney General on behalf of the Crown.

Verdict "Guilty."

JAN. 24.

The case of the Queen at the prosecution of W. A. Weeks vs. Patrick Lamb and John Cavanagh. Indictment for housebreaking. Attorney General for prosecution; prisoners not represented by counsel. W. A. WEEKS, sworn—We enter the shop from Queen Street. There is a goods' entrance at the rear. Remember the night of Tuesday, the 17th December. I left the shop at 6 o'clock. I was told the shop was broken into at 8.30 that evening. Went to the shop and found the police in charge. A window was pulled in on the side of the building fronting on Sydney Street. Two or three panes of glass in the goods entry were broken open. One of the panes had been broken at the time. By reaching the hand down through the broken pane you could take off the bolt and leave the bar of the door quite unprotected; and if sufficient pressure was brought to bear on the outside you could push it open.

JAMES PATTON, sworn—Locked the shop up at twenty minutes to eight on the evening in question. Stated that he had tried the doors and left them all securely fastened. Found that the shop was broken into at 9.30, and went to it. Unlocked the front door, went in and found that panes of glass had been broken out of the goods entrance at the rear. Then went up the stairs leading from the back entrance to the third flat, and found a check rope put under the door leading to elevator, in order to keep the elevator from going down. Besides that there was a knot tied on the large rope to keep the wheel from revolving. By this means they could lower themselves to the second flat. Also found three or four burned matches on the third flat. On examining the second flat, found that one of the windows had been torn out. Missed no goods.

CHAS. CAMERON, Policeman, (sworn)—In company with a watchman, I and another officer went to the store and found that the bolt in the rear door was forced out of the socket. I left the other officer at the front door and the watchman and myself entered the store by the rear and fastened ourselves inside. In fastening the door some glass fell. Went up the rear stairs and found no entrance till we got to the third flight. I heard the smash of glass. We moved about the third flight till we made our way to the ground floor. Went to the second flight and found in the cutting room all the sash of a window forced in. Officer McKinnon, who we left in the front, came to the window and called me and said he wanted assistance. I told him if he wanted any he would have to go to the Station. We went through the building and shortly after came outside, and went to the Station. On my way I met Officer Bradley on Queen street and sent him for Mr. Weeks.

ARCHD. MCKINNON (policeman) sworn—Went in company with Cameron and the watchman to Weeks' shop. I remained at the front of the building. Part of the time I was looking into the shop. Did not hear or see anything. I went to the corner and saw two young men walking pretty fast towards LePage's corner. A young man told me that two fellows had jumped out through the side window. I ran after them, and they parted; one across Sydney Street and the other ran down Queen Street. I followed the one that went down Queen Street. He turned McEachern's corner into Dorchester street. In turning the corner he looked around to see if any one was after him. I got sight of him. He was the prisoner in the dock. I got a good sight of his face. I followed him, and lost sight of him after he passed the "California House." Dorchester is a dark street. I followed on and heard the foot ahead of me. When I came to the corner of Pownall and Dorchester Street, the prisoner Lamb was standing at Hazard's old corner. He was very much exhausted, and appeared as if he was after a good run. I said to him "You had a good run." He said "he was there for a half hour." I saw Lamb that same night about 10 o'clock. I returned to Weeks.

To Lamb—I cannot say whether you or I was most excited. You might have been skylarking or fighting at the corner, and you might not.

To a Jurymen—When I saw Cavanagh first, he was close to me. I am sure it was he.

ALBERT STEVENSON (sworn)—I was standing on my father's doorstep, opposite Weeks' shop, a little after 8 o'clock on the night in question. I heard a crash of glass in Weeks' store. I ran towards the store, and as I did so, two young men passed me. I am sure the men in the dock are the parties. I told McKinnon about them, and he ran after them. As they passed me they were running slowly.

To Lamb—I did not see your face. There were three sales on Queen street that night, and there were people walking to and fro across the street.

ARTEMAS AMOS, sworn—Was standing at LePage's corner. Heard the glass breaking. Immediately after, a crowd rushed out from LePage's sales room and rushed towards Weeks' corner. I did not go there. At the same time I saw two men run towards LePage's corner. One ran down Queen Street and the other ran across Sydney Street. One passed me. I saw the prisoners at the bar before, but could not swear whether either of them passed. I said before the Stipendiary Magistrate that I thought it was the prisoners at the bar, but I would not swear to them.

WILLIAM HUGHES, sworn—Was with the last witness and heard the crash. Saw two persons coming towards us and panting. To the best of my knowledge, one was the prisoner Lamb. I would not swear positively that it was.

To Lamb—There was three sales on the street that night. It did not strike me at the time that there was anything wrong when you passed.

MICHAEL MCMAHON, sworn—I was living at Charles Leigh's. I know the prisoners at the bar. The night Mr. Weeks' store was broken into I was going to the Post Office, between 8.30 and 9 o'clock. When at Mr. Leigh's gate I heard a quick step coming towards me. He came up to me. It was Lamb. He asked me if I saw any policeman around. I said "No." I then said, "What is the matter?" and he said, "Myself and Jack Cavanagh got ourselves into trouble;" that they broke into Weeks' store, and that they were found out before they got anything, and had to jump out the window. Just then Cavanagh came along and said, "Let us out for the wharf." Cavanagh's hand was bleeding. They went for the wharf.

LAMB—Did you not say at the small court that Mrs. Leigh would not let you out; that you were only walking up between the house and the warehouse.

Answer—She would not let me out till she sent me to the Post office.

Question—You are a prisoner in the jail now.

Answer—I am in innocent.

LAMB—You are in innocent for stealing a pair of boots.

WITNESS—If you were innocent you would not be in the dock.

MR. HOLDEN, sworn—I am watchman. When about to examine the rear door of Mr. Weeks' store, on the night of the 17th December, two men came out of the gateway. Examining the door I found it open. I locked it. They went over to LePage's auction room; one went in and the other stayed out. I went down as far as the middle of the block on Queen Street, and retraced my steps and went to the police station, and returned with Charles Cameron. When we came back we found the door forced again. (From this, witness corroborates officer Cameron's evidence.)

JOHN MCPHEE—Heard the crash and saw the parties run. The one that went down Queen Street was wrapping something around his left hand. Thought it was the large one; could not swear it was.

ROBT. KELLY, sworn—Testified to seeing the witness McMahon coming out of Full's sale that night. He fell and "I went and lifted him up. I thought he hurt himself. It was about a quarter past nine." When I lifted him up he staggered as if drunk, and I told him to go home or else he would be arrested.

To Attorney-General—From McMahon's appearance I would take him to be drunk.

CITY MARSHAL, sworn—He arrested the witness McMahon in Peake's forge the day after the robbery. Previous to arrest, I found him on Mr. Leigh's hay left covered up with quilts. My impression at the time was, that he was after a "heavy tight."

To Attorney-General—Cavanagh's hand was cut next morning after the occurrence.

To Cavanagh—Both hands were marked. LAMB—What caused every one to leave the Station the day McMahon was arrested?

Answer—There was a kind of a bad odor coming from him.

Other evidence was adduced and the case went to the Jury.

The Advance in Potatoes.

(Boston Advertiser, 17th.)

Produce dealers holding large lots of potatoes were cheered yesterday by reports from various leading cities where potato speculations find favor, indicating the immediate prospect of a further advance in prices. The predictions of the condition of the potato market the present month, made in the long review of this interest in these columns in December, have been realized, but to what extent further advances can be carried is an open question. The reports referred to state that at Chicago many of the large pits have been frozen; that peaches had advanced from 60 to 75c; and that early rose were quick at 80 and 90c, according to lots; this is an advance of 10 to 15c a bushel for the week. Cincinnati was firm with only 70,000 bushels in stock, and Southern ports free buyers. Baltimore reports a stock of 113,000 bushels, and Washington buyers operating freely at 90c for blues. In Philadelphia blues had advanced from 90c to \$1. New York reports a stiff market at \$2.25 for blues, \$2.75 for Jacksons and \$3.25 for early rose; the operations of five Philadelphia buyers in that market on Monday induced a number of holders to stand out for a 25 cents per barrel for a further advance. In Boston the stock has not materially changed since our special review above noted. The only cargo here is the Mary Jani, and that is rather more on storage than in the market. Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island dealers are buying a little more freely, and the advance of 5 cents secured this week holds strong. One of the strong inducements that will in the future operate on the Down-East farmers to make more of the potato crop, is the chance of good profits.

LUCKY PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Heretofore oats have been as much a staple as potatoes. Especially on Prince Edward Island it has been the great crop, the average exports of oats being three million bushels. This year the Island oats have been worth only 27 cents, the great West controlling the price. In the twenty years previous the lowest point has been 36 cents, while the average has been 40 cents; with a yield of 40 bushels to the acre, this returned only \$16, potatoes yield 250 bushels to the acre at 20 cents, the average price until this year, the returns is \$50; but this year these Island farmers have secured about \$100 to the acre. The experience of the past summer has convinced dealers that the most profitable cargoes to ship are in 6,000 bush lots. In about 128 tons sail tonnage, such vessels having only six inches more depth of hold and three feet more beam than 80-ton vessels carrying 3,500 bushels, the potatoes spread out more, and there being three hatches on the large tonnage against one on the small, better ventilation is therefore secured, and so less rot suffered. The champion cargo was last year. It was put into the barquentine "Ethel Blanche," 428 tons register, with 22,000 bushels. The hold was filled with shifting boards into eight compartments, having six inches space between each for air currents; wells were carried down into the three hatches, and booby hatches were built over the main and after hatches to secure continuous ventilation. The trimming was done with 303 crates. The vessel was loaded in thirteen days, and, sailing at once, arrived in London in fourteen days from the Island, and when opened only 140 bushels were found to be lost by rot. The qualities shipped were blues and garnets.

NOTICE. NOTICE.

WE have to request the prompt payment of all accounts now due. All accounts unpaid after the

1st Day of February Next,

will be sued for without further notice. DODD & ROGERS. Charlottetown, Jan. 13, 1879—pat h ne til fo

ORGAN FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a First-Class Mason & Hamlin Organ, almost new, and in perfect order. Will be sold VERY CHEAP. For information, apply to THOMAS HAGAN, EXAMINER OFFICE. Ch'town, Jan. 24, 1879—2aw 11

AN EVENING

WITH SOME OF THE Best Musicians!

MR. EARLE'S

Annual Benefit Concert

WILL TAKE PLACE IN ST. PAUL'S SCHOOLROOM,

Tuesday Evn'g, the 28th inst.

Tickets 25 cents each, to be had only at Dr. Dodd's and the Apothecaries' Hall.

INSTRUMENTALISTS. VOCALISTS.

The Charlottetown Amateurs' Musical Club, Mrs. Joseph Pope, Mrs. Nellie Dunn, Mrs. and Mr. Fredk Mitchell, and Mr. Vinnicombe, Mrs. Strickland, Miss Minnie Palmer, Miss Dunn, Miss Agnes Longworth, Miss Ings, Miss Gertrude Desbrisay, Prof. Caven, Herr Hermans, Mr. G. Cunningham.

Concert at 8. Conductor and accompanist, S. N. EARLE. Ch'town, Jan. 25, 1879.—4i

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that

Before Taking follow as a se- After Taking, quence of self-abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free, by mail, on receipt of the money, by addressing

The Gray Medicine Co., Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold in Charlottetown by all Druggists, and by all wholesale and retail Druggists in the United States and Canada.

January 24, 1879.

Executors' Notice.

THE undersigned Executors of the Estate of Ralph Brecken Peake, late of Charlottetown, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, merchant, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to them; and all persons having any claims against the said Estate are hereby required to render the same to the undersigned, duly attested, within one year from date. Dated this twenty-first day of January, A. D., 1879.

EDWARD J. HODGSON, GEORGE W. DEBLOIS, THOS. HANDRAHAN, Executors.

Jan. 21, 1879. r g 3m

A GREAT RUN

—TO THE— FLOUR & TEA STORE!

And it cannot be stopped while they are selling SUCH EXCELLENT TEA

For 36c, 40c., and 44c. per lb.

GOOD SUGAR

For 7 1/2c, 8c., 8 1/2c., and 9c. per lb.

CHOICE FLOUR

From \$5.50 to \$6.00 per bbl., and OTHER GROCERIES

RIGHT CHEAP.

Save your money by buying at BEER & COFF'S.

Ch'town, Jan. 17—

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE!!

THE SPECIAL TRAIN connecting with the "Northern Light" will cease running until further notice.

WILLIAM MCKECHNIE, Superintendent. Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1876—6 in

REMOVAL!

J. QUIRK has removed his shop to new building, two doors to the right. Ch'town, Dec. 26.—h pres 1m