

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1883.

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**THE DAILY EXAMINER**  
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Advertising at most moderate rates.  
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**ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1883.**

MOON'S CHANGES.  
New Moon 7th day, 1h. 57m. a. m.  
First Quarter, 14th day, 5h. 42m. p. m.  
Full Moon, 21st day, 5a. 6m. p. m.

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

**McLEOD & MORSON**  
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,  
SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.

OFFICES:  
Reform Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post  
Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,  
Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Sum-  
merside, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at  
moderate interest.

NEIL McLEOD. W. A. O. MORSON.  
Nov. 24, '82—pres her

**DR. WARBURTON,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
(EDINBURGH.)

Office in Old City Hotel, corner of Great  
George and Dorchester Streets, opposite the  
Catholic Chapel. Entrance on Great George  
Street—night bell.  
Ch'town, Nov. 14, '82—3m

**FOR SALE.**  
Lea's Sash and Door Factory,  
SAWING & PLANING MILL,  
Is now offered for sale.

THE above property will be sold to suit  
purchasers, as it now stands, or buildings  
and land will be sold separate from machin-  
ery.

Also, that COMFORTABLE DWELLING  
HOUSE, situated on Cumberland Street, near  
Grafton.

For further particulars apply to the owner  
on the premises,  
PAUL LEA.  
Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1883.

**NOTICE.**  
BEING about to make a change in my  
business, it is necessary that all amounts  
due me be paid on or before the twentieth  
January, 1883. All amounts not paid will be  
sued for then, without further notice.

PAUL LEA.  
Sash and Door Factory, Ch'town, Jan. 5, '83.


**NOW OPENED**  
NEW  
Dining and Coffee Rooms,  
North Side of Queen Square,  
OPPOSITE THE LAW COURTS.

D. MAY.  
Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1882.—3m

**NOTICE.**  
THE business heretofore carried on by the  
undersigned and the late A. B. Stewart  
under the style and firm of HICKY & STAW-  
ART, Tobacco Manufacturers, will be con-  
tinued by the subscriber under the same  
style.

MICHAEL HICKEY.  
Ch'town, July 4, 1882—pat tf

**Lorne Highland Whisky**



SOLE PROPRIETORS  
**GREENLEES  
BROTHERS**  
100, NASSAU ST., N.Y.

**LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY**  
AN ANALYTICAL SANITARY INSTITUTION  
54, HOLBORN-VIA-DUCT, E.C., LONDON, Aug. 8, '79  
REPORT ON THE LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY:  
"We have visited the bottling stores of  
Greenlees Brothers, and have selected  
from the vats, samples of their Lorne  
Highland Whisky, and have subjected  
them to careful examination and analysis.  
The samples were very fragrant, mellow,  
and of pleasant flavor, and possessed all  
the characteristics of pure and well-  
matured Scotch Whisky of the first  
quality."  
ARTHUR HILL, HASSALL, M. D.  
"OTTO HENNER, F. C. S., F. I. C."  
Agent—  
OWEN CONNOLLY  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Feb. 24, 1882.

**A POSITIVE CURE**  
Without Medicines.  
ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED  
BOUGIES.

Patented October 16th, 1876. One box  
No. 1 will cure any case in four days or  
less.  
No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no  
matter of how long standing.  
No nauseous doses or cubes, copaiba, or  
oil of sandalwood, that are certain to pro-  
duce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of  
the stomach.  
Price \$1.50. Sold by all druggists, or  
mailed on receipt of price. For further par-  
ticulars send for circular. P. O. Box 1,533.  
J. J. ALLAN CO., 83 John street,  
New York  
No. 1 '82—1w

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The Cheapest and Best Newspaper  
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MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,  
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

**DIPHTHERIA**  
CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.  
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES  
Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough,  
Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the  
Spine and Lamæ Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist,  
now traveling in this country, says that most  
of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here  
are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's  
Condition Powders are absolutely pure and  
immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay  
like the Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoon-  
ful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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**AT COST.**  
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DEADSTEPS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room  
Bedroom Suite, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and  
Picture Mouldings.

**JOHN NEWSON.**  
Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—1y

**CHEAPEST, SAFEST, SIMPLEST**  
**LIFE INSURANCE**  
IN THE WORLD.

The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association  
OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

\$50,000 Deposit with the Dominion Government. Working  
under Government License.

An Assessment Company with a Safety Fund. Life Insurance  
at its actual cost.

Good Canvasers Wanted.

**LEONARD MORRIS,**  
General Agent for P. E. Island.  
Summerside, Oct. 28, 1882.—1y

**TO LET,**  
The Business Premises Known as  
"83 Queen Street,"  
Lately in the Occupation of R. W. Tremaine.

The Stock on hand is now selling at COST and GHARGES,  
will be cleared off at AUCTION about the middle of January,  
of which due notice will be given.

**JAS. DESBRISAY.**  
Charlottetown, Dec. 29, 1882.—tf

**THE EXAMINER**  
**JOB PRINTING OFFICE**  
HAS LATELY BEEN REPLENISHED WITH  
A Large Supply of Printing Types and Material  
OF THE LATEST INVENTION AND BEST DESCRIPTION,  
AND WE ARE NOW PREPARED,  
Under the Careful and Skilful Supervision of Mr. J. W. Mitchell,  
TO PRINT  
BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,  
BLANK CHEQUES, RECEIPTS,  
NOTES OF HAND, POSTERS,  
HAND BILLS, DODGERS, &c., &c.,  
On Short Notice, in Good Style, at Cheap Prices.

**THE KING'S COUNTY ELECTION CASE**  
THE EVIDENCE.

ANDREW WHELAN'S cross-examination by  
Mr. Hodgson continued.—The first man after  
I left Souris to whom I offered the black duck  
was John Stewart, of Red Point. I met him  
just opposite the Greenvale Road. He was  
coming towards Souris. John McLaren was  
with him. They were driving in a wagon  
when he met them. We had been driving  
about half an hour. They asked me how politics  
were getting on in Souris. I told them I  
thought it was getting on pretty well. That  
is all I bring to memory was said. Then the  
bottle was produced. They both took the  
bottle out of my hand. I had the bottle in  
my coat pocket. When I saw the bottle was  
in the box of the wagon I examined them,  
and I took a taste out of one of them, and I  
put it in my breast pocket. When I was  
leaving I just then and there took it out.  
I cannot say where McLean was when I took it  
out. The next person to whom I offered it  
was Pat Whelan. The next man was Rose.  
Then we went to Holland's. After I left  
Holland's the first man I spoke to was Mc-  
Eachern. The man who was examined by  
McEachern was Stephen. I just handed him the  
bottle. When I left Souris I was going to the  
eastward. Mr. McLean told me George  
B. McEachern could not go, and that he  
was going in his place. He said he was  
going on the drive. I cannot say if  
McEachern was supporting McIntyre and  
Robertson. I did not know what George B.  
McEachern's business was that he wanted.  
We left Souris and passed on the eastward by  
the Souris road and came back the same way.  
I think it was later than four o'clock in the  
afternoon. I made a mistake in my evidence  
last evening. It was five or six o'clock in the  
evening when we came back. When I started  
I considered I was coming back in the evening.  
I didn't go on any particular business. I ex-  
pected they were both empty when we came  
back. I did not sell any that day. I took no  
grog. I got it in the wagon. I took it along  
with me. I gave it to these people for friend-  
ship. It is not customary for me to give  
liquor when I am travelling unless I meet a  
friend. I called no man out of the field to give  
them liquor. I considered these people were  
neighbors and wanted to speak to me. I  
stopped no man on the road to give them  
liquor. I don't suppose if they said I gave  
them a treat they would be wrong. I just  
passed the bottle along and gave them a drink.  
I had no reason at all but friendship. It was  
not out of friendship. They were friends of  
mine and I gave them the drink. I can't  
understand what you mean by the word friend-  
ship. I gave it out of good feeling. I can't  
bring it to consideration how this friendship  
could go between me and them. Rose was  
not offered a drink by me. Nobody took the  
bottle out to offer it to Rose. Rose never had  
the offer of any liquor. He never had the  
offer of a drink. I don't hear everything that  
is said when I am in the company of a person  
if I am a distance away. I just  
passed the bottle along to Hugh  
McEachern just merely to take a drink.  
I had no reason at all. I had no reason at  
all for handing the bottle to Stephen Mc-  
Eachern, it was just for to take a drink. I  
brought it out and passed the bottle to Daniel  
McEachern. I know who you mean. I don't  
know him well. I meet him once in a while.  
I never was at his house, nor was he at my  
house. He is no friend of mine. James  
Kennedy I considered as a friend of mine. I  
had no reason at all in passing the bottle  
along the forge, it was just that they might  
take a drink. They were no friends of mine  
and I told him to pass the bottle. I can't answer  
the question how many people got liquor in  
the forge. I don't know how many were in  
the forge. I was willing as far as the bottle  
went they should have a drink as there was  
very little in the bottle at the time. There  
was none in it when they handed it back to  
me. This was in the afternoon. It might be  
about three o'clock. I was under the impres-  
sion that as my son was going to drive George  
B. McEachern he might have put the bottle  
there. When we came from Mr. McEachern's  
we called at Mr. Garret's. We went to Garret's  
not a friend of mine. I just passed the bottle to  
him to take a drink. I had no object. I just  
put it on the table. It was about two o'clock  
I couldn't tell how long it was after I left  
Holland's I went to Garret's. It might be  
two hours. I had my dinner at Holland's and  
tear at Garret's. Couldn't say what time I  
turned to go home. It might be about three  
o'clock. Did not call into any places on our  
way home. I couldn't say who we stopped to  
speak to on our way home. We turned at the  
forge to go home. We went through the Portage  
to go home. If I said I came home the same  
coming home. I made a mistake. I wanted  
to go home. I attended some meetings of the  
candidate. I attended meetings of Dr.  
McIntyre's friends and supporters. They  
were held in Anderson's cabinet makers, hall.  
It is burnt down since. That is where the  
meetings was that I was to. To the best of my  
opinion I was twice there. I saw George B.  
McEachern there. I do not know if George B.  
McEachern was doing his best for Dr. McIntyre.  
I heard it said he was. I have no doubt about  
it. I did not hear he was canvassing for him  
or asking for votes for him. I heard McLean  
was canvassing for him. I did believe it. Mc-  
Eachern was just coming up to them when  
Jas. R. McLean in his presence never asked  
anyone to vote for McIntyre. He didn't in  
my presence ask anyone to support McIntyre's  
party. He did not, that I heard him, ask any  
one to vote for the Opposition or Grit Party.  
I did not hear him ask any person to vote  
against Muttart and McDonald. I did not  
hear him saying anything about voting at all.  
McLean was in the wagon when I met Stewart  
and McLaren. I was out of the wagon when  
they came up to me. It was on my own busi-  
ness. I was out of the wagon. They said,  
How's time going on with the election. Mc-  
Lean said this. They said times are pretty  
favorable. I was just coming up to them  
when this was said. I was close enough to  
hear the words. I can't say if McLean saw me  
give them the bottle. He might have, but I  
might have my doubts about it. They passed  
McLean, they didn't stop. They were past  
three or four yards. McLean might have ex-  
pected I had a bottle that day. I cannot give  
any reason for thinking so. What I took was  
he might have expected I had a bottle when  
I was talking to the men. I have travelled  
with the bottle around very often, but not  
at election times. McLaren and Stewart had  
the drink in the wagon. I might have attend-  
ed more than two of the meetings of Dr.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
We do not hold ourselves responsible for the  
opinions or statements of our correspondents.

*To the Editor of the Examiner.*

MY DEAR SIR,—I now beg to hand to  
you the continuation of my remarks on the  
text II Timothy, chapter 3, verses 1 to 5.

The relations of father and mother, on  
earth, with distinct and yet co-operative  
functions, represent the government of the  
Almighty in Heaven. The obedience of  
children to their parents is included in that  
great, though brief, code or compendium  
of morals, which alone can preserve any  
society from destruction. Parents represent  
God, and are his witnesses to their fam-  
ilies. The ancient Romans had but one  
word, *Pietas*, to express the veneration due  
from children to parents, and from men to  
God. At an Assembly held at Pre aux  
Clercs, in France, in November, 1878, a  
French woman spoke as follows: (of course  
it was in the French language)—"We  
know, too well, that all power comes from  
God; and that is why we will have neither  
God nor the Powers!" I fancy, nay, I  
believe, that there may be many so-called  
Liberals, and their more cautious auxiliaries  
the Whigs, who do not realize the horrible  
mischief for which they are making them-  
selves responsible, in allying themselves  
with Infidels and Revolutionists.  
And yet it is by the aid of such  
men, the Liberals and Whigs, that the  
evil work progresses unto completion.  
Children ceasing to venerate their  
parents as viceroyalties under Divine Right,  
only too naturally revolt against their  
authority, and, as a predicted consequence,  
are to be disobedient (2nd Timothy, III,  
2.) Disobedience to parents was actually  
inculcated in France in the last century, for  
I find, in the literature of that century, and  
period, the statement that "the command  
to love one's parents, is more the work of  
education than of nature!" The slacken-  
ing of parental authority, an authority  
which, to use the words of the late Bishop  
Wilberforce, "was never less asserted,  
"nor adopted, than at present," will ac-  
count for much of the existing objection to  
control. There still exists some little of  
the old christian civilization; some re-action  
against the all-abounding social disintegrate-  
tion, may yet set in. The great and im-  
mediate danger is that the very founda-  
tions of society have been so disturbed by  
scheming demagogues and politicians, that  
large sections of the population may pres-  
ently be deprived of the means of existence.  
The Rights of Property being once assailed  
by Government, it is impossible to say how  
far such evil may extend. It is easy  
enough to assuage the cravings of any  
majority of men, by sacrificing a minority  
to their views; but if once you disturb  
those natural laws, which, if left alone,  
minister to an orderly and really equitable  
distribution of the earth's bountiful pro-  
vision, you, sooner or later, create much  
greater difficulties than those which may  
appear for a moment to be overcome. An  
artificial and purely arbitrary reduction of  
RENTS in no way provides for, or leads to,  
a better cultivation of the soil; on the con-  
trary, it means the limiting of the earth's  
benefits to the use of a class, and not pre-  
serving them for the good of the nation.  
Rent is but one means of distributing the  
produce of the ground; and if it really has  
been, in any case, an excessive exaction,  
the fault does not rest with the landlord,  
but is the result of those disturbances of  
the old social compact of "Live and let  
live!" For which disturbances modern  
Liberal civilization (so-called) is alone re-  
sponsible. No landlord, in his senses,  
would distress an honest and respectful  
tenant, whom unfavorable seasons, accident,  
sickness, the breaking of a Bank, the ab-  
sconding of a swindler, or the swindling of  
parties who do not abscond, may have  
brought into difficulty and danger. Here  
we may notice how that vile principle "the  
happiness of the greatest number," (as if  
happiness could co-exist with injustice)  
comes into operation. Statesmen must  
have votes. To get votes they must appeal  
to the selfish interests of a sufficient num-  
ber to obtain a majority. To discover  
those selfish interests that will attract the  
greater number, and to combine them for  
the longest periods, is the daily work of  
modern politicians. No question of right  
or wrong, no principle of universal justice,  
moves the masses of modern society,  
but, purely and simply, "what shall I get  
by it?" Hardly a Law passes through  
Parliament, that does not cruelly sacrifice  
the interests, and even the lives, of some  
class too weak to protect itself. The Land-  
lords of Ireland, as were those of this  
Colony, are too weak to contend against  
the power of a Government so excessively  
liberal and loosening as the present. Will  
you permit me to say, "to be continued?"  
Si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus im-  
pertit; si non, his utere necum.

Your constant reader,  
VICTOR DROMMUL NAX ORB.  
Ch'town, Jan. 30, 1883.