

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1887.

VOL. 21.—NO. 105.

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is issued every evening by
The Examiner Publishing Co.

From their office, corner of Water and
Great George Streets, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island.

—RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—

Six months \$2.50
Three months 1.25
One month 50
Advertising at moderate rates.

Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 2nd day, 7h., 0.2m., a. m., N.W.,
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter 10th day, 11h., 50.7m., a. m., S.E.
New Moon 17th day, 9h., 47.3m., a. m., S.E.
First Quarter 24th day, 0h., 51.4m., a. m.,
N. W. (below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len ^h
1 Thursday	5 25	3 24	6 26	10 3	13 9
2 Friday	27	32	6 53	10 37	5
3 Saturday	28	30	7 19	11 10	2
4 Sunday	29	28	7 43	11 40	12 59
5 Monday	30	26	8 7	12 12	56
6 Tuesday	32	24	8 32	0 43	52
7 Wednesday	33	22	9 0	1 16	49
8 Thursday	34	20	9 31	1 54	46
9 Friday	35	19	10 7	2 37	43
10 Saturday	37	17	10 49	3 32	40
11 Sunday	38	15	11 39	4 42	37
12 Monday	39	13	12 0	5 8	34
13 Tuesday	42	12	0 28	7 26	31
14 Wednesday	42	10	1 44	8 29	28
15 Thursday	43	8	2 57	9 21	25
16 Friday	44	6	4 13	10 7	22
17 Saturday	46	4	5 31	10 48	18
18 Sunday	47	2	6 50	11 29	15
19 Monday	48	0	8 0	12 12	12
20 Tuesday	50	58	9 24	0 10	8
21 Wednesday	51	56	10 39	0 51	5
22 Thursday	52	54	11 49	1 36	2
23 Friday	53	52	12 53	2 27	11 59
24 Saturday	54	50	1 50	3 26	50
25 Sunday	55	47	2 40	4 42	40
26 Monday	56	45	3 21	6 7	49
27 Tuesday	58	43	3 58	7 19	45
28 Wednesday	6 0	41	4 30	8 15	41
29 Thursday	6 1	39	4 58	8 52	39
30 Friday	6 2	36	5 25	9 37	11 36

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RECEIVERS OF

Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS,
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

May 18, 1887.

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 Car-
roll and Worcester have been thoroughly
refurbished and put into first-class condition in
every particular.

During the season of 1887, one of these vessels
will leave Pownse Street Wharf, Charlottetown,
for Boston, at six o'clock, p. m., on THURSDAY
of each week, and
Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY,
at noon.

Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low
Rates!
FARES—Cabin, \$7.50; Stateroom Berth, \$9.50.
Lowest Rates for freight, which is always care-
fully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents, Charlottetown.

MARRISON LORING, Managing Owner,
Lewis Wharf, Boston.
July 21, 1886.

—FOR—

B-O-S-T-O-N

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE

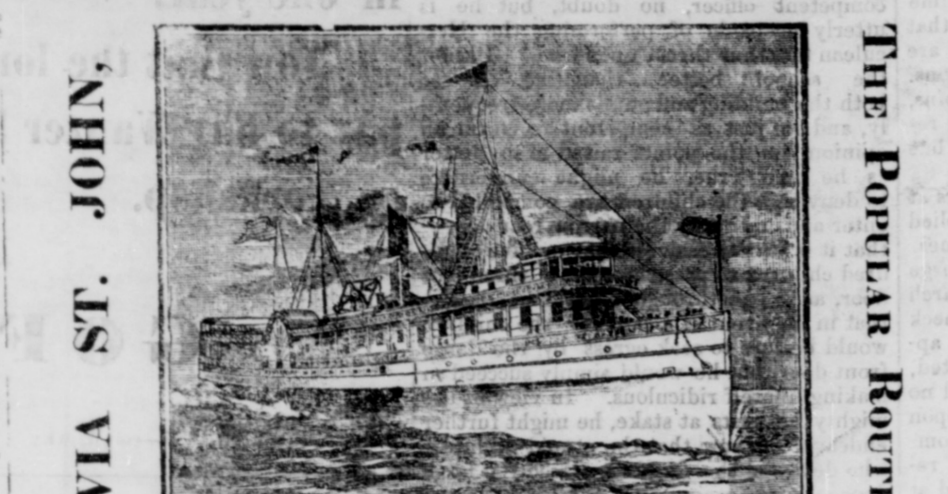
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port-
land, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at
5.00 a. m.
Also leave St. John at 7.30 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,
P. O. Box 117,
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
April 18, 1887—cod wky

FOR BOSTON!



VIA ST. JOHN,
THE POPULAR
ROUTE.

PALACE STEAMERS of the East in connection with Intercolonial Railway.

Steamers leave ST. JOHN for PORTLAND & BOSTON, MONDAYS, WED-
NESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 a. m.;

—ALSO—

SATURDAYS AT 7.35 P. M.,

—FOR—
BOSTON DIRECT.

Through Tickets are Sold from all Important Stations on the
Island.

RATES TO BOSTON:	
1st Class	2nd Class
From Alberton, P. E. I.	\$ 9 90
Bedford,	9 80
Bear River,	10 20
Bradshaw,	8 85
Bloomfield,	9 15
Cape Traverse,	9 50
Charlottetown,	10 60
Cardigan,	9 15
County Line,	10 60
Freetown,	8 75
Georgetown,	10 75
Hunter River,	9 10
From Kensington, P. E. I.	\$ 8 40
Misconche,	10 35
Morell,	10 05
Mount Stewart,	9 20
North Wiltshire,	9 45
O'Leary,	9 50
Port Hill,	10 55
St. Peter's,	11 20
Souris,	10 30
Tignish,	10 30
Wellington,	8 60

GEO. A. SHARP,
AGENT AT CHARLOTTETOWN.

Ch'town, August 30, 1887.

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER

By Having Your House Thoroughly Heated.

WE are now prepared to put this popular system of heating
into Dwellings, Stores and Buildings of every description.
With our present facilities we can guarantee work second to
none in the Province.

We use the Gurney Hot Water Boiler, which, for simplicity
economy and durability cannot be excelled. There are thou-
sands of them in use and working satisfactorily.

We can supply other Boilers if required.

The following testimonials speak for themselves:—

MESSES. A. WHITE & SON:
Dear Sirs,—After giving the Hot-water Heating Apparatus you placed in my house in
the fall of 1885, a pretty thorough test, I have arrived at the conclusion that your system is
the right one, and much superior to steam, which I use in my office. The heat is very steady
and pleasant, caused no doubt from the atmosphere in each department being heated with
undisagreeable drafts of any kind. On the important score of economy I do not think any
one could complain, as it seems unimportant what grade of coal is used.

Wishing you every success in your line of business, I am yours truly,
W. A. BRENNAN.

Summerside, August 1st, 1887.

MESSES. A. WHITE & SON:
I have much pleasure in giving my unqualified approval of the Gurney Hot-water Boiler
placed in my house two years ago. It has given me great satisfaction, and I can recommend
it to any one wanting a thoroughly good heating apparatus. I have used hard coal in it
until lately, when I changed to soft, and find it quite as satisfactory. I intend to use the
soft coal in future.

Yours truly,
C. D. RANKIN,
Charlottetown.

Estimates furnished on application.

A. WHITE & SON,
CITY FOUNDRY.

Ch'town, August 25, 1887—1mo 2aw pat

SPECIAL LOT

OPENING TO-DAY AT

STANLEY BROS.,

BROWN'S BLOCK.

—ONE CASE—

LADIES' JERSEY JACKETS,

Bought at a BARGAIN, will be Sold

25 PER CENT LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

Ch'town, July 14, 1887—cod & wky

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

SAFE.
SURE.
PROMPT.

25 Cts.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Adamson's 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 remedies have failed. Sufferers from either
acute or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can
rely on 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. KINGSMAN & CO., Druggists,
345 4TH AVE., N. Y.

WANTED.

AGENTS—SEA & LAND is the most popu-
lar book of the day. Contains
over 800 pages, 200 fine engravings, and sells
quickly; low priced. One agent reports "25 sub-
scribers for 22 hours' work" another, "45 books
in 51 days." We might quote others. J. Buel is
the popular and well-known author. Exclusive
territory to active canvassers. For terms and
outfit address:

W. E. EARLE,
St. John, N. B., Manager.
J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS.,
Publishers.
August 31, 1887.—2aw & wky

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and
indications of youth, nervous weakness, early
decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe
that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great
remedy was discovered by a missionary in South
America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the
REV. JOSEPH T. LINMAN, Station D, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is my
intention to apply at the next meeting of the
City Council of Charlottetown to have my new
Hotel, in course of erection, on Water Street,
exempted from taxation under the provisions of
the eighteenth section of the 18th Victoria,
cap. 8.

Dated this 14th day of September, A. D. 1887.
JOHN J. DAVIES,
Sept. 15, oaw wky 41

H. W. VINNICOMBE,

Instructor of the Violin, formerly of the
Exeter Oratorio and Philharmonic Orches-
tra, pupil of John Rendal, R. A.,
England.

Tuition given on the instrument individually—
not in class. Dancla's conservatory method
used. Age preferred.—Twelve to sixteen years.
There is an Orchestral Class in connection for
those that are sufficiently advanced, free of
charge.

For particulars apply to H. W. Vinnicombe,
Fitzroy Street, near St. James' Church.
Orders for piano tuning left at C. P. Fletcher's,
will be attended to promptly.

N. B.—I have two fine old Violins for Sale,
August 20, 1887.

PURE GOLD GOODS
ARE THE BEST MADE.
ASK FOR THEM IN CANS,
BOTTLES OR PACKAGES

THE LEADING HOUSES ARE
BANKING POWDER
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
SHOE-BLACKING
STOVE POLISH
COFFEE
SPICES
BORAX
CURRY POWDER
CELERY SALT
MUSTARD
POWDERED HERBS &c.

ALL GOODS
GUARANTEED GENUINE
PURE GOLD MANFG. CO.
31 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

1827 - - - 1887.

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,
Bishopgate Street,
LONDON, E. C.,
England.

Scott's and Vaughan's Codes
March 20, 1887.

THE PIRATE.

By Sir Walter Scott.

CHAPTER V.
(Continued.)

As she spoke, a woman, tall enough to
touch the top of the door with her cap, stepped
into the room, signing the cross as she
entered, and pronouncing, in a solemn voice,
"The blessing of God and St. Ronsaid on the
open door, and their broad malison and mine
upon close-handed churls!"

"And who are ye that are sa bauld wi'
blessing and banning in other folk's houses?
What kind of country is this, that folk cannot
sit quiet for an hour, and serve Heaven, and
keep their bit gear together, without gangling
men and women coming giggling and sorning
ae after another, like a string of wild-geese?"

"This speech the understanding reader will
easily saddle on Mistress Baby, and what
effects it might have produced on the last
stranger can only be a matter of conjecture;
for the old servant and Mordaunt applied
themselves at once to the party addressed, in
order to deprecate her resentment; the former
speaking to her some words of Norse, in a
tone of intercession, and Mordaunt saying in
English, "They are strangers, Norma, and
know not your name or qualities; they are
unacquainted, too, with the ways of this
country, and therefore we must hold them
excused for their lack of hospitality."

"I lack no hospitality, young man," said
Triptolemus, "misericordia succurre disco—
the goose that was destined to roost in the chimney
till Michaelmas, is boiling in the pot for
you; but if we had twenty geese, I see we
are like to find mouths to eat them every
feather—this must be amended."

"What must be amended, sordid slave?"
said the stranger Norma, turning at once upon
him with an emphasis that made him start—
"What must be amended? Bring hither, if
thou wilt, thy new-fangled cutlers, spades
and harrows, alter the implements of our
fathers from the plowshare to the mouse-trap;
but know thou art in the land that was won
of old by the flaxen haired Kempions of the
North, and leave us their hospitality at least,
to shew we come of what was once noble and
generous. I say to you beware—while Norma
looks forth at the measureless waters, from
the crest of Fittil-head, something is yet
left that resembles power of defence.

If the men of Thule have ceased to be
champions, and to spread the banquet for the
raven, the women have not forgotten the arts
that lifted them of yore into queens and pro-
phetesses."

The woman who pronounced this singular
tirade was as striking in appearance as extra-
vagantly lofty in her pretensions and in her
language. She might well have represented
on the stage, so far as features, voice and
stature were concerned, the Bonduca or
Boadicea of the Britons, or the sage Velleda,
Auntina, or any other fated Pythoness, who
ever led to battle a tribe of the ancient Goths.

Her features were high and well-formed, and
would have been handsome but for the ravages
of time and the effects of exposure to the
severe weather of her country. Age, and per-
haps sorrow, had quenched in some degree,
the fire of a dark-blue eye, whose hue almost
approached to black, and had sprinkled snow
on such parts of her tresses as had escaped
from under her cap, and were dishevelled by
the rigor of the storm.

Her upper garment,
which dropped with water, was of a coarse
dark-colored stuff, called wadmaal, then much
used in the Zetland Islands, as also in Iceland
and Norway. But as she threw this cloak
back from her shoulders, a short jacket, of
dark-blue velvet, stamped with figures, be-
came visible, and the vest, which corresponded
to it, was of a crimson color, and embroidered
with tarnished silver. Her girdle was plated
with silver ornaments, cut into the shape of
planetary signs—her blue apron was embroi-
dered with similar devices, and covered a petti-
coat of crimson cloth. Strong thick endur-
ant shoes, of the half-dressed leather of the
ancient natives of Scandinavia, and which, to
a superstitious eye, might have passed for
a divining rod.

Such were the appearance, features and
attire of Norma of the Fittil-head, upon whom
many of the inhabitants of the island looked
with observance, many with fear, and almost
all with a sort of veneration. Less pregnant
circumstances of suspicion, would, in any
other part of Scotland, have exposed her to
the investigation of those cruel inquisitors,
who were then often invested with the
delegated authority of the Privy Council, for
the purpose of persecuting, torturing, and
finally consigning to the flames those who
were accused of witchcraft or sorcery. But
superstitions of this nature pass through two
stages ere they become entirely obsolete. Those
supposed to be possessed of supernatural powers,
are venerated in the earlier stages of society. As
religion and knowledge increase, they are first
held in horror, and are finally regarded as
impostors. Scotland was in the second state
—the fear of witchcraft was great, and the
hatred against those suspected of it intense.

Zetland was as yet a little world by itself,
where, among the lower and ruder classes, so
much of the ancient northern superstition re-
mained, as cherished the original veneration
for those affecting supernatural knowledge,
and power over the elements, which made a
constituent of the ancient Scandinavian creed.
At least if the natives of Thule admitted that
one class of magicians performed their feats
by their alliance with Satan, they devoutly
believed that others dealt with spirits of a
different and less odious class—the ancient
Dwarfs, called, in Zetland, Trows, or Drows,
the modern fairies, and so forth.

(To be continued.)

KEARNEY says the Chinese must go; but,
before they go, we wish to inform them and
everybody else that Adamson's Botanic Balsam
continues to win the day in curing coughs,
colds and difficult breathing. Price 25 and
75 cents. Trial bottles 10 cents. dy wy 1w

Through Blood to Victory.

OPINIONS OF ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, OF TOR-
ONTO, ON IRISH MATTERS.

A special despatch from Toronto to the
Montreal Star says: "A reporter last even-
ing called upon Archbishop Lynch, one of the
ablest defenders of the Irish cause in
America. 'Your Grace,' said the reporter,
'has written many strong letters on Irish
affairs. What do you think of the state of
Ireland now?' 'The road to victory,' replied
the venerable prelate, 'is through blood,
but will be short. No tyrant ever yielded
except by blood letting. We have patriotic
martyrs as well as religious martyrs.'

'What does Your Grace mean by this road
of blood?' 'It is this,' replied His Grace,
'Governments never change their plans
without exceedingly heavy pressure. So
said the Duke of Wellington. We have
many examples within the last half century.
To commence with Canada first, petitions
were frequently sent to the Downing Street
Government for Home Rule for Canada or,
as it was called in those times responsible
government. In Lower Canada, a so-called
rebellion was got up. After much blood
was spilled, many were hanged and more
banished. Home Rule was granted to Can-
ada. Recently the

UNFORTUNATE HALF BREEDS
of the Northwest Territories frequently
petitioned our Canadian Government for
redress. The Archbishops and bishops of
the Northwest provinces also petitioned the
Ottawa Government; but no redress was
granted. Blood flowed, millions were spent
and the half breeds got all they wanted.
Emancipation was granted to Ireland, but
it was granted by force, and Wellington's
last words were, 'it is civil war or rebel-
lion. This time, however, bloodshed was
averted. The most iniquitous tithes tax
forced by English law to be paid by Catho-
lics to Protestant ministers for not caring
for their immortal souls was not mitigated
till a number of men, women and children
tried to rescue their pigs, goats and
poultry from the hands of the bailiff with
the Protestant minister at their head were
shot down. That horrified all Europe, and
the tithes were therefore exacted from the
landlord, and the landlords increased the
rents on the tenants; but still it was the
commencement of the total abolition of the
tithes. The most foolish of all foolish ris-
ings was a handful of British bayonets. The
Fenians were shot down; but the dis-
establishment of the Protestant Church in
Ireland followed soon after. The course of
resistance to tyranny continued and im-
provements followed in due course. To
pass over other things, the Mitchellstown
massacre continues the road of blood. The
same course is pursued in India up to the
present time. When the Earl of Ripon
was giving some fair play to the Asiatics,
he was recalled by the influence of a few
Englishmen, and Lord Dufferin, though a
humane man, was sent in his place with
orders to pursue a different policy. In Africa
the same policy is pursued. But the
nineteenth century moves, and the
people of the twentieth century, when they
read

THE HISTORY OF THIS CENTURY,
will be horrified at the inhumanity of the
British Government, but Englishmen of
that time will poo-poo the case and say, 'Oh,
that happened a long time ago.' A word
from Napoleon and the President of the
United States in reference to the evil
caused by Irish discontent, made some im-
pression on the English Government. The
history of our times cannot be ignored. I
would be most happy if the English Govern-
ment would become as enlightened as
the English people are growing respecting
the affairs of Ireland, for in England and
in Scotland the poor and the working class
are as degraded as the Irish. A common
cause will generate like feeling. Mr. Glad-
stone will yet see a noble work performed,
justice done to Ireland and peace and
strength restored to England. This I earnestly
hope to see myself." "What does
Your Grace think of evictions and forcing
rents?" "The evictions," said His Grace,
'are, to use Mr. Gladstone's expression,
death warrants.' The miseries, sickness
and death following in their wake have no
parallel in any history I have read." "What
does Your Grace think of the imprisonment
of William O'Brien?" "Oh," said the ven-
erable prelate, "it is the old story and it
will have the same result, victory in the end for
the oppressed. We must have martyrs.
We depreciate war, but war is inevitable
as long as people dread the commandments
of God." "Would Your Grace care to ex-
press an opinion in the

CASE OF THE IRISH LANDLORDS?"
"I sincerely deplore their case. They cer-
tainly are paying for their own sins as well
as the sins of their fathers. High living,
mortgages and exorbitant rents have
brought them pretty low. Still we must
pity them. The best plan would have been
for them to have tried to sell the lands
many years ago, but in one of my letters, I
advised the tenants not to purchase, as the
exportations of America's produce into
England would reduce the value of land by
one-half." "When Your Grace says that
the road to Ireland's victory will be short
and bloody, do you mean that there will
be much bloodshed?" "No," he replied, "not
so much as in the year '98, because the
English people will restore the Gladstone
government to power before the present
government will have time to do much
more bloody work."

[The Star thinks the reporter may have
misrepresented the Archbishop as the state-
ments seem remarkable.]

AMERICAN Walnut Clocks, Brass and Nickel
Alarm Timepieces, also a lot of Silver-plated
Ware opening to-day at W. W. Wellner's

CHOICE Cape Cod Cranberries at Beer &
Gold's. sept 21 31

SEE our new clocks received to-day.—E. W.
Taylor, Cameron Block.