

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

This is true Liberty, when Free-Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1886.

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ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon 5th day, 5h, 51.3m, p. m. W.
First Quarter 13th day, 9h, 4.7 a. m. E.
Full Moon 20th day, 12h, 14.2m, a. m. S.
Last Quarter 27th day, 6h, 31.7m, a. m. S.

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

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,
83 QUEEN STREET.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK,
NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
UNSURPASSED FOR VALUE!
A. L. BROWN.
Ch'town, Nov. 19.—wky.

NOW THEN FOR
D. A. BRUCE'S
—OFFER OF—
CLOTHING & GENTS' FURNISHINGS

WE have on hand one case Cloths, one case Gents' Furnishings, sent by mistake, and sold to us at a big advantage rather than return them. We are manufacturing these cloths into
SUITS AND OVERCOATS,
charging only FIVE PER CENT OVER COST and from \$4.50 to \$6 for making and trimming Overcoats; from \$5 to \$7 for making and trimming Suits with Good Trimmings and

GOOD WORKMANSHIP.
CLOTH, by the yard or piece, Very Cheap. We have on hand a few Suits and Overcoats, made to order, not called for.
SELLING AT COST.

This ought to convince you that there is money lost if you don't purchase from us, instead of buying imported clothing. ALL OUR CLOTHING IS MADE ON THE PREMISES. No \$3 Overcoats.
The Custom Tailoring,
under the management of MR. JAMES McLEOD, leads all others for A1 work. Prices in this department will be found lower than ever. Our past record is sufficient guarantee to secure your future confidence.
A large portion of our Neckwear has been manufactured to our special order, from patterns that will be found the very thing you want.
D. A. BRUCE,
72 QUEEN STREET.
Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1885.—eod wky 2mos

Printing and Book-Binding.
Printing.
We are better than ever prepared to turn out every description of
Book, Mercantile
—AND—
Fancy Printing,
as Specimens of our work shows, at the Provincial Exhibition and executed since, for several of the leading business men of the city, will abundantly testify.
Our Styles are Original and Tasty. Call and see our Specimens.
Color Work a Specialty.
Book-Binding.
Having lately imported a choice stock of Fine Leathers and other materials for Book-binding purposes, we are prepared with the best facilities to execute all orders for
Binding Magazines, Music, Works of Art, Law Books, Illustrated Papers, Picturesque Canada, &c., &c.,
in the Highest Style of the Art, and at prices that will Satisfy All.
Blank Book Manufacturing, and Paper Ruling a Specialty.
Books, Merchants and others, can get Better Work, for the same money at our Establishment, than at any other house in the Trade.
JOHN COOMBS,
18 Queen Street,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
Dec. 26.—2aw w2m.

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!
Peake's No. 3 Wharf,
R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.
We are now manufacturing and will sell at the lowest cash prices:
Sashes, Doors, Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mouldings, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Stair Rails, Twists, &c.
We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Jointing, Morticing, Tenoning, Rig and Fret Sawing, Turning, &c.
All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice
With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.
Ch'town, Sept. 22, 1885.—wky 1 year

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 medicines have failed. Sufferers from either recent or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can resort to this great remedy, confident of obtaining speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Bottled at 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
P. W. KISSAM & CO., DRUGGISTS,
305 3RD AVE., N. Y.

THE ROCKFORD
is a watch that can truly be called a
"TIME-KEEPER."

ONE of the principal Jewelers of Albany, N. Y., says:—"We have noted by our observatory time the rate of a number of Rockford Watches sold by us, and their variations. Watch of Fred Raas, conductor, Hudson River R. R., 10 seconds in three months; watch of Franklin Lusk, engineer Boston & Albany R. R., 1 1/2 minutes a year; watch of Jacob Link, postmaster, six seconds a month; watch of Albert Morey, engineer, R. & A. R. R., five seconds a month; watch of Charles Cornelius, conductor, B. & A. R. R., eight seconds a month; watch of Captain Feelan, pilot of B. & A. steamer, four seconds a month."
We find, after properly regulating to our customer's wear, that the
Rockford Quick Train Watch
is all that it is represented to be.
E. W. TAYLOR,
Sole Agent, Cameron Block.
Charlottetown, Jan. 25, '86.

FOR SALE.
BRIGHTON TANNERY, with its Steam Engine, Boiler, Splitting Machine, Stuffing Machine and other Plant is offered for sale at private contract.
The above Tannery was formerly operated by the late Donald McKinnon, of the late firm of McKinnon & Co., of this city. It is fitted up on the most modern principles, and has hitherto paid a large percentage on the capital invested. To capitalists no better investment for their money, either by Bank or Manufacture, can be offered.
Possession given immediately.
MARY J. MACKINNON,
Executrix.
Ch'town, Oct. 17, 1885.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers and G. J., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Davies retiring from the business, which will be carried on by T. J. Harris and W. H. Stewart, under the style and firm of HARRIS & STEWART.
All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to pay their respective accounts to MESSRS. HARRIS & STEWART, who will continue the business at the London House and discharge all debts due by the late firm.
GEO. DAVIES,
T. J. HARRIS,
W. H. STEWART.
February 1, 1886—Feb 13 1wk eod wky 3i

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day admitted my brother, G. FRANK BEER, into partnership. The business in future will be conducted under the firm name of BEER BROS.
W. W. BEER.
Ch'town, Feb. 1, 1886—1mo eod wky

Herring. Herring.
200 Bbls. No. 1 FAT HERRING.
50 Half-barrels do
50 Quarters do
50 Quintal CODFISH, cheap for cash or trade.
DAVID SMALL.

COTTON DUCK—COTTON DUCK
Notice to Shipowners & Builders.
THE Subscriber now offers to the trade, 1/2 Yarnmouth Cotton Duck, at manufacturer's prices. Has on hand a supply of light and heavy ducks.
DAVID SMALL, Agent,
Hyndman's Buildings, Corner Water and Queen Street.
Ch'town, Feb. 16—2i wky 2 mos

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.
Chirography.

For the second time, Prince Bismarck, the German Chancellor, has issued a ukase, ordering all functionaries of the Empire to write legibly, and Mr. Bright follows suit by declaring that legibility in hand writing should be cultivated, if for no other reason at least as an act of courtesy to the reader.
In Chancery Lane, London, there is a company composed of ladies, skilled in deciphering hieroglyphics in script, who reap a rich harvest by type-writing the ideas of those who cannot make sense of them with the pen. Now our friends over the border, form the only nation that nationally write distinctly, and whose signatures can be distinguished as the names of the writers. The business colleges are turning out lots of first-class penmen, and to-day the American, whichever side of the 49th parallel we look for him, knows that good writing is essential to securing a good commercial berth, and that without that the best accountant is discounted in the value of his services. Our own Commercial College here is also well abreast of the times in this direction, as anyone may see for himself who will take the trouble. The Charlottetown Business College has a teacher and superintendent of penmanship second to none in the Dominion.

The blackboard of the College is always covered with beautiful examples of the art; which, though only in common chalk, give abundant evidence of Mr. William Munro's mastery of writing.

The efforts however, to improve the popular fashion of illegible writing, and to stamp the weakness as a sign of ignorance, and impolite carelessness, did not always prevail with the public as it does now. There was a time and not so very long ago neither when "the 3 R's" (viz. Reading, Writing, and Rhetoric) formed not part of a gentleman's ambitions to excel, and a good many curious things happened in consequence, but we must pass them over, in justice to our subject. Let us instead, look a little at the experts of the olden time. One of our earliest and most eminent writing masters (some three centuries ago) was one Peter Bales. He wrote the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Decalogue, with two short prayers in Latin, his own name, motto, the day of the month, year of our Lord and reign of Queen (Elizabeth) to whom he afterwards presented it at Hampton Court. It was all within the circle of a single penny, in a ring with borders of gold, and covered with a crystal. It was so accurately written, that it was plainly legible to Her Majesty, her ministers, and several ambassadors at her court. There is a curious account preserved in the British Museum, of a chirographical contest between this man (who was a school teacher in the Old Bailey, London) and his rival, one Dan Johnson, for a golden pen worth twenty pounds sterling. Bales won the pen. But he had to hide it from his creditors, who thought they had a better right to it. In the Harleian M. S. S., there is an account of "a rare piece of work brought to pass by Peter Bales, an Englishman, and a clerk of the Chancery," which was no less than the whole Bible, written out and placed "in an English walnut shell, no bigger than a hen's egg." Formerly the pen experts were few and far between, and as their jealousy of each other consumed their usefulness, we may safely contrast the stupid stare of the "olde tyme pupil" over his master's exploits with a quill) with the manly and modern student of Chirography, and thank God for what is doing in this

The Supreme Court.
SIR,—Is it not time that steps should be taken to accelerate the trial of cases in our Supreme Court? Could any thinking man have listened to the proceedings in the two or three cases which were tried during the late session of the Court here, without coming to the conclusion that there is ample room for improvement? Take the two cases of *Pestron vs. Sherran* and *Henry vs. Laird*. The former occupied five days, and the latter, according to your report, fifteen days, and I have no hesitation in saying that under an improved system the two could have been disposed of in half the time. Hour after hour—and, I think I may add, day after day, were consumed in wearisome and almost interminable examinations and cross-examinations of witnesses, while suitors in other cases had to bide their time with such patience as they could command, wondering if the end would ever come. Witnesses had to wait for the trial of cases in which they had no personal interest, and for their attendance they would receive scarcely sufficient to pay for their dinners. The Judges, probably the hardest worked and most thoroughly disgusted men in the Court, were compelled to take down the huge mass of evidence and to reduce it into shape. A most laborious and tiresome task they must have found it, and after all this labor and expenditure of time and patience, four fifths of what the witnesses said were not so much as referred to by Counsel or Judge. Why! Because of its irrelevance, or for some equally good reason. The Province, the revenue of which is not too large for the legitimate demands upon it, has to pay a large sum, which, a member of the Government tells me exceeds \$100 a day, for every day the Court sits. And after all, the cases on the docket are not tried. With the exception of the case of *Henry vs. Laird*, which was a special jury case and the *Abent Debtors' cases*, not one case in the new list of cases came on for hearing. More than that, several suits which had to stand over from last summer did not come on for trial, and have to stand over again until next summer. Now, I think most of your readers will agree with me that it is quite time a reform was effected. Why should a case take a fortnight that might be tried in a week?

Why should suitors be kept in town for a month waiting for their cases to be tried? Why should witnesses be compelled to spend a month about the Court House trying to kill time, until some cause on which they had been subpoenaed is called? Why should Judges be forced to take down in *extenso*, evidence, much of which they may have, in the end, to discard as useless, and which consumes a great deal of time in the impo-rished treasury of the Island be drawn upon to pay for all this waste of time!

It is very well, you may say, to point out the need of reform, but it is quite another thing to provide a remedy. To meet that objection I suggest a double remedy. The suggestion may be crude, but it is open to others to improve upon it. It is, in the first place, that the Government employ a short-hand reporter, whose duty it would be to take down all the evidence, arguments, objections, &c., in fact all the proceedings in the cases heard, and who would furnish a copy to the Judge and the counsel on each side. This in itself would shorten the trial of causes by half, as the Judge being now obliged to take down the evidence, &c., fully, cannot expedite proceedings as he otherwise would. It takes considerable time for a man not a short-hand writer, to note down everything a witness says, and besides it is most laborious work. The saving in the two cases I referred to would this year have alone paid a reporter for the whole Island for the whole year, and the Government would save a good many hundred dollars by the transaction. The Gillis trial, which lasted a week, might have been shortened in the same way; and I think it not too much to say that every case on the list might have been disposed of, had a short-hand reporter been employed.

The second part of the suggestion is that two courts should sit concurrently during each term in Queen's County. This is done elsewhere, and there is no reason, so far as I can see, why it should not be done here. In other criminal cases might be tried, in the one criminal action, and should all the criminal business be finished, then the criminal court might take some of the civil cases and vice versa.

If these two reforms are effected, I believe all the court business, in any form, could be disposed of in a short time. Suitors would have their cases tried in a reasonable time, witnesses would not be compelled to wait about town for weeks, as at present; jurors would not be called away from their work in the summer to decide cases which were on the docket the previous winter; the judges would not be wearied out by taking down hundreds of pages of evidence; and the Province would not have to pay such large sums out of its depleted exchequer as it has now to pay.
Yours, &c.,
A. B. WARBURTON.
Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1886.

A Matter of £20 000.
**A FORTUNE IN ENGLAND TO WHICH A HALLO-
GONIAN IS HEIR.**
(Halifax Recorder.)
Some weeks ago a friend showed J. S. Lomas, the genial waiter at the Halifax Hotel, a Scottish paper, in which was a paragraph taken from a Derby (Eng.) journal, in which it was said that the Courts had decided to divide "the Lomas estate" among the heirs. This led J. S. Lomas to make enquiries, and the locality and circumstances point to the conclusion that he is the sole heir to the thousands, as he is the only son of his father, who was the only son of the John Lomas who left the money. This John Lomas lived at Derby on his estate; he had an only son, George Lomas, who left home, joined the army, and married; during his life as a soldier he went with his regiment (the 37th) to Jamaica, where he died, and the widow with her only child (John Staxby) went back to England; there he lived with his mother at his maternal grandmother's, in Manchester, till he was 17, when he listed in the 36th, and from that volunteered to the 62nd when it went out to the Crimea. He went through that campaign, and in 1856 came to this city. The year following he became of age, and received a letter from his mother telling him of his grandfather's property, and that he should take the steps for getting possession. P. C. Hill was mayor of this city at the time; all the necessary documentary evidence was gathered, and Mr. Lomas gave an uncle, then residing in London, power of attorney to act for him, and sent the papers. For some time nothing was heard, and enquiry at last resulted in an answer "that on the way to Derby the attorney had got more than half seas over" at Birmingham, and the papers had been stolen from him. All his work having gone for nothing, and having spent what money he could spare, Lomas gave the job up in disgust, and it has lain dormant till the paragraph appeared saying that by order of the court the estate was to be divided.

The matter has been placed in the hands of Henry, Ritchie and Weston, and if, after so many years, the evidence necessary can be adduced to prove his claim, Mr. Lomas may yet be able to spend the declining side of life waited upon instead of waiting.

A St. Louis doctor is credited with having cut off the tails of two lizards and united the animals by sewing the stumps together, thus making a species of Siamese twins. The object of the experiment was to ascertain if blood could be transfused by this method; and one writer maintains that if, for example, a weak and bloodless invalid were attacked in this manner to a strong and healthy animal, the result must be favorable to the invalid. Dr. Rousset, of Paris, is said to have met with encouraging success in such an experiment.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Rubbers and Boots mended at Dorsey, Goff & Co's, fo 11 ft