

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1886.

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

### ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
New Moon 2nd day 9th, 42.8m., a. m., S. E.  
First Quarter 9th day, 3h., 14.2m., a. m.,  
N. E. (below horizon.)  
Full Moon 16th day, 9th, 25.4, a. m., N. W.  
(below horizon.)  
Last Quarter 24th day, 0h., 23.5m., p. m., N.  
(below horizon.)

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

## THROUGH TICKETS!

Charlottetown Ticket Agency.  
THROUGH TICKETS for sale to all parts  
of Canada and the United States, at the  
very lowest possible rates. Write for rates  
maps, time tables, etc.  
G. A. SHARP,  
Station Master and Ticket Agent,  
March 19—2aw wky 3mo P. E. I. Railway.



## BOSTON.

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 4:00 a. m.  
Leave St. John at 8 o'clock every Saturday night for  
**BOSTON DIRECT.**  
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.00, 1st class.  
For tickets and other information apply to  
G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALE, P. E. I. R. Y., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co. or to your nearest Ticket Agent.  
May 7, 1886—wed wky

## L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL  
Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,  
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.  
July 15—dly wky

## CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE  
MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

## T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.  
None Other Genuine.  
Oct 20.

## NEW DRY GOODS, —AT— PERKINS & STERNS'

As usual, our stock has been personally selected in the best  
A British and American markets, and comprises, in addition  
to a Full Range of Staple Dry Goods, all the novelties to be  
found.

## London, Paris and New York Mil- linery, Fancy Goods, Hats, Bon- nets and Shapes.

## New Parasols and Umbrellas!

Large Stock of New Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

## New Trimmings, New Frillings, New Laces

New DRESS GOODS with TRIMMINGS to Suit.

## New French Muslins, New American Muslins, New Laces to Match.

New Cloths, New Pink Cottons, New Jerseys, New Jackets.

## New Carpets and Oilcloths!

## PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, April 29, '86.

## NEW HAT & FUR STORE, Newson Block.

## A NEW DEPARTMENT!

HATS, of the Latest Styles, at the very LOWEST  
PRICES.  
FURS, of all kinds, Cleaned, Dyed, altered and Repaired.  
HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Raw Furs.

E. STUART.  
Ch'town, May 4, 1886

## NEW SPRING GOODS, GREAT SHOW

## J. B. MACDONALD'S.

NEW DRESS GOODS, in all the newest makes.  
NEW MANTLE CLOTHS, in all the newest makes.  
NEW CHIEF, TAPE and STRAW HATS.  
NEW FLOWERS, FEATHERS,  
NEW HOSIERY, NEW GLOVES,  
NEW PRINTS, NEW CRETONNES,  
NEW MOURNING GOODS, NEW TRIMMINGS,  
CARPETS, in Scotch, Brussels, Tapestry and Hemp, at CLEARING-OUT PRICES.

HATS: HATS: HATS!—Thousands of Men and Boys' HATS, in Felt and  
Straw, from 10 cents.

CLOTHING—\$7,000 worth of Ready-Made Clothing to select from. Boys' Suits from  
\$1.25, Men's Suits from \$1.50. Will guarantee the best value in Clothing ever offered on  
P. E. Island.

A fine stock of English Worsteds, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, which will be made to  
order at close prices.

A big stock of Gents' Furnishings, Men's Cotton Shirts, 25 cents up.  
All our Goods are sold at the Cheapest Prices. Please call and see for yourselves.

## J. B. MACDONALD,

QUEEN STREET  
Ch'town, May 12, 1886.—dly & wky

## TELEGRAPH ORDRES PROMPTLY SHIPPED.

COFFINS and Caskets, all sizes, mounted and furnished at  
one hour's notice.

## LOW-PRICE GOODS AND HIGH-PRICE GOODS.

\$15.00 Funeral Outfit, consisting of Imitation Rosewood  
Casket, silver-plate mountings, outside shell and use of hearse.  
Having made special arrangements with the manufacturers  
of Funeral Goods, we are able to quote the lowest prices on  
all grades of Funeral Furnishings.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.  
TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.  
Ch'town, April 12, '85—2aw & 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 medicines have failed. Sufferers from either  
acute or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can  
revert to this great remedy, confident of obtaining  
speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.  
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
Bottled by S. Stevens, N. B., by the proprietors,  
F. W. KINSHAN & CO., DRUGGISTS,  
343 5TH AVE., N. Y.

### Parks' Shirts.

WE beg to call the attention of the RETAIL  
and COUNTRY TRADE to the fact that the  
SHIRTINGS,  
made by us, are much  
Better Weight, Faster Colors and  
More Durable  
than any others in the market.

The experience of those who have used them  
for the past eight years, and an examination of  
the goods will prove the correctness of this state-  
ment.  
They are for Sale by the leading Wholesale  
Houses.

WM. PARKS & SON,  
(LIMITED),  
ST. JOHN, N. B.  
May 21, 1886—3mos

### FOR SALE.

TWO Building Lots, slightly situated, fronting  
on north side of Douglas Street, each 62 by  
165 feet; also, one fronting on north side of Bay-  
field Street, of same dimensions. Terms easy.  
Apply to James H. Keenan, Solicitor, Charlotte-  
town.  
June 11—1mo 2aw

### ABSOLUTE PURITY.

THE following analyses (made by the Domini-  
on Analyst) of three BAKING POWDERS  
sold in this market should put a stop to the  
unjust efforts of the Royal to mislead the public  
as to its being the only pure Powder. These im-  
partial tests show that other Powders are as pure  
and wholesome:  
W. SAUNDERS, Dom. Analyst, St. John, N. B.,  
reports:  
Royal—Contains Alkaline Carbonates—a mixture  
consisting mainly of Bi-Carbonate of Soda  
and Cream of Tartar—adulterated with about  
20 per cent. of Starch.  
W. F. BEST, Dom. Analyst, St. John, N. B.,  
reports:  
Pure Gold—Contains Cream of Tartar, Carbon-  
ate of Soda—Fresh and pure.  
Nov. 20, 1882—Not adulterated;  
same as usual.  
April 7, 1883—Not adulterated;  
same as usual.  
June 1, 1884—Fresh and pure;  
same composition as usual.

### WOODILL'S

MAYNARD BOWMAN, Dom. Analyst, Halifax,  
N. S., reports:  
WOODILL'S (of Good quality; contains nothing  
injurious).  
Woodill's German Baking Powder has a  
reputation for purity and wholesomeness now  
nearly 30 years.  
May 1, 1885.

### 1827 - - - 1886.

## 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,  
Bishopsgate Street,  
LONDON, E. C.,  
England.  
Scott's and Vaughan's Codes.  
March 29, 1886.

### WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

TO LET—A brick house on Pownall Street,  
now occupied by Mr. Geo. J. Wright.  
Apply to Thos. W. Dodd. mar26 tf

TO LET—The Brick House, opposite THE  
EXAMINER office; possession given about  
1st June. Apply to John Ings, may7 8i pd

TO LET—Furnished Rooms with use of  
Kitchen, or furnished House. Apply at  
THE EXAMINER office. ap27 tf

### FOR SALE OR TO LET—The Cottage at St. Avaris, St. Peter's Road, just out- side city limits, at present occupied by D. McClelland, Esq. Apply to R. McMillan, coal office, foot Prince Street. ap12 eod wky tf

### FOR SALE—Fyles of "Littell's Living Age," from 1882 to 1884, complete—the best literature of the age. Also, Webster's Dictionary (unabridged). Apply at THE EX- AMINER office. feb27

### Gladstone's Manifesto.

"WILL YOU GOVERN IRELAND BY COERCION,  
OR WILL YOU LET HER MANAGE HER OWN  
AFFAIRS?"

Mr. Gladstone a few days ago issued  
the following manifesto to the electors  
of Midlothian:—"Gentlemen: In  
consequence of the defeat of the bill for the  
better government of Ireland, the Ministry  
advised and Her Majesty was pleased to  
sanction the dissolution of Parliament, for  
a decision by the nation of the gravest and  
likewise the simplest issue that has been  
submitted to it for half a century. It is  
only a sense of the gravity of this issue  
which induces me, at a period of life when  
nature calls for repose, to seek, after sitting  
in thirteen Parliaments, a seat in the four-  
teenth, and with this view to solicit for the  
fifth time the honor of your confidence. At  
the last election I endeavored in my ad-  
dress and speeches to impress upon you the  
fact that a great crisis had arrived in the  
affairs of Ireland. Weak as the late Govern-  
ment was for ordinary purposes, it had  
great advantages for dealing with that  
crisis. A comprehensive measure proceed-  
ing from that Government would have  
received warm and extensive sup-  
port from within the Liberal party,  
and would probably have closed the Irish  
controversy within the present session, and  
have left the Parliament of 1885 free to  
prosecute the now stagnant work of ordi-  
nary legislation with the multitude of  
questions it includes. My earnest hope  
was to support the late cabinet in such a  
course of policy. On the 26th of last  
January the opposite policy of coercion was  
declared to have been the choice of the  
Government, the Earl of Carnarvon alone  
refusing to share in it. The Irish question  
was thus placed in the foreground to the  
exclusion of every other. The hour, as all  
felt, was come. The only point remaining  
to determine was the manner in which it  
was to be dealt with. In my judgment the  
proposal of coercion was not justified by  
facts and was doomed to a certain and dis-  
graceful failure. Some method of govern-  
ing Ireland other than coercion ought, as I  
thought, to be sought for and to be found.  
Therefore, I viewed with regret the fall of  
the late cabinet, and when summoned to  
Her Majesty to form a new one I under-  
took it on the basis of an anti-coercion  
policy, with the fullest explanations to  
those whose aid I sought as colleagues,  
when I proposed to examine whether it  
might not be possible to grant Ireland a  
domestic legislature and maintain the  
honor and consolidate the unity of the Em-  
pire. A Government was formed and the  
work was at once put in hand. You will  
now, gentlemen, understand how and why it  
is that the affairs of Ireland—and not for the  
first time—have thrust aside every other  
subject and adjourned our hopes of useful  
and progressive legislation. As a question  
of the first necessity of social order it  
forces itself into the van. The late Cabinet  
thought right in giving that place, were  
as we thought, wrong in their manner of  
treating. It was our absolute duty, on tak-  
ing the Government, if we did not adopt  
their method, to propose another. Thus,  
gentlemen, it is that this great and simple  
issue has come upon you and demands your  
decision. Will you govern Ireland by coercion  
or will you let Ireland manage her own  
affairs? To debate in this address, this  
and that detail of the lately defeated bill  
would be only to disguise this issue, and  
would be as futile as to discuss the halting,  
stumbling and ever vanishing projects of an  
intermediate class, which have proceeded  
from the seceding Liberals. There are two  
clear, positive and intelligible plans be-  
fore the world. There is the plan of the  
Government and there is the plan of Lord  
Salisbury. Our plan is that Ireland should,  
under well considered conditions,  
transact her own affairs. His plan is  
to ask Parliament to renew repressive  
laws and enforce them resolutely for  
twenty years, by the end of which time he  
assures us that Ireland will be fit to accept  
any government in the way of local govern-  
ment on the repeal of the coercion laws you  
may wish to give her. I leave this Tory  
project to speak for itself in its unadorned  
simplicity, and I return to the proposed  
policy of the Government. Our oppo-  
nents, gentlemen, whether Tories or seceders,  
have assumed the name of Unionists.  
I deny them the title to it. In intention,  
indeed, we are Unionists alike; but the  
union they refuse to modify is in its  
present shape a paper union obtained by  
force and fraud and never sanctioned by  
the Irish nation. They are not Unionists,  
but paper Unionists. True union is to be  
tested by the sentiments of the human  
beings united. Tried by this criterion we  
have less union between Great Britain and  
Ireland now than we had under the settle-  
ment of 1782. Enfranchised Ireland,  
gentlemen, asks through her lawful rep-  
resentatives for the revival of her domestic  
legislation—not, on the face of it, an inno-  
vation, but a restorative proposal. She  
urges with truth that the centralization of  
Parliament has been the division of  
peoples, but she recognizes the fact that  
the union, lawlessly as it was obtained,  
cannot and ought not to be re-  
pealed. She is content to receive her  
legislation in a form divested of preroga-  
tives, which might have impaired her im-  
perial interests and better adapted than the  
settlement of 1782 to secure her regular  
control of her own affairs. She has not re-  
pelled, but has welcomed, the stipulations  
for the protection of the minority. To  
such provisions we have given and shall  
give careful heed, but I trust Scotland will  
condemn the attempts so singularly made  
to import into the controversy a venomous  
element of religious bigotry. Let her take  
warning by the deplorable riots in Belfast  
and other places in the North. Among the  
benefits, gentlemen, I anticipate from your  
acceptance of our policy, are these: The  
consolidation of the United Empire and  
great addition to its strength, the stoppage  
of the heavy, constant and demoralizing  
waste of the public treasure, the abatement  
and gradual extinction of ignoble feuds in

Ireland and that development of her re-  
sources which experience shows to be a  
natural consequence of free and orderly  
government, the redemption of the honor  
of Great Britain from the stigma fastened  
upon her almost from time immemorial, in  
respect to Ireland by the judgment of the  
whole civilized world, and lastly, the  
"restoration of Parliament" to its dignity  
and efficiency, and the regular progress of  
the business of the country. Well, gen-  
tlemen, the first question I put to you is, how  
shall Ireland be governed? There is an-  
other question behind it and involved in it.  
How are England and Scotland to be gov-  
erned? You know how, for the last six  
years especially, the affairs of England and  
Scotland have been impeded, and your  
Imperial Parliament discredited and dis-  
abled. All this happened when the Nation-  
alists were but a small minority of the Irish  
members, without support from so much as  
a handful of members not Irish. Now they  
approach ninety, and are entitled to say,  
"we are speaking the views of the Irish  
nation." It is impossible to deal with the  
subject by half measures. They are strong  
in their numbers, strong in British support  
which brought 315 members to vote for  
their country; stronger of all in the sense  
of being right. But, gentlemen, we have  
done our part, the rest remains for you.  
Electors of the country, may you be enabled  
to see through and cast away all delusions—  
to refuse the evil and choose the good.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,  
Your faithful and grateful servant,  
W. E. GLADSTONE.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### An Error Corrected.

SIR,—The number of Grit election lies  
doing duty here at present is greater than  
usual, and even more barefaced. Would  
you be kind enough to nail the following  
one to your counter, as it is doing some  
harm? It is to the effect that Big Pond  
Bridge was sold on the 10th to Capt. John  
McIntyre and sons by Mr. Campbell, Com-  
missioner of Public Works. The bald fact  
is that Mr. Nicholson was taking measure-  
ments for the purpose of preparing speci-  
fications and drawings preparatory to call-  
ing for tenders; and I have Mr. McEachen's  
authority for stating that there was no one  
present but himself, Mr. Nicholson, and  
two lads that drove them.

I remain,  
Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM LESLIE.  
Bayfield, June 14, 1886.

#### Temperance Resolution.

SIR,—At a recent meeting of the Souris  
Protestant Temperance Association, the  
following resolution was unanimously  
passed and ordered to be published:—  
Whereas, The Scott Act is at present very  
inefficiently carried out, and seems to offer  
very little check to the sale of intoxicating  
liquors;  
And Whereas, This Association is of the  
opinion that temperance men strike  
deeper and take a firmer stand on the temperance  
question;  
Therefore Resolved, That this Association  
henceforth use all proper and lawful means for  
the obtaining of a Prohibitory Liquor Law for  
P. E. Island.  
J. D. COFFIN,  
Secretary.

#### The Queen's Speech.

Speaking of the Queen's speech at the  
opening of the Colonial and Indian exhibi-  
tion, a writer in the London News remarks:  
"Not many in that great assemblage had  
ever before listened to the voice of their  
sovereign. Mr. Greville, in his memoirs,  
speaks of the wonderful clearness and sweet-  
ness of that voice when Her Majesty, then  
a mere girl, read the speech from the throne  
at the opening of her first Parliament.  
Years have no wise impaired its marvellous  
timbre. The strains of Albani had penet-  
rated to every corner of the vast auditor-  
ium. But in the deep hush while Her  
Majesty spoke every word uttered by the  
Royal lady, every intonation of her correct  
and graceful modulation, was as far-reach-  
ing in its clear, flute-like ring and precision  
as had been the strong, sweet notes of the  
singer. The Queen's voice faltered for a  
moment as she spoke of the husband whom  
she had so long mourned, but it recovered  
its force, and indeed rung out in added  
strength and fervor when she came to the  
allusion to 'our son.' When Her Majesty  
had made an end of speaking an affecting  
thing happened. The Prince bent his knee  
to kiss the hand of his mother and his  
Queen. But nature was stronger than  
etiquette. The mother, half rising, half  
bending over the son, kissed him on the  
forehead, and the water stood in the eyes  
of mother and son as they parted from that  
embrace."

#### A Self-winding Watch.

Occupying a Pullman stateroom on Erie  
train 12 the other evening was a man named  
A. Hirsch, a Chicago dealer in jewelry.  
He was on his way to Europe with his  
family, and exhibited to passengers on the  
train a very curious watch of his own in-  
vention, of which he is also the patentee.  
It is a time-keeper which requires no wind-  
ing. An arrangement something like the  
nicely balanced lever of a pedometer is so  
applied to the spring of the watch that the  
motion of the body in walking winds the  
timepiece. During seven minutes of walk-  
ing, the wearer of a watch winds it so that  
it will run 42 hours. When wound up the  
watch sets a catch automatically, to stop  
the operation of the winding lever. The  
watch, Mr. Hirsch says, has been pro-  
nounced a success in all particulars by the  
Elgin Watch Company, and he expects to  
reap a big fortune by it.—Elmira, N. Y.,  
Advertiser.