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, JULY 22, 1885. VOL. 17.---NO. 53.

The Daily Examiner

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,	0 50

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

ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 5th day, 8h. 13m., a. m.
New Moon 12th day, 1h. 3m., a. m.
First Quarter, 18th day, 8h. 7m., p. m.
Full Moon, 26th day, 10h. 10m., p. m.

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

NOTES.

Dog days begin on the 3rd of this month.
Independence Day, U. S. A., on the 4th.
The poet Robert Burns died (1796) on July 21st.
There is no real night till after the 20th of this month.
In this month the mornings decrease 35 minutes, and the afternoons 30 minutes.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

FOR the convenience of the travelling public, we have carefully arranged the following table of arrival and departure of trains on the P. E. Island Railway, according to local time :—

Going West.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown		6 47	9 12	4 02
Royalty Junction		7 02	9 47	4 29
North Wiltshire		7 37	10 39	5 09
Hunter River		7 47	10 55	5 22
Bradalbane		8 12	11 32	5 57
County Line		8 19	11 43	6 07
Freetown		8 29	11 59	6 22
			P. M.	
Kensington		8 42	12 22	6 42
Summerside,	arrive	9 07	12 57	7 12
	depart	9 27	2 37	
Miscouche		9 42	3 00	
Wellington		10 01	3 29	
Port Hill		10 29	4 20	
O'Leary		11 22	5 42	
Alberton		12 05	6 57	
Tignish		12 42	7 47	
From West.		P. M.	A. M.	
Tignish		2 07	6 47	
Alberton		2 45	7 57	
O'Leary		3 29	9 02	
Port Hill		4 20	10 29	
Wellington		4 49	11 16	
Miscouche		5 07	11 44	
Summerside,	arrive	5 22	12 07	
	depart	5 42	1 12	A. M. 6 57
Kensington		6 07	1 49	7 29
Freetown		6 22	2 12	7 49
County Line		6 32	2 27	8 03
Bradalbane		6 38	2 37	8 12
Hunter River		7 02	3 15	8 47
North Wiltshire		7 12	3 32	9 01
Royalty Junction		7 47	4 32	9 47
Charlottetown		8 02	4 52	10 07
Going East.		A. M.	P. M.	
Charlottetown		7 07	4 17	
York		7 43	4 44	
Bedford		8 04	4 57	
Mount Stewart,	arrive	8 37	5 22	
	depart	8 57	5 27	
Morell		9 42	5 56	
St. Peter's		10 15	6 17	
Bear River		11 07	6 52	
Souris		11 57	7 22	
Mount Stewart		9 02	5 32	
Cardigan		10 15	6 25	
Georgetown		10 37	6 42	
From East.		A. M.	P. M.	
Souris		6 47	2 12	
Bear River		7 17	3 02	
St. Peter's		7 52	3 54	
Morell		8 14	4 27	
Mount Stewart,	arrive	8 42	5 17	
	depart	8 47	5 37	
Bedford		9 12	6 14	
York		9 26	6 35	
Charlottetown		9 52	7 12	
Georgetown		7 32	3 37	
Cardigan		7 49	4 00	
Mount Stewart		8 42	5 12	

WARBURTON & CONROY,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Notaries Public, &c.

Office in Cameron's Block, up stairs; entrance next door to Taylor's Jewelry Store.

March 23, 1885—wkly3m

MORE NEW GOODS!

Perkins & Sterns

HAVE JUST OPENED:

New Black Nun's Veiling,
New Black Satins,
New Colored Silk Velvets,
New Millinery Materials,
New Cream Laces,
New White Laces,
New Bustles and Panniers,
New Corsets.

NEW WINDOW HOLLANDS.

Stock of Summer Goods well assorted and everything very low in price. Muslins, Prints, Parasols, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Ties, in great variety. Men's and Boys' Straw Hats selling very Cheap.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, July 10, 1885.

MAY, NEW TEA. 1885.

DIRECT FROM LONDON.

Our Specialty—TEA.
Our Aim—TO DOUBLE OUR TRADE.
Our Inducements—EXTRA BARGAINS.

WE intend making a Specialty of **TEA** this season, and aim to double our already large trade in this article. We offer as an inducement Extra Bargains to country merchants, peddlers and consumers.

A Large Stock on Hand.

5-Pound Cans (patent screw tops) Caddies and Half-chests, all WARRANTED.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

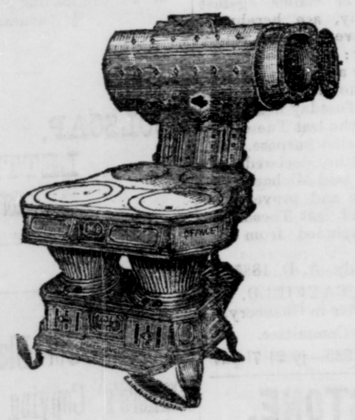
BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, May 23, '85—2aw & wkly

New and Original Departure in Coal Cooking Stoves

COMBINING

DURABILITY, HEAT AND ECONOMY.



This Cut represents my Patent Fire King Cooking Stove, with the end and lining partially drawn out.

as it appears while being cleaned, or when a new lining is being replaced.

THE above Stove I invented and patented in 1876, and at the present time HUNDREDS ARE IN USE, giving perfect satisfaction. A large number have been in contant use for eight years, and the repairs have been very trifling, in many instances none have been required. This valuable experience should be sufficient evidence of their durability, which is accounted for in the following:—It has, instead of a Lined Fire Box, two heavy Currugated Cylinders, which obviate the expense connected with all Square Cooking Stoves of being compelled to renew Linings and Grates, at least once or twice every year. The heat being radiated from the Cylinders to the floor, where most needed, overcomes a serious objection to all kinds of ordinary Coal Cooking Stoves. The Cylinders are situated directly under the cover holes, and a fire may be made in one or both, thus adapting it for use either in winter or summer, with equal satisfaction, besides effecting a great saving to fuel. I have also attached the PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN to all my Elevated Oven Wood Stoves, such as the Waterloo, Niagara, Star, &c., causing the *thousands* using them to exclaim—My Stoves are worth TEN DOLLARS MORE than the same kind made by other foundries. The trade and retail purchasers will please bear in mind the fact that although a great advantage is claimed for my own Oven above all others, they cost no more, and being the sole manufacturer and patentee, no other foundry can supply. Enquire for Fawcett's Patent Telescope Oven, and if your dealer has none on hand send direct to the Sackville Stove Foundry.

I am adding several new and handsome Patterns this season, which, with my former large variety of One Hundred Different Patterns and Sizes of Cooking, Parlor, Office and Hall Stoves, also Farmers Boilers, Hollowware, Ploughs, Stove Pipes and Tinware, comprise the most complete assortment offered by any manufacturer in the Lower Provinces.

Terms and prices will be found as favorable as can be obtained elsewhere,

CHARLES FAWCETT.
SACKVILLE FOUNDRY,
SACKVILLE, N. B.

June 19th, 1885—eod wkly

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wkly

On Consignment:
100 dozen of Stone Ginger Beer Bottles.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

June 30, 1885—eod

A FEW HINTS

FOR THE USE OF

AYER'S PILLS

DOSE.—*To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4 Pills; thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.*

For **Constipation**, or **Costiveness**, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

For **Indigestion**, or **Dyspepsia**, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure.

Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In **Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, and Jaundice,** AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS.

Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and Piles, the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For **Colds,** take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For **Diarrhœa** and **Dysentery,** caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS.

Suppression, and Painful Menstruation, have a safe and ready remedy in

AYER'S PILLS.

Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street, Charlottetown.

Money to Loan,

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q.C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL

January 16, 1885.

Political Meeting at Marshfield.

L. H. DAVIES, ESQ., M. P., FAILS TO MEET THE ELECTORS AT MARSHFIELD TO DISCUSS POLITICAL QUESTIONS WITH HON. D. FERGUSON—AN ABLE SPEECH IN VINDICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT BY MR. FERGUSON—THE FRANCHISE BILL, THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION, THE RIEL REBELLION AND THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE DOMINION.

A PUBLIC MEETING, to discuss the political questions of the day, was held at Marshfield Hall on Monday evening, the 20th inst. L. H. Davies, Esq., on behalf of the Liberal Party, and Hon. Donald Ferguson, Provincial Secretary, on behalf of the Liberal-Conservative Party, were invited to attend. Abraham Gill, Esq., Chairman of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Little York, presided, and Mr. Allan Stewart acted as Secretary.

The chairman stated that he was sorry Mr. Davies was not in attendance, or that he did not see his way clear to send a substitute. He felt sure that the electors present were greatly disappointed at his non-attendance. Many of them came a long distsnce to hear the live political questions of the day, discussed by the leader of the Liberal Party, in this Province, as well as by the Provincial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Ferguson.

The Secretary then read the following correspondence:

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 18, 1885.

Abraham Gill, Esq., President Liberal-Conservative Association, Little York, Lot 34.

DEAR SIR,—By an advertisement in the DAILY EXAMINER, of yesterday, I observe a notice signed Public Meeting at Marshfield Hall, to be held on Monday evening, the 20th inst., at 6 o'clock, p.m., and inviting Mr. L. H. Davies to attend to discuss the political questions of the day. Mr. Davies informs us that he has very important matters to attend to at Georgetown, necessitating his presence there about the time your meeting will be convened, and he very much regrets his inability to attend.

If you will write us a note, extending to Hon. David Laird an invitation to attend the meeting, I think it likely he will attend on Monday evening.

Yours, &c.,
ROD'K. MUNN, Pres. Lib. Association.
WM. MILLER, For Committee.

To this letter Mr. Gill, President of the Association, sent the following reply:—

"CHARLOTTETOWN, July 18th, 1885.

"*William Miller, Esq., for Committee Liberal Association, York:*

"SIR,—I have your letter of this day's date, stating that Mr. L. H. Davies will be unable to attend the political meeting to be held at Marshfield on Monday evening next, and intimating your opinion that 'if an invitation is extended to the Hon. David Laird, to attend the meeting, he will attend on Monday evening.'

"In reply I beg to say that while the Liberal-Conservative electors of this District will be most happy to hear the political questions of the day discussed on Monday, from the Opposition stand-point, by Mr. Davies, as representative of the country, or by a substitute, yet we must decline to extend an invitation to the Hon. David Laird, for the following reason, viz: that in the *Patriot* newspaper, of which Mr. Laird is editor, there appeared the following letter":—

'SIR,—It might be as well to give notice to the sneak who prowled about the building in the grass, during the recent meeting of the Marshfield branch of the Reform Association, that, if he repeats his contemptible and mean trick at our meeting, he will receive the treatment such sneaks generally get, namely, a shower of 'hen-fruit' of a quality partaking of his own peculiar 'unsound' nature.

"Yours truly,
(signed) "LITTLE YORK."

"I have no hesitation in characterizing this article, inciting as it does, to a breach of the peace, as being grossly offensive to the people of Little York, and its publication disgraceful to any newspaper, more particularly to one which is in the editorial charge of an Ex-Governor, Ex-Cabinet Minister, and an office-bearer in a Christian Church.

"I am yours, &c.,
(signed) "ABRAHAM GILL."

Mr. Munn, President of the Liberal Association of Little York, stated that as Mr. Laird was not invited, and was not present, the Liberals present at the meeting were therefore not wanted. They would withdraw.

Mr. Ferguson explained that Mr. Laird held no public position, and was therefore not entitled to an invitation to attend the meeting, but if Mr. Davies thought Mr. Laird equal to the task, he might have sent him as a substitute. Mr. Ferguson remarked that Mr. Davies' business at Georgetown today was a myth. The Court opened on Tuesday, and the real business did not commence until the day following the opening. If Mr. Davies had a desire to attend the meeting he could have done so without any inconvenience to or neglect of business in Georgetown, as he could go there on Tuesday morning's train. The fact was Mr. Davies wished to shirk discussion of political questions, unless at hole-and-corner meetings of his own rabid partizans. Mr. Laird, on the other hand, had debarred himself from addressing the meeting because he, by publication of the letter (above quoted) committed a libel on the people of Little York, an insulting act which would be a disgrace to a half-breed organ in the Northwest. But where was the whole great Liberal Party? What has become of them? They could not even find one man to take Mr. Davies' place to say a few words in their favor at the meeting

Mr. Munn said he had not time to discuss political questions, and as this meeting was for Conservatives only, "We (the Grits present) will withdraw."

Then Mr. Munn rose and walked alone to the door and left, but, in all that crowded meeting, he could not get a humble follower.

Mr. Ferguson then began his address. He stated that the object was to meet the Leader of the Liberal Party in the Province to discuss the political issues and rebut the inflammatory statements of Grit speakers at the recent hole-and corner meetings held in the district. These meetings, he said, were held for the purpose of inveigling young men into Reform societies, and inducing them to sign a roll binding them to support the Grit candidates at the next election. A meeting of this kind was held in the Marshfield Hall a short time ago. It was announced as a "public meeting," but when he (Mr. F.) attended he was told he was an intruder, and that it was a meeting of the Liberal Association only. The speakers at the meeting, however, did not stick to party organization. They attacked the Government, and made statements which he could not let go unchallenged, but when he there asked for a free discussion they immediately closed the meeting, and Mr. Laird afterwards inserted a scurrilous letter regarding it in his paper, which was libellous and grossly offensive to the people of Little York.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

Mr. Ferguson stated that as the Opposition speakers were not present he would confine himself to a few of the leading political questions of the day. The Franchise Bill was among the most important of these. For seventeen years past the franchise of the Local Legislatures have been used in Dominion elections. They were found to work unsatisfactorily, particularly in Nova Scotia and in the Province of Ontario. The Federal Government, therefore, determined to assimmilate the Franchise throughout the Dominion on a right and sound principle. Sir John Macdonald, three years ago, brought in a Franchise Bill, and for some reason it fell through, but this year he was determined that a uniform Franchise Bill should be passed. But what was the result? The bill was obstructed at every stage by the members of the Opposition. Lengthy speeches were made and extracts read on irrelevant subjects. The meaning of the word "Indian" alone was discussed in the House for fifty-seven hours. Before these obstructive tactics of the Opposition were resorted to, Sir John Macdonald told them that he would receive suggestions from all, regarding proper amendments to the bill. The bill was kept in committee for weeks before reaching the qualification clauses, so that it could not be amended in any particular. Mr. Davies, in a speech made on his arrival from Ottawa, stated that the Franchise Bill was a most iniquitous measure; that the Government had taken the franchise from the young men of this Province, and given it to the wild Indians of the Northwest. Let us see what truth there is in this statement. Here are the facts. Any person owning $150 worth of property was qualified to vote. A farmer's son, residing at home, would qualify on his father's property. Under the new Franchise Bill, any person paying an annual rental of $20 is also entitled to vote. Every person able to earn $300 a year, payable by day, week, or month, in money, or in money's worth, is entitled to vote; and all fishermen, having fishing gear valued at $150, is entitled to vote. Therefore the bill would not disfranchise three men, young or old, in this polling division. It will thus be seen that Mr. Davies' statement that the franchise has been taken from the young men of this Province, and given to the wild Indian of the Northwest was entirely without foundation. The franchise is only extended to Indians who are of good character, and who can show improvements on the farms or reserves to the value of $150. There are in Canada a large number of Indians entitled to vote, and Mr. Patterson, of Brant, was among the strongest advocates for the Indian Franchise. Mr. Ferguson quoted from Mr. Patterson's speech, where he asked for the enfranchisement of band of 3,000 Indians, advanced in civilization, and as much entitled to the Franchise as their white brethern. A large number of Indians in Ontario were, in Mr. Ferguson's opinion, worthy to be enfranchised. Now, let us look at the course Mr. Davies took with reference to the Franchise Bill. When Sir John, wishing to deal fairly with Prince Edward Island, and not wishing to disfranchise any person who heretofore exercised the Franchise, moved that the poll books at the last election be used as a basis for the list of voters under the Act, Mr. Davies moved an amendment that the assessment list of the school districts would be the basis. Let us see how this would work in Marshfield alone. On the Assessment list here there are twenty-nine names. Of these one was woman and is deceased. In the district there are fifty-five voters. Thus, if Mr. Davies' amendment had been carried, twenty-nine voters would have been compelled to go before the revising barrister and prove their right to vote. This is a damanaging fact. Is it any wonder Mr. Davies is at Georgetown to-night. Mr. Ferguson after referring to Mr. Laird's attempt to disfranchise the young men of Prince Edward Island, drew a contrast between the Franchise policies of both governments, showing while the McKenzie Government wish to deprive half the electors of P. E. Island of the votes, Sir John McDonald was anxious that no one capable of exercising the Franchise should be without it. Mr. Ferguson then turned to the

FISHERY QUESTION.

Mr. Ferguson briefly stated the facts concerning the negotiation of the first Treaty of Washington, and paid a high tribute to the statesmanship of Sir John McDonald, in securing for Canada the second treaty, which was so beneficial. He contrasted the action of the Government and Conservative party, and showed that when the Treaty came up for ratification by Parliament in 1871, Messrs. McKenzie, Blake, Mills, Cartwright and the whole Grit party,