

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.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1884.

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

ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 2nd day, 5h. 4.5m., p. m.
Full Moon, 10th day, 7h. 31.6m., a. m.
Last quarter 18th day, 11h. 42.2m., a. m.
New Moon 25th day, 10h. 45.1m., a. m.

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

N. J. CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Campbell & Rayden)

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

SHIP BROKER,

AND INSURANCE AGENT,

COR. OF QUEEN AND WATER STS.,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Importer and Jobber of Choice

Groceries and Spices

General Agent for P. E. Island of the

British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Com-

pany, of London, England

Special attention given to Auction Sales of

Lumber, Coal, Fish, Apples and other Fruit,

Real Estate, Household Furniture, Bankrupt

and other Stocks, and all kinds of Merchandise.

Correspondence and Consignments solicited.

Returns promptly made.

March 28, 1884.

DRESS MAKING.

MISS TAYLOR and MISS FARROW

are now prepared to attend to DRESS

MAKING, in every department, at Lord's

Hotel, Souris East. Ladies giving orders will

meet with prompt attention.

Souris, April 4, 1884.—1m

JAS. E. GRANT,

Sole Agent for P. E. Island for

THOS. CONNOR & SONS,

Rope Manufacturers,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Orders from the trade respectfully

solicited.

Ch'town, Feb. 29, 1884.—1m

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,

BARRISTERS

AND

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank.

(UP STAIRS).

Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

SULLIVAN & MACNELL,

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. MACNELL

Jan. 16, '83.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! WEST INDIA WAREHOUSE.

AT SIGN OF THE LION.

WE OFFER

CHOICE TEAS AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
QUEEN STREET.

April 4, 1884.—wkly

FIRE INSURANCE.

HORACE HASZARD,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

—REPRESENTING—

Western Fire Assurance Company, Toronto, Ontario,
CAPITAL, \$800,000.00.

Commercial Union Assurance Company, London, Eng.,
CAPITAL, \$12,166,666.00.

British American Marine Insurance Company, Toronto,
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

Risks taken on all descriptions of insurable property.

OFFICES—Corner of Queen and Lower Water Streets.

Ch'town, March 17, 1884.—1m eod

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

FIRE.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Montreal.

HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.

Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms.

AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

F. H. ARNAUD,

Merchants Bank of Halifax.

Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1836.

Invested Funds, \$30,632,000; of which ONE MILLION
DOLLARS is invested in Canada.

General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund, SEVEN
MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND
DOLLARS.

This Company will now do a general business in the City and
Province. Risks taken daily by

R. R. FITZGERALD,

AGENT.

Ch'town, March 10, 1884.—eod

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. B. MACDONALD

Is now showing an extensive range of NEW PRINTS, bought
before the advance in duty, consisting of,—

650 pieces, in all the Newest Designs,

20 bales (800 pieces) Grey Cottons,

White Cottons, in the Different Makes,

Sheetings and Pillow Cottons,

Towelings and Stair Linens.

—ALSO—

A Large Variety of Carpets, in Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch
and Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets, Hearth Rugs,
and Door Mats.

SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1884.—2aw wkly.

Sugar.

Porto Rico Sugar, Ten hhds, fifty brls,
Granulated Fifty brls,
Confectioners A " Twenty brls.,
Yellow One hundred brls.,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

Molasses.

Demerara and Trinidad Fifty puns,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

China and India Teas.

Choice Congou, One hundred h'f ch'ts,
Do. Fifty caddies,
India Teas (Souchong), Twenty cases,
Do. (Orange Pekoe), Twenty cases,
Do. (Pekoe), Ten cases,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

Fish.

Choice Codfish, 100 quintals,
No. 2 do., 25 do.,
Choice Hake, 100 do.,
Herring, 60 barrels,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

Feed.

Cracked Corn, Two tons,
Cracked Grain, Two tons,
Wheat Shorts, Five tons,
Wheat Bran, Five tons,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

Flour, &c.

Forest City Queen (Sup. Extra), 100 brls.,
Crystal, do., 100 brls.,
Cornmeal (Am. kila dried), 50 brls.,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

Manilla Marlines, One ton,
Do. Ropes, Fifty coils,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

Turks' Island Salt, 1,200 bushels,
Liverpool Salt, 200 bags,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

Paints, Oils, &c.

English White Lead, 100 kegs,
English Colored Paints, 50 kegs,
English Patent Driers, 20 kegs,
Boiled and Raw Oils, 10 casks,
Turpentine, 10 casks,
Pitch, Rosin, Putty, Brown Lacquer,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

WHITE RUSSIAN
SEED WHEAT.

The best producer yet tried on the Island.
Call and examine and see testimonials
at my Furniture Store, J. D. McLeod's
corner.

JOHN NEWSON.

Ch'town, March 8.

Piano Tuning.

D. M. REID announces that he is prepared
to tune and repair Pianos of all kinds.
Broken or defective wires replaced. Pianos
tuned by the year. Orders may be left at
the store of Miller Bros., Queen Street, or at his
own residence, Kent Street.

Feb. 18, 1884.—dy 4i wkly 2i pd

SHIP AND HOUSE
BUILDERS,

Will find every requisite for the trade at

DUCHEMIN'S
STEAM FACTORY,
Beer's Wharf.

Always on hand, a complete stock of

Ship's Blocks,
Beadeys,

Steering Wheels,

—ALSO—

Mouldings, in great variety, Cornice, Base
Panel, Door and Window, Finials, Spouting,
Conductor and Handrail, Newel Posts, Balu-
sters and every description of Turning.

Feet, Circular and Jig Sawing, Planing and
Moulding turned out neatly and with des-
patch.

Satisfaction guaranteed.
Don't forget the place, Beer's Wharf near
McMillan's Coal Depot.

Albert Duchemin.

Ch'town, Jan. 2, 1884.—wkly 6i.

The Body of A. T. Stewart.

SINGULAR STORY ABOUT THE ROBBERY OF THE
GRAVE AND RETURN OF THE REMAINS.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean publishes an in-
terview with an unnamed detective who
claims that in the summer and fall of 1882,
Chief of Police McGarigle, of Chicago, and
two or three detectives held negotiations
with the notorious "crook," Lewis C.
Sweigels, then serving a term for robbery
in Chester, Ill., penitentiary under an
assumed name. Sweigels, who is known to
be a professional grave robber, and was
concerned in the attempt to rob the grave
of President Lincoln, told a very complete,
circumstantial and consistent story of the
robbery of A. T. Stewart's grave by him-
self, Larry Gavin and a man named Coffee,
keeper of a saloon in Fourteenth street,
New York. Sweigels promised to restore
the body on condition of his pardon from
the penitentiary and receiving a part of the
reward.

His pardon was secured and, according to
the detective's story, a syndicate with a
capital of \$10,000 was formed, which
included McGarigle, Detectives Chapin and
Lansing, and E. J. Lehman, all of Chicago,
for the purpose of working up the case and
securing the reward of \$100,000 of Judge
Hilton for the return of Mr. Stewart's
remains; that two or three visits were made
to New York, and that negotiations were
conducted through Mrs. Johnson, a female
detective of New York, and at one time
connected with the Chicago force; that
Inspector Byrnes of New York became
offended because he was not consulted after
the first visit; that the remains were finally
returned upon the payment of \$25,000 by
Judge Hilton, as an evidence of which
Sweigels had plenty of money about that
time.

Interviews with McGarigle and the detec-
tives are also published. They deny the
formation of a syndicate to work on the
case. McGarigle admits the several details
of the story, including Sweigels' pardon
and the subsequent negotiations in New
York, but says that they finally became
disgusted with Sweigels because he trifled
with them, claiming that the daughter of
the expressman who carried the remains
to the place where they were buried insti-
gated her father to secretly remove them
to another spot unknown to Sweigels. The
latter claimed that he had been intimate
with this woman, but he could not obtain
any information from her as to the where-
abouts of the body. McGarigle says he
became convinced that this was merely a
trick of Sweigels to secure a pardon, and
that the negotiations were broken off be-
fore the remains were returned, and never
resumed.

A Race with a Whirlwind.

AN EXCITING CHASE THAT CAUSED TERROR
TO THE PASSENGERS.

A remarkable and thrilling incident re-
cently occurred on the Chester and Lenoir
Narrow Gauge Railroad, says the Char-
lotte (N. C.) Observer. The train had
passed Loweryville and was speeding in
the direction of Lincolntown, when all on
board were startled by a roaring sound
that could be distinctly heard above the
noise of the train, and on glancing back
they saw an immense whirlwind tearing
along the railroad track, following directly
behind the train at a rapid rate. The en-
gineer was among the first to see it, and
realizing what the consequences would be
he should the throttle wide open and an
exciting race began. The whirlwind was
not more than five hundred yards behind
the train and the anxious passengers soon
became aware of the painful fact that it
was gradually gaining upon them. There
were several ladies in the car and they
carried on at a terrible rate, while the men
dared about the car in their excitement,
vainly yelling at the engineer to put on
more steam.

The race was kept on this way for two miles
when the train turned a curve in the road. As
the whirlwind struck the curve it left the
railroad track, speeding its way straight on
through the fields. At the time it left the
track it was not more than three hundred
yards behind the train. It was a thrilling
race and all the passengers blessed that curve
from the bottom of their hearts.

Advertising Schemes.

What liberties will not advertisers take
with the human form divine in aid of their
schemes? Says the New York Times, "the
'travelling sandwich,' which consists of a
man incased between two long boards, on
which are depicted the merits of Stickem's
Stomachic Solvent, or Potter's Purgative
Pills, has become a nuisance of long stand-
ing, or, more strictly speaking, perambula-
ting. Of later date are the colored gentle-
men arrayed in tawdry finery and
tinsel, like the circus clowns of old, and
the bogus Nubians and Indians, duly tinted,
who are walking advertisements of dumb
bells, Indian clubs, and cheap restaurants.
A milder form of the movement was exhib-
ited in the cases of other colored gentle-
men, elegantly—not to say ultra-fashion-
ably—attired, whose shirt collars of heroic
dimensions bore testimony in the largest
of type, to the extra quality of Somebody's
Soap. From marking the dress they got to
marking the person itself, and a Boston
man originated the device of tattooing men's
bodies with advertisements, pictorial and
otherwise, of tobaccoists, the object being
to put the tattooed men on exhibition in
museums. But all these schemes fade into
insignificance beside the one now reported
in London, England where an enterprising
patent medicine dealer has printed a card
for twenty bald-headed men willing to have
an advertisement of his precious nostrum
burned on the back of their heads. And
although perhaps this is not what he intend-
ed, it may be that the advertiser will
actually receive responses from persons who
are willing to be branded—for a con-
sideration.

Double Execution.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO WAS HANGED FOR
SEEING TOO MUCH.

A despatch of the 3rd inst., from Regina
N. W. T., says: John and George Stephen-
son were executed here this morning at 8
o'clock. The crime thus expiated was
committed near Qu'Appelle, June 27, 1883.
The victim was an old man named John
McCarthy, who, the year before, left his
family at London, Ont., and settled on a
farm a couple of miles from the village.
He lived in a shanty, was industrious, and
it was generally known that he had money.
Suddenly and unaccountably he dis-
appeared. Search was made and the body,
mutilated and in a decomposed state,
was found near the shanty. Indications
showed that the old man had been mur-
dered while at supper. His trunk had
been broken open and the contents stolen.
John and George Stephenson, half-breeds,
lived in the neighborhood. George, who
told fortunes with cards, foolishly declared
his ability and willingness to exactly de-
scribe the locality where some murdered
man's money could be found. This feat
did so well that suspicion fastened
upon him, which was strengthened
by the fact that the younger brother
was seen wearing a coat of the
murdered man's. The brothers were
arrested, tried and convicted. They
were to have been hanged on November
28th last, but were respited until March
14th, and reprieved again until to-day.
John murdered his wife in 1876, on the
ground of infidelity, and for years had
borne the name of a desperate character.
This was Regina's first hanging, and the
second in the Province, the first being that
of an Indian executed two years ago at
Edmonton, for killing and eating his child.
Six other Indians had before been sentenced
to be hanged, but died in jail before the
time appointed for execution.

A Serious Liability.

In a case decided on Friday last by the
Ontario Court of Appeal, a principal is laid
down as law, which to the ordinary laymen
is somewhat startling. The action in ques-
tion was one by a mill owner on the banks
of the Fenelon River against the proprietor
of a steambot which had been running on
the river, for damages for destruction of
the mill by fire; such fire having been oc-
casioned as was alleged by sparks from the
steamer. The evidence as to the origin of
the fire was conflicting, but the judge who
tried it determined in favor of the plaintiff,
and the Court of Appeals did not feel dis-
posed to interfere with that finding. There
was also conflicting evidence as to the care
that had been taken by the steamship pro-
prietor to prevent the escape of sparks, and
as to whether or not, under the circum-
stances, he had been guilty of negligence.
This evidence the Court of Appeal cast to one
side; and laid it down as a principle that if
the fire was occasioned by sparks from the
vessel, the proprietor was liable for the
damage caused even if he had exercised all
possible care to prevent any loss from oc-
curring. In other words it is enunciated
as a principle of law that the steambot
proprietor was bound, at his own risk,
to run his vessel in such a way as not to injure
property along the banks; and if, notwith-
standing the greatest possible care, a loss
occurred, he was liable to make it good.
What makes this an important decision
in the public interest is that this
rule is not laid down on the ground
of anything peculiar to this case. The
principle is said to be that a man who is
running a conveyance on a public highway,
whether by land or water, does so at the
risk of being made answerable for any
injury caused by the way in which he runs
it. It is admitted, as we understand it,
that there are some exceptions to this rule,
notably where the business is carried on
under legislative sanction, such as that of
railway companies. In the case in question
there was, it is held, no legislative sanction
but merely the common law right to
navigate a river that was navigable.

Two and a Half Per Cent.

The Bank of England has made another
reduction of one-half per cent. in the rate
of discount. Three weeks ago, on March
13, the rate was lowered from 3 1/2 per cent.
to 3 per cent., and now it has been reduced
to 2 1/2 per cent. That is a very moderate
change. It comes within one-half per
cent. of