

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1885.

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Advertising at most moderate rates.
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quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 6th day, 6h. 25m., p. m.
New Moon 14th day, 10h. 9m., a. m.
First Quarter, 22nd day, 6h. 19m., a. m.
Full Moon, 28th day, 11h. 48m., p. m.

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

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	8 02	3 02
Royalton Junction	8 25	3 25
North Wiltshire	9 17	4 17
Hunter River	9 32	4 32
Bradshaw	10 10	5 09
County Line	10 19	5 19
Freetown	10 35	5 34
Kensington	10 57	5 57
arrive	11 32	6 23
Summerside		P. M.
depart		1 47
Miscoche		2 09
Wellington		2 37
Port Hill		3 22
O'Leary		4 42
Alberton		5 47
Tignish		6 47
FROM WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Tignish	6 47	
Alberton	7 47	
O'Leary	9 02	
Port Hill	10 22	
Wellington	11 07	
Miscoche	11 34	
arrive	11 57	A. M.
Summerside		P. M.
depart		7 32
Kensington		8 07
Freetown		8 30
County Line		8 45
Bradshaw		9 27
Hunter River		9 32
North Wiltshire		9 47
Royalton Junction		10 30
Charlottetown		11 02
GOING EAST.	P. M.	A. M.
Charlottetown	3 17	
Royalton Junction	3 40	
Bedford	4 17	
Mount Stewart	4 52	
depart	4 57	
Carleton	6 17	
Georgetown	6 42	
Mount Stewart	6 57	
Morrell	7 37	
St. Peter's	8 26	
Morrell	8 57	
Mount Stewart	9 37	
Georgetown	7 47	
Carleton	8 12	
Mount Stewart	9 32	
depart	9 42	
Bedford	10 17	
Royalton Junction	10 54	
Charlottetown	11 17	

Superb Baking Powder.

(Manufactured by Hollister, Crane & Co.,
90 Broad Street, New York.)

UNQUESTIONABLY the purest and most
wholesome Baking Powder made. Gro-
cers are authorized to guarantee every can to
be full weight, and positively pure. Ask for
the "Superb" and take no other. Put up in
1/4 and 1-lb. tins, and for sale by every re-
spectable wholesale and retail grocer and
general dealer in Canada. The Canadian
trade supplied by

JOHN T. BEED,
105 Water Street, St. John, N. B.
Ans 6—4m eod

JOB PRINTING of every description
executed with neatness and dispatch
at the EXAMINER JOB PRINTING
ROOM, 105 Water and Great George Streets

CHARLOTTETOWN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY!

The rush for **BOOTS and SHOES** is to **Dorsey, Goff & Co.** People say they sell cheap. Their own make of **Solid Leather Boots** takes the lead.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1885.

1885. JANUARY 1885.

J. B. MACDONALD,

In order to make a speedy reduction before Stock-taking will give great bargains in
Clothing in Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefing Jackets and Suits.

FUR CAPS! FUR CAPS!

A Big Reduction in price of Men and Boy's Fur Caps to clear.

Balance of stock of Ladies Mantles, balance of stock of Shawls, balance of stock of
Knitted Woolens, Squares, Scarfs, Vests, Jackets, &c.; Ladies Plush Felt and Velvet, 26
cents (half price). Blankets, in white and grey, very cheap. Buffalo and Goat Robes, Coon
and Bear Coats, Ladies Astracan Jackets, Ladies Fur and Plush Caps and Muffs.—Must be
cleared.

Come and get Real Bargains to

J. B. MACDONALD,

Queen Street.

Charlottetown, Jan 3, 1885—wky her pres

Clothing & Fur Caps.

FUR CAPS! FUR CAPS!

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!

ALL who want Overcoats and Fur Caps will do well to call
on **L. E. PROWSE**, as he has the largest and best assortment
in town, and his prices are very low. Ladies' Sacques, Ulsters,
Wool Squares, Wool Scarfs, &c., on a big discount.

Call and see our goods and prices and we will convince you
that we mean what we say.

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1884.

DECIDED TO Sell at Cost.

All our Large Stock of

FUR AND CLOTH CAPS,

WINTER UNDERCLOTHING,

KID AND BUCKSKIN MITTS,

KID AND BUCKSKIN GLOVES,

HEAVY TOP SHIRTS,

FLANNEL SHIRTINGS,

ULSTERS,

OVERCOATS &

REEFERS.

Other Goods at Unprecedented Low Bargains

See our Prices before Buying Elsewhere

—AND—

Be Convinced that we Mean What we Say.

D. A. BRUCE,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Charlottetown, Dec. 19, 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. | CHRISTOPHER B. MACNELL
Jan. 10, '82.

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie, BARRISTERS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank.
(UP STAIRS).
Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

H. W. VINNICOMBE, PIANO TUNER

Pianos Tuned, Re-wired and Regulated.
CHURCH ORGANS
Voiced, Tuned, and Regulated with Care.

CABINET ORGANS

Tuned, Re-toned and Repaired.
Having nearly twenty years' experience
with the construction of English, American
and German Pianos, and under the patronage
of Government House, the Convent and the
leading musical families on the Island, feels
sure of giving universal satisfaction.
Mr. V. will engage professionally for public
or private concerts the coming season.
Office—C. P. Fletcher's Music Store.
Ch'town, Oct. 25 1884.

SURPLUS BAND INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE.

A SET of Brass Band Instruments, con-
sisting as follows, viz.:
One B Flat Baritone Brass, Piston Valve,
One E Flat Pocket Cornet, Silver Plated,
Piston Valve,
Four B Flat Brass Cornets, Rotary Side
Action,
Two E Flat Altoes, Brass, Rotary Top
Action,
One B Flat Baritone, do do do
One E Flat Circular Bass do do do
One pair Cymbals, Turkish.
The above Instruments can be seen by ap-
plying to Mr. Galbraith in this city.

HENRY BEER, Lt. Col. & Pres. Band Committee.

Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1884—eod wky 26

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful
manager of the
Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from
New York on board a ship going around Cape
Horn, in the early days of emigration to Cal-
ifornia, he learned that one of the officers of
the vessel had cured himself, during the voy-
age, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar
cases, and he has never yet heard of its fail-
ure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm
laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad
state of his blood, an ugly, scrofulous swelling
or lump appeared on the injured limb. Hor-
rible itching of the skin, with burning and
darting pains through the lump, made life
almost intolerable. The leg became enorm-
ously enlarged, and running ulcers formed,
discharging great quantities of extremely
offensive matter. No treatment was of any
avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direc-
tion, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPA-
RILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation,
healed the sores, removed the swelling, and
completely restored the limb to use.
Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and,
after careful observation, declares that, in
his belief, there is no medicine in the world
equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders,
Gout, the effects of high living, Salt
Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the
various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite
all who may desire further evidence in regard
to the extraordinary curative powers of
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him person-
ally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel,
Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel,
Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the
good done by this unequalled eradicator of
blood poisons enables him to give inquirers
much valuable information.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY EXAMI-
NER, if you want to reach the most
people for the least money.

ADAM BEDE.

CHAPTER XXI.
(Continued.)

The third beginner was a much more
promising pupil. He was a tall but thin
and wiry man, nearly as old as Brimstone,
with a very pale face, and hands stained a
deep blue. He was a dyer, who, in the
course of dipping home-spun wool and old
women's petticoats, had got fired with the
ambition to learn a great deal more about
the strange secrets of color. He had
already a high reputation in the districts
for his dyes, and he was bent on discover-
ing some method by which he could reduce
the price of crimsons and scarlets. The
druggist at Tredleston had given him a
notice that he might save himself a great
deal of labor and expense if he could learn
to read, and so he had begun to give his
spare hours to the night-school, resolving
that his 'little chap' should lose no time in
coming to Mr. Massey's day school as soon
as he was old enough.

It was touching to see these three big
men, with the masks of their hard labor
about their faces, and painfully making out
the worn books, and painfully making out
the grass is green. The sticks are dry.
The corn is ripe. A very hard lesson to
pass to after columns of single words all
alike except in the first letter. It was al-
most as if three rough animals were making
efforts to learn how they might become
human. And it touched the tenderest fiber
in Bartle Massey's nature, for such full-
grown children as these were the only
pupils for whom he had no severe epithets,
and no impatient tones. He was not gifted
with an imperturbable temper, and on
music nights it was apparent that
patience could never be an easy virtue to
him; but this evening, as he glanced over
his spectacles at Bill Downess, the sawyer,
who is turning his head on one side with a
desperate sense of blankness before the let-
ters d, r, y, his eyes shed their mildest and
most encouraging light.

After the reading class, two youths, be-
tween sixteen and nineteen, came up with
imaginary bills of parcels, which they had
been writing out on their slates, and were
now required to calculate 'off hand'—a
test which they stood with such imperfect
success, that Bartle Massey, whose eyes
had been glaring at them ominously through
his spectacles for some minutes, at length
burst out in a bitter, half-pitched tone,
passing between every sentence to rap the
floor with a knobbed stick which rested be-
tween his legs.

'Now you see you don't do this thing a
bit better than you did a fortnight ago;
and I'll tell you what's the reason. You
want to learn accounts; that's well and
good. But you think all you need do to
learn accounts is to come to me and do
sums for an hour or so, two or three times
a week; and no sooner do you get your caps
on and turn out of doors again, than you
sweep the whole thing clean out of your
mind. You go whistling about, and take
no more care what you're thinking of than
if your heads were gutters for any rubbish
to swirl through that happened to be in the
way; and if you get a good notion in 'em,
it's pretty soon washed out again. You
think knowledge is to be got cheap—you'll
come and pay Bartle Massey sixpence a
week, and he'll make you clever at figures
without your taking any trouble. But
knowledge isn't to be got with paying dis-
pence, let me tell you; if you're to know
figures, you must turn 'em over in your
own heads, and keep your thoughts fixed
on 'em. There's nothing you can't turn
into a sum, for there's nothing but what's
got number in it—even a fool. You may
say to yourselves, 'I'm one fool and Jack's
another; if my fool's head weighed four
pounds, and Jack's three pound three ounces
and three quarters, how many pennies
weights heavier would my head be than
Jack's? A man that had got his heart in
learning figures would make sums for him-
self, and work 'em in his head when he sat
at his shoemaking, he'd count his stitches by
fives, and then put a price on his stitches,
say half a farthing, and then see how much
money he could get in an hour; and then
ask himself how much money he'd get in a
day at that rate; and then how much ten
workmen would get working three, or
twenty, or a hundred years at that rate—
and all the while his needle would be going
just as fast as if he left his head empty for
the devil to dance in. But the long and
the short of it is—I'll have nobody in my
night-school that doesn't strive to learn
what he comes to learn, as hard as if he
were striving to get out of a dark hole into
broad daylight. I'll send no man away
because he is stupid; if Billy Taft, the
idiot, wanted to learn anything, I'd not re-
fuse to teach him. But I'll not throw
away good knowledge on people who think
they can get it by the sixpenny worth, and
carry it away with them as they would an
ounce of snuff. So never come to me
again, if you can't show that you
have been working with your own
heads, instead of thinking you can pay for
mine to work for you. That's the last word
I've got to say to you.'

With this final sentence Bartle Massey
gave a sharper rap than ever with his
knobbed stick, and the discomfited lads got
up to go with a sulky look. The other
pupils had happily only their writing-books
to show, in various stages of progress from
pot holes to round text; and more pen-
strokes, however perverse, were less ex-
asperating to Bartle than false arithmetic.
He was a little more severe than usual on
Jacob Storey's Z's, of which poor Jacob
had written a page full, all with their tops
turned the wrong way, with a puzzled sense
that they were not right, 'somehow.' But
he observed in apology that it was a letter
you never wanted hardly, and he thought
it had only been put there 'to finish off the
alphabet like, though ampudding (&) would
his done as well, for what he could see.'

Let the pupils had taken their hats
and said their 'Good nights,' and Adam,
knowing his old master's habits, rose and

said, 'Shall I put the candles out, Mr.
Massey?'

'Yes, my boy, yes, all but this, which
I'll just carry into the house; and just lock
the outer door now you're near it,' said
Bartle, getting his stick in the fitting angle
to help him in descending from his stool.
He was no sooner on the ground than it
became obvious why the stick was neces-
sary—the left leg was much shorter
than the right. But the schoolmaster
was so active with his lameness that
it was hardly thought of as a mis-
fortune; and if you had seen him make his
way along the school-room floor, and up the
step into his kitchen you would perhaps
have understood why the naughty boys
sometimes felt that his pace might be in-
definitely quickened, and that he and his
stick might overtake them even in their
swiftest run.

(To be continued.)

Killing Animals Without Inflicting Pain.

Dr. Richardson's lecture on his process
of painless killing of the lower animals
scores for science a magnificent success. As
his author said in the closing passages of his
discourse, science has now given to the in-
ferior creation a blessing which she dare not
give to man himself—painless death. At
the Druggist's Home over 6,000 dogs have,
during the past seven months, slept their
final sleep, knowing as little of their
deaths as of their births. The principal
agent used for the narcotic action is car-
bonic oxide, passing at summer
heat over a mixture of chloroform and car-
bon bisulphide into a lethal chamber in
which chamber as many as 100 dogs can at
once receive euthanasia. This is on the
large scale; but Dr. Richardson described
also a small apparatus which, after long
trials, he has completed, in which, from
one to six animals can be painlessly killed,
and which is so portable that it can be
wheeled from a central station to any
house or street ready for immediate
use. Thus every village and town may be
provided at a small cost with a means
that will give painless death to any domestic
animal without offending the most offensive
individual. By an extension of the same
design the author next intends to apply it
to animals of the larger kind that are used
for human food, its application to the
slaughtering of sheep being already quite
feasible and inexpensive. By such works
of benevolence as these man exerts
his wisest and best dominion over
natural sufferings and difficulties, and
medicine is never more distinctly in her
true position than when she is lending to
that dominion the willing and practical aid
which her representatives are specially
fitted to confer. It is no contemptible
part of its history in this century for the
profession to leave as a bequest to the
future the means of taking the sting of
death from all our lower friends whose fate
is under our control.—London Lancet.

Saskatchewan Gold.

It is a well-known fact that the bed of the
Saskatchewan River contains a rich deposit
of gold dust. This has been worked by
miners and settlers here for the past twenty
years, and has been a considerable source
of profit to them and of service to the dis-
trict. Mining is still, though not so pro-
fitably, carried on, the average wages being
from four to six dollars a day. Until now
mining has chiefly been confined to the
river bars at low water, but Mr. Jerome
Boudreau, of New Brunswick, who spent
last season here, by means of tunnels ex-
cavated into the flats or what is naturally
supposed to have been the original bed of
the river, and discovered that the sediments
there contained as rich deposits as the new
bars. His experience has shown that the
yield was from one dollar and forty cents
to two dollars and fifty cents per
cubic yard. Having ascertained and
convinced himself of these facts, he left
here last month for Winnipeg, with the in-
tention of purchasing machinery to operate
next spring on a large scale. The point at
which he was experimenting is known as
Point le Pied, and has been known
by the old miners here for a long
time past to be very rich. Indeed,
they have taken out a great deal of the pay
dirt for a few feet into the ground, but
the wet nature of the ground
prevents them from continuing the work
by hand. With suitable machinery there
is no doubt that the large deposits of pay
gravel there existing could be excavated at
a very handsome profit. Besides, at the
place mentioned, there are many other
similar and richer deposits on the river,
which have not been worked at all, that
being worked chiefly because it was close
to settlement.—Edmonton Bulletin.

A "Poker" Lesson.

A writer in an English technical journal,
having explained how cold air is the cause
of smoke, which may be greatly reduced by
care, remarks that in the open fire grate the
existing fire ought to be drawn to the front
of the grate, allowing the fresh coal to
be placed behind or on the
back of the fire; thus, the fire
in the front will burn more
rapidly, warm the air above and so prepare
the rising gases for combustion. In this
way the amount of smoke is diminished, as
the gases from the coals at the back rise
much more slowly than when placed upon
the fire and the air partly warmed. For
stores and boilers, warm air may be pro-
duced for the entire combustion of all the
gases, a result which is beneficial in various
ways.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from
errors and indiscretions 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 first
discovered by a missionary in South America
and sent addressed in envelope to Rev. JOSEPH
T. IMMAN, Station D, New York.