

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1884.

VOL 14.—NO. 58.

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Advertising at most moderate rates.  
Contracts may be made for monthly,  
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## ALMANAC FOR JANUARY, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
First Quarter, 5th day, 5h. 2.6m., p. m.  
Full Moon, 12th day, 1h. 14.6m., a. m.  
Last quarter 20th day, 1h. 10.8m., a. m.  
New Moon 28th day, 1h. 48.7m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
M	rises	sets	water	len. h.
1 Tuesday	7 38	4 29	9 18	morn
2 Wednesday	38	39	9 50	0 42
3 Thursday	38	31	10 19	1 20
4 Friday	38	32	10 48	2 2
5 Saturday	37	33	11 18	2 50
6 Sunday	37	33	11 51	3 52
7 Monday	37	34	12 18	5 9
8 Tuesday	37	35	1 5	6 52
9 Wednesday	36	37	1 59	7 52
10 Thursday	36	38	2 57	8 52
11 Friday	36	39	4 1	9 44
12 Saturday	35	40	5 9	10 30
13 Sunday	35	42	6 18	11 10
14 Monday	35	43	7 26	11 50
15 Tuesday	35	44	8 29	12 28
16 Wednesday	34	46	9 36	1 3
17 Thursday	34	47	10 39	1 41
18 Friday	34	48	11 30	2 21
19 Saturday	33	49	morn	3 6
20 Sunday	33	50	0 39	4 4
21 Monday	32	52	1 38	5 9
22 Tuesday	31	53	2 36	6 21
23 Wednesday	30	54	3 32	7 28
24 Thursday	29	55	4 26	8 35
25 Friday	28	57	5 15	9 9
26 Saturday	26	59	6 11	9 53
27 Sunday	24	51	6 41	10 32
28 Monday	23	2	7 18	11 8
29 Tuesday	22	4	7 51	11 46
30 Wednesday	20	5	8 23	morn
31 Thursday	19	6	8 52	0 22

## Merchants' Bank of Halifax, CHARLOTTETOWN AGENCY,

Savings Bank Department,  
—WILL BE—

OPENED 1ST NOVEMBER, 1883,  
on and after which date DEPOSITS OF \$5  
AND UPWARDS, will be taken and  
interest at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum  
ALLOWED THEREON.  
For further particulars apply to

F. H. ARNAUD,  
Oct. 30, 1883. AGENT.

GEORGE TWEEDY,  
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Notary Public, &c.  
OFFICE—West Side of Queen Street, Char-  
lottetown, next door to Stevenson's Tin Shop.  
July 25, 1883—dy wkly 6m

## 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  
Jan. 16, '83.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

United States Life Insurance Co.,  
—OF THE—  
CITY OF NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED 1850.

New Features, Incontestable Policies, Prompt  
Settlement of Claims Guaranteed.

Apply at residence, Weymouth Street, from  
8 to 10 a. m., and 4 to 6 p. m.

A. H. McPHERSON,  
[Agent.  
Sept. 25, 1883.—2aw

## EDWARD T. RUSSEL & CO., GENERAL

Commission Merchants,  
NO. 284 STATE STREET,  
BOSTON.

Particular attention given to the sale of  
Fish and Produce of all kinds.  
June 22, 1883.—6m

Our Store Closes Every Evening at Six o'clock (Saturday Excepted).

## 1884. For the Winter Months. 1884.

W. & A. BROWN & CO. are selling the following lines of  
Dry Goods, at very low prices, to clear before stock-  
taking 1st April:

Jackets, Dolmans and Ulsters, Promenade Scarfs, Wool  
Jackets and Ulsters, Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Overcoatings,  
Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Colored and White Shirts.

Also a special line of Dress Goods, of excellent value, and  
suitable for the season, reduced to twenty-two cents.

A large stock of Carpets, Oilcloths, Hearth Rugs, Mats, White  
and Grey Cottons, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons and Linens, Fancy  
Shirtings, etc., bought very low, and now opened, ready for the  
early Spring Trade.

## WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.  
Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1884.—dy wkly

## THE CHARLOTTETOWN

# FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISION, STORE,

South Side Queen Square, near Queen Street,

HAVE to announce that they have on hand the following goods, which they are  
prepared to sell at reasonable prices and in quantities to suit purchasers:

Flour (Superior Extra, Strong Bakers' and Patent)

OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BRAN, SHORTS, OATS,

CRUSHED FEED, either Oats and Barley or Oats, Barley and Corn. APPLES,  
which will be sold by the barrel or by the pound, at rates very little over barrel prices.  
Ch'town, Dec. 18, 1883.

# TEA. TEA.

—AT—  
BEER & COFF'S.

OUR TEA is giving splendid satisfaction. Prices, retail  
24cts., 30cts., and 36cts. Prices, wholesale, very low.

FIVE POUND TINS, (screw top), excludes the air, pre-  
serving the flavor and strength of the Tea. Just what is wanted.  
Half chests very cheap to the trade.

## BEER & GOFF.

# NEW FRUIT,

Wholesale and Retail, Cheap.  
ON HAND:

- 230 boxes very choice Valencia and Layer RAISINS,
- 30 half-boxes choice LAYERS,
- 3,000 pounds CURRANTS,
- 200 boxes prime FIGS,
- 5 cases choice PRUNES,
- 200 barrels hard WINTER APPLES, No. 1,
- 20 kogs GRAPES,

AND MORE TO ARRIVE.  
BEER & GOFF.

Nov. 14, 1883.—2aw wkly

# THE EXAMINER JOB PRINTING OFFICE

HAS LATELY BEEN REPLENISHED WITH

A Large Supply of Printing Types and Material

OF THE LATEST INVENTION AND BEST DESCRIPTION,

AND WE ARE NOW PREPARED,

Under the Careful and Skilful Supervision of Mr. J. W. Mitchell,

TO PRINT

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,  
BLANK CHEQUES, RECEIPTS,  
NOTES OF HAND, POSTERS,  
HAND BILLS, BODGERS, &c., &c.,

On Short Notice, in Good Style, at Cheap Prices.

## NEW FOR 1884

# CORSETS.

A LARGE DISPLAY OF THE  
NEWEST AND BEST GOODS.

All Sizes. Just Received.  
Sent free by post to any address in the  
country on receipt of price.

## W. A. WEEKS & CO.

# DRESS GOODS!

## NEW MERINOES.

## CORDS, CASHMERE, SERGES

New Satins, Velvets.

# PLUSHES

## SILKS.

## Wedding Millinery & Outfits

SUPPLIED AND MADE BY  
Experienced Hands.

## W. A. WEEKS & CO.

# VELVETEENS

—IN ALL—  
Leading Colors and Black.

VERY POPULAR FOR WINTER WEAR.

We have a Fine Stock of Nice Goods.

## W. A. WEEKS & CO.

# MILLINERY.

## MANTLES, JACKETS

DOLMANS, ETC.,  
MADE TO ORDER.

## W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Ch'town, Jan. 22, 1884.—cod wkly.

# CHOICE TEAS,

VERY CHEAP.

# LONDON HOUSE,

—BY THE—  
Chest, Half-Chest and Quarter-Chest,

ALSO IN PACKAGES OF

5, 10, 15 AND 26 POUNDS.

Ch'town, Dec. 24, 1883.—1m cod wkly

## P. E. Island Pottery.

WE are Agents for the P. E. Island  
Pottery. Orders sent to us will re-  
ceive prompt attention. Jars, Jugs, Bean  
Pots, Mugs, Flower Pots, Spitoons, Stove  
Stones, etc., in stock.

## BEER & GOFF

AGENTS  
Ch'town, Oct. 26, '83.

## MONCTON

# Sash and Door Factory.

MR. P. LEA, in returning thanks to the  
public for the liberal patronage extended  
to him while in business in Charlottetown,  
begs leave to inform his old customers and  
the public generally, that he, in company  
with Mr. William Rogers, has appointed

Messrs. B. Williams & Co.  
Lumber and Coal Dealers, Pownall Wharf,  
Charlottetown, our agents, who will keep  
constantly on hand a full supply of Mould-  
ings, Window Sashes, Doors, etc., at

LOWEST CASH PRICES.  
All orders entrusted to them will receive  
prompt attention.

LEA & ROGERS,  
Moncton, N. B.  
Sept. 5, 1883.—2aw wly

## FOUL PLAY.

By Charles Reade.

CHAPTER XL  
(Continued.)

She took the shears and went swiftly  
across the sands and up the slope. He  
watched her with an admiring eye; and  
well he might, for it was the very poetry  
of motion. Hazel in his hours of health  
had almost given up walking; he ran from  
point to point, without fatigue or shortness  
of breath. Helen, equally pressed for  
time, did not run; but she went almost as  
fast. By rising with the dawn, by three  
meals a day of animal food, by constant  
work and heavenly air, she was in a con-  
dition women rarely attain to. She was  
trained. Ten miles was no more to her  
than ten yards. And, when she was in a  
hurry, she got over the ground by a grand  
but feminine motion not easy to describe.  
It was a series of smooth undulations, not  
vulgar strides, but swift rushes, in which  
the joints seemed to propel the body, and  
the feet scarcely to touch the ground; it was  
the vigor and freedom of a savage, with  
the grace of a lady.

And so it was she swept across the sands  
and up the slope.

Et vera inaccessu pasuit dea.

While she was gone, Hazel cut two little  
squares of seals' bladder, one larger than  
the other. On the smaller he wrote: 'An  
English lady wrecked on an island. Long-  
itude, ; S. latitude, between the  
and parallels. Haste to her rescue.'  
Then he folded this small, and inclosed it  
in the larger slip, which he made into a  
little bag, and tied the neck extremely tight  
with fine gut, leaving a long piece of the  
gut free.

And now Helen came gliding back, as  
she went, and brought him a large bundle  
of rushes.

Then he asked her to help him fasten  
these rushes around the iron boom.

'It must not be done too regularly,' said  
he; 'but so as to look as much like a little  
bed of rushes as possible.'

Helen was puzzled still, but interested.  
So she set to work, and, between them,  
they fastened rushes all around the hoop,  
although it was a large one.

But when it was done, Hazel said they  
were too bare.

'Then we will fasten another row,' said  
Helen, good humoredly. And without  
more ado, she was off to the river again.

When she came back she found him up,  
and she said the great excitement had cured  
him—such power has the brain over the  
body. This convinced her he had really hit  
upon some great idea. And, when she had  
made him eat his dinner by her fire, she  
asked him to tell her all about it.

But, by a natural reaction, the glorious  
and glowing excitement of mind that had  
battled his very rheumatic pains was now  
followed by doubt and dejection.

'Don't ask me yet,' he sighed. 'Theory  
is one thing; practice is another. We count  
without our antagonists. I forgot they will  
set their wits against mine; and they are  
many, I am but one. And I have been so  
often defeated. And, do you know, I have  
observed that whenever I say beforehand,  
now I am going to do something clever, I  
am always defeated. Pride really goes  
before destruction, and vanity before a  
fall.'

The female mind, rejecting all else, went  
like a needle's point at one thing in this  
explanation. 'Our antagonists?' said  
Helen, looking sadly puzzled. 'Why, what  
antagonists have we?'

'The messengers,' said Hazel, with a  
groan. 'The aerial messengers.'

That did the business. Helen dropped  
the subject with almost ludicrous haste, and  
after a few common-place observations,  
made a nice comfortable dose of grog and  
bark for him. This she administered as an  
independent transaction, and not at all by  
way of comment on his antagonists, the  
aerial messengers.

It operated unkindly for her purpose; it  
did him so much good, that he lifted up his  
dejected head, and his eyes sparkled again,  
and he set to work, and by sunset, prepar-  
ed two more bags of bladder with in-  
scriptions inside, and long tails of fine gut  
hanging. He then set to work, and, with  
fingers far less adroit than hers, fastened  
another set of rushes around the hoop. He  
set them less evenly, and some of them not  
quite perpendicular; and, while he was  
fumbling over this, and examining the effect  
with paternal glance, Helen's hazel eye  
dwelt on him with furtive pity; for, to her,  
this girdele of rushes was now an instrument  
that bore an ugly likeness to the sceptre of  
straw with which vanity run to seed sways  
imaginary kingdoms in Bedlam or Dictee.

And yet he was better. He walked  
about the cavern and conversed charm-  
ingly; he was dictionary, essayist, raconteur,  
anything she liked; and, as she prudently  
avoided and ignored the one fatal topic, it  
was a delightful evening; her fingers were  
as busy as his tongue; and, when he retired,  
she presented him with the fruits of a for-  
night's work, a glorious wrapper made of  
flescy cotton inclosed in a plated  
web of flexible and silky grasses. He  
thanked her, and blessed her, and retired  
for the night.

About midnight she awoke and felt un-  
easy; so she did what since his illness she  
had done a score of times without his knowl-  
edge—she stole from her lair to watch  
him.

She found him wrapped in her present,  
which gave her great pleasure; and sleeping  
like an infant, which gave her joy. She  
eyed him eloquently for a long time; and  
then very timidly put out her hand, and,  
in her quality of nurse, laid it lighter than  
down upon his brow.

The brow was cool, and a very slight  
moisture on it showed the fever was going  
or gone.

She folded her arms and stood looking at  
him; and she thought of all they two had

done and suffered together. Her eyes  
absorbed him, devoured him. The time  
fl-w by unheeded. It was so sweet to be  
able to set her face free from its restraint,  
and let all its sunshine beam on him; and,  
even when she retired at last, those light  
hazel eyes, that could flash fire at times,  
but were all dove-like now, hung and lingered  
on him as if they could never look  
at him enough.

Half an hour before day-break she heard  
the dog howling piteously. She felt a  
little uneasy at that; not much. However  
she got up, and issued from her cavern,  
just as the sun showed his red eye above  
the horizon. She went towards the boat  
as a matter of course. She found Ponto  
tied to the helm; the boat was empty, and  
Hazel nowhere to be seen.

She uttered a scream of dismay.  
The dog howled and whined louder than  
ever.

(To be continued.)

## The Heathen at Home.

The London Spectator has recently been  
giving attention to the "Heathen at  
Home." He is to be found in the East  
End of London, where there exists a deeper  
depth of degradation than is to be found  
among the tribes of Central Africa. The  
Spectator describes them in the following  
terms:—"They have civilization with a  
hatred which is incurable by any fear, or  
any reward, or any searchingness of inspec-  
tion. If the climate is cold they will wear  
clothes—they will hardly do that in Naples  
—but that is the sole concession they will  
make to the claims of civilization. They  
will clean nothing and preserve nothing,  
and provide for nothing. If there are  
doors and they are cold, they will burn the  
doors. If they want a fire and no wood is  
handy, they will tear off skirting boards, or  
burn the balusters of the staircase. It is  
useless to give them furniture, for they  
prefer their camp; hopeless to provide them  
closets, for they will not use them—read  
Mr. Glazier in the Nineteenth Century, and  
remember what he means—vain to store  
food for them, for they will consume it all  
at once. They will work when there is  
nothing to eat, but if they are full they  
abhor work until they are empty again.  
They are not criminals, as a rule, any more  
than the wild tribes are; but they are  
savages, loving above all things to live lives  
untrammelled by the infinite series  
of minute restraints and obligations  
which, if you think of it, go to  
make up civilization. It is possible  
to live without washing, or decency, or  
furniture, or foresight, or care; and they  
prefer so to live, though the result seems  
to the civilized unqualified misery and pain.  
They do not think it unqualified, but  
qualified very greatly by their freedom,  
holding only three things to be essential—  
food, sleep and wives; and only three to be  
luxurious—more food, drink and tobacco—  
just as millions do in Africa, Australia, and  
some rare but extensive tracts of Southern  
Asia."

## Australasian Resources.

Appropos of the proposed confederation  
of the Australasian Colonies, a glance over  
their statistical returns for 1882 is inter-  
esting and instructive. With a territory  
of about 3,000,000 square miles, and a  
population of 3,000,000 inhabitants of  
European descent, they certainly have room  
for growth and development, and good  
reason for pushing their immigration policy  
with vigor and persistence. The revenue  
is very large, amounting to \$109,555,075,  
and the expenditure is but little less,  
\$100,386,655. The public debt is very  
nearly 500,000,000, but has been created  
by expense of building public works, chiefly  
railways.

The imports are valued at \$19,000,000  
and exports at \$253,000,000; 7,771 miles of  
railway and 31,516 miles of telegraph, show  
the extent of her steam and electric com-  
munication inland, while the entrance of  
5,516,671 tons of shipping tonnage inward  
and about the same outwards, gives a clue  
to her large commerce with the outside  
world. They had under tillage, in 1882,  
7,128,000 acres of land and raised thereon  
32,000,000 bushels of wheat, 16,500,000 bush-  
els of oats, 2,000,000 bushels of barley,  
5,600,000 bushels of maize, 890,000 bushels  
of other cereals, together with 350,000 tons  
of potatoes and 863,000 tons of hay. The  
live stock possessed by the colonists foot up  
the respectable totals of 1,219,342 horses,  
8,429,448 cattle, 76,493,150 sheep and 807,  
711 pigs. They expended over \$12,000,000  
on education and their bank deposits  
amount to \$310,000,000.

The material is there for grand nation-  
ality. Confederation will probably soon be  
a fixed fact, and this will, of itself, give a  
great impetus to the development of the  
country. Great Britain will in time be  
obliged to merge herself into the Greater  
Britain, and, with Canada, Australasia,  
India and the African colonies, bound close-  
ly to her interest, counsel and policy,  
build up her giant civilization of the cen-  
turies.

## Horsford's Acid Phosphate

AS A NERVE FOOD.

Dr. J. W. Smith, Wellington, O., says: "In  
impaired nervous supply I have used it to ad-  
vantage."

A machine has been invented at Pitts-  
burg for manufacturing hob nails, which  
has a capacity of one ton a day, and is  
operated by three men. The use of this  
machine will throw thousands of men out  
of employment.

Young men suffering from early indiscre-  
tions, lack brain and nerve force Mack's Mag-  
netic Medicine, advertised in another column,  
supplies this want and thus cures when all  
other preparations fail. Sold in Charlot-  
teton at Apothecaries Hall. Jan 21 wly