

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1885.

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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1885.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	ris	sets	water	len
1 Sunday	6 43	5 41	6 45	10 53
2 Monday	4	43	7 53	11 30
3 Tuesday	40	44	8 59	12 7
4 Wednesday	38	45	10 2	0 42
5 Thursday	34	47	11 4	1 19
6 Friday	32	48	13 2	2 0
7 Saturday	32	50	14 2	2 45
8 Sunday	30	51	0 57	3 41
9 Monday	29	53	1 47	4 59
10 Tuesday	27	54	2 23	6 5
11 Wednesday	25	56	3 15	7 13
12 Thursday	22	57	3 52	8 10
13 Friday	21	58	4 28	8 55
14 Saturday	19	59	4 58	9 36
15 Sunday	17	6	5 38	10 14
16 Monday	15	2	5 58	10 48
17 Tuesday	13	3	6 27	11 25
18 Wednesday	11	5	6 59	12 0
19 Thursday	9	6	7 37	0 1
20 Friday	7	7	8 11	0 41
21 Saturday	5	9	8 55	1 22
22 Sunday	3	10	9 46	2 10
23 Monday	1	12	10 44	3 10
24 Tuesday	5 59	13	11 38	4 28
25 Wednesday	57	14	12 56	5 57
26 Thursday	56	16	2 6	7 19
27 Friday	54	17	3 16	8 21
28 Saturday	52	19	4 26	9 12
29 Sunday	50	19	5 34	9 53
30 Monday	48	21	6 40	10 31
31 Tuesday	5 46	22	7 46	11 6

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

GOING WEST.		A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	depart	8 02	3 02
Royal Junction	arrive	8 25	3 25
North West	arrive	9 17	4 17
Hunter River	arrive	9 32	4 32
Bealabane	arrive	10 10	5 09
County Line	arrive	10 19	5 19
Freetown	arrive	10 35	5 34
Kensington	arrive	10 57	5 57
Summerside	arrive	11 32	6 23
Summerside	depart	1 47	
Misauche	arrive	2 09	
Wellington	arrive	2 57	
Port Hill	arrive	3 22	
O'Leary	arrive	4 42	
Alberton	arrive	5 47	
Tignish	arrive	6 47	
FROM WEST.			
Tignish	depart	6 47	
Alberton	depart	7 47	
O'Leary	depart	8 02	
Port Hill	depart	10 22	
Wellington	depart	11 07	
Misauche	depart	11 34	
Summerside	arrive	11 57	A. M.
Summerside	depart	2 02	P. M.
Kensington	arrive	2 37	8 07
Freetown	arrive	3 00	8 30
County Line	arrive	3 17	8 45
Bealabane	arrive	3 27	8 55
Hunter River	arrive	4 02	9 32
North West	arrive	4 17	9 47
Royal Junction	arrive	5 09	10 39
Charlottetown	arrive	5 32	11 02
GOING EAST.			
Charlottetown	depart	3 17	
Royal Junction	depart	3 49	
Belford	depart	4 17	
Mount Stewart	depart	4 52	
Cardigan	depart	5 47	
Georgetown	depart	6 42	
Mount Stewart	depart	7 47	
Morell	depart	8 37	
St. Peter's	depart	9 03	
Bealabane	depart	9 57	
Bear River	depart	10 57	
Bonnie	depart	11 42	
FROM EAST.			
Bonnie	arrive	5 52	
Bear River	arrive	7 37	
St. Peter's	arrive	8 28	
Morell	arrive	8 57	
Mount Stewart	arrive	9 37	
Georgetown	arrive	10 47	
Cardigan	arrive	11 32	
Mount Stewart	arrive	12 32	
Belford	arrive	1 42	
Royal Junction	arrive	10 17	
Charlottetown	arrive	10 54	
Charlottetown	arrive	11 17	



15 DAYS' SLAUGHTER! —AT— L. E. PROWSE'S

ALL MY STOCK OF
English & American Hats
WILL BE SOLD AT A
CASH DISCOUNT OF 20 P. C.,
For the next 15 days.
Now is the time to Buy when
you can save 20 p. c. on the dollar.
— POSITIVELY ONLY 15 DAYS. —

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, March 2, 1885—wky

LONDON HOUSE Custom Tailoring Department!



A SPLENDID RANGE OF CLOTHS IN
Broadcloths,
Worstedes,
Meltons,
Suitsings &
Light Overcoatings.

Work done with Promptness and in the
Best Styles, at the Lowest Prices.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 5, 1885—2 aw wky

JAMES SHAND

WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK OF
COMFORTS & BLANKETS

Reduction to Clear!

A Lot of Ladies' MANTLES and WOOL GOODS

HALF PRICE.

Ch'town, Jan. 30, 1885.

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie, BARRISTERS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

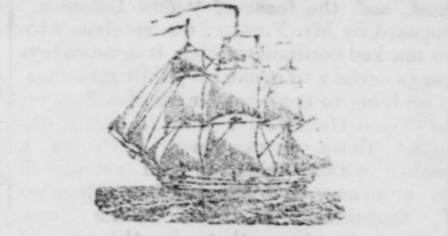
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan,
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C., CHESTER B. MACNEILL
January 16, 1883.

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!

Peake's No. 3 Wharf,
R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We are now manufacturing and will sell at the lowest cash prices;
Sashes Doors Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mould
ings, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Stair Balis, Treads, etc.
We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Joining, Mortising, Tonon-
ing, Jig and Fret Sawing, Turning, etc.
All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice.
With New and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the
utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage
Ch'town, June 7, 1884.—17

Liverpool to Charlottetown.



1885. SPRING TRIP. 1885. THE CLIPPER BARK "GULNARE,"

NOW ON BERTH,
500 Tons Register. Classed in English Lloyds
William McDonald, Commander.
WILL SAIL FROM
Liverpool for Charlottetown,
On or about the 1st APRIL next, carry-
ing Freight at through rates to
Pictou, Georgetown, Souris and
Summerside.

For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool
to Pictou Brothers, 51 South John Street;
in London to J. Pictou & Sons, 16 Great
Winchester Street; or here to
L. C. OWEN.
Ch'town, Feb. 3, 1885—tu th sat

Molasses! Molasses!

THE Subscriber offers
FOR SALE,
TO THE TRADE,
150 PUNS.

CHOICE BARRADOES MOLASSES

—ALSO—
A Quantity of
Tierces and Barrels

OWEN CONNOLLY.
Ch'town, Feb. 20—ood wky tl 1stAp

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their
attack as those affecting the throat and lungs;
none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers.
The ordinary cough or cold, resulting
perhaps from a trifling or unconscious ex-
posure, is often but the beginning of a fatal
sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has
well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight
with throat and lung diseases, and should be
taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.
"In 1867 I took a severe cold, which affected
my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed
night after night without sleep. The doctors
gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
which relieved my lungs, induced
sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary
for the recovery of my strength. By the
continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent
cure was effected. I am now 62 years
old, hale and hearty, and an satisfied your
CHERRY PECTORAL saved me."
—HARRIS FARRINGTON,
Rockingham, N. Y., July 15, 1882.

Croup—A Mother's Tribute.
"While in the country last winter my little
boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup;
it seemed as if he would die from strangula-
tion. One of the family suggested the use
of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of
which was always kept in the house. This
was tried in small and frequent doses, and
to our delight in less than half an hour the
little patient was breathing easily. The doctor
said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had
saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at
our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
—MRS. L. J. GIBNEY,
130 West 125th St., New York, May 15, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
in my family for several years, and do not
hesitate to pronounce it the most effective
remedy for coughs and colds we have ever
tried."
—A. J. CRANE,
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis,
and after trying many remedies with no suc-
cess, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY
PECTORAL."
—JOSEPH WALDEN,
Byhalis, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that
but for its use I should long since have died
from lung troubles."
—J. BRADSHAW,
Petaluma, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or
lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved
by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
and it will afford cure when the disease is
not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

IN STORE:
5,000 Bags of Liverpool Salt.
2,000 do Fishery do.
PEAKE BROS & CO.
Ch'town, Feb. 14, 1884.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY EX-
AMINER, the best newspaper published in
the island.

ADAM BEDE.

CHAPTER XXXI.
(Continued.)

She had no tears this morning. She had
wept them all away last night, and now she
felt that dry-eyed morning misery which is
worse than the first shock, because it has
the future in it as well as the present.
Every morning to come, as far as her im-
agination could stretch, she would have to
get up and feel that the day would have no
joy for her. For there is no despair so
absolute as that which comes with the first
moments of our first great sorrow, when we
have not yet known what it is to have
suffered and be healed, to have despaired
and to have recovered hope. As Hetty
began languidly to take off the clothes she
had worn all the night, that she might wash
herself and brush her hair, she had a sick-
ening sense that her life would go on in
this way; she would always be doing things
she had no pleasure in, getting up to the
old tasks of work, seeing people she cared
nothing about, going to church, and to
Tredleston, and to tea with Mrs. Best, and
carrying no happy thought with her. For
her short poisonous delights had spoiled for
ever all the joys that had once made the
sweetness of her life—the new frock ready
for Tredleston fair, the party at Mr.
Britton's at Broxton wake, the beaux that
she would say 'no' to for a long while, and
the prospect of the wedding that was to
come at last, when she would have a silk
gown and a great many clothes all at once.
These things were all flat and dreary to her
now; everything would be a weariness; and
she would carry about forever a hopeless
thirst and longing.

She paused in the midst of her lan-
guid undressing, and leaned against
the dark old clothes-press. Her
neck and arms were bare, her hair
hung down in delicate rings, and they were
just as beautiful as they were that night
two months ago, when she walked up and
down this bedchamber glowing with vanity
and hope. She was not thinking of her
arms and neck now; even her own beauty
was indifferent to her. Her eyes wandered
sadly over the dull old chamber, and then
looked out vacantly toward the growing
dawn. Did a remembrance of Dinah come
across her mind? Of her foreboding
words, which had made her angry—of
Dinah's affectionate entreaty to think of
her as a friend in trouble? No; the im-
pression had been too slight to recur.

Any affection or comfort Dinah could
have given her would have been as indiffer-
ent to Hetty this morning as everything
else was except her bruised passion. She
was only thinking that she could never stay
here and go on with the old life; she could
better bear something quite new than sink-
ing back into the old every-day round.
She would like to run away that very
morning, and never see any of the old
faces again. But Hetty's was not a nature
to face difficulties—to dare to loose her hold
on the familiar and rush on some unknown
condition. Her's was a luxurious and
vain nature, not a passionate one; and if
she were ever to take any violent measure,
she must be urged to it by the desperation
of Terror. There was not much room for
her thoughts to travel in the narrow circle
of her imagination, and she soon fixed on
the one thing she would do to get away
from her old life; she would ask her uncle
to let her go to be a lady's maid. Miss
Lydia's maid would help her to get a situa-
tion if she knew Hetty had her uncle's
leave.

When she had thought of this, she fas-
tened up her hair and began to wash; it
seemed more possible for her to go down
stairs and try to behave as usual. She
would ask her uncle this very day. On
Hetty's blooming health it would take a
great deal of such mental suffering as hers
to leave any deep impress; and when she
was dressed as neatly as usual in her
working-dress, with her hair tucked up
under her little cap, an indifferent observer
would have been more struck with the
young roundness of her cheek and neck,
and with the darkness of her eyes and eye-
lashes, than with any signs of sadness
about her. But when she took up the
crushed letter, and put it in her drawer,
that she might lock it out of sight, hard,
smarting tears, having no relief in them,
as the great drops had that fell last night,
forced their way into her eyes. She wiped
them away quickly; she must not cry in
the day time; nobody should find out how
miserable she was—nobody should know
she was disappointed about anything; and
she thought that the eyes of her
aunt and uncle would be upon her
gave her the self-command which often ac-
companies a dread. For Hetty looked out
from her secret misery toward the possi-
bility of their ever knowing what had hap-
pened, as the sick and weary prisoner might
think of the possible pillory. They would
think her conduct shameful, and shame was
torture. That was poor little Hetty's con-
science.

So she looked up her drawer, and went
away to her early work.
In the evening, when Mr. Poyser was
smoking his pipe, and his good-nature was
therefore at its superlative moment, Hetty
seized the opportunity of her aunt's absence
to say—
"Uncle, I wish you'd let me go as a lady's
maid."
Mr. Poyser took the pipe from his mouth,
and looked at Hetty in mild surprise for
some moments. She was sewing, and went
on with her work industriously.

"Why, what's put that into your head,
my wench?" he said at last, after he had
given one conservative puff.
"I should like it—I should like it better
than farm-work."
"Nay, nay; you fancy so because you
donna know it, my wench. It wouldn't be
half so good for your health nor for your
luck 'o' life. I'd like you to stay w' us till
you've got a good husband; you're my own
niece, and I wouldn't have you go to ser-
vice, though it was a gentleman's house, as
long as I've got a home for you."

(To be continued.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Correction.

SIR,—In the EXAMINER of the 6th inst.,
I am made to say "that I would recommend
either steam launches or tugs." What I
wrote was that, observing that some of our
members are advocating steam tugs, that I
could not imagine what steam tug boats are
required for in that service, there being no
towing to perform. But what would be
necessary would be to have two small steam-
ers, one on each side, strongly built and
properly modelled for the service in which
they will be used, and provided with good,
warm, comfortable accommodations below
decks, for the crews, as they will have to
live on board all winter, these vessels to be
from 80 to 100 feet on the keel.
And, as it is spoken of as having only one
steamer to begin with, let us have one; but
I don't believe the business can be effi-
ciently carried out without a boat on each
side, for the reason that when the wind is
off this side—that is N.E.—it soon makes
a wide scope of water; and with heavy wind,
a rough sea on, at other times, with snow
and frost, it forms into lolly and, in either
case, the boats can't face it, and the same
happens on the other side with winds off
that shore; and the steamers could work
through the lolly with ease, and let the ice
boats come out and meet them at the edge
of the field ice, exchange passengers and
mails, and each return to their own side.
P. F. IRVING.
Cape Traverse, March 12th, 1885.

Registry and Probate Offices.

SIR,—Our Local Legislature has met for
the transaction of business, which, we trust,
will be beneficial to the country. There
are some matters connected with the work-
ing of some of the Public Offices which
should receive the immediate attention of
Parliament. Provision should be made for
the completion of the revised indices in the
Registry Office. I would also bring to the
attention of the Government the fact that
the indices now in use in the Registry Office
are not completed from day to day as re-
quired by law; but, on the contrary, the
page of the register book is not filled in
for months after an instrument is recorded,
thereby causing great inconvenience to the
searcher, and loss of time to the Registrar.
The Registrar, I admit, has no time at his
disposal to attend to this matter, and I
would suggest that the Government employ
a man to perform this work after office
hours, for evidently the rush of business
during office hours hinders its completion.

Some years ago the fees collected in the
Prothonotary's office were retained by the
Prothonotary in lieu of salary. Since the
year 1872, the Prothonotary has been paid
a salary by the Government, and the fees
collected have been paid into the Public
Treasury. A large amount has thus been
saved to the Province.

I find that the old system still prevails in
the Surrogate and Probate Office. The
Surrogate collects all the fees for his own
use. The business in this office is increas-
ing year after year, and the revenue col-
lected must now be a very handsome re-
ward for the services performed. This
system of paying public servants has been
abolished years ago in every other civilized
country. The fees collected under the
Probate Acts are exorbitant, and it is
about time that the Government should
deal with this office as they dealt with the
Prothonotary's, and other offices where the
barbarous custom above alluded to once
prevailed. The Surrogate and Judge of
Probate should be paid a salary, and the
fees collected in his office should be paid
into the Treasury. The Judge would then
be more independent, and a person doing
business in his office could, in case of dis-
pute about fees, appeal without causing
any ill-feeling. The Dominion Government
have provided that any Judge who receives
a salary payable out of the Dominion
Treasury shall not receive or collect from
any person any fees whatever. Similar
provisions will be found on the statute
books of the several States of the American
Union. This rule should apply to this case.
A. B.

Obituary.

SIR,—The community here, and for miles
around here, have been called upon to
mourn the death of one who, though young
in years, had, by his many qualities, his
kind and engaging manners, endeared him-
self to all who had the pleasure of forming
his acquaintance. I refer to the late Daniel
McLeod, who departed this life on Tues-
day, 3rd inst., at the residence of his
father, Michael McLeod, Esq., Point Prim.
Were we to look upon this sad bereavement
with worldly eyes only, our first
thoughts would naturally revert to the fact
that it was but a short time previous to his
illness that relatives and friends rejoiced
with him in that he had been successful in
obtaining a master mariner's certificate.
But although he had, by good conduct and
close attention to duty and study, fitted
himself for this high and responsible posi-
tion, yet it pleased an All-wise Providence
to order that he should never walk the
quarter deck as commander of a
ship. Still, we are willing to bow to the
will of Him, who doeth all things well.
Nor have we cause to mourn as those with-
out hope; for not once during all the tedious
days and still night watches of his painful
illness, was he heard to murmur, but like a
true christian he was submissive to the
Master's Will. Knowing this, we feel as-
sured that our departed friend and brother
has only answered the call, (come thou up
higher) and that he has made the voyage
over to that bright and shining shore, where
the billows of suffering and sorrow cease to
roll. It may be added that at the last
regular meeting of Bethel Lodge, I. O. G.
T., a sincere resolution of sorrow and
sympathy was passed with the relatives and
friends of our dear departed brother.—Com.
Edpn, March 9, 1885.