

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1884.

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Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 2nd day, 1h. 55.1m., a. m.
Full Moon, 9th day, 1h. 55.2m., p. m.
Last quarter 18th day, 6h. 41.9m., a. m.
New Moon 24th day, 6h. 24.1m., p. m.
First Quarter, 31st day, 0h. 43.9m., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
M	riset	set	water	len
1 Thursday	4 51 7	3 10 37	2 45	14 12
2 Friday	49	4 11 44	3 50	15
3 Saturday	46	6 14 48	5 4	18
4 Sunday	47	7 1 51	6 17	20
5 Monday	45	8 2 53	7 22	23
6 Tuesday	44	9 3 55	8 15	25
7 Wednesday	42	10 4 56	8 56	27
8 Thursday	40	11 5 55	9 35	30
9 Friday	39	13 6 53	10 11	33
10 Saturday	38	14 7 50	10 44	36
11 Sunday	37	16 8 44	11 19	39
12 Monday	36	17 9 41	11 54	42
13 Tuesday	34	18 10 21	12 29	44
14 Wednesday	32	19 11 2	1 5	47
15 Thursday	31	20 11 40	1 44	49
16 Friday	30	21 12 1	2 28	51
17 Saturday	29	22 0 14	3 20	53
18 Sunday	28	23 0 46	4 27	55
19 Monday	27	24 1 16	5 42	57
20 Tuesday	26	25 1 46	6 57	59
21 Wednesday	26	27 2 17	8 2	61
22 Thursday	25	28 2 51	8 56	63
23 Friday	24	29 3 29	9 46	65
24 Saturday	23	30 4 14	10 34	67
25 Sunday	22	31 5 7	11 19	69
26 Monday	21	32 6 7	12 0	71
27 Tuesday	20	33 7 12	0 5	73
28 Wednesday	20	34 8 21	0 49	74
29 Thursday	19	35 9 30	1 35	75
30 Friday	18	36 10 35	2 23	76
31 Saturday	18	37 11 43	3 15	77

W. WHEATLEY,

(OF WHEATLEY & SONS, CHARLOTTETOWN,
P. E. ISLAND)

Commission Merchant,

269 BARRINGTON STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Special attention given to the sale of
P. E. Island produce.
April 24, 1884.

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 25, 1884.

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,

BARRISTERS

—AND—

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank.

(UP STAIRS).

Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

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.

BARGAINS.

I AM selling the balance of my Furniture
saved from the fire of the 20th ult., at J.
D. McLeod's corner, Queen Street, at a
reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per
cent. below usual prices.

JOHN NEWSON.

Ch'town, March 8.

Prince Edward Island Hospital.

MEDICAL BOARD:

Dr. Hobbark, Consulting Physician.
Dr. Johnson, Dr. Taylor,
Dr. Beer, Dr. Dawson,
Dr. Warburton, Dr. MacKay.

Matron—Mrs. Hannah Robinson.

Applications for admission may be made
to the Visiting Physician or Matron, at the
Hospital, daily (Sundays excepted), between
ten and eleven, a. m., or by correspondence
with any member of the medical Board, or the
Matron.

The friends of patients will be admitted
from two to four, p. m. every day (except
Sundays).

The general visiting day for persons wish-
ing to see the institution is Thursday of
each week, from two to four o'clock, p. m.

D. R. MACLENNAN,
Secretary of Trustees.

April 24—eod wky

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, Deadeyes, Steering Wheels,

—ALSO—

Mouldings, in great variety, Cornice, Base
Panel, Door and Window Finish, Spouting,
Conductor and Handrail, Newel Posts, Balu-
sters and every description of Turning.
Fret, 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.—wky 6i.

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 4 wky 2i pd

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-
JOSEPH GILBERT'S
STEELEPENS
—SOLD BY ALL—
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Cures
Rheumatism,
Diphtheria,
Neuralgia,
Erysipelas,
Croup,
Hoarseness,
Removes
Dandruff,
And restores
Hair on Bald
Heads, and
Cures all
aches & pains.



DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
FOR MAN & BEAST.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Wm. C. Miller, Proprietor,
BRIDGEWATER, N.S.

MONCTON

Sash and Door Factory.

M. R. 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

LESSONS

Drawn from the History of Job.

Plain Talk from the Pulpit

TO MEN OF OUR TIMES.

Sermon of Rev. John Burwash, in
Prince Street Brick Church, on
Sunday Evening Last.

"Hast thou considered My servant Job, that
there is none like him in the earth, a perfect
and upright man, one that feareth God and
escheweth evil?"—Job I, 8.

This is a very remarkable history. Remarkable
for its completeness. It gives an account
of all the actors that are at work making
history. Angelic, Satanic, human. We have
only half of history in the acts of the flesh
and blood actors. To complete the view we
want the acts of the "myriads of spiritual
creatures" as well, who are as busily engaged
as they. It is worthy of note that this book
of Job, which is written to illustrate the dealings
of God's providence in human life, should give
such prominence to the work of these invisible
agents, when we are thus taught to believe,
are potent for good or evil in the lives and
fortunes of men. Especially does it bring into
view the activity of evil agency in the calamities
of life. The chief of these powers of evil is
represented as going up and down in the earth,
keenly observing all that was going on, marking
not only the outward acts, but the motives and
purposes of men, so that an appeal is made to
his knowledge of the human race and of the
character of each person in it. The question in
the text was asked of Satan to assign his true
character to Job. Satan, like many of his children,
was not willing that any thing should be said
in favor of a good man without trying to detract
from the value of the commendation. If you were
to ask who is the greatest man of the present
age, you would find some difficulty in getting an
answer to your question. There would be a very
wide diversity of opinion. The world would be
divided into sections, and each section would
have its hero or heroes. The literary world would
point to some author, the political world to some
statesman, the commercial world to some successful
millionaire. Each would have its own ideal of
greatness—indeed there could be found to be nearly
as many standards as self-constituted judges.

MEN ARE NATURALLY AMBITIOUS, and the question
who shall be the greatest was asked not only by
rival emperors and warriors but by the disciples
who surrounded the greatest and most lowly of
men. But the question who is the greatest man
of his age has never been answered satisfactorily
but once. Then there could be no possibility of
appeal from the decision. The reason of the
decision is also given, and thus a more important
question settled that is the standard according to
which men are to be estimated.

Job was the greatest man of his day, and the
reason was not that he was the richest or the
most influential; not that he was the most famous
or renowned, but that he was a "perfect man."
Let us look at the reasons assigned by the Almighty
for the pre-eminence given to Job. Perfect—the
word has reference to the roundness or completeness
of his character. The word, in the original,
means finished in a high and sacred sense. One
who had made the most of every means of self-
improvement and self-culture within his reach.
I do not think it exclusively to his moral and
religious character. We have those in the last
of the sentence—"upright," "feared God,"
"eschewed," and certainly it would be very weak
if, after saying his religious character was perfect,
to go on to say that he was honest or upright.

Besides, from the history we learn that there
were other distinguishing traits in Job's character
besides his honesty and integrity. Job was a
finished business man. He was eminently suc-
cessful both before and after his misfortunes. And
no doubt his success was owing to his tact, industry
and ability. I do not think we are justified in
thinking that there was anything miraculous in
his success. It is true that it is said that the Lord
blessed him in all that he undertook, but in ex-
actly the same sense as that in which God may
be said to bless the labors of a good man now. It
is a fault of many Bible students that they see
too much of the superhuman and supernatural in
Scriptural characters, and too little in those of
our own times. When they look back to those
instances, they are always surrounded by a haze
of the supernatural, and they seem to have
nothing in common with the present. "All very
well," they say as they turn away with a sigh
from the study of some of these noble characters,
"but things are so different now." These histories
are of little value unless they present us with
examples for our imitation, and they are only
useful for examples, as the men and women they
put before us were in the same conditions of
human life as ourselves. Job was blessed with

THE VIRTUES OF TEMPERANCE, FRUGALITY AND INDUSTRY, and these are elements of success. He
was blessed with wisdom to plan, and ability to
execute, and these are elements of success. His
own example would be a means of inculcating
like virtues in his household, and we have reason
to know that he guarded their characters with a
jealous eye and that was another means of
success, and then we must not forget that around
him was an unseen hedge guarding him from evil,
but that we have every reason to believe belongs
to you and to me as much as to those of old. It
was the blessing of God

that made Job rich, and made him possessor of
the sterling qualities of character which ensured
him success, and these qualities were not forgotten
by the Judge, in summing up the elements of his
greatness—a perfect man, etc. Young men ours
is an age when there is held out before you
examples of great success for your emulation.
I think it is right it should be so, and therefore
I have pointed out this in the character of Job.
I cannot think that the imitation of honest
industry will be hurtful to any one. Far more
likely that an easy going listlessness that every
manly virtue and every christian grace will rot
and moulder in that foul atmosphere of unholi-
dleness. I do not, therefore, present the picture
of this forefamed man of his age as getting rich
by any sudden or unusual methods but as firmly
relying on the same

DIVINE PROVIDENCE that watches your path
and compelling success by energy and industry.
Man inherits the Lordships of the earth. Take
it. Earth, air, and ocean are your heritage.
Use them. Develop their resources. Make them
a blessing to the race. Though immortal

YOU HAVE A MISSION ON EARTH. See that it is well done. Whatever honest
employment comes to hand do your best at
it. You may not all have the same success
as Job, but you may all make the world richer
for your having lived in it. Job was

AN INTELLIGENT MAN. His speeches in reply to his three friend
show this. These, of course, are not inspired
any more than those of his friends. They contain
mistakes, which were afterwards set right by
the Almighty, and they show the character of
Job's mind, and prove him to be a man of
intelligence and thought. In spite of his
honesty and un-bending integrity, I cannot think
that Job would have been assigned the position
of the greatest man of his age, if he had been
a man whose devotion was due to his ignorance,
or one who would desire to see every one else
ignorant because he was so himself. Willful
ignorance is a sin. I know that there are some
who condemn all knowledge as useless, unless it
helps to feed and clothe their bodies, or represents
so much money-making power. There is an
ignorance that men can't help. God forbid
that I should condemn them for it. But there is
also an ignorance that results from culpable
neglect, and that is wrong. If he who starves
his child's body is guilty of culpable neglect, so
also is he who dwarfs and cripples the nobler
nature. God has placed around you many means
of acquiring knowledge, and if you spend all
your time in idle amusement or light, un-
profitable reading, you are culpable in the
sight of Him who said also "that the soul
be without knowledge it is not good." God has
opened

THREE BOOKS, Nature, Providence and Revelation; and it
is the duty of all to read in these. An up-
right man! No true greatness of soul can
ever stoop to do a dishonest thing—to do a
mean or a shabby thing. Job did not owe
his wealth and position to dishonest
tricks, or mean and low petty scheming.
An upright man—I would like to put
peculiar emphasis here; for this is the cry-
ing sin and shame of our age. They stoop
down on hands and knees to crawl through
the dirt to wealth and position or power.
Would that this voice could reach the world
be great—the

ASPIRANTS FOR PLACE AND POWER, who wink at
the giving of bribes, who let pass unchal-
lenged the scandalous lies circulated for
party purposes, who pander to the lowest
passions and vices of the mob for the sake
of votes, who neglect to do their duty in
reference to the vices that are ruining our
youth for fear of unpopularity, who will
wade through the mire of petty meanness
and trickeries for place and power! Would
that this voice from the text could reach them.

But to come to the secret of his whole
character,—he was one that feared God and
eschewed evil. There was something more
than tact in his business success, something
more than love of knowledge in his intelligence,
something more than policy in his honesty,
or merely sentiment in his uprightness. He
feared God. He was a constant worshipper.
All truly great men are reverent. Atheism is
a mark of littleness of soul. "The fool hath
said in his heart there is no God—littleness,
nothingness, death. There never yet was a
great Atheist. As well might you talk of
a giant oak growing up without the light
of the sun. Nothing but a bleached, puny
and sickly growth can be found where the
rays of the great vivifier do not penetrate.
So nothing but puny sickness of soul is
found where the light of life does not shine.
This is the distinguishing difference between
God's great men and the world's great men—
that the higher nobility seek the approval
of God; the base seek the praise of men.
That word glory which has such a witching
sound in the ears of some, is but another name
for the echoes of thousands of voices shouting
approval of something which pleases their
fancy, dazzles their imaginations, or falls in
with their prevalent humors. And for that
men will sell their sense of self-respect and
their acceptance with God. "Well," said
Napoleon, as he journeyed towards Paris
after the campaign, "A few more great
events like those and I shall indeed
descend to posterity. But still it is little
enough. I have conquered it is true, Cairo,
Paris, Milan, but were I to die to-morrow
half a page of general history would be all
that would be devoted to my exploits after
ten centuries." He coveted many pages, and
he got them, but at what a cost of guilt to
himself, and suffering to his fellow men.
Half a page of general history or less! A
short-lived fame that will pass into obli-
vion one-fourth of a century after they are
gone, is a more powerful motive to many
than the fear of

God. Half a page of general history! No.
But, rather, that your names be written
in the Lamb's Book of life. He feared God
and received his task from Him. He is not
the world's drudge, and will not take its
empty praise or sordid gold for his hire.
This gives a nobility to his aims and pur-
poses in life. Job was a successful business
man, but his righteousness did not depend
on his business prosperity. He took a wider
view than that. He could exclaim, with
the most complete resignation, when all
prosperity was gone, "The Lord gave and
the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the
name of the Lord."
So, true greatness of soul cannot confine
itself to time. "He aims too low who
aims beneath the skies." Short-sighted
people are too apt to look on the church-
going, praying people as a set of amiable
dolls, and ninnies, and old fogies. Ah! you
are mistaken. They are the ones of the
widest grasp and noblest and most far-
reaching purposes in life. "We look not
at the things which are seen, but on the
things which are unseen and eternal." The
character presents the noblest sphere for
your ambition. The man who fears God is
infinitely superior in life and prospects to
the worldly. Measure him by the low stand-
ard of time, and even then his superiority
is manifest. Ask the question what is he
worth? You may look on him as having
nothing. Yet he possesseth all things. He
has a goodly fortune in hand, for "Now are
we the sons of God." God will take care
of his children. "The Lord God will give
grace and glory, and no good thing will
be withheld from them that walk up-
rightly." And it doth not yet appear what
he shall be, but, if children, then heirs,
begotten to a lively hope of an inheritance
incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth
not away.

"On all the kings of earth with pity we look
down. And claim in virtue of our birth,
A never-fading crown."

An Audacious Report.

DANGEROUS AND PRECARIOUS CONDITION OF
AN IMMENSE MAJORITY OF CITIZENS.

The Pall Mall Gazette severely criticizes
the report of the Skye crofters, and pro-
nounces it "audacious," inasmuch as it
"favors agrarian revolution, strikes at the
chief features of our present social organiza-
tion, and describes the condition in which
the immense majority of citizens spend
their lives as 'dangerous and precarious.'"
"The report," it continues, "teaches the
lesson that to expatriate the malcontents
only increases the difficulty. The next
generation of Irish and Scotch abroad
will have acquired ascendancy over those
at home. But the time is coming when the
English abroad will also acquire ascend-
ancy, over those at home. Only a time
of danger and distress is needed to con-
vince the foes of England how vast a re-
serve of English strength lies dormant in
the new England which encircle the world."

THE CROFTERS AT HOME. A correspondent of the London Times,
who has been visiting the homes of the
Scottish crofters on the Island of Skye,
gives some interesting particulars of the
agrarian difficulties. It is on the mossy
land in the centre of the island that the
crofters, who form about nine-tenths of
the population of the island—whose
amounts to 5,700 souls—have their settle-
ments. They are scattered over it in town-
ships, numbering from twenty to eighty
families, or from one hundred to four
hundred persons. It is with these townships
unquestionably, and with their ordinary
inhabitants, that the inquirer into the
croft system in the Outer Hebrides has to
do. What the crofters would like
would be to have the fertile belt of "machar"
land on the west coast divided into
crofts and allotted to them; but the reply
made to them is that they could not afford
to pay the high rent which that land com-
mands in the market. The crofters evi-
dently find the cultivation of their lands a
very discouraging, if not altogether a hope-
less task. Nothing could well be more
melancholy than the aspect of most of the
crofts in South Uist. The natural sluggish-
ness of the soil is reflected in the despairing
indolence of those who work it. The
houses of the South Uist crofters are, for
the most part, wretched hovels. They are
generally built of rough stones, but in some
cases the walls are either wholly or partly
of turf.

RENTS. It is the exception, rather than the rule,
for these crofters to be punctual in the
payment of their rents. Rents vary with
the quality of the land from £3 to £9 a year.
But it is with the poorer crofters that there
is the greatest trouble. Those who are
liable for the highest rents are usually able
to pay them. The crofters who are most
generally in arrears are those who pay, or
who ought to pay, the smallest rents. Some
of that class in South Uist are at the
present time behind with their rent to the
extent of two and three years, and the ar-
rears now amount to several thousands of
pounds, where there is but little chance of
the proprietor ever recovering. The
greatest difficulty, however, in the case of
the crofters is that of overpopulation. That
is undoubtedly the chief cause of the
prevailing poverty. The crofters are by no
means Malthusians in their domestic econ-
omy. They multiply at a marvellous rate,
and as the surplus population never thinks
of leaving off, a crofter township very soon
comes to resemble an overgrown rabbit
warren. When a crofter's son grows up
and marries, he simply settles down
as a matter of course on his father's
bit of land, building for himself
a new hut or putting up a pent house for
himself at one end of his father's cottage.
The result of the overpopulation of the
croft townships point to emigration as the
best solution of the difficulties of the case.
The one influence which is likely to shake
and eventually to uproot this prejudice of the

island crofters against emigration is that of
education. As intelligence spreads among
the people it may be hoped that their ideas will
be enlarged, and that the ambition of the younger
members to better themselves will be quick-
ened.

Some War Prices.

WHEAT \$30 A BUSHEL AND TEA \$15 A POUND.

M. Quad gives the following reminiscences
of the Civil War in the States. In 1864
the Confederate Government revised the
scale of prices to be paid by its pur-
chasing agents, and for several months the
following figures were closely adhered to:
Wheat per bushel, \$30; flour per barrel,
\$132; corn per bushel, \$24; meal
per 100 pounds, \$23.70; sweet pota-
toes per bushel, \$12; hay per 100
pounds, \$11; rice per pound, \$1;
coffee per pound, \$8; tea per pound, \$15;
pig iron per ton, \$278; bar iron per ton,
\$130; railroad iron per ton, \$425; beef per
100 pounds, \$30; sugar, per pound, \$6;
molasses per gallon, \$25; stonings per
yard, \$2.08; sheetings per yard, \$1.71;
gray cloth per yard, \$12; army shoes per
pair, \$15. The day before Richmond
surrendered butter was \$35 per
cent. The day after it was 50
cents. When the first issue of the
Confederate money was scattered among
the people it commanded a slight premium.
It then scaled down as follows: June, 1861,
90c.; Dec. 1, 1861, 80c.; Dec. 15, 1861,
75c.; Feb. 1, 1862, 60c.; Feb. 1, 1862, 20c.;
June, 1863, 8c.; Jan. 1864, 5c.; Nov. 1864,
4c.; Jan. 1865, 2c.; April 1, 1865, 1c.
After that date it took from \$800 to \$1,000
in Confederate money to buy a one dollar
greenback until the end came.

Assets and Liabilities of Quebec.

The total liabilities of the province of
Quebec on December 31st last were \$22,-
683,384, and the total assets \$11,424,182,
leaving a net debt of \$11,259,202, which
will remain as a permanent charge on the
revenues, and which will likely be the out-
side limit of the debt. In the liabilities
the claim of the Dominion for \$859,660
balance against Quebec on the settlement
of the accounts of the old Province of Lower
Canada is not included, the Treasurer tak-
ing the ground that the claim is erroneous
and unjust, and that it cannot be main-
tained upon a fair and proper adjustment.
But, on the other hand, the municipal loan
fund is also omitted, although the province
has a prospect of collecting that money,
and the one account may fairly be offset
against the other. This shows the measure
of our liability, and it creates a fixed
annual charge on the revenues of about
\$570,000.—Montreal Gazette.