THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 3, 1883.

The New Standard Time.

In view of the probable adoption by the Railway of "The New Standard Time," which is being adopted over this Continent, what are the citizens of Charlottetown and the people of this Province going to do? The inconveniences of having one time for the Railway to run on and another for the people to live in need not be pointed out. On the other hand many persons will be found to object to a change in the time in which they were born and have so far lived and moved and had their being. What's to be done about it?

The P. E. Island Railway will probably be governed by the new Standard on and after Monday next, and will then be "on time" with the other railways in North America. According to the New Standard, the United States and Canada are divided into five sections of 15 degrees of longtitude each. The sun is just one hour in passing over fifteen degrees, so that the Standard of time will be one hour different in each division. But although there is a difference of one hour, the minute and second hands of all time-pieces will agree all over the country. The divisions are to be known as the "Inter-Colonial," in which the time is taken from the 60th degree, near Halifax, and is four hours slower than Greenwich mean time; the "Eastern," in which the time is taken from the 75th degree near Philadelphia; the "Central," in which the time is taken from the 90th degree near Chicago; the "Mountain," in which the time is taken from the 105th degree at Denver; and the "Pacific," in which the time the time is taken from the 120th degree near San Francisco. When it is 12 o'clock at Halifax, it is just *one hour* earlier in each division west. That is, 11 a. m., in the Eastern division, 10 a. m. in the Central, 9 a. m. in the Mountain, and 8 a. m. in the Pacific.

Had time of the "Intercolonial Division" been adopted for this section of the continent, the difference between the standard and the local time would have been small—only some twelve minutes; but for some reason the time of the "Eastern Division" has been adopted, thus giving us identical time with the rest of the country as far west as Lake Huron, and making the difference between the local time and the standard time forty-seven minutes and twenty seconds (47.20) as near as may be.

This will undoubtedly throw people out of their reckoning. To make exactly 47.20 difference in the time for getting up in the morning, going to work, taking meals, returning to rest, etc., will be difficult. Still (in the short days, especially) it is too much time to lose. Can the difficulty be overcome?

Mr. Cundall proposes that, in the event of the change being adopted, the difference shall be (instead of 47.20) exactly one hour. For instance, those who now rise at six o'clock will rise at five and go to work at six instead of seven; those who now get up at eight will get up at seven and go to their offices and stores at eight instead of nine; those who now go to Church at eleven will go at ten, and those who go at half-past ten will go at half-past nine; and so in the various affairs of life. The advantages to be gained by adopting this proposal, would be, (1) we should gain twelve minutes and forty seconds instead of losing forty-seven minutes and twenty seconds; (2) we should seem to the world (and perhaps to ourselves) to be a much smarter people than we have been; and (3) we should be up in time to catch the trains.

As the new standard time has been adopted in the Sister Provinces, and as it would be more convenient to many persons to be on time with them, and as it would be decidedly inconvenient to be out of time with the P. E. I. Railway, and as no insuperable difficulties seem likely to be incident to the change, why should not the change be made?

Another Victim.

Another victim stung to death by the adder alcohol! Another helpless family of orphans added to the thousands who mourn the death of a father by strong drink.

It is to be regretted that the evidence taken in this case was not a little more definite. The liquor we are told was got at a saloon! Who's saloon? People should know who participated in this man's slaughter.

It is to be hoped that a last strong effort will be made to crush the adder. Down with the illegal man destroying dens of this City and Province.

—In another column will be found an article from the *Maritime Register* on the subject of lighted buoys. Should the proposal be adopted by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, we suggest Hillsborough Bay and Shediac harbor as localities in which the lighted buoys might be tried with advantage.

—The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury respecting the fatal shooting at the charivari in Westmoreland, N. B.:—"That the deceased Benjamin Smith came to his death by a shot fired from a gun in the hands of a party unknown, during a charivari at Titus Lowther's. Also, that a leather wad had been used. The jury would further record their most emphatic disapproval of charivaris."

DROWNED.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF THOMAS GRIMES DROWNED ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

Dr. Conroy, Coroner for Queen's County, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, held an inquest on the body of Thomas Grimes, fireman of the steamer "Heather Belle," who was drowned at Steam Navigation wharf on Saturday night. The facts of the case will be found in the evidence published below, following which is the verdict of the jury:—

Bernard Gillan, (sworn)—The deceased and Lawrence Deroche came on board str. "Heather Belle" at about half-past nine on Saturday night. I went out to see them. I met them aft. They went into the galley. Deroche said, "Let us have a drink." He then took a flask out of his pocket, broke the seal off it, poured the liquor into a tumbler, and offered it to Joseph Ryan, who was in the galley, but Ryan refused to take it. He then passed the bottle to Grimes, and he poured some liquor out, and handed the bottle back. Grimes did not take the liquor, but poured it into a scuttle of coal. Ryan then asked Grimes to give him the tumbler and he would put it away. Grimes said he could put it away himself. Grimes got vexed, and in placing the tumbler on the table broke it. They had some cross words. Deroche also talked loud. I took him out on the wharf, as I was on watch. Just then Walter Ogar came down and I left Deroche with him. I then went on board again and Ogar and Deroche followed me on board. On going towards the galley, I met Grimes coming out. I caught him and took him up the opposite side of the steamer. He was angry and I asked the others—Ogar and Deroche—to go on the wharf for Heaven's sake. I then endeavored to pacify Grimes, but some of those on the wharf said something and Grimes made a bound forward on the wharf. Deroche and Grimes had no cross words on board. When Grimes got on the wharf he and Deroche got in holds. Grimes had liquor of some kind in him. I could not tell whether the scuffle between Deroche and he was in fun or earnest. I went on the wharf to try and get him away. They both took hold of me by the overhaul and I got clear of them by letting them tear it off. I was not safe among the three of them and I went aboard. Before I got on board they were separated. As I was going aboard I heard a splash in the water, and Oggr shouted "Grimes is overboard." I then ran to where Ryan was on board, and we both ran up the alley way out on the wharf. I got down with my breast on the wharf and Ryan held me while I reached over to Grimes. I caught him and we took him out of the water. There was a round log between him and the wharf. I think in grasping Grimes I took hold of this log first. The log was not supporting him. He was on the surface and was not struggling. As far as I know he had no hold of anything. I thought he might have struck the log going in. I don't know whether he was moving his legs or whether his hands were on the log. He was about four or five minutes in the water. Deroche was not pursuing Grimes when he went over the wharf. We did not think he was dead when we took him on the wharf. We did not notice him breathing. We took him on board the steamer and laid him on the boiler deck. Assistance then came from the "Northern Light," and they got a barrel and commenced rolling him upon it. We sent for a doctor and took him into the saloon. The deceased was half an hour out of the water when the doctor arrived Deroche or Ogar did not make any attempt to get him out of the water. Ogar was under the influence of liquor.

Walter Ogar, (sworn)—At half-past nine o'clock I was on board the "Heather Belle." Deroche had some high words with Grimes. Gillan came up and told me if I would go on the wharf he might follow. I went on the wharf and Deroche followed me singing out "come ashore," as I thought to fight. Then Grimes came on the wharf and got in scuffle with Deroche. I was standing on the middle of the wharf. They parted shortly, and Deroche, as I thought, started up the wharf. As Deroche turned to go up. Grimes started to go aboard the boat. He did not go on the gangway but walked over the side of the wharf and his head struck the boat. I got excited and could give no assistance; but I gave the alarm. I did not see them strike blows. Grimes and Deroche did not appear to be very angry with each other. They appeared to part in good friends. Both men appeared to be under the influence of liquor.

Joseph Godfrey testified that Deroche came to his door at 9.45, and asked for a coat and hat. I asked him where his coat was. He said there was a muss on the wharf, and he had taken it off to show "fair box." He also said something about a man falling over the wharf. I gave him a coat and hat. He was under the influence of liquor. I went down on the wharf then, and saw the deceased. Deroche went with me.

Joseph Ryan corroborated the testimony of the witness Gillan.

Dr. McLeod, (sworn)—Testified that on arrival he found the deceased pulseless. Tried artificial respiration about five minutes. I then put him on a table near the stove, covered him with hot blankets, and tried further respiration for fifteen minutes. I then asked the bystanders how long it was since the accident. Finding it was an hour, I discontinued further efforts at resuscitation. The surface of the face was slightly livid, froth appeared at the mouth and nostrils; the pupils of the eyes were delated and the body was quite dead. There was a slight bruise over the left eyebrow, also others at the junction of the forehead and scalp. No other marks of violence. The deceased being in the water from four to five minutes would be sufficient to cause death. The bruises on the forehead might have been caused by falling on the log mentioned, or by the blow of a fist. They were not sufficient to cause death. Believed that the deceased came to his death by drowning.

Lawrence Deroche, (sworn).—At 9.30 I was in a saloon and Grimes and Wise came in. We had a drink from Grimes and I asked Wise to have another with me but he refused and went away. We remained until about 10 o'clock. I said we will get a drop and go aboard and have a drink. We then had another drink and I got a bottle and we went aboard. Gillan was on deck and Ryan was in the galley. Grimes asked for a tumbler and after he got it he broke it. Ryan said something to him for breaking it, and he got vexed. I said to never mind, it was only a tumbler. I then went out of the galley and round the back way. When I was coming back I saw Grimes coming towards me with his coat off. I said "What's the matter?" He said "Is that you?" I then caught hold of him and held him. He said "Let me go I am going to give it to some of them fellows." I let him go. After a while I went on the wharf. Ogar was there. I looked round and saw Gillan holding Grimes on board. He let him go and Grimes came running on the wharf. I caught him and we both got into a scuffle. Gillan came on the wharf and three of us got in holds. As soon as I go got clear of them I ran up the wharf as far as Godfrey's. I thought when Grimes came on the wharf he was going to fight with Ogar, and I took off my coat to prevent it. I, therefore, caught him by the shoulder to hold him back. I did not call Grimes out of the boat. I don't remember telling Godfrey that a man fell over the wharf. I might have told him so.

After a short deliberation the following verdict was returned: "That the deceased, Thomas Grimes, came to his death by being accidentally drowned."

Hugh McLean,
Foreman.
Hugh Finlayson,
Daniel Tobvin,
John McPherson,
Andrew Clarke,
John McLeod.

On hearing the evidence in the case, the Stipendiary Magistrate decided to hold Lawrence Deroche, who was arrested by the police in connection with the drowning, for further examination, to-morrow.

Our Advertisers.

Dr. Bennet calls attention to the electro magnetic corset.

James Coleman, Superintendent P. E. I. R., calls for tenders for sleepers, fence posts, etc.

Margaret Maria McDonald, announces the sale of certain valuable property in Charlottetown.

A fancy sale and tea, in aid of the Baptist Church building fund, will be held in the Market Hall, on the 19th inst.

Bremner Bros. inform the public that the stock of photograph albums now on sale at their branch store, is the most magnificent ever imported here.

Lighted Buoys.

(New York Maritime Register.)

It is stated that the Canadian Minister of Marine is considering the subject of having buoys in the St. Lawrence river illuminated at night by gas in order to facilitate navigation after sunset. It is to be hoped that the Minister will make a favorable decision in this matter. The advantages from lighted buoys are so many, the drawbacks so few that it seems only reasonable to expect that they will be largely used in the future. This matter of lighted buoys is no longer a problematical point. It has now been proved beyond question that such buoys can be made and their light maintained for any desired period at comparatively little expense. Both abroad and on our own coasts trials with these buoys have been successful and in every case, as far as we can learn, navigators and others who depend upon similar beacons have declared that the lighted buoys are material aids to safe navigation of coasts. Every buoy on our coast, every buoy that marks out a channel in our harbors is the strongest argument that can be offered in favor of lighted buoys. Nun and spar buoys are excellent guiding points in the day time. They mark out the way so that to the navigator the channel is as plain before him as the well paved street to the pedestrian. After sunset, however, these points disappear and beyond lighthouses, which throw out their warning rays, the shipmaster is uncertain as to the track; and in many instances when near harbors must perforce lay to, or proceed very slowly until daybreak. Lighthouses do not, therefore, accomplish all that is wanted and more guiding points are needed at night. Whenever a heavy fog hides the buoys in the day time, fog bells clang and sirens send out their hoarse notes, so that the buoy service is supplemented by the fog signals. When night instead of a fog conceals these buoys, why should not their positions be indicated by a light? Whatever argument is put forward in favor of lighthouses and fog signals must apply with equal force in favor of lighted buoys. They are not only an additional safeguard to navigators, but they facilitate the movements of vessels at night with what economy of time is patent to every ship-owner. The advantages of having well-lighted streets are obvious to every man. And the advantages of having the ship-channels of our principal harbors well marked out at night by lighted buoys must be equally obvious.

Immigration to Canada and Australia.

It is curious that the flow of emigration from the Mother Country to Australia is larger than to Canada. For the ten months ending October 31, there left the British Isles for Canada 52,288 emigrants, against 52,031 in the same ten months of 1882, an increase of 257. But, as a matter of fact, the number of emigrants of British origin who left for Canada in 1883 was 42,997, as against 39,226 in the same months of 1882, an increase which is under ten per cent. To Australasia there went of British origin 60,008, as against 29,508 in 1882.

Newspapers in Schools.—What they call "newspaper geography" has been introduced into some of the New Haven schools. The teacher takes the morning paper, reads such news as seems best to him, and the pupils are required to find out on the map the places mentioned. By a well informed teacher—and with a little trouble any intelligent teacher could keep informed upon the news of the day—such a lesson might be made the most interesting and most instructive on the programme. It might easily include history and biography as well as geography.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

TONIC FOR OVERWORKED MEN.

Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says:—"I have used it as a general tonic, and in particular in the debility and dyspepsia of overworked men, with satisfactory results."

Apples and Herrings.

To be sold BY AUCTION,

On Wednesday, 5th instant,

at 11 o'clock, at the Subscriber's Room,

75 barrels Winter Keeping Apples,
500 boxes Smoked Herrings.

WILLIAM DODD,
Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1883.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

THE most magnificent Stock of Albums ever imported to Charlottetown is now on exhibition in our new store—next to our general store The leading qualities are beauty, originality, durability and cheapness. Most of our Albums have the "PATENT SPRING CLASP."

BREMNER BROS.

Dec. 3, 1783.—3i

FANCY SALE
—AND—
TEA,

IN aid of the BAPTIST CHURCH BUILDING FUND, will be held in the

MARKET HALL,

—ON—

Wednesday, the 19th December

The sale will begin at two p. m. Tea on the tables at five p. m. Refreshments during the afternoon and evening. Admission to Hall, 10 cents; Tea, 25 cents.

Ch'town, Dec. 3.

DR. BENNET

CALLS attention to "THE ELECTRO MAGNETIC CORSET," exact pattern as worn by the Princess of Wales, the health-giving powers of which, especially in female diseases, are very great. Can be had at FRASER & REDDIN'S. To be worn as an ordinary corset, and lasting longer and fitting superbly trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Dec. 3, 1883.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR

Sleepers, Fence Posts, Fence Rails, etc.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender," will be received until

Saturday, December 8th, 1883,

for the supply of

60,000 Sleepers, as per Specification,
35 sets Sawn Switch Sleepers (price per 1,000 feet),
54 Sawn Cattle Guard Stringers, 11 feet long, 12in x 14in (price per 1,000 feet),
30 Sawn Cattle Guard Stringers, 8 feet long, 12in x 14in (price per 1,000 feet),
3,800 Cedar Fence Posts, 7 feet long, 6 inches at small end,
170 Cedar Gate Posts, 8 feet long, 8 inches at small end,
430 Cedar Snow-fence Posts, 12 feet long, 8 inches at small end,
430 Spruce Snow-fence Posts, 12 feet long,
6,000 Spruce Fence Poles, 14 feet long, not less than 3½ inches at small end.
2,200 Spruce Fence Pickets, 7 feet long, not less than 2 inches at small end.

Forms of Tender for Sleepers, with specification endorsed thereon, may be had at all Booking Stations.

No Tender for Sleepers will be considered, unless made in accordance with and upon the printed Form supplied.

Tenders will not be considered for less quantities than:

500 Sleepers,
1,000 Cedar Fence Posts,
2,000 Spruce Fence Poles,
500 Spruce Fence Pickets.

The Department reserves the right to reject the lowest or any Tender.

JAMES COLEMAN,
Supt.

Railway Office, Ch'town, Nov. 28, 1883.—w 2i

MORTGAGE SALE.

THERE will be sold by Public Auction, on Monday, the Seventh day of January, next, A. D. 1884, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, on the premises, in Charlottetown, all that tract, piece, and parcel of land, hereditaments and premises, situate, lying and being in Charlottetown, being part of Town Lot Number Six, in the first hundred of Town Lots, in Charlottetown, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on Water Street, at the distance of fifty-two feet from the corner of Pownal and Water Streets, and running eastwardly along the northern boundary line of Water Street, to the distance of thirty-four feet; thence by a line at right angles northwardly to the distance of forty-three feet; thence at right angles westwardly to the distance of ten feet; thence northwardly to the distance of eleven feet; thence westwardly by a line parallel with Water Street, aforesaid, to the distance of twenty-four feet; thence southwardly, by a line parallel with Pownal Street, to a distance of fifty-four feet, or to the place of commencement; together with all buildings, rights, and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or appertaining.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, made between Donald McDonald, of Point Prim, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, master mariner, and Flora McDonald, his wife, of the one part, and Thomas Cascley, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in said Island, Trader, of the other part, and bearing date the First day of August, A D. 1879, of which the undersigned became the assignee.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. McLean & Martin, Solicitors.

Dated at Charlottetown the first day of December, 1883.

MARGARET MARIA McDONALD,
Assignee.

Dec. 3, 1883.—3w 1aw mon pd

Our Store Closes Every Evening at Six p. m. (Saturday Excepted).

Carpet Department:

In this Department we are doing a very large trade, in Axminster, Velvet Pile, Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch Hemp and Twine Carpets, Hearth Rugs and Mats. The reason is we buy from the very best British markets, keep the newest designs and styles, and sell at a small advance on cost.

Grand Assortment of

Silk Plushes, Velvets and Velveteens, 100 boxes to choose from, at prices lower than ever before offered.

Mantle Department:

These goods are selling rapidly. They are the best and newest makes and grand value.

Cloth Department:

The 200 pieces Job, Jacket and Ulster Cloths have been selling wonderfully fast. The prices are very low for the quality.

A large lot Seal Cloth from $3.50 to $8.25 per yard. Daily expected, 30 pieces Oilcloths (English), from 2-yard to 3½-yard.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 23, 1883.—dy wkly

WINTER GOODS

SELLING VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, AT THE

LONDON HOUSE.

Men's Top Coats,
Men's Ulsters,
Men's Fur Overcoats,
Men's Reefing Jackets,

Men's Wool Underclothing,
Men's Flannel Shirts,
Men's Cardigan Jackets,
Men's Fur Caps,
Men's Gloves, Mitts & Scarfs.

Ladies' Cloth Sacques,
Ladies' Cloth Ulsters,
Ladies' Fur-lined Circulars,
Ladies' Astracan Jackets,
Ladies' Fur Caps and Muffs.

Buffalo Robes,
Japanese Wolf Robes,
Blankets,
Horse Rugs,
Railway Wrappers, etc

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 13, 1883.

1883. FALL AND WINTER. 1884.

J. B. MACDONALD

HAS now completed his Fall Importations, the most extensive yet shown by him. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to buy at his store their

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING AND TEAS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. B. MACDONALD,
Queen Street.

Ch'town, Nov. 13, 1883.—2aw wkly

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, AT COST.

Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.

BEDSTEADS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and Picture Mouldings.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—1y