

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1885.

VOL. 17.—NO. 1.

## The Daily Examiner

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### ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1885.

#### MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 7th day, 4h. 31m., a. m.  
New Moon 14th day, 11h. 5m., a. m.  
First Quarter, 21st day, 1h. 33m., a. m.  
Full Moon, 28th day, 4h. 18m., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	rise	sets	water	len. h.
1 Friday	6 50	7 3	9 30	11 54
2 Saturday	49	4 10	20 29	15
3 Sunday	48	6 11	6 1	5 18
4 Monday	47	7 11	5 2	1 43
5 Tuesday	45	8	morn	2 28
6 Wednesday	44	9	0 23	3 17
7 Thursday	43	10	1	4 39
8 Friday	41	12	1 27	5 30
9 Saturday	39	13	1 56	6 38
10 Sunday	38	14	2 25	7 43
11 Monday	37	16	2 54	8 45
12 Tuesday	35	17	3 25	9 21
13 Wednesday	34	18	4 0	10 5
14 Thursday	33	19	4 49	10 47
15 Friday	32	19	5 29	11 31
16 Saturday	31	21	6 24	morn
17 Sunday	30	22	7 27	0 15
18 Monday	29	24	8 36	1 1
19 Tuesday	28	25	9 46	1 51
20 Wednesday	26	26	10 57	2 44
21 Thursday	25	28	12 7	3 49
22 Friday	24	29	1 14	5 4
23 Saturday	23	30	2 20	6 21
24 Sunday	22	31	3 25	7 27
25 Monday	22	31	4 27	8 21
26 Tuesday	21	32	5 29	9 4
27 Wednesday	20	33	6 22	9 44
28 Thursday	20	34	7 24	10 23
29 Friday	19	35	8 16	10 57
30 Saturday	18	36	9 31	11 33
31 Sunday	18	37	9 46	12 15

NOTES.  
In this month the mornings increase 42  
minutes; the afternoons 43 minutes.  
The Queen's birthday falling on a Sunday  
this month, will be kept on the 25th.

### THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	8 02	3 02
Royalton Junction	8 25	3 25
North Wilshire	9 17	4 17
Hunter River	9 32	4 32
Bradabane	10 10	5 09
County Line	10 19	5 19
Frestown	10 35	5 34
Kensington	10 57	5 57
Summerside	11 32	6 23
Summerside	1 47	
Misouche	2 09	
Wellington	2 37	
Port Hill	3 22	
O'Leary	4 42	
Alberion	5 47	
Tignish	6 47	
FROM WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Tignish	6 47	
Alberion	7 47	
O'Leary	9 02	
Port Hill	10 22	
Wellington	11 07	
Misouche	11 34	
Charlottetown	11 57	
Summerside	12 02	7 32
Kensington	12 37	8 07
Frestown	1 00	8 30
County Line	1 17	8 45
Bradabane	1 27	8 55
Hunter River	1 42	9 10
North Wilshire	1 47	9 15
Royalton Junction	1 59	9 27
Charlottetown	2 32	11 02
FROM EAST.	P. M.	
Charlottetown	3 17	
Royalton Junction	3 40	
Bedford	4 17	
Mount Stewart	4 57	
Cardigan	5 17	
Georgetown	6 42	
Mount Stewart	6 57	
Morell	7 37	
St. Peter's	8 26	
Bear River	8 57	
Souris	9 27	
FROM EAST.	A. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 52	
Bear River	7 37	
St. Peter's	8 26	
Morell	8 57	
Mount Stewart	9 27	
Georgetown	10 42	
Cardigan	11 12	
Mount Stewart	11 32	
Bedford	10 17	
Royalton Junction	10 54	
Charlottetown	11 17	

### McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie.

BARRISTERS  
AND  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Brown's Block, Queen Square  
(UP STAIRS).  
Ch'town, Feb. 12, 1885.

### WARRBURTON & CONROY,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
Notaries Public, &c.

Office in Cameron's Block, up stairs; entrance  
next door to Taylor's Jewelry Store.  
March 23, 1885—wky3m

## Spring Opening! New Goods!

# Perkins & Sterns

Arc now showing Mr. Sterns' recent purchases in Great Britain  
and United States of

Spring and Summer Novelties in Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

Millinery Department well stocked with newest Hats Bon-  
nets, Shapes, Feathers, Flowers and all the new millinery material.  
English and French Millinery.

Stock of general Dry Goods very complete and prices Lower  
than Ever. Every buyer should inspect our stock before pur-  
chasing.

### PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, May 9, 1885.

## NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

We are now showing a Complete Stock of English, American  
and Canadian

# STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND CENTS' FURNISHINGS.

We solicit a share of Public Patronage.

## STANLEY BROS.

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, May 2, 1885.

### Spruce Flooring and Sheathing, &c.

HAVING been appointed by Messrs. Prim-  
rose Brothers, of Picton, agent for the  
sale of their well known Grooved and  
Tongued SPRUCE FLOORING and  
SHEATHING, I HAVE NOW, and will  
continue to have on hand a stock of the same,  
WELL DRIED and SEASONED, which I  
have no hesitation in recommending as the  
best in the market.  
Messrs. Primrose Brothers are also pre-  
pared to execute promptly orders left with me  
for any description of Spruce Scantling,  
Boards, Laths, &c.  
For further particulars apply at my resi-  
dence, Prince Street.

THOMAS ALLEY.  
April 11, 1885.—2aw 3m5wby

### WE SELL

Potatoes,  
Spilling, Bark,  
R. R. Ties,  
Lumber,  
Laths, Canned Lobsters, Mac-  
kerel, Berries, Eggs,  
Fish Etc.

Best Prices for all Shipments. Write fully  
for Quotations.

### HATHEWAY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,  
22 Central Wharf, Boston  
Members of Board of Trade Corn and  
Mechanics Exchange.  
Ch'town, Nov. 19, 1884.

### SULLIVAN & MACNELL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Solicitors in Chancery,

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OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great  
George Street, Charlottetown.

Money to Loan,  
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNELL

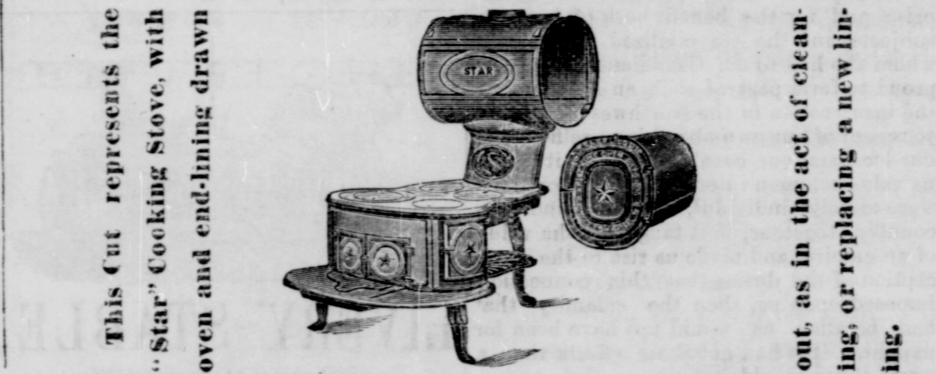
January 16, 1885.

ADVERTISE in THE DAILY EXAMI-  
NER the best advertising medium on  
the island.

## USE DIAMOND POTASH.

Convenience and Economy vs. Inconvenience and Expense

### THE PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN



IS STILL AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS.

THIS Patent Oven is put on all my Elevated Oven Cooking Stoves, such as the Star  
Niagara, Waterloo, &c. Is Easily Cleaned, by simply drawing the end and lining  
from the oven, brushing out the root and replacing them again—thoroughly cleaning or  
inserting a new lining in five minutes time.

The thousands using this Oven admit it to be worth at least Ten Dollars more than  
Stoves with the ordinary oven. At the same time please keep in view the fact that it  
costs the trade or retail purchaser no more than the same stove without this valuable  
improvement.

When buying, ask for FAWCETT'S PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN. If your dealer  
has none on hand, have him send, or send your order direct to the Sackville Foundry.  
No other Foundry in the Dominion of Canada is able to offer this undoubted advantage,  
as I am the Inventor, Sole Manufacturer and Patentee.

I am adding several New and Handsome Patterns this season which, with my former  
variety of one hundred different styles and sizes of Cooking, Parlor, Office and Hall  
Stoves. Also—Farmers' Boilers, Hollow-ware, Ploughs, &c., comprises the largest and  
best assortment made in the Maritime Provinces.

Customers will find my Terms Liberal and, regarding prices, I will not be under-  
sold.

### CHARLES FAWCETT,

SACKVILLE FOUNDRY,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

April 25th, 1885—6mos

## ADAM BEDE.

CHAPTER LI.

(Continued.)

'Why, thee't never look at nothin', nor  
think o' nothin', but thy figurin' an' thy  
work,' said Lisbeth, half crying. 'An'  
dost think thee canst go on so all thy life,  
as if thee wast a man cut out o' timber?  
An' what wnt do when thy mother's gone,  
an' nobody to take care on thee as thee  
gett'at a bit o' victual comfortable i' the  
mornin'?'  
'What hast got i' thy mind, mother?'  
said Adam, vexed at this whimpering. 'I  
canna see what thee't driving at. Is there  
any thing I could do for thee as I don't  
do?'

'Aye, an' that there is. Thee might'st  
do so as I should ha' somebody wi' me to  
comfort me a bit, an' wait on me when I'm  
bad, an' be good to me.'

'Well, mother, whose fault is it there  
isna some tidy body i' th' house t' help  
thee? It isna by my wish as thee hast a  
stroke o' work to do. We can afford it—  
I've told thee often enough. It 'ud be a  
deal better for us.'

'Eh! what's th' use o' talking o' tidy  
bodies when thee mean'st one o' th' wenches  
out o' th' village, or somebody from  
Treddles on as I he'er set eyes on i' my  
life? I'd sooner make a shift an' get into  
my coffin afore I die, nor ha' them folks to  
put me in.'

Adam was silent and tried to go on read-  
ing. That was the utmost severity he could  
show toward his mother on a Sunday morn-  
ing. But Lisbeth had gone too far now to  
check herself, and after scarcely a minute's  
quietness she began again.

'Thee might'st know well enough who'tis  
I'd like t' ha' wi' me. It isna many folks I  
send for t' come an' see, I reckon. An'  
thee'st had the fetchin' on her times an-  
oos.'

'Thee mean'st Dinah, mother, I know,'  
said Adam. 'But it's no use setting thy  
mind on what can't be. If Dinah 'ud be  
willing to stay at Hayslops, it isn't likely  
she can come away from her aunt's house,  
where they hold her like a daughter, and  
where she's more bound than she is to us.  
If it had been so that she could ha' married  
Seth, that 'ud ha' been a great blessing to  
us, but we can't have things just as we like  
in this life. Thee must try and make up  
thy mind to do without her.'

'Nay, but I canna ma' up my mind, when  
she's just cut out for thee; an'  
an' nought shall ma' me believe as God  
didna make her an' send her there o'  
purpose for thee. What's it signify about  
her bein' a Metho'dy? It 'ud happen wear  
out on her wi' marryin'.'

Adam threw himself back in his chair  
and looked at his mother. He understood  
now what she had been aiming at from the  
beginning of the conversation. It was as  
unreasonable, impracticable a wish as she  
had ever urged, but he could not help  
being moved by so entirely new an idea.  
The chief point, however, was to chase  
away the notion from his mother's mind as  
quickly as possible.

'Mother,' he said, gravely, 'thee't talk-  
ing wild. Don't let me hear thee says such  
things again. It's no good talking o' what  
can never be. Dinah's not for marryin';  
she's fixed her heart on a different sort o'  
life.'

'Very like,' said Lisbeth, impatiently,  
'very like she's none for marryin', when  
them as she'd be willin' t' marry wonna ax  
her. I shouldna ha' been for marryin' thy  
feather if he'd ne'er axed me; an' she's as  
fond o' thee as e'er I war o' Thias, poor  
fellow.'

The blood rushed to Adam's face, and  
for a few moments he was not quite con-  
scious where he was; his mother and the  
kitchen had vanished for him, and he  
saw nothing but Dinah's face turned  
up toward his. It seemed as if there were  
a resurrection of his dead joy. But he  
woke up very speedily from that dream  
(the waking was chill and sad); for it would  
have been very foolish in him to believe  
his mother's words; she could have no  
ground for them. He was prompted to  
express his belief very strongly—perhaps  
that he might call forth the proofs, if  
there were any to be offered.

'What dost say such things for, mother,  
when thee'st got no foundation for 'em?'  
Thee know'st nothing as gives thee a  
right to say that.'

'Then I knowna nought as gies me a  
right to say as the year's turned, for all  
I feel't fust thing when I got up i' th'  
mornin'. She isna fond o' Seth, I reck'n,  
is she? She doensna want t' marry him?  
But I can see as she doensna behave tow'r't  
thee as she does tow'r't Seth. She makes  
no more o' Seth's comin' a-nigh her nor if  
he war Gyp, but she's all of a tremble  
when thee'st sitting down by her at break-  
fast, an' a-lookin' at her. Thee think'st  
thy mother knows nought, but she was  
alive afore thee wast born.'

'But thee castns be sure as the trembl-  
ing means love,' said Adam, anxiously.

'Eh! What else should it mean? It isn't  
hate, I reckon. And what should she do  
but love thee? Thee'st made to be loved—  
for whose's there a straighter, cleverer man?  
And what's it signify her being a Metho'dy?  
It is only the marigold i' the parridge.'

Adam had thrust his hand in his pockets  
and was looking down at the book on the  
table, without seeing any of the letters. He  
was trembling like a gold-seeker, who sees  
the strong promise of gold, but sees in the  
same moment a sickening vision of disap-  
pointment. He could not trust his moth-  
er's insight; she had seen what she had  
wished to see. And yet—and yet, now that  
the suggestion had been made to him, he  
remembered so many things, very slight  
things, like the stirring of the water by an  
imperceptible breeze, which seemed to him  
some confirmation of his mother's words.

Lisbeth noticed that he was moved. She  
went on.  
'An' thee't find out as thee't poorly siff  
when she's gone. Thee't fonder on her nor

thee know'st. Thy eyes follow her about  
welly as Gyp's follow thee.'

Adam could sit still no longer. He rose,  
took down his hat, and went out into the  
fields.

The sunshine was on them; that early  
autumn sunshine which we should know  
was not summer's, even if there were not  
the touches of yellow on the lime and  
chestnut; the Sunday sunshins, too, which  
has more than autumnal calmness for the  
working man; the morning sunline, which  
still leaves the dew-crystals on the fine gossamer  
webs in the shadow of the bushy  
hedge rows.

(To be continued.)

Louis Riel.

(Montreal Herald.)

There is nothing chivalrous or high-  
minded about Louis Riel. He is not one  
of those enthusiastic but weak-minded  
patriots whose feelings hurry them into  
taking foolish and unlawful courses. He,  
on the contrary, seems to be cool and cal-  
culating, and he takes no step except with  
an eye to his own personal advantage.  
When he went among the half-breeds of  
the Saskatchewan they were excited about  
their land. No injury had actually been  
done them, but they feared that the Govern-  
ment intended to deprive them of part of  
their holdings. He worked upon their  
fears, and having great influence among  
them he fomented the existing discontent  
until the unfortunate people were ripe for  
rebellion. While he was doing this—while  
he was acting the part of the indignant  
patriot and the poor man's champion—he  
quietly let the Government of the Dominion  
know he was willing to desert the cause of  
the half-breeds if a certain sum were paid  
him, namely, according to Sir John Mac-  
donald, the exact amount that would buy  
him off. The Government did not think  
he was worth the price, so Riel went on  
with his work of agitation. Perhaps he  
thought that when the danger of insurrec-  
tion became imminent the Government  
would come to his terms.

In thus inciting the ignorant and simple-  
minded men who placed faith in him to  
array themselves against the strength of  
the whole Dominion, Riel was inexorable.  
He knew the extent of the Dominion and  
the wealth and the power of its inhabitants.  
He did not like many of his followers,  
labor under the delusion that the Saska-  
tchewan district formed a large and the most  
important part of the Dominion. He must  
have known that the few poor, ignorant,  
ill-armed, ill-supplied half-breed settlers on  
the Saskatchewan, however brave they  
might be, were only seeking their own  
ultimate destruction when they made up  
their minds, under his direction and  
advice, to assert their rights, or what they  
believed to be their rights, with arms in  
their hands. Nothing can be more cruel  
or more criminal let their cause be ever so  
just, than to incite people to rebellion  
when there is no reasonable prospect of  
ultimate success. Those who do so bring  
misery and suffering and bloodshed upon  
the people whom they profess to befriend  
for no good object whatever. Of this  
cruelty and criminality was Riel guilty  
when he persuaded the half-breeds to rebel  
against the Government of the Domini-  
on. To say that he expected the  
Indians of the whole Northwest to assist  
him in the insurrection is to show  
him to be a very monster of wickedness  
and ruthlessness. Our language does not  
contain terms strong enough adequately to  
characterize the man who would attempt to  
set the merciless savage of the plains upon  
the peaceful and almost defenceless settlers  
of the North-west. The man who would  
coolly and calculatingly bring upon the  
white population of those regions the un-  
mentionable horrors of an Indian warfare  
deserves to be execrated by the inhabitants  
of every civilized country on the face of the  
earth. And there is too much reason to  
believe that Riel did attempt to prevail  
upon all the Indian tribes of the North-  
west to go upon the war-path against the  
whites.

### Rebellion Notes.

The ladies of Regina have formed an as-  
sociation to aid the Northwest mounted  
police. Mrs. Dewdney was elected Presi-  
dent; Mrs. Fisher, Vice-President; and  
Mrs. Pettigill, Secretary-Treasurer. They  
are awaiting instructions from Col. Her-  
chmer as to how contributions may be for-  
warded.

Dumont's lieutenant and 2 of his brothers  
were killed in the engagement at Batouche.  
The wounded rebels have been sent back to  
Saskatoon with our own on the Northcoast.  
Eight Scotch settlers, refugees from Carrol  
River, arrived at Humboldt on Saturday  
afternoon on their way to Qu'Appelle.  
They have twenty head of cattle with them.

The Quebec Chronicle's correspondent  
at Fish Creek gives a glimpse of camp life  
in the Northwest. He says:—"Going  
outside the lines is forbidden under a  
pass, and now that the wolves and crows  
have almost finished the dead ponies in the  
gully there remains next to nothing to see,  
so we fiddle around camp and have con-  
structed various little contrivances that are  
most useful. As all our forage caps were  
lost on the way up, we have constructed out  
of cut up flour bags, a most serviceable and  
invisible skull cap for the officers and rank  
and file. They have been dyed in tea and  
match the dry prairie grass beautifully,  
while at the same time it gives the Battery  
a most smart and dashing appearance.  
Our ovens have been constructed and the  
bread that comes out of them, though  
heavy, is excellent and fills the slumbers of  
the men with pleasant and homelike dreams  
of the Citadel."

The days and night's now warmer grow,  
And barbers sing this song:  
"Man wants but little hair below,  
Nor wants that little long."

—Boston Courier.