

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1885.

VOL. 17.—NO. 4.

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 rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Days lon. h.				
1 Friday	6 50	7 3	9 30	11 54	14 12	12				
2 Saturday	49	4 10	20	22	29	15				
3 Sunday	48	6 11	6	1	5	18				
4 Monday	47	7 1	52	1	43	20				
5 Tuesday	45	8	morn	2	28	23				
6 Wednesday	44	9	0	23	3	17	25			
7 Thursday	43	10	1	1	4	19	28			
8 Friday	41	12	1	27	5	30	31			
9 Saturday	39	13	1	53	6	38	34			
10 Sunday	38	14	2	25	7	43	36			
11 Monday	37	16	2	54	8	45	39			
12 Tuesday	35	17	3	25	9	21	41			
13 Wednesday	34	18	4	0	10	5	44			
14 Thursday	33	19	4	49	10	47	47			
15 Friday	32	19	5	29	11	31	49			
16 Saturday	31	21	6	24	morn	50	50			
17 Sunday	30	22	7	27	0	15	52			
18 Monday	29	24	8	36	1	1	55			
19 Tuesday	28	25	9	46	1	51	57			
20 Wednesday	26	26	10	57	2	44	59			
21 Thursday	25	28	aft	7	3	49	15	0		
22 Friday	24	29	1	14	5	4	3			
23 Saturday	23	30	2	20	6	21	5			
24 Sunday	22	31	3	25	7	27	7			
25 Monday	22	31	4	27	8	21	9			
26 Tuesday	21	32	5	29	9	4	11			
27 Wednesday	20	33	6	32	9	44	13			
28 Thursday	20	34	7	24	10	23	15			
29 Friday	18	35	8	16	10	57	16			
30 Saturday	18	36	9	31	11	33	18			
31 Sunday	4	18	7	37	9	46	aft	8	15	19

NOTES.  
In this month the morning increase 42  
minutes; the afternoons 43 minutes.

## THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.	
Charlottetown	8 02	3 02	
Royalton Junction	8 25	3 25	
North Wiltshire	9 17	4 17	
Hunter River	9 32	4 32	
Bradallbane	10 10	5 09	
County Line	10 19	5 19	
Freetown	10 35	5 34	
Kensington	10 57	5 57	
Summerside	arrive	11 32	6 23
Mission	depart	1 47	
Wellington	2 09		
Port Hill	2 37		
O'Leary	3 22		
Alberton	4 42		
Tignish	5 47		
GOING EAST. <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	A. M.	P. M.	
Charlottetown	6 47		
Alberton	7 47		
O'Leary	9 02		
Port Hill	10 22		
Wellington	11 07		
Mission	arrive	11 34	
Summerside	depart	1 37	7 32
Kensington	2 02	8 07	
Freetown	2 37	8 30	
County Line	3 00	8 53	
Bradallbane	3 17	9 10	
Hunter River	3 27	9 20	
North Wiltshire	4 02	9 32	
Royalton Junction	4 17	9 47	
Charlottetown	5 09	10 39	
Charlottetown	5 32	11 02	
GOING EAST. <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	A. M.	P. M.	
Charlottetown	3 17		
Royalton Junction	3 40		
Bedford	4 17		
Mount Stewart	arrive	4 52	
Carlisle	depart	5 17	
Georgetown	6 42		
Mount Stewart	4 57		
Morell	5 37		
St. Peter's	6 08		
Beaver River	6 57		
Souris	7 42		
GOING EAST. <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	A. M.	P. M.	
Beaver River	6 52		
Souris	7 37		
St. Peter's	8 26		
Morell	8 57		
Mount Stewart	9 37		
Georgetown	7 47		
Carlisle	8 12		
Mount Stewart	arrive	9 32	
Bedford	depart	9 42	
Royalton Junction	10 17		
Charlottetown	10 54		
Charlottetown	11 17		

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,  
BARRISTERS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.  
Office in Brown's Block, Queen Square  
(UP STAIRS)  
Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1885.

WARBURTON & 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

Are 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.



A FINE ASSORTMENT OF  
**Men's Felt Hats**  
For Sale Cheap at the  
**LONDON HOUSE.**  
April 4, 1885

Spruce Flooring and Sheathing, &c.

HAVING been appointed by Messrs. Prim-  
rose Brothers, of Pictou, 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—2av 3m&wky

WE SELL

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

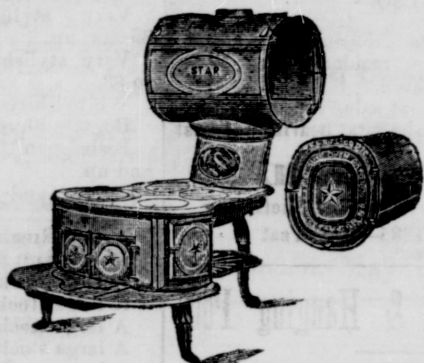
Best Prices for all Shipments. Write fully  
for Quotations.  
**HATHEWAY & CO.,**  
General Commission Merchants,  
22 Central Wharf, Boston.  
Members of Board of Trade Corn and  
Mechanics Exchange.  
Ch'town, Nov. 19, 1884.

## USE DIAMOND POTASH.

Convenience and Economy vs. Inconvenience and Expense.

## THE PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN

This Cut represents the  
"Star" Cooking Stove, with  
oven and end-lining drawn  
out, as in the act of clean-  
ing, or replacing a new lin-  
ing.



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 soot 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 LIII.

(Continued.)

"Then, Dinah," said Adam at last, "how  
can there be anything contrary to what's  
right in our belonging to one another, and  
spending our lives together? Who put this  
great love into our hearts? Can any thing  
be holier than that? For we can ask God to  
be with us continually, and we'll help one  
another in everything as is good. I'd  
never think of putting myself between you  
and God, saying you oughtn't to do this,  
and you oughtn't to do that. You'd follow  
your conscience as much as you do now."

"Yes, Adam," Dinah said, "I know mar-  
riage is a holy state for those who are truly  
called to it, and have no other drawing; but  
from my childhood upward, I have been  
led toward another path; all my peace and  
my joy have come from having no life of  
my own, no wants, no wish for myself, and  
living only in God, and those of his creatures  
whose sorrows and joys he has given me to  
know. Those have been very blessed years  
to me, and I feel that, if I was to listen to  
my voice that would draw me aside from  
that path, I should be turning my back on  
the light that has shone on me, and dark-  
ness and doubt would take hold of me. We  
could not bless each other, Adam, if there  
were doubts in my soul, and if I yearned,  
when it was too late, after that better part  
which had once been given me and I had  
put away from me."

"But if a new feeling has come into your  
mind, Dinah, and if you love me so as to  
be willing to be nearer to me than to other  
people, isn't that a sign that it's right for  
you to change your life? Doesn't the love  
make it right when nothing else would?"

"Adam, my mind is full of questionings  
about that; for now, since you tell of your  
strong love toward me, what was clear to  
me has become dark again. I felt before  
that my heart was too strongly drawn  
toward you, and that your heart was not as  
mine; and the thought of you had taken  
hold of me, so that my soul had lost its  
freedom, and was becoming enslaved to an  
earthly affection, which made me anxious  
and careful about what should befall my-  
self. For in all other affection I had been  
content with any small return, or with  
none; but my heart was beginning to  
hunger after an equal love from you. And I  
had no doubt that I must wrestle against  
that as a great temptation; and the command  
was clear that I must go away."

"But now, dear, dear Dinah, now you  
know I love you better than you love me—  
it's all different now. You won't think o'  
going; you'll stay and be my dear wife,  
and I shall thank God for giving me life as  
I never thanked him before."

"Adam, it's hard for me to turn a deaf  
ear—you know it's hard; but a great fear  
is upon me. It seems to me as if you were  
stretching out your arms to me, and beck-  
oning me to come and take my ease, and  
live for my own delight, and Jesus, the Man  
of Sorrows, was standing toward me, point-  
ing to the sinful, and suffering, and afflict-  
ed. I have seen that again and again when  
I have been sitting in stillness and dark-  
ness, and great terror has come upon me  
lest I should become hard, and a lover of  
self, and no more bear willingly the Red-  
eemer's cross."

Dinah had closed her eyes, and a faint  
shudder went through her. "Adam," she  
went on, "you wouldn't desire that we  
should seek a good through any unfaith-  
fulness to the light that is in us; you  
wouldn't believe that could be a good. We  
are of the one mind in that."

"Yes, Dinah," said Adam, sadly, "I'll  
never be the man to urge you against your  
conscience. But I can't give up the hope  
that you may come to see different. I don't  
believe your loving me could shut up your  
heart; it's only adding to what you've been  
before, not taking away from it; for it seems  
to me it's the same with love and happiness  
as with sorrow—the more we know of it  
the better we can feel what other people's  
lives are or might be, and so we shall only  
be more tender to 'em and wishful to help  
'em. The more knowledge a man has the  
better he'll do his work; and feeling's a sort  
o' knowledge."

Dinah was silent; her eyes were fixed in  
contemplation of something visible only to  
herself. Adam went on presently with his  
pleading:

"And you can do almost as you do now.  
I won't ask you to go to church with me of  
a Sunday, you shall go where you like  
among the people, and teach 'em, for though  
I like church best, I don't put my soul  
above yours, as if my words was better for  
you 't follow than your own conscience.  
And you can help the sick just as much,  
and you'll have more means o' making 'em  
a bit comfortable; and you'll be among all  
your own friends as love you, and can help  
'em, and be a blessing to 'em, till their  
dying day. Surely, Dinah, you'd be a near  
to God as if you were living lonely and  
away from me."

Dinah made no answer for some time.  
Adam was still holding her hands, and look-  
ing at her with almost trembling anxiety,  
when she turned her grave looking eyes on  
his, and said in a rather sad voice:

"Adam, there is truth in what you say,  
and there's many of God's servants who  
have greater strength than I have, and find  
their hearts enlarged by the cares of hus-  
band and kindred. But I have not faith  
that it would be so with me, for since my  
affections have been set above measure on  
you, I have had less peace and joy in God; I  
have felt as it were a division in my heart.  
And think how it is with me, Adam; that  
life I have led is a like land. I have  
trodden in blessedness since my childhood;  
and if I long for a moment to follow the  
voice which calls me to another land  
that I knew not, I can not but fear that  
my soul might hereafter yearn for that  
early blessedness which I had forsaken;  
and where doubt enters, there is not per-  
fect love. I must wait for clearer guid-  
ance; I must go from you, and we must  
submit ourselves to the Divine will. We

are sometimes required to lay our natural,  
lawful affections on the altar.

Adam dared not plead again, for Dinah's  
was not the voice of caprice or insincerity.  
But it was very hard for him; his eyes got  
dim as he looked at her.

"But you may come to feel satisfied  
to feel that you may come to me  
again, and we may never part, Dinah?"

"We must submit ourselves, Adam.  
With time our duty will be made clear. It  
may be, when I have entered on my former  
life, I shall find all these new thoughts and  
wishes vanish, and become as things that  
were not. Then I shall know that my call-  
ing is not toward marriage. But we must  
wait."

"Dinah," said Adam, mournfully, "you  
can't love me so well as I love you, else  
you'd have no doubts. But it's natural  
you should, for I'm not so good as you.  
I can't doubt it's right for me to love the  
best thing God's ever given me to know."

"Nay, Adam; it seems to me that my  
love for you is not weak; for my heart  
waits on your words and looks, almost as a  
little child waits on the help and tender-  
ness of the strong on whom it depends. If  
the thought of you took slight hold of me,  
I should not fear that it would be an idol in  
the temple. But you will strengthen me—  
you will not hinder me in seeking to obey  
to the uttermost."

(To be continued.)

### What is Treason?

The rebellion in the Northwest, and  
especially the capture of the rebel chief  
and the expectation that he will be put  
upon his trial for treason, may eventually  
lead some to ask the above question. In  
general terms it may be said that treason  
is a crime against the sovereign or govern-  
ment of a nation. The United States con-  
stitution defines the crime to "consist in  
levying war against the United States, or  
in adhering to their enemies, giving them  
aid and comfort." The offence is a capital  
one, and the punishment is death. No  
one can be convicted of treason in the  
States except on his own confession, or the  
testimony of two or more witnesses. In  
the British dominions treason is the highest  
crime known to the law, and is defined in  
five forms, a concise statement of which we  
quote:

1. When a man compasses or imagines  
the death of the king, queen, or of their  
oldest son and heir. The phrase "com-  
passing or imagining the death," etc., has  
been taken to mean the mere purpose or  
design as distinguished from the carrying of  
such design into effect, but the purpose can  
only be proved by some overt acts, such as  
providing weapons or ammunition for the  
purpose of killing the king, assembling and  
consulting on the means to kill the king,  
etc. The law has, however, been strained to  
include a sermon unpreached on which  
Peachum was convicted, and a paper found  
in a closet which convicted Algernon Sid-  
ney, though merely speculative in its  
character.

2. Another form of treason is the violat-  
ing of the King's companion (i. e., his wife)  
or his eldest daughter, or of the wife of the  
King's eldest son and heir.

3. Another form is that of levying war  
against the king in his realms, either by  
taking arms to dethrone the king, or under  
pretence to reform religion or the law; by  
resisting the king's forces; by joining an  
armed insurrection.

4. It is also treason to adhere to the  
king's enemies in the realm by giving aid  
and comfort, as by sending intelligence or  
provisions, or selling arms.

5. Lastly, it is treason to slay the chancel-  
lor, or treasurer, or the king's justices of  
the bench, or in assize, while in their place  
administering justice.

Despite Riel's pretended loyalty to the  
British government, there can be no doubt  
that, if he is a British subject, his offence  
comes within the third and fourth defini-  
tions of treason above given.

R. K. BRACE will give twenty-five dollars  
to any one that will prove to him that a  
drop of milk has ever been spoiled by  
Plaster of Paris, Putty, or any Rubber  
Bushing, in any Creamer that he has ever  
sold. He does not use Rubber Bushing, as  
Plaster of Paris or Putty is much safer.

He does not run other Creamers down,  
rather tell the good points in his own. It  
is time enough for others to write poetry  
and blow about their goods when they have  
stood the test for four years. One of his  
friends has gone out of his way to make a  
false impression about his Creamers, at the  
same time they have had to get a new style  
every year, as they could not go to the  
country the second year with the same.  
Let others take warning as they may  
fare no better. The day has come when  
foreign markets must have "gilt edge  
butter," and to make it R. K. Brace has  
the only reliable creamer for the purpose.  
Don't be deceived, but get the best. They  
are the cheapest; he has been selling them  
for four years, and will give any person a  
new one that will show him a can that, with  
fair play, is worn out. He guaranteed them  
for one year, but now the look as  
though they would last ten. The reason is  
this, he is determined to have the best tin  
and give the best value to his customers.

### "First-Class Goods."

In which merit is at once recognized, are  
now, and always have been, imitated, espe-  
cially the manufactured article. After  
years of labor, and the expenditure of a  
fortune, in perfecting and placing before  
the public that which people appreciate  
and demand, some one who never had an  
original idea offers a counterfeit or substi-  
tute to compete with the genuine. Curtis  
Davis & Co., makers of the "Welcome  
Soap," find the above true in their case at  
least, the excellence of whose productions  
are everywhere acknowledged as the "stand-  
ard" of quality, being imitated in every  
way that competition can suggest. But in  
the use of their goods, the consumer re-  
realizes the full benefit of value received.