

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1884.

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quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 4th day, 9h. 20.6m. a. m.
Full Moon, 11th day, 3h. 27.5m. p. m.
Last quarter 19th day, 7h. 0.5m. p. m.
New Moon 27th day, 1h. 35.0m. a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Days lenh.
1 Saturday	6 43	5 42	8 32	0 42	10 58	1
2 Sunday	49	43	9 11	1 26	11 1	1
3 Monday	39	44	9 55	2 16	11 4	1
4 Tuesday	37	46	10 45	3 15	11 8	1
5 Wednesday	36	48	11 42	4 34	11 11	1
6 Thursday	34	49	12 43	5 3	11 14	1
7 Friday	32	50	1 48	7 23	11 18	1
8 Saturday	30	51	2 54	8 23	11 21	1
9 Sunday	29	53	3 59	9 10	11 24	1
10 Monday	27	54	5 4	9 52	11 27	1
11 Tuesday	25	56	6 8	10 34	11 31	1
12 Wednesday	22	57	7 10	11 2	11 35	1
13 Thursday	20	58	8 12	11 35	11 38	1
14 Friday	19	59	9 12	12 7	11 41	1
15 Saturday	17	6	1 10	11 0	4 46	1
16 Sunday	15	2	1 11	9 1	13 47	1
17 Monday	13	3	3	more	1 54	50
18 Tuesday	11	3	0	3	2 38	54
19 Wednesday	9	6	0	5	3 33	57
20 Thursday	7	7	1	4	4 42	12
21 Friday	6	9	2	2	6 1	3
22 Saturday	3	10	3	6	7 12	7
23 Sunday	1	11	3	4	8 12	10
24 Monday	5	59	13	4	16 9	14
25 Tuesday	57	14	4	49	9 44	17
26 Wednesday	56	16	5	21	10 26	20
27 Thursday	54	17	6	54	11 5	23
28 Friday	52	18	6	58	11 46	26
29 Saturday	52	19	7	7	more	29
30 Sunday	48	21	7	51	0 28	32
31 Monday	47	22	8	40	1 14	36

JAS. E. GRANT,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island for

T. S. CONNOR & SONS,
Rope Manufacturers,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Orders from the trade respectfully
solicited.
Ch'town, Feb. 29, 1884.—1m

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,
BARRISTERS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office in Old Bank,
(UP STAIRS).
Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

DR. MACKAY,
Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE: ROCKLIN HOUSE,
Kent Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Feb. 16, 1883.—3aw 1f

SULLIVAN & MACBELL,
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. MACBELL
Jan. 16, '83.

LIFE INSURANCE.
United States Life Insurance Co.
—OF THE—
CITY OF NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED 1850.
New Features, Incontestable Policies, Prompt
Settlement of Claims Guaranteed.
Apply at residence, Weymouth Street, from
8 to 10 a. m., and 4 to 6 p. m.

A. H. McPHERSON,
Agent.
Sept. 25, 1883.—2aw

P. E. Island Pottery.

WE are Agents for the P. E. Island
Pottery. Orders sent to us will
receive prompt attention. Jars, Jugs, Bean
Pots, Mugs, Flower Pots, Spitoons, Stove
Stones, etc., etc., in stock.

BEER & GOFF
AGENTS
Ch'town, Oct. 26, '83.

JUST RECEIVED, NEW FOR 1884

ALL SIZES ENGLISH
Iron Bedsteads and Cribs,
MARKED LOW.

Largest and best assortment of PICTURE
MOUNTING in the city, selling by the foot
or made up very cheap.

500 LOOKING GLASSES, every variety
and price, from 6x8 to 24x60. New Plates
for old frames.

FANCY GOODS, in every variety, viz:—
Brackets, Music Stands, Easels, and Canter-
burys, Fire Screens and Tables (combined),
Flower Stands and Light Stands, Folding
Chairs and Rocking Chairs, Chess Table and
Ladies' Work Table (something new), Smok-
ers' Stands, Parlor Easels, etc., etc.

Two very fine BAGETTELE BOARDS,
FRAMED CHROMOS,
MANTEL MIRRORS (new patterns).

Upholstering Department,
Under the management of MR. DREW, a
veteran in the trade.

We have just received our Fall and Winter
Stock of Goods, comprising forty-five different
pieces of Furniture Coverings, Gimp and
Buttons to match, Hessions Tickings, Hair
Cloth, imitation of Leather, etc., etc. In
this department to give satisfaction, as our
stock was purchased in the cheapest markets
and marked accordingly.

HAIR MATTRESSES, FLOCK do., EX-
CELLENOR do., STRAW do., FEATHER
BEDS.

Every variety of Spring Beds, Dominion
Wire Mattresses, best in the market, every
bed warranted, price \$8-00.

We have now on hand (and are manufac-
turing daily) a large and varied stock of
Household Furniture, comprising many new
and beautiful designs. Particular attention
given to ordered work.

KILN-DRIED STOCK and BEST WORK-
MANSHIP, every time.

Venetian Blinds, Inside and Outside Shut-
ters, School and Church Furniture,
Machine Jobbing, Wood Turning, etc., etc.
Prices low.

Factory, Office and Showrooms,
King Square.
Branch Show Rooms, 83,
Queen Street.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.
Ch'town, Nov. 1883.—3aw

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 despatch.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Don't forget the place, Beer's Wharf near
McMillan's Coal Depot.

Albert Duchemin.
Ch'town, Jan. 2, 1884.—wkly 6f.

STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

At the 57th Annual General Meeting of
the Standard Life Assurance Company,
held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 24th of
April, 1883, the following results for the
year ended 15th November, 1883, were re-
ported:—

\$,038 new proposals for life as-
surance were received the
year for \$ 9,754,085 38
2,561 proposals were accepted,
assuring 7,239,048 13

The total existing assurances in
force at 15th November,
1882, amounted to 96,936,302 91
(Of which \$7,753,031.15 was
reassured with other offices)

The claims by death which
arose during the year amount-
ed, including bonus addi-
tions, to 2,462,226 59
The annual revenue amounted
at 15th November, 1882, to 4,267,545 00
The invested funds at same
date amounted to 29,503,410 00
Being an increase during the
year of 1,062,648 35

JOHN LONGWORTH,
Agent for Charlottetown.
THOMAS KERR,
Inspector of Agencies.
Ch'town, August 3, 1883.

FOUL PLAY. IN BERMUDA.

By Charles Reado.
CHAPTER LVII.
(Continued.)

'I can't help it, sir; thought is free, espe-
cially in this here compartment. Better
spak one's mind than die o' the sulks. So
shut your ear when my music jars. But
one every other day is enough; if he won't
come back for that, why, he must go, and
I must look out for another; there's as
good fish in the sea as ever came out of it
Still, I'll not deny I have a great respect
for poor Joe. Oh, Mr. Penfold, what shall
I do? Oh, oh, oh?'

'There, there,' said Michael, 'I'll put this
into the Times every day.'

'You are a good soul, Mr. Penfold. Oh,
oh, oh!'

When he had finished the advertisement
in a clerly hand, and she finished her cry,
she felt comparatively comfortable, and
favored Mr. Penfold with some reflections.

'Dear heart, Mr. Penfold, how you and
I do take to one another, to be sure. But
so we ought; for we are honest folk, the
pair, and has had a hard time. Don't it
never strike you rather curious that three
thousand pounds was at the bottom of
both our troubles, yours and mine? I
might have married Joe, and been a happy
woman with him; but the devil puts in my
head—there you go again hammering!

Life ain't worth having next door to that
lodging house. D'at the woman, if she
must peck, why don't she go into the
church-yard and peck her own grave; which
she shall never be quiet till she is there;
and these here gimcrack houses, they won't
stand no more pecking at than a soap-sud.
Ay, that's what hurts me, Mr. Penfold; the
Lord had given him and me health and
strength and honesty; our betters had wed
for love and wrought for money, as the
saying is; but I must go against Nature, they
cried 'Come couple,' and must bargain for
three thousand pounds. So now I've never
the man, and I not got the money, nor lever
shall; and, if I had, I'd burn—Ah—ah—
ah—ah—ah!

This tirade ended in stifled screams of
terror, caused by the sudden appearance of
a human hand, in a place and in a manner
well adapted to shake the stoutest laundress
nerves.

This hand came through the brick-work
of the chimney-place, and there remained
a moment or two; then slowly retired, and
as it retired, something was heard to fall
upon the shavings and tinsel of the fire-
place.

Nancy, by a feminine impulse, put her
hands before her face, to hide this super-
natural hand; and, when she found courage
to withdraw them, and glare at the place,
there was no aperture whatever in the
brick-work; and, consequently the hand
appeared to have traversed the solid material,
both coming and going.

'Oh, Mr. Penfold,' cried Nancy, 'I'm
a sinful woman. This comes of talking of the
devil arter sunset; and she sat trembling so
that the very floor shook.'

Mr. Penfold's nerves were not strong.
He and Nancy both huddled together for
mutual protection, and their faces had not a
vestige of color left in them.

However, after a period of general paral-
ysis, Penfold whispered:

'I heard it drop something on the shav-
ings.'

'Then we shall be all in a blaze o' brin-
stone,' shrieked Nancy, wringing her
hands.

And they waited to see.

Then, as no conflagration took place, Mr.
Penfold got up, and said he must go and
see what it was the hand had dropped.

Nancy, in whom curiosity was beginning
to battle with terror, let him go to the fire-
place without a word of objection, and then
cried out:

'Don't go a-nigh it, sir; it will do you a
mischief; don't touch it whatever. Take
the tongs.'

He took the tongs, and presently flung
into the middle of the room a small oil-
skin packet. This, as it lay on the ground,
they both eyed like two deer glowering at
a piece of red cloth, and ready to leap back
over the moon if it should show signs of
biting. But oil-skin is not preternatural,
nor has tradition connected it, however
remotely, with the Eremy of man.

Consequently, a great revulsion took
place in Nancy, and she passed from fear
to indignation at having been frightened so.

She ran to the fire-place, and, putting
her head up the chimney, screamed,
'Heave your dirt where you heave your
love, ye Brazen!'

While she was oburgating her neighbor
whom, with feminine justice, she held
responsible for every act done in her house,
Penfold undid the packet and Nancy re-
turned to her seat, with her mind more at
ease, to examine the contents.

'Bank notes!' cried Penfold.
'Ay, said Nancy, incredulously, 'they
do look like bank-notes, and feel like 'em;
but they ain't wrote like them. Bank notes
ain't wrote black like that on the left-hand
corner.'

Penfold explained.
Ten-pound notes are not, nor fives; but
large notes are. And these are all fifties;
'Fifty what?'

'Fifty pounds.'

'What, each of them bits of paper worth
fifty pounds?'

'Yes, Let us count them; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,
—Oh, Lord!—20. Why, it is two thousand
pounds—just two thousand pounds. It is
the very sum that ruined me; it did not
belong to me, and its being in the house
ruined my poor Robert. All this does not
belong to me. Lock all the doors, bar all
the windows, and burn them before the
police comes.'

'Wait a bit,' said Nancy, 'wait a bit.'
They sat on each side of the notes; Pen-
fold agitated and terrified, Nancy confound-
ed and perplexed.
(To be continued.)

the tenants were concerned; they had un-
wittingly put their heads into a noose, and
their masters' row feeling that they had
them, securely tightened up the noose at
their pleasure, and I may add to their own
profit. Just as soon as they had any pro-
ducts to export, an order was issued pro-
hibiting the tenants from trafficking with
any vessel which might visit the Islands or
with any other person or persons whatever,
except the company itself.

The company's "Magazine Ship" made
two trips from England to the Bermudas
each year, and the tenants had to buy their
necessary supplies brought out by her at
such prices the company chose to ask; and
they were also compelled to sell their
produce and other surplus crops for what-
ever the company deemed to give—either
this alternative or let their crops perish.

Thus these poor tenant planters found
out when too late that instead of being
His Majesty's free subjects, and possessing
all the privileges which their British birth-
right conferred upon them—they were but
the mere slaves of a grasping corporation,
which while professing great respect for the
externals of religion, openly and habitually
trampled upon one of its essential principles,
in its unjust and oppressive dealings. Some-
times the officials of a company "dressed in
a little brief authority," may deal unjustly
with those under them, while their superiors
may neither approve nor justify their acts;
but in the case under consideration on every
act was essentially that of the whole com-
pany. Some members of it always resided
in the Bermudas, and its transactions were
regularly forwarded to the majority in
London and approved by them.

The tenants could get no redress of their
grievances in the Colony, nor were they
allowed to leave it. To even openly complain
of their grievances was construed into the
crime of rebellion against the constituted
authorities, and was one which was worthy of
death.

At the very first General Assize held in
the Bermudas, I find that one John Wood
was declared guilty of having spoken "many
distasteful and mutinous speeches against the
Governor," for which he was sentenced to be
hanged, and was actually executed.

The tenants were also denied the right of
sending home to the King any petition pray-
ing for redress—unless it passed through the
Company's hands, and was approved by them.
This simply meant that no such petition was
ever to reach the King.

Thus many years passed on, during which
the bondage of these unfortunate tenants was
little better than that of the Israelites in
Egypt—the details of which are even now
sickening to read.

During the Commonwealth, the Company
probably having the fear of the Protector be-
fore their eyes, seem slightly to have relaxed
their iron grasp on the planters; but im-
mediately after the Restoration they went
from bad to worse. Though the Company
was prohibited by its own constitution from
taxing the people without the consent of the
House of Assembly, yet it had long done so
in the most headless and oppressive way; but
now the Company's Governor refused to call
together the House of Assembly. Tenants
were dispossessed of their land without even
the form of a threat.

But such iniquitous proceedings could not
go on for ever.

Notwithstanding the Company's precautions
a petition to the king "from His Majesty's
dressed subjects in the Some's Islands" did
in some unknown way reach Whitehall, in
January, 1679, and the King brought the
matter under the immediate notice of his
Council.

The Company replied to the charges ex-
plaining some of them away, denying others,
and promising to redress all real grievances.
Shortly after, however, a second petition
from the planters reached the King setting
forth the terrible wrongs they were still suffer-
ing at the Company's hands. This petition
was laid before the Privy Council, when after
lengthened investigation and full enquiry into
the whole matter, the Company's actions were
strongly condemned; and it was allowed only
by sufferance.

The Company had even yet a chance of
saving itself—by repentance and reformation;
but it was too hardened in iniquity to do
either the one or the other. Its short future
course aptly illustrated the old adage:—
"Whom the gods intend to destroy, they
first make mad."

In November, 1684, a petition from the mem-
bers of the House of Assembly of the Ber-
mudas—which had not met for many years—
was received by the King, setting forth against
the Company, not only all their old unjust
acts formally complained of, but also contain-
ing a long list of new grievances; if possible
more difficult to be borne. The king had now
come. Charles acted in the matter promptly
and decisively. Whether he had been dis-
turbed in some of his counsels and was ac-
tuated by the same motives which prompted
the unjust Judge in the parable to avenge the
important widow of her adversaries, we
cannot tell; but he revoked the Company's
Charter, and with a stroke of his pen blotted
the infamous corporation out of existence—a
fate most justly merited by its deeds.

A sketch of the subsequent history of the
Bermudas will be the subject of another
letter.

W. R. F.
East Warwick, Feb. 9, 1884.

A New Industry.

Among the latest of our new industries
we notice the formation of a company
called the Canada Roofing Company, for
the purpose of manufacturing calcamined
metallic machinings, and the coating of
sheet metals, etc. The coating has been
thoroughly tested and acknowledged to be
far superior to galvanizing, etc., on account
of its great resisting power to the corrosive
action of coal gases, etc., so destructive to
galvanized iron, tin, etc. It is also claimed
to be a cheaper and better coating than
galvanizing, and according to the Iron Age
is likely to completely revolutionize the
galvanizing trade. The Canadian Pacific
Railway here have used it for the roofing
of their new station at the Quebec barracks.

The Intercolonial Railway Company have
also utilized it in the construction of their
new station at St. John, N. B.—Montreal
Gazette.

Now is the time to buy a hat. L. E. Prowse
has just opened his spring stock. The styles
are the best and prices the lowest. [ul]