

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1884.

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The Daily Examiner

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Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR DECEMBER, 1884.

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

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, '82.

H. W. VINNICOMBE,
PIANO TUNER
Pianos Tuned, Re-wired and Regulated.
CHURCH ORGANS
Voiced, Tuned, and Regulated with Care.
CABINET ORGANS
Tuned, Re-toned and Repaired.
Having nearly twenty years' experience
with the construction of English, American
and German Pianos, and under the patronage
of Government House, the Convent and the
leading musical families on the Island, feels
sure of giving universal satisfaction.
Mr. V. will engage professionally for public
or private concerts the coming season.
Office—C. P. Fletcher's Music Store.
Ch'town, Oct. 25, 1884.

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.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY EXAMI-
NER, the best advertising medium in
the Province.
We are now manufacturing and will sell at the lowest cash prices:
Sashes Doors Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mould-
ings, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Stair Balis, Twists, etc.
We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Joining, Mortising, Tennon-
ing, Jig and Fret Sawing, Turning, etc.
All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice.
With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the
utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.
Ch'town, June 7, 1884—wklly 17

HORACE HASZARD

Has Just Received the Following Goods:
SUGAR—300 Barrels, different grades,
TEA—200 Chests and half-chests, choice,
MOLASSES—40 Puns. bright retailing,
FLOUR, CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, BRAN & SHORTS,
TIN PLATES—1,000 Boxes, 14x20,
INGOT TIN, LEAD, COPPER,
CODFISH, HAKE, HERRING, BONELESS COD,
TURKS ISLAND SALT—500 Bushels.

Intending, as I do, to move my place of business to the new
Cameron Block, South Side Queen Square, early in January
next, I offer the above Goods at Lowest Wholesale Prices to
clear. Samples sent upon application to

HORACE HASZARD,
Lower Queen Street.
Ch'town, Dec. 10th, 1884.

UNTIL NEW YEAR'S!

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING CHEAP AND TEA GRATIS.

J. B. MACDONALD will, during this month, give every buyer of—
\$2.00 worth of DRY GOODS, 1lb. Good TEA,
\$4.00 worth of DRY GOODS, 2lbs. Good TEA,
\$6.00 worth of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING, 3lbs. Good TEA,
\$8.00 worth of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING, 4lbs. Good TEA,
\$10.00 worth of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING, 5lbs. Good TEA.
Purchasers not requiring Tea, and buying \$5.00 worth of Dry Goods or Clothing,
will be given a handsome pair of Vases; \$10.00 worth, two pairs of Vases will be given.
My Tea is well and favourably known. This offers a rare opportunity to get the
Winter's Tea FREE OF COST.

J. B. MACDONALD,
Queen Street.
Ch'town, Dec. 4, 1884.

LOOK HERE!

G. H. HASZARD

Has the Largest and Best-selected Stock of CHRISTMAS
CARDS ever shown. All New Designs. Will not shew
any old Cards this year.
Novelties this Season:—INLAID WOOD, MOTHER OF
PEARL, &c. Carnival Set of Canadian Winter Sports
COME AND SEE MY STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.
G. H. HASZARD.
Ch'town, Nov. 26, 1884—1mo cod

DORSEY, GOFF & CO'S.

Celebrated Make of Boots are taking the lead all over the
Island.

People say our Boots are Water-tight,
Good Fit, Very Cheap, and wear as
well as Custom Boots.
BE SURE AND GET OUR MAKE.
DORSEY, GOFF & CO
Ch'town, Sept. 18, 1884—wklly

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!

Peake's No. 3 Wharf,
R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We are now manufacturing and will sell at the lowest cash prices:
Sashes Doors Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mould-
ings, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Stair Balis, Twists, etc.
We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Joining, Mortising, Tennon-
ing, Jig and Fret Sawing, Turning, etc.
All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice.
With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the
utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.
Ch'town, June 7, 1884—wklly 17

ADAM BEDE.

CHAPTER X.
(Continued.)
"There may at well talk o' trouble bein' a
good thing, Seth, for the thriv' o' it.
Thee look'st as if thee know'd at no mobby o'
care an' cumber nor when thee was a baby a-
lyin' i' th' cradle. For thee'dst allays
lie still wi' thy eyes open, an' Adam ne'er
'ud lie still a minute when he wakened.
Thee'st allays like a bag o' meal as
can ne'er be bruised, though for the
matter o' that, thy poor feyther was just
such another. But ye've got the same look
to o' (here Lisbeth turned to Dinah); 'I
recken it's wi' bein' a M'sthody. Not as
I'm a findin' fau't wi' ye for t, for ye've no
call to be frettin' an' somehow ye looken
sorry too. 'Eh! well, if the M'sthodias are
fond o' trouble, they're likely to thrive;
it's a pity they canna hat' all, and take it
away from them as donna like it. I would
ha' gien 'em plenty; for when I'd gotten my
old man I was worried from morn till
night; and now he's gone, I'd be glad for
the worst o'er again'."

"Yes," said Dinah, careful not to oppose
any feeling of Lisbeth's, for her reliance,
in her smallest words and deeds, on a
divine guidance, always issued in that
finest woman's tact which proceeds
from acute pain and ready sympathy—
"Yes, I rem-ber, too, when my dear
aunt died, I longed for the sound of her
bad cough in the nights, instead of the
silence that came when she was gone. But
now, dear friend, drink this other cup of
tea and eat a little more."

"What," said Dinah, taking the cup and
speaking in a less querulous tone, "had ye
got no feyther and mother, then, as ye war
so sorry about your aunt?"
"No, I never knew a father or mother;
my aunt brought me up from a baby. She
had no children, for she was never married,
and she brought me up as tenderly as if I
had been her own child."

"Eh! she'd fine work wi' ye, I'll warrant,
bringin' ye up, from a baby, an' her a
lone woman; but I dare say ye warna franzy,
for ye look as if ye'd ne'er been angered i' your
life. But what did ye do when your aunt
died? an' why didna ye come to live i' this
country, bein' as Mrs. Poyser's your aunt,
too?"

Dinah, seeing that Lisbeth's attention
was attracted, told her the story of her
early life—how she had been brought up to
work hard, and what sort of a place Snow-
field was, and how many people had a hard
life there—all the details that she thought
likely to interest Lisbeth.

The old woman listened and forgot to be
fretful, unconsciously subject to the soothing
influence of Dinah's face and voice.
After a while she was persuaded to let the
kitchen be made neat and tidy; for Dinah
was bent on this, believing that the sense
of order and quietude around her would
help in disposing Lisbeth to join the prayer
she longed to pour forth at her side. Seth,
meanwhile, went out to chop wood; for he
surmised that Dinah would like to be left
alone with his mother.

Lisbeth sat watching her as she moved
about in her still, quick way, and said, at
last, "Ye've got a notion o' cleanin' up. I
wouldna mind ha' in' ye for a daughter, for
ye wouldna spend the lad's wages i' fine
clothes an' waste. Ye're not like the lassies
o' this country-side. I reckon folks is
different at Snowfield from what they are
here."

"They have a different sort of life, many
o' 'em," said Dinah; "they work at different
things—some in the mill, and many in the
mines, in the village round about. But the
heart of man is the same everywhere,
and there are the children of this world, and
the children of light there as well as any-
where. But we've many more Methodists
there than in this country."

"Well, I didna know as the Methody
women war like ye, for there's Will Mark-
ery's wife, as they say's a big Methody,
isna pleasant to look at all. I'd as lief
as a toad. An' I'm thinkin' I wouldna
mind if ye'd stay and sleep here, for I
should like to see ye i' the house, i' th'
mornin'." But may happen they'll be
lookin' for ye at Mester Poyser's."

"No," said Dinah; "they don't expect me,
and I should like to stay, if ye'd let me."
"Well, there's room; I've got my bed laid
i' th' little room o'er the back kitchen, an'
ye can lie beside me. I'd be glad to ha' ye
wi' me to speak to i' th' night, for ye've got
a nice way o' talkin'. It puts me i' mind
of the swallows as was under the thatk last
'ear, when they first begun to sing low an'
scat-like i' th' mornin'." Eh, but my old
man war fond of them birds; an' so war
Adam, but they'n ne'er come again this
'ear. Happen they're dead too."

read us a chapter.—Eh, I like them words
—I shall go to him, but he wonna come
back to me."
Dinah and Seth were both inwardly
offering thanks for the greater quietness of
spirit that had come over Lisbeth. This
was what Dinah had been trying to bring
about, through all her still sympathy and
absence from exhortation. From her girl-
hood upward she had had experience among
the sick and the mourning, among minds
hardened and shriveled through poverty
and ignorance, and had gained the subtlest
perception of the mode in which they could
best be touched, and softened into willing-
ness to receive words of spiritual consol-
ation or warning. As Dinah expressed it,
"She was never left to herself, but it was
always given her when to keep silence and
when to speak." And do we not all agree
to call rapid thought and noble impulse by
the name of inspiration? After our
subtlest analysis of the mental process, we
may still say, as Dinah did, that our high-
est thoughts and our best deeds are all
given to us.

And so there was earnest prayer—there
was faith, love and hope pouring itself
forth that evening in the little kitchen.
And poor, aged, fretful Lisbeth, without
grasping any distinct idea, without going
through any course of religious emotions,
felt a vague sense of goodness and love,
and of something right, lying underneath
and beyond all this sorrowing life.

She couldn't understand the sorrow; but,
for these moments, under the subduing in-
fluence of Dinah's spirit, she felt that she
must be patient and still.

(To be continued.) The Fishery Question.

WHAT THE AMERICANS THINK ABOUT IT.
(From the Boston Globe.)
Gloucester fishermen propose to make a
strong fight against the continuance of free
trade in fish between Canada and the
United States. They will protest strongly
against the renewal of the clauses in the
treaty of Washington pertaining to the
fisheries.

In that treaty, as far as fishing went, the
stipulations of the treaty of 1854, termi-
nated in 1866, were revived, allowing
American fishermen to fish within three
miles of the Canadian coast, and allowing
them to land for certain purposes. Besides
this it was provided that fish and fish oil,
with some slight exceptions, should pass
between Canada and the United States free
of duty. These provisions went into
operation July 1, 1873, to remain in force
for ten years, and further until two years
after either country should have given
notice to terminate them. Last year the
notice was given, and next year, unless
these provisions are renewed or similar
provisions are introduced into a general Rec-
iprocity Treaty with the Dominion, Cana-
dian fishermen will have to pay duties on
their fish, and American fishermen cannot
fish within three miles of Canadian shores.

As far as free trade in fish goes Canada
will be loath to part with an international
arrangement which has served her interests
so well. The Canadians are fully aware
that its benefits are far greater to the
British fishermen than to our own. The
Dominion fishermen must seek our markets
for a large proportion of their catch. On
No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel Canada has no
other market in the world than the United
States. Her herrings are principally
marketed here, while her method of curing
cod shuts them out from many of the best
foreign markets. Her fishermen can land
fish on Boston wharves and sell them
cheaper than the Gloucester men can, for
the reason that three boats can be built in
Nova Scotia cheaper than we can build
one. Wages, iron, lumber, cordage, al-
most everything, is so much cheaper there
than here that our fishermen say it is im-
possible to compete with them even in our
own market. "Why not build and man our
boats in Canada?" asks some one. Then
what would become of our fleet of 2,000
vessels, worth from \$5,000 to \$13,000 each?
returns the Gloucester merchant; and, he
continues, "If the treaty is renewed, these
Canadians will next build steamers and go
into the New York and Philadelphia
markets, which will cripple us still more.
The present dull state of the fish market is
wholly due to this free trade in fish, and
we demand protection."

Hon. R. S. Spoil'd epitomized the
matter very well when he wrote, "The
statesmanship of E. Rockwood Hoar, and
of the high joint commission to which he
belonged, by whom the treaty of Washing-
ton was formed, has been as disastrous to
our fishermen as was the revolutionary
war, by which they were well-nigh des-
troyed, and the policy recommended by
Jefferson at that time in his famous report
is applicable now. You owe it to a political
party that vaunts itself as the especial
guardian of the high protective principle,
that Canadian fish are entered duty free in
all the markets of the United States."

If free trade in fish is stopped at the same
time our fishermen lose the right to fish
within three miles of Canadian shores.
For this latter privilege the Halifax com-
mission in 1875 awarded \$5,500,000 to Eng-
land under the terms of the treaty of
Washington. The Gloucester people say
they will not care anything for this loss.
They assert that the in-shore fisheries under
British jurisdiction are not worth over
\$200,000 per annum to us under any circum-
stances. We need the duties more than we
do the fish. Statistics show that for the
seventeen years between 1856 and 1872,
inclusive, the importations of fish from the
Province, aggregated the enormous total of
\$22,711,971. As Canadians could pay us
import duty, and still send vast quantities
of fish here, it will be seen what an immense
amount of money free trade in fish costs us.
Yet we paid them \$5,500,000 for the
privilege of losing so much tariff revenue
and almost ruining New England's biggest
industry.

Years ago it was deemed a wise policy by
our government to pay a bounty to those
who followed the uncertain, hazardous
(alike to life and property) and hardy life
of the fisherman. As long ago as 1835
under this system of bounties we had
141,781 tonnage engaged in the cod and
mackerel fisheries, while of late years,
without the stimulus of a bounty, and sub-
jected to the unjust competitions of Cana-
dian fishermen, and consequently unremun-
erative character of the industry, the total
of tonnage thus employed has declined to
less than 100,000 tons. Other nations,
France in particular, have esteemed the
fisheries as the school of the seaman and
brave men who should man their vessels of
war. The fishermen ask if there is any
sound reason why America should reach a
different conclusion.

INDIAN BLEND TEA.
INDIAN TEAS are rapidly attaining great
favor in the English market, on account of
their peculiar FINE FLAVOR, not found in
other Teas, and their Excellent strength. In
order to supply our customers with this
NEW TEA,
We have imported a quantity of a
Very Fine Quality.
Direct from London, which, in introducing,
we will sell at the low price of 50 cents per
pound, or \$4.75 for 10-pound caddie.
BEER & GOFF.
Ch'town, Dec. 8, 1884.

MINCE MEAT
(CHOICE QUALITY.)
18 CENTS PER POUND,
6-POUND TIN FOR \$1.00.
We can recommend it as excellent.
BEER & GOFF.
Ch'town, Dec. 8, 1884.

DANUBE FLOUR
RECOMMENDED as the best Patent Pro-
cess Flour made in Canada for Pastry,
Biscuits and Bread.
1 Car (125 Barrels) Received
And for Sale very cheap (warranted satis-
factory) at
BEER & GOFF'S.
Ch'town, Dec. 8, 1884.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
R. O'DWYER,
Commission and General Merchant
FOR SALE OF P. E. I. PRODUCE.
289 WATER STREET,
St. John's Newfoundland.
In connection with the above is Captain
English, who is well known in P. E. Island,
who will take special charge of all consign-
ments, and will also attend to the chartering
of vessels for the carrying trade of P. E. I.
The firm is one of the oldest and most reli-
able in Newfoundland. Returns guaranteed
to be prompt and satisfactory. Parties wish-
ing to procure Labrador Herring should send
their orders in time.
Sept. 6, 1884.—till 31st Dec. '84.

Herald! Herald!
A CAR-LOAD of Flour, brand "Herald,"
equal "Kent Mills," at Steam Naviga-
tion Wharf. For sale low by
J. A. CHIPMAN.
2 Cars EVANGELINE,
FOR SALE BY
J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.,
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1884.

GARRIAGE FACTORY.
THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the
public he has purchased the Carriage
Business carried on by McKinnon & Fraser,
on Upper Prince Street, opposite new Baptist
Church, where he will be pleased to see
his old customers, and as many new ones
as may favor him with their patronage.
He will keep on hand and build to order,
CARRIAGES and SLEIGHS of every de-
scription and latest patterns. Road, track and
sleigh Sulkeys made to order, at shortest
notice, with best American stock.
Special attention will be given to the Re-
pairing of Carriages, Sleighs, &c.
N. B.—ALL WORK GUARANTEED TO
GIVE SATISFACTION.
J. J. SEAMAN.
Ch'town, Oct. 18, 1884—3aw ti 31st Dec
wklly

WANZER
Sewing Machines.
THESE CELEBRATED MACHINES
RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
At all the leading Exhibitions of the
World.
Only Gold Medal in Canada, 1883.
J. F. WILLIS & CO.,
Sole and only authorized Agents for P. E. I.
730