

The Daily Examiner

MARCH 18, 1885.

A New Hotel.

It is supposed by some of our citizens that the movement now on hand for a First-Class Hotel is a matter of strict philanthropy on the part of its originators, and that the almighty dollar enters not into the region of their imaginations, and that most of the subscribers to the stock list are investing their money, merely in a public-spirited manner, that the city and Island generally may derive a large benefit indirectly from a First-Class Hotel.

Now all who wish to see this pleasant little city of Charlottetown awake from its century of dilapidation and sleepiness, and take its proper rank among the beautiful cities of Canada, must acknowledge that a First-Class Hotel is a necessity, and, being a necessity, it must, if carried on in a business-like manner, become a success financially, both directly and indirectly, to its originators.

In Halifax, the Hessleus have made three very snug fortunes by carrying on a good hotel, and now that our Island is beginning to attract many wealthy travellers from the numerous cities of the States and Canada, scattered south and west of us, there seems to be no reason why some enterprising hotel manager may not make a fortune out of our new hotel in Charlottetown.

It built on some of the sites proposed, we might have the most beautifully situated and best arranged hotel in the Lower Provinces. The Park and surroundings of the town are beautiful in summer, and driving, and cricketing, and lawn-tennis may be enjoyed by visitors. Boating on our fine harbor would be delightful in the evenings to persons tired of the heat and bustle of city life, and good facilities for bathing could be had by connecting Rocky Point by steam ferry with Charlottetown.

The pleasures in connection with a comfortable hotel having baths, verandahs and lounging places would tempt travellers to rest in Charlottetown a while before rushing away to the country hotels and over-crowding them as was done last summer.

A few items (estimated) of cost and expenditure will give some idea of what may be done with the hotel financially as soon as it becomes known to the travelling public.

Cost of buildings, land and furniture, \$40,000

Memo. of Hotel Receipts and Expenditure per annum:—

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditure. Receipts include transient guests, permanent boarders, and annual receipts. Expenditure includes salaries, food, heating, and other expenses.

Being twenty-two per cent. on amount expended—\$40,000 for buildings, land and furniture; and deducting eight per cent. for depreciation of buildings and furniture, a balance of fourteen per cent. on the amount invested will be returned as profit.

The "Patriot" and Winter Communication.

Now that the Government have announced a definite policy for the improvement of our means of winter communication, and the time for representation and discussion at this stage is past, the Patriot is "grinding out" columns of editorial on the subject. This, of course, is not a matter about which THE EXAMINER should complain; and we have but one or two remarks to make on the Patriot's manifest unfairness to our representatives who support and advise the Government. The Patriot would have the public believe that the credit for bringing the matter to the notice of the Government and Parliament, and consequently the credit for the improved policy, is due to Senator Haythorne. This is false and absurd. We freely give Senator Haythorne all the credit he deserves—the credit of moving and discussing the matter in the Senate. But we have to thank the Liberal-Conservative members for counteracting the idea impressed upon Parliament by Mr. D. Davies and others—the idea that the Northern Light had solved the problem of winter communication; we have to thank the Liberal-Conservative members for representing the matter in such a way as to induce the Government to take charge of the iceboat, to put on tugs and other appliances for the promotion of winter communication. The report of the committee, of which Mr. Hackett was chairman, and the disaster of this year, had, perhaps, more than anything else to do with the change of policy in this regard.

The Patriot's remarks about Dr. Jenkins are beside the mark. The most energetic men have wisely refrained from speaking a great deal during the first session of their parliamentary career; and much speaking is no more a sign that a member is working hard for his constituents, than silence is that he is doing nothing. Some of the best and most successful representatives in Parliament make few speeches. Mr. Davies would have taken a higher stand in the

estimation of Parliament, had he been less valuable during his first years in the House of Commons.

British Relations with Germany.

MR. GLADSTONE in a recent speech declared that he would stand behind no man in the value he attached to the friendship of Germany. But he was not prepared to admit the statement of some pessimists that the friendship of any country in the world was now, or ever had been necessary to enable England to maintain her position. He thought where Germany's colonizing operations were bona fide and consistent with the rights of all parties, England, with due regard to the claims of her own colonists, ought to meet Germany in no grudging spirit, and should refrain from discussing the occupation of this or that spot after the manner of hucksters, showing a disposition to grudge what we are unable to hold ourselves. If Germany became a colonizing power he would say God speed to her, and hoped that she would become England's ally and partner in the work of civilizing the world. The grand old man seems to have "hit off" the sentiment of England pretty well.

—Recently, a number of members of the Commons waited on the Minister of Marine to urge the passing of a law granting the fishing bounty to fishing vessels and boats at the same rate as in 1882 and fixing the amount to be given to boat and vessel, so that the bounty may be paid to each without reference to the number engaged. At present the amount is limited to \$150,000, to be distributed pro rata—which involves waiting till all returns are in before the apportionment is made.

"Sandy: 'An' how did ye like Canada, John? John: 'Canada? Eh, mon! a' was only warm yince a' the time a' was there, an' that was when the horse next door was on fire'—Eng. Ec."

—It is in this way that Englishmen get their wrong ideas respecting the climate of our country.

—The London Telegraph states that the English government has rejected the offer of the United States to negotiate a convention with the British West Indies. The English Government might, indeed, as well have allowed the United States to annex the West Indies at once.

The Alliance and Prohibition

The Charlottetown branch of the Dominion Alliance met on Friday evening. Measures were considered which will have a tendency to ensure the better carrying out of the Canada Temperance Act in this city. When the law is carried out by first second and third offences, when it is fairly enforced by not only the Inspector of Licenses, but by the Stipendiary Magistrate and the police under his control, the illicit traffic will very soon cease to exist in our midst.

The petitions, praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, are beginning to come in, largely signed. The Alliance expect to have all petitions in by the last of this month, when they will be duly forwarded to the Commons and Senate at Ottawa. Every earnest temperance man should exert himself in the meantime, to have the petition as largely signed as possible. Extra copies of the petition can be had on application to the Secretary of the Alliance.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

How "Adam Bede" Came to be Written.

AS TOLD BY THE AUTHOR.

Sir,—The publication of "Adam Bede" in the columns of the DAILY EXAMINER, occurs at a time when the whole literary world is being moved by the story of the life of the gifted woman who wrote it, and I have made the following extract from Mr. Cross's "Life of George Eliot," hoping that it will lend an additional interest to a work of fiction which is almost unrivalled for its depth of thought and touching pathos, withal brightened by wit, humor and fancy.

Nothing strikes us more in George Eliot's life than the quick perception she acquired as a child of the scenes in which she moved—and in "Adam Bede" we have the embodiment of the morning thoughts of a little girl brought up in a "Lancashire" village. As "David Copperfield" brings us face to face with Dickens' home life, so "Adam Bede" lifts the curtain on the quiet doings of the gentle home of Mrs. Cross.

I am, Sir, Yours obediently, J. HOWARD KVAN. Ottawa, March 12, 1885.

GEORGE ELIOT'S JOURNAL.

November 16, 1858.—Wrote the last word of "Adam Bede" and sent it to Mr. Langford, Dublin.

The germ of "Adam Bede" was an anecdote told me by my Methodist Aunt Samuel (the wife of my father's younger brother)—an anecdote from her own experience. We were sitting together one afternoon during her visit to me at Griff, probably in 1839, or 1840, when it occurred to her to tell me how she had visited a condemned criminal, a very ignorant girl, who had murdered her child and refused to confess; how she had stayed with her praying through the night, and how the poor creature at last broke out into tears and confessed the crime. My aunt afterwards went with her in the cart to the place of execution, and she described to me the great respect with which this ministry of hers was regarded by the official people about the goal. The story told by my aunt, with great feeling, affected me deeply, and I never lost the impression of that afternoon and our talk together; but I believe I never mentioned it through all the intervening years, till something prompted me to tell it to George in December, 1856, when I had begun to write the "Scenes of Clerical

Life." He remarked that the scene in the prison would make a fine element in a story; and I afterwards began to think of blending this and some other recollections of my aunt in one story, with some points in my father's early life and character. The problem of construction that remained was to make the unhappy girl one of the chief dramatis personae, and connect her with the hero. At first I thought of making the story one of the series of "Scenes," but afterwards, when several motives had induced me to close these with "Janet's Repentance," I determined on making what we always called in our conversation "My Aunt's Story" the subject of a long novel which I accordingly began to write on the 22nd October, 1857.

The character of Dinah grew out of my recollections of my aunt, but Dinah is not at all like my aunt, who was a very small, black-eyed woman, and (as I was told, for I never heard her preach) very vehement in her style of preaching. She had left off preaching when I knew her, being probably sixty years old, and in delicate health; and she had become as my father had told me, much more gentle and subdued than she had been in the days of her active ministry and bodily strength, when she could not rest without exhorting and remonstrating in season and out of season. I was very fond of her, and enjoyed the few weeks of her stay with us greatly. She was loving and kind to me, and I could talk to her about my inward life, which was closely shut up from those usually round me. I saw her only twice again, for much shorter periods—once at her own home at Wicksforth, in Dorsetshire, and once at my father's last residence, Foleshill.

The character of Adam and one or two incidents connected with him were suggested by my father's early life; but Adam is not my father, any more than Dinah is my aunt. Indeed, there is not a single portrait in Adam Bede—only the suggestions of experience wrought up into new combinations. When I began to write it, the only elements I had determined on, besides the character of Dinah, were the character of Adam, his relation to Arthur Dimithorne, and their mutual relations to Hetty—i. e., to the girl who commits child murder—the scene in the prison being, of course, the climax towards which I worked. Everything else grew out of the characters and their mutual relations. Dinah's ultimate relation to Adam was suggested by George, when I had read to him the first part of the first volume; he was so delighted with the presentation of Dinah, and so convinced that the reader's interest would centre in her, that he wanted her to be the central figure at the last. I accepted the idea at once, and from the end of the third chapter worked with it constantly in view.

The first volume was written at Richmond, and given to Blackwood in March. He expressed great admiration of its freshness and vividness, but seemed to hesitate about putting it in the Magazine, which was the form of publication he as well as myself had previously contemplated. He still wished to have it for the Magazine, but desired to know the course of the story. At present he saw nothing to prevent its reception in "Maga," but he would like to see more. I am uncertain whether his doubts rested solely on Hetty's relation to Arthur, or whether they were also directed towards the treatment of Methodism by the church. I refused to tell my story beforehand, on the ground that I would not have it judged apart from my treatment, which alone determines the moral quality of art; and ultimately I proposed that the notion of publication in Maga should be given up, and that the novel should be published in three volumes at Christmas, if possible. He assented.

I began the second volume in the second week of my story at Munich, about the middle of April. While we were at Munich, George expressed his fear that Adam's part was too passive throughout the drama, and that it was important for him to be brought into more direct collision with Arthur. This doubt haunted me, and out of it grew the scene in the wood between Arthur and Adam; the fight came to me as a necessity one night at the Munich opera, when I was listening to "William Tell." Work was slow and interrupted at Munich, and when we left I had only written to the beginning of the dance on the Birthday Feast; but at Dresden I wrote uninterruptedly and with great enjoyment in the long, quiet mornings, and there I nearly finished the second volume—all, I think, but the last chapter, which I wrote here in the old room at Richmond in the first week of September, and then sent the MS. off to Blackwood. The opening of the third volume—Hetty's journey—was, I think, written more rapidly than the rest of the book, and was left without the slightest alteration of the first draught. Throughout the book I have altered little; and the only cases I think in which George suggested more than a verbal alteration, when I read the MS. aloud to him, were the first scene at the Farm, and the scene in the wood between Arthur and Adam, both of which he recommended me to "space out" a little, which I did.

When, on October 29, I had written to the end of the love scene at the Farm between Adam and Dinah, I sent the MS. to Blackwood, since the remainder of the third volume could not affect the judgment on what had gone before. He wrote back in warm admiration, and offered me, on the part of the firm, £800 for four years' copyright. I accepted the offer. The last words of the third volume were written and despatched on their way to Edinburgh, November the 16th, and now on the last day of the same month, I have written this slight history of my book. I love it very much, and am deeply thankful to have written it, whatever the public may say to it—a result which is still in darkness, for I have at present had only four sheets of the proof. The book would have been published at Christmas, or rather early in December, but that Bulwer's "What will he do with it," was to be published by Blackwood at that time, and it was thought that this novel might interfere with mine.

The manuscript of "Adam Bede" bears the following inscription:—"To my dear husband, George Henry Lewes. I give the M. S. of a work which would never have been written but for the happiness which his love has conferred on my life."

*The nickname of Blackwood's Magazine. DINNER SETS, Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Glass Sets, are selling very cheap at W. P. Colwell's. 47 W. W. W. - mch 18

EXTENSIVE SALE! STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Duffus & Co's. Stock at Public Auction.

At Stevenson's Building, Queen Street, commencing Wednesday, 18th March, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and continued the following day, Thursday, at the same hour.

A FULL and complete assortment of Duffus & Co's. stock of Dry Goods, comprising gray and white Cottons, assorted Staples, Blankets, ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Tweeds, Coatings and Trowserings, Mantles, Gloves, Braces, Hosiery, Under-clothing, Dress Goods, House Furnishings, Haberdashery, Small Wares and Fancy Goods.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE—That this Sale is positive and peremptory. Nothing will be withdrawn. Everything put up must be Sold.

TERMS: All sums under \$50, cash; over that amount, approved endorsed notes, six months, or 5 per cent. discount for cash.

JAMES SHAND. Ch'own, March 16, 1885.

MORE CHEAP GOODS!

PEOPLE Looking for Bargains ought to go first to Weeks & Co's Cheap Store, where goods are sold all the year round at ab ut the same rates as many shops call their "selling off" prices.

During March a number of excellent Bargains will be offered to all cash customers alike:—7000 yds. Bed Tickings at 5 to 7cts per yard under ual prices; 200 white fringed Counterpanes only \$1.10, worth \$1.75; 2000 yds. Roller Towellings at 5c, 6c, and 7c.; 1500 yds Table Linen, beginning at 15c. very cheap; 4000 yds. Cotton Flannels, 4c. to 6c. under prices; All Grass Cloths and Prints, Cretonnes, &c., at reduced prices; about 9000 yds. choice Cotton Shirts from 7c. per yard; black and colored Cashmeres and other Dress Goods at a bargain, about 5000 yards to go cheap, ask to see them; also, special lines in Ladies' Corsets, at low prices. Now is the time to buy Cottons, as they are going up in price. We have about 75,000 yards bleached and grey Cottons and Sheetings to offer at the lowest prices ever seen.

Call and see the goods, even if you don't want to buy.

W. A. WEEKS & CO. Ch'own, March 5, 1885.

MARCH!

CLOSING OUT SALE

This Month we are Selling our Goods so Fine that we would like to Give One and All a Chance!

CALL! SEE WHAT A CLEAN DOLLAR WILL PURCHASE.

Remember this Month Closes our GREAT SALE!

C. ROBERTSON. Ch'own, Feb 6th, 1885.

Orchestra No. 3. GRAND SACRED CONCERT!

- PROGRAMME: 1. Lust March, 2. Chorus—"Lift up your Heads," 3. Solo and Quartette—"O Praise the Mighty God," 4. String Quartette—"Andante in G," 5. Cornet Solo—"Angels Ever Bright and Fair," 6. Chorus—"Grant Ye Deum in P," 7. Inst. Quintette—"Silver Trumpets," 8. Solo and Chorus—"O Thou that Tellest," 9. Violin Solo—"He Shall Feed His Flock," 10. Vocal Solo—"Hear us, O Father," 11. "But Thou didst not Leave his Soul in Hell," 12. Chorus—"The Crusaders," 13. String Quartette, 14. Vocal Solo—"Euth and Nacmi," 15. Vocal Solo—"Pro Peris," 16. Chorus—"Worthy is the Lamb," "God Save the Queen."

Administrators' Sale. GAS CO. STOCK, &c

I AM instructed to Sell by Auction, Tuesday, March 24th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., in front of the Law Courts' Building, the following, being part of the estate of the late William Morphy, Esq., namely:— 227 Shares Gas Co., Common Stock, 240 do do First Premium do 160 do do Second do do 1 do do River-Side Creamery Co. Stock. A. McNEILL, AUCTIONEER. Ch'own, March 18, 1885.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

ON and after this date, until further notice, Excursion Return Tickets will be issued at one first-class fare from all Stations on this Railway to Capn Travers, to parties of five or upwards, going and returning together. JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'own, March 18, 1885—dly pat3. ood.

44 QUEEN STREET.

W.A. BRENNAN,

Book, Job and Ornamental Printer, Book-Binder, Paper Ruler, —AND—

BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURER.

The Printing and Binding machinery and Plant in this Office is that of the late Bremner Brothers, and is well known as one of the most complete printing and binding concerns in the Lower Provinces. With such facilities it is no trouble to do the best work at moderate rates. 44 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. March 17th, 1885.

TENDERS.

THE undersigned will receive Tenders until the 23rd inst., for the framing, rough boarding, shingling, planing, windows, doors and trimming eaves, of a building to be erected in Charlottetown for a Skating Rink. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Messrs. Poole & Lewis, Charlottetown. We do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders to be addressed to Maitland & Baker, Summerside. GEORGE MUTTARG, P. R. BAKER. Summerside, March 18, 1885—3 p.