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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1887.

VOL. 21.—NO. 93.

The Daily Examiner

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The Examiner Publishing Co

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Great George Streets, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island.

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ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 2nd day, 7h., 0.2m., a. m., N. W.,
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter 10th day, 11h., 50.7m., a. m., S. E.
New Moon 17th day, 9h., 47.3m., a. m., S. E.
First Quarter 24th day, 0h., 51.4m., a. m.,
N. W. (below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Day's len ^h
1 Thursday	5 25	5 34	6 26	10 31	3 13	9
2 Friday	27	32	6 53	10 37	5	2
3 Saturday	28	30	7 19	11 10	2	5
4 Sunday	29	28	7 43	11 40	12	39
5 Monday	30	26	8 7	12 12	56	
6 Tuesday	32	24	8 32	0 43	52	
7 Wednesday	33	22	9 0	1 16	49	
8 Thursday	34	20	9 31	1 54	46	
9 Friday	36	19	10 7	2 37	43	
10 Saturday	37	17	10 49	3 32	40	
11 Sunday	38	15	11 39	4 42	37	
12 Monday	39	13	12 09	5 8	34	
13 Tuesday	41	12	0 28	7 26	31	
14 Wednesday	42	10	1 44	8 29	28	
15 Thursday	43	8	2 57	9 21	25	
16 Friday	44	6	4 13	10 7	22	
17 Saturday	46	4	5 31	10 48	18	
18 Sunday	47	2	6 50	11 29	15	
19 Monday	48	0	8 0	12 12	12	
20 Tuesday	50	58	9 24	0 10	8	
21 Wednesday	51	56	10 39	0 51	5	
22 Thursday	52	54	11 49	1 36	2	
23 Friday	53	52	12 53	2 27	11	59
24 Saturday	54	50	1 50	3 26	56	
25 Sunday	55	47	2 40	4 42	52	
26 Monday	56	45	3 21	6 7	49	
27 Tuesday	58	43	3 58	7 19	45	
28 Wednesday	6 0	41	4 30	8 15	41	
29 Thursday	4	39	4 58	8 52	39	
30 Friday	6	2 5 36	5 25	9 37	11	36

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RECEIVERS OF

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Vegetables.

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May 18, 1887.

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THE staunch and commodious steamships Carrol and Worcester have been thoroughly refurnished and put into first-class condition in every particular.

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Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low Rates!
FARES:—Cabin, \$7.50; Stateroom Berth, \$9.50.
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HARRISON LORING, Managing Owner,
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July 21, 1886.

—FOR—

B-O-S-T-O-N

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Also leave St. John at 7.30 every Saturday night for

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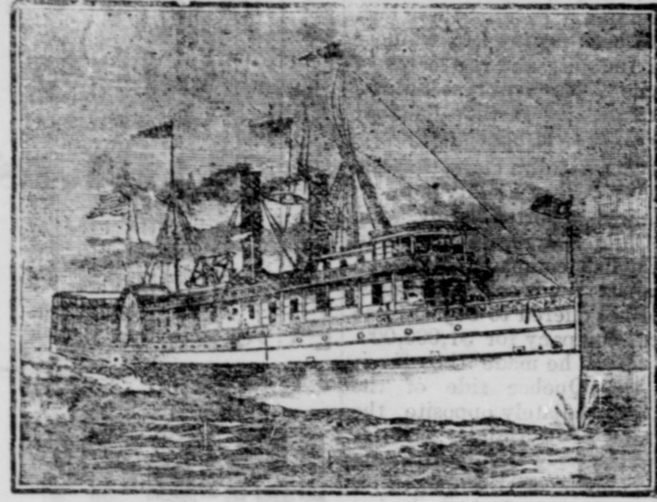
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.
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April 18, 1887—cod wky

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Bedford	9 80	5 80	Misouche	8 40	5 85
Bear River	10 00	7 50	Morell	10 35	7 15
Bradabane	8 85	6 15	Mount Stewart	10 65	6 65
Bloomfield	9 00	6 65	North Wiltsire	9 30	6 40
Cape Traverse	9 15	6 35	O'Leary	9 45	6 55
Charlottetown	9 50	6 50	Port Hill	8 90	6 20
Cardigan	10 00	7 35	St. Peters	10 55	7 30
County Line	8 75	6 10	Touris	11 30	7 75
Freetown	8 65	6 00	Tignish	10 30	7 10
Georgetown	10 75	7 45	Wellington	8 60	6 03
Hunter River	9 10	6 30			

GEO. A. SHARP,

AGENT AT CHARLOTTETOWN.

Ch'town, August 30, 1887.

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—AND BUY FROM—

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New American Muslins, New Prin'ed Batists,
New French Muslins, New Printed Cottons.

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Book Muslin, Victoria Lawn, Bishop's Lawn, Check Muslins.

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If you want a Seaside Dress just see our stock of
Flannels—Cheapest and Best Goods for the purpose to be found.

Perkins & Sterns

June 7—dy & wky

SPECIAL LOT

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STANLEY BROS.,

BROWN'S BLOCK.

—ONE CASE

LADIES' JERSEY JACKETS,

Bought at a BARGAIN, will be Sold

25 PER CENT LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

Ch'town, July 14, 1887—cod & wky

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SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

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August 31, 1887.—Law & wky

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August 31, 1887.—Law & wky

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SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. It Cures CATARRH, Gold in Head, HAY FEVER. STOPS Droppings from Nasal passages in to the throat and excessive expectoration caused by Catarrh. Sent pre-paid on receipt of price, 50c, and 5c. Address FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

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Tuition given on the Instrument individually—not in class. Dancla's conservatory method used. Age preferred—twelve to sixteen years. There is an Orchestral Class in connection for those that are sufficiently advanced, free of charge.

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N. B.—I have two fine old Violins for Sale. August 20, 1887.

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THE LEADING LINES ARE BAKING POWDER, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, SHOE BLACKING, STOVE POLISH, COFFEE, SPICES, BORAX, CURRY POWDER, CELERY SALT, MUSTARD, POWDERED HERBS &c.

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T. & E. KENNY, (F. C. MAHON) Ship Owners and Brokers.

General Commission Merchants, 161 GRESHAM HOUSE, Bishopsgate Street, LONDON, E. C., England.

Scott's and Vaughan's Codes March 20, 1887.

THE PIRATE.

By Sir Walter Scott.

CHAPTER I.

The storm had ceased its wintry roar, Hoarse dash the billows of the sea; He who on Thule's desert shore, Cries, Have I burnt my harp for thee?

MACNIEL.

That long, narrow, and irregular island, usually called the Mainland of Zetland, because it is by far the largest of that Archipelago, terminates, as is well known to the mariners who navigate the stormy seas which surround the Thule of the ancients, in a cliff of immense height, entitled Samburgh Head, which presents its bare scalp and naked sides to the weight of a tremendous surge, forming the extreme point of the isle to the southeast. This lofty promontory is constantly exposed to the current of a strong and furious tide, which, setting in betwixt the Orkney and Zetland Islands, and running with force only inferior to that of the Pentland Frith, takes its name from the headland we have mentioned, and is called the roost of Samburgh; roost being the phrase assigned in these isles to currents of this description.

On the land side, the promontory is covered with short grass, and slopes steeply down to a little isthmus, upon which the sea has encroached in creeks, which, advancing from either side of the island, gradually work their way forward, and seem as if in short time they would form a junction, and altogether insulate Samburgh Head, when what is now a cape, will become a lonely mountain islet, severed from the Mainland, of which it is at present the terminating extremity.

Man, however, had in former days considered this as a remote or unlikely event; for a Norwegian chief of other times, or, as other accounts said, and as the name of Jarlishof seemed to imply, an ancient earl of the Orkneys, had selected this neck of land as the place for establishing a mansion-house. It has been long entirely deserted, and the vestiges can only be discerned with difficulty; for the loose sand, borne on the tempestuous gales of those stormy regions, has overblown, and almost buried the ruins of the buildings; but in the end of the seventeenth century, a part of the Earl's mansion was still entire and habitable. It was a rude building of rough stone, with nothing about it to gratify the eye, or to excite the imagination; a large old-fashioned narrow house, with a very steep roof, covered with flags composed of gray sandstone, would perhaps convey the best idea of the place to a modern reader. The windows were few, very small in size, and distributed up and down the building with utter contempt of regularity. Against the main structure had rested, in former times, certain smaller compartments of the mansion-house, containing offices, or subordinate apartments, necessary for the Earl's retainers, and menials. But these had become ruinous; and the rafters had been taken down for firewood, or for other purposes; the walls had given way in many places; and, to complete the devastation, the sand had already drifted amongst the ruins, and filled up what had been once the chambers they contained, to the depth of two or three feet.

Amid this desolation, the inhabitants of Jarlishof had contrived, by constant labor and attention, to keep in order a few root-crops, and which had been enclosed as a garden, and which, sheltered by the walls of the house itself, from the relentless sea blast, produced such vegetables as the climate could bring forth, or rather as the sea-gale would permit to grow; for these islands experience even less of the rigor of cold than is encountered on the mainland of Scotland; but, unsheltered by a wall of some sort or other, it is scarce possible to raise even the most ordinary culinary vegetables; and as for shrubs or trees, they are entirely out of the question, such is the force of the sweeping sea-blast.

At a short distance from the mansion, and near to the sea-beach, just where the creek forms a sort of imperfect harbor, in which lay three or four fishing boats, there were a few most wretched cottages for the inhabitants and tenants of the township of Jarlishof, who held the whole district of the land upon such terms as were in those days usually granted to persons of this description, and which, of course, were hard enough. The landlord himself resided upon an estate which he possessed in a more eligible situation, in a different part of the island, and seldom visited his possessions at Samburgh Head. He was an honest, plain Zetland gentleman, somewhat passionate, the necessary result of being surrounded by dependents; and somewhat over-convivial in his habits, the consequence, perhaps, of having too much time at his disposal; but frank-tempered and generous to his people, and kind and hospitable to strangers. He was descended also of an old and noble Norwegian family; a circumstance which rendered him dearer to the lower orders, most of whom are of the same race; while the lairds, or proprietors, are generally of Scottish extraction, who, at that early period, were still considered as strangers and intruders. Magnus Troil, who deduced his descent from the very Earl who was supposed to have founded Jarlishof, was peculiarly of this opinion.

The present inhabitants of Jarlishof had experienced, on several occasions, the kindness and good will of the proprietor of the territory. When Mr. Mertoun—such was the name of the present inhabitant of the old mansion—first arrived in Zetland, some years before the story commences, he had been received at the house of Mr. Troil with that warm and cordial hospitality for which the islands are distinguished. No one asked him whence he came, where he was going, what was his purpose in visiting so remote a corner of the empire, or what was likely to be the term of his stay. He arrived a perfect stranger, yet was instantly overpowered by a succession of invitations; and in each house which he visited he found a home as long as he chose to accept it, and lived as one of the family; unnoted and unnoticing, until he thought proper to remove to some other dwelling. This apparent indifference to the rank, character, or qualities of their guest, did not arise from apathy on the part of his kind hosts, for the Islanders had their full share of natural curiosity; but their delicacy deemed it would be an infringement upon the laws of hospitality, to ask questions which their guest might have found it difficult or unpleasing to answer; and instead of endeavoring, as is usual in other countries, to wring out of Mr. Mertoun such communications as he might find it agreeable to withhold, the considerate Zetlanders contented themselves with eagerly

gathering up such scraps of information as could be collected in the course of conversation.

But the rock in an Arabian desert is not more reluctant to afford water, than Mr. Basil Mertoun was niggard in imparting his confidence, even incidentally; and certainly the politeness of the gentry of Thule was never put to a more severe test than when they felt that good breeding enjoined them to abstain from inquiring into the situation of so mysterious a personage.

All that was actually known of him was easily summed up. Mr. Mertoun had come to Lerwick, then rising into some importance, but not yet acknowledged as the principal town of the Island, in a Dutch vessel, accompanied only by his son, a handsome boy of about fourteen years old. His own age might exceed forty. The Dutch skipper introduced him to some of the very good friends with whom he used to barter gin and gingerbread for little Zetland bullocks, smoked geese, and stockings of lamb's wool; and although Meinher could only say that "Meinher Mertoun had by his baggage like one gentleman, and had given a Kretzillard beside the crew," this introduction served to establish the Dutchman's passenger in a respectable circle of acquaintances, which gradually enlarged, as it appeared that the stranger was a man of considerable requirements.

This discovery was made almost *per force*; for Mertoun was as unwilling to speak upon general subjects as upon his own affairs. But he was sometimes led into discussions, which showed as it were in spite of himself, the scholar and the man of the world; and, at other times, as if in requital of the hospitality which he experienced, he seemed to compel himself, against his fixed nature, to enter into the society of those around him, especially when it assumed the grave, melancholy, or satirical cast, which best suited the temper of his own mind. Upon such occasions, the Zetlanders were universally of opinion that he must have had an excellent education, neglected only in one striking particular, namely, that Mertoun scarce knew the stem of a ship from the stern; and in the management of a boat, a cow could not be more ignorant. It seemed astonishing such gross ignorance of the most necessary art of life (in the Zetland Isles at least) should subsist along with his accomplishments in other respects; but so it was.

Unless called forth in the manner we have mentioned, the habits of Basil Mertoun were retired and gloomy. From loud mirth he instantly fled; and even the moderated cheerfulness of a friendly party, had the inevitable effect of throwing him into deeper dejection than even his usual demeanor indicated.

Women are always particularly desirous of investigating mystery, and of alleviating melancholy, especially when these circumstances are united in a handsome man about the prime of life. It is possible, therefore, that amongst the fair-haired and blue-eyed daughters of Thule this mysterious and pensive stranger might have found some one to take upon herself the task of consolation, had he shown any willingness to accept such kindly offices; but, so far from doing, he seemed even to shun the presence of the sex, to which in our distresses, whether of mind or body, we generally apply for pity and comfort.

To these peculiarities Mr. Mertoun added another, which was particularly disagreeable to his host and principal patron, Magnus Troil. This magnate of Zetland, descended by the father's side, as we have already said, from an ancient Norwegian family by the marriage of its representative with a Danish lady, held the devout opinion that a cup of Geneva or Nantz was specific against all cares and afflictions whatever. These were remedies to which Mr. Mertoun never applied; his drink was water, and was no more, therefore, or entreaties could induce him to taste any stronger beverage than was afforded by the pure stream. Now this Magnus Troil could not tolerate; it was a defiance to the ancient northern laws of conviviality, which, for his own part, he had so rigidly observed, that although he was wont to assert that he had never in his life gone to bed drunk, (that is, in his own sense of the word,) it would have been impossible to prove that he had ever resigned himself to slumber in a state of actual and absolute sobriety. It may be therefore asked, What did this stranger bring into society to compensate the displeasure given by his austere and abstemious habits? He had, in the first place, that manner and self-importance which mark a person of some consequence; and although it was conjectured that he could not be rich, yet it was known by his expenditure that neither was he absolutely poor. He had, besides, some powers of conversation, when, as we have already hinted, he chose to exert them, and his misanthropy or aversion to the business and intercourse of ordinary life, was often expressed in an antithetical manner, which often passed for wit, when better was not to be had. Above all, Mr. Mertoun's secret seemed impenetrable, and his presence had all the interest of a riddle, which men love to read over and over, because they cannot find the meaning of it.

Notwithstanding these recommendations, Mertoun differed in so many material points from his host, that after he had been for some time a guest at his principal residence, Magnus Troil was agreeably surprised, one evening after they had sat two hours in absolute silence, drinking brandy and water,—that is, Magnus drinking the alcohol, and Mertoun the element,—the guest asked his host's permission to occupy, as his tenant, this deserted mansion of Jarlishof, at the extremity of the territory called Dunrossness, and situated just beneath Samburgh Head. "I shall be handsomely rid of him," quoth Magnus to himself, "and his kill-joy visage will never again stop the bottle in its round. His departure will ruin me in business, however, for his mere look was quite sufficient to sour a whole ocean of punch."

Yet the kind-hearted Zetlander generously was disinterestedly remonstrated with Mr. Mertoun on the solitude and inconveniences to which he was about to subject himself. "There were scarcely," he said, "seven the most necessary articles of furniture in the old house—there was no society within many miles—for provisions, the principle article of food would be sour sillocks, and his only company gulls and gannets."

(To be continued.)

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