

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1885.

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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JANUARY, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter 7th day, 11h. 24m., p. m.
New Moon 16th day, 4h. 24m., a. m.
First Quarter, 23rd day, 9h. 14m., p. m.
Full Moon, 30th day, 0h. 7m., noon.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1 Thursday	7 50	4 19	5 38	10 44	8 29		
2 Friday	50	20	6 47	11 30	30		
3 Saturday	50	21	8 1	12 13	31		
4 Sunday	50	22	9 12	0 54	32		
5 Monday	49	22	10 30	1 37	33		
6 Tuesday	49	23	11 27	2 22	35		
7 Wednesday	48	23	12 36	3 11	37		
8 Thursday	48	26	0 30	4 10	38		
9 Friday	48	28	1 36	5 00	40		
10 Saturday	47	29	2 39	6 30	42		
11 Sunday	46	30	3 27	7 34	44		
12 Monday	46	31	4 18	8 26	45		
13 Tuesday	46	33	5 12	9 10	47		
14 Wednesday	45	34	5 59	9 49	49		
15 Thursday	45	35	6 43	10 27	51		
16 Friday	44	37	7 20	11 2	53		
17 Saturday	43	39	7 55	11 35	55		
18 Sunday	43	40	8 26	noon	58		
19 Monday	42	41	8 56	0 10	1		
20 Tuesday	41	42	9 24	0 43	4		
21 Wednesday	40	44	9 52	1 19	6		
22 Thursday	39	45	10 21	1 59	8		
23 Friday	38	46	10 53	2 45	11		
24 Saturday	37	48	11 29	3 45	13		
25 Sunday	35	49	12 6	4 30	16		
26 Monday	35	50	1 1	5 30	17		
27 Tuesday	34	52	1 54	7 49	19		
28 Wednesday	33	54	2 7	8 51	21		
29 Thursday	32	55	4 21	9 44	23		
30 Friday	31	57	5 52	10 31	26		
31 Saturday	7 29	4 58	6 46	11 14	29		

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	8 02	3 02
Royalty Junction	8 25	3 25
North Wiltshire	9 17	4 17
Hunter River	9 32	4 32
Bradalbane	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
Summerside	depart 1 09	
Miscouche	2 37	
Wellington	3 22	
Port Hill	4 42	
O'Leary	5 47	
Alberton	6 47	
Tignish	6 47	
FROM WEST. <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	A. M.	P. M.
Tignish	6 47	
Alberton	7 47	
O'Leary	9 02	
Port Hill	10 22	
Wellington	11 07	
Miscouche	11 34	
Summerside	arrive 11 57	7 32
Summerside	depart 2 02	7 32
Kensington	2 37	8 07
Freetown	3 00	8 30
County Line	3 17	8 45
Bradalbane	3 27	8 55
Hunter River	4 02	9 32
North Wiltshire	4 17	9 47
Royalty Junction	5 09	10 39
Charlottetown	5 32	11 02
GOING EAST. <th>P. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th>	P. M.	A. M.
Charlottetown	3 17	
Royalty Junction	3 40	
Bedford	4 17	
Mount Stewart	4 52	
Cardigan	5 17	
Georgetown	6 42	
Mount Stewart	4 57	
Morell	5 37	
St. Peter's	6 08	
Bear River	6 57	
Souris	7 42	
FROM EAST. <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	A. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 52	
Bear River	7 37	
St. Peter's	8 26	
Morell	8 57	
Mount Stewart	9 37	
Georgetown	7 47	
Cardigan	8 12	
Mount Stewart	9 32	
Bedford	10 17	
Royalty Junction	10 54	
Charlottetown	11 17	

H. W. VINNICOMBE,

PIANO TUNER

Pianos Tuned, Re-wired and Regulated.

CHURCH ORGANS

Voiced, Tuned, and Regulated with Care.

CABINET ORGANS

Tuned, Re-tuned 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.
Globe—C. P. Fletcher's Music Store.
Ch'town, Oct. 25 1884.

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,

BARRISTERS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank.

(UP STAIRS).

Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

SULLIVAN & MACNELL,

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. MACNELL
Jan. 16, '85.

PHOTOS

For the Holiday Season!

LEWIS' Photographs are now known as the most Genuine and Artistic productions in the Provinces.
Landscape and Portrait Work are made by men who have real practical ability and known renown in their respective lines.
The public never regret calling on LEWIS, Grafton Street, Ch'town, P. E. Island.
dec10—3w wklly3mos

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.

SURPLUS

BAND INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE.

A SET of Brass Band Instruments, consisting as follows, viz:

One B Flat Baritone Brass, Piston Valve.

One E Flat Pocket Cornet, Silver Plated, Piston Valve.

Four B Flat Brass Cornets, Rotary Side Action.

Two E Flat Altoes, Brass, Rotary Top Action.

One B Flat Baritone, do do do

One E Flat Circular Bass do do do

One pair Cymbals, Turkish.

The above Instruments can be seen by applying to Mr. Galbraith in this city.

HENRY BEER,
Lt. Col. & Pres. Band Committee.
Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1884—eod wklly2.

NOTICE.

TEETH EXTRACTED with great care, and filled to prevent their decay. The subscriber may be consulted at all hours in Medicine and Obstetrics.

H. BRADSHAW, M. D.
New Glasgow, Aug 29—wy tf

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 reported:—
3,038 new proposals for life assurance 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 amounted, including bonus additions, to 2,462,226 59
The annual revenue amounted at 15th November, 1882, to 4,267,546 00
The invested funds at same date amounted to 29,503,416 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 2, 1883.

DECIDED TO Sell at Cost.

All our Large Stock of

FUR AND CLOTH CAPS,

WINTER UNDERCLOTHING,

KID AND BUCKSKIN MITTS,

KID AND BUCKSKIN GLOVES,

HEAVY TOP SHIRTS,

FLANNEL SHIRTINGS,

ULSTERS,

OVERCOATS & REEFERS.

Other Goods at Unprecedented Low Bargains

See our Prices before Buying Elsewhere

—AND—

Be Convinced that we Mean What we Say.

D. A. BRUCE,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Charlottetown, Dec. 19, 1884.

Clothing & Fur Caps.

FUR CAPS! FUR CAPS!

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!

ALL who want Overcoats and Fur Caps will do well to call on L. E. PROWSE, as he has the largest and best assortment in town, and his prices are very low. Ladies' Sacques, Ulsters, Wool Squares, Wool Scarfs, &c., on a big discount.

Call and see our goods and prices and we will convince you that we mean what we say.

L. E. PROWSE,
Sign of the BIG HAT, 71 Queen Street.
Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1884.

TO THE TRADE.

FALL STOCK, 1884.

Received and to Arrive shortly:

1200 Barrels FLOUR (choice.)

300 do Ontario APPLES.

100 do Nova Scotia APPLES,

300 Boxes and half boxes RAISINS,

500 do Choice FIGS,

100 Casks KEROSENE OIL,

125 Boxes CHEESE,

175 do Boneless FISH.

1,000 Pounds JAMS and MARMALADE.

Large stock Sugar, Molasses, Biscuits, Confectionery, &c.

TEA

Splendid Value in half-chests and five-pound air-tight Tins.

WHOLESALE PRICES VERY LOW.

BEER & GOFF.

November 20, 1884.

ADAM BEDE.

CHAPTER XVIII

(Continued.)

Notwithstanding the interruption in their walk the excellent babies which Mrs. Poyser's clock had of taking time by the forelock, had secured their arrival at the village while it was still a quarter to two though almost every one who meant to go to church was already within the church-yard gates. Those who stayed at home were chiefly mothers, like Timothy's Bess, who stood at her own door nursing her baby, and feeling as women feel in that position—that nothing else can be expected of them.

It was not entirely to see Thias Bede's funeral that the people were standing about the church-yard so long before the services began, that was their common practice. The women, indeed, usually entered the church at once, and the farmers' wives talked in an undertone to each other, over the tall pews, about their illness, and the total failure of the doctor's stuff, recommending dandelion tea, and other home-made specifics as far preferable—about the servants, and their growing exorbitance as to wages, whereas the quality of their service declined from year to year, and there was no girl nowadays to be trusted any farther than you could see her—about the bad price Mr. Dingall, the Tredleston grocer, was giving for butter, and the reasonable doubts that might be held as to his solvency, notwithstanding that Mrs. Dingall was a sensible woman, and they were all sorry for her, for she had very good kin. Meantime the men lingered outside, and hardly any of them except the singers, who had a humming and fragmentary rehearsal to go through, entered the church until Mr. Irwine was in the desk. They saw no reason for that premature entrance—what could they do in church, if they were there before the service began?—and they did not conceive that any power in the universe could take it ill if they stayed out and talked a little about 'business.'

Chad Cranage looks like quite a new acquaintance to-day, for he has got his clean Sunday face, which always makes his little grand-daughter cry at him as a stranger. But an experienced eye would have fixed on him at once as the village blacksmith, after seeing the humble deference with which the big, saucy fellow took off his hat and stroked his hair to the farmers; for Chad was accustomed to say that a workman must hold a handle to a personage understood to be as black as he was himself on week days; by which eviling-sounding rule of conduct he meant what was, after all, rather virtuous than unwise, namely, that men who had horses to be shod must be treated with respect. Chad and the rougher sort of workmen kept aloof from the grave under the white thorn, where the burial was going forward; but Sandy Jim, and several of the farm laborers, made a group round it, and stood with their bats off, as fellow-mourners with the mother and sons. Others held a midway position, sometimes watching the conversation of the farmers who stood in a knot near the church door, and were now joined by Martin Poyser, while his family passed into the church. On the outside of the Donnthorne Arms, in his most striking attitude—that is to say, with his forefinger of his right hand thrust between the buttons of his waistcoat, his left hand in his breeches pocket, and his head very much on one side—looking on the whole, like an actor who has only a monosyllabic part intrusted to him, but feels sure that the audience discern his fitness for the leading business; curiously in contrast with old Jonathan Burge, who held his hands behind him, and leaned forward, coughing asthmatically, with an inward scorn of all knowledge that could not be turned into cash. The talk was in rather lower tone than usual to-day, hushed a little by the sound of Mr. Irwine's voice reading the final prayers of the burial service. They had all had their word of pity for poor Thias, but now they had got upon the nearer subject of their own grievances against Satchell, the Squire's bailiff, who played the part of steward, so far as it was not performed by old Mr. Donnthorne himself, for that gentleman had the meanness to receive his own rents and make bargains about his own timber. This subject of conversation was an additional reason for not being loud, since Satchell himself might presently be walking up the paved road to the church door. And soon they became suddenly silent; for Mr. Irwine's voice had ceased, and the group round the white thorn was dispersing itself toward the church.

They all moved inside, and stood with their hats off, while Mr. Irwine passed. Adam and Seth were coming next, with their mother between them; for Joshua Ram officiated as the head sexton as well as clerk, and was not yet ready to follow the Rector into the vestry. But there was a pause before the three mourners came on; Lisbeth had turned round to look again toward the grave. Ah! there was nothing new but the brown earth under the white thorn. Yet she cried less to-day than she had done any day since her husband's death; along with all her grief there was mixed an unusual sense of her own importance in having a 'burial,' and in Mr. Irwine's reading a special service for her husband; and besides, she knew the funeral palm was going to be sung for him. She felt this counter excitement to her sorrow still more strongly as she walked with her sons toward the church door, and saw the friendly sympathetic nods of their fellow-parishioners.

The mother and sons passed into the church, and one by one the loiterers followed, though some still lingered without; the sight of Mr. Donnthorne's carriage, which was winding slowly up-hill, perhaps helping to make them feel that there was no need for haste.

But presently the sound of the bassoon

and the key-bugles burst forth: the evening hymn, which always opened the service, had begun, and every one must now enter and take his place.

(To be continued.)

A Question of Divorce.

AN INTERESTING JUDGMENT RENDERED BY THE SUPREME COURT—DIVORCES GRANTED IN THE UNITED STATES VALID IN CANADA WHEN THE MARRIAGE IS CONTRACTED IN THE UNITED STATES.

An important case, involving the question of whether a divorce obtained in the United States can be recognized in the Canadian courts of law, was decided by the Supreme Court, Ottawa, on the 12th inst. The case was that of Stevens vs. Fisk, an appeal from a decision of the Quebec Court of Queen's Bench. Virginia Gertrude Stevens and Henry Julius Fisk were married in New York in 1871. Miss Stevens was possessed of a fortune amounting to \$220,775, inherited from her father. There was no anti-nuptial contract, and under such circumstances the laws of the State of New York provide that no community of property is created by marriage, and the wife shall hold her property free from marital control. Miss Stevens' fortune consisted of cash, bonds, and other moveable effects. After marriage Mrs. Fisk received her property from her husband, who administered it until 1876. The respondent Fisk remained in New York for about eighteen months after his marriage, when he left for Montreal and commenced business as a merchant. He still resides there. His wife followed him and lived in Montreal for about a year, when for an alleged good cause she left him, and has since resided alternately in Paris and New York. In 1876 she demanded from Fisk a return of her securities, and received a portion of them. She then instituted proceedings for a divorce, and in 1880 obtained a decree absolute dissolving her marriage with the respondent on the ground of adultery, and in 1881 commenced an action in the Supreme Court at Montreal to recover her property. Fisk filed a demurrer to this action, claiming that there never had been any dissolution of the marriage according to the laws of Canada. This demurrer was dismissed by Justice Rainville, who held that even if the parties were still husband and wife, the woman would still be entitled to sue for an account of her husband's administration of her private fortune. He also held that the divorce was valid, and maintained the action, but the Court of Queen's Bench reversed this judgment on the ground that a decree of divorce, granted by the Courts of New York, had no force in Quebec Province, and that therefore, the wife could not institute proceedings without authorization. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court, which on the 1st, reversed the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, and upheld the decision of Justice Rainville. In giving judgment, Chief Justice Ritchie said, the question to be decided was one of the most interesting as well as most difficult points of international law, and he was fully impressed with the grave responsibility involved in the decision he was about to give. After careful study he had arrived at the conclusion that the appeal should be allowed and the judgment of the Superior Court maintained. The state of the law on the subject was extremely unsettled and there were few precedents bearing upon the case. The appellant appeared to have obtained a valid divorce which should be recognized in the province of Quebec. Mr. Justice Strong dissented. He was of the opinion that the matrimonial domicile of the parties was in the province of Quebec at the time the divorce was obtained, and that therefore the decree of the New York Court was invalid. The evidence showed that Mr. Fisk intended to become a permanent resident of the Province. He thought the judgment of the Queen's Bench Court ought to be confirmed. Mr. Justice Fournier said by the laws of Quebec Province there was no anti-nuptial contract, was endowed with absolute right to manage her own property without reference to her husband, and that no authority to bring this action was necessary. Dame Stevens has the same right as any unmarried woman to bring an action for revindication of her property. Justices Henry and Gwynne concurred, and the appeal was allowed with costs.

The Marquis of Lorne presided at a meeting of the Loyal Colonial Institute, London, on the 14th inst. Addresses were delivered by the Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, member of Parliament, and Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner. A paper was read by Lieutenant-General Sir John H. Lefroy in which he said that the visit of the British Association to Canada was a memorable event in British colonial history, and that confederation for colonial defence was now one of the most urgent questions. The Marquis of Lorne maintained that the Canadian Government was not wholly blameable for the demolition of Canadian forests which belong not to the Federal Government but to the Governments of the Provinces. He said that the foundation of colleges like the Guelph institution had done much to make the people of Canada cultivate the lands in a more scientific manner.

Supreme Judge Maguire, of the Supreme Court of California decided on the 10th inst., in the case of Mamie Tape, a Chinese girl ten years of age, against Mrs. Jennie A. M. Hurley, principal of a public school in San Francisco, that Chinese children born in the United States, are entitled to admission to the public schools. The decision is based on the fourteenth amendment, which secures equal privileges to all persons born within the United States, subject to their jurisdiction, and the State law which provides that all children shall have equal facilities for education by means of public schools. The decision causes much surprise.