

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1885.

VOL. 17.—NO. 2.

The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening, by
The Examiner Publishing Co.
From their office, corner of Water and
Great George Streets, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months, \$2 50
Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50
Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 7th day, 4h. 31m., a. m.
New Moon 14th day, 11h. 5m., a. m.
First Quarter, 21st day, 1h. 33m., a. m.
Full Moon, 28th day, 4h. 12m., p. m.

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

NOTES.

In this month the mornings increase 42
minutes; the afternoons 43 minutes.
The Queen's birthday falling on a Sunday
this month, will be kept on the 25th.

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 |
| Equator River | 9 32 | 4 32 |
| Bradabanc | 10 10 | 5 09 |
| County Line | 10 19 | 5 19 |
| Freetown | 10 35 | 5 34 |
| Kensington | 10 57 | 5 57 |
| Summerside | 11 32 | 6 23 |
| Misouche | 2 09 | |
| Wellington | 2 37 | |
| Fort Hill | 3 22 | |
| O'Leary | 4 42 | |
| Alberton | 5 47 | |
| Tignish | 6 47 | |

| FROM WEST. | A. M. | P. M. |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Tignish | 6 47 | |
| Alberton | 7 47 | |
| O'Leary | 9 02 | |
| Fort Hill | 10 22 | |
| Wellington | 11 07 | |
| Misouche | 11 34 | |
| Summerside | 11 57 | A. M. |
| Kensington | 2 02 | 7 32 |
| Freetown | 2 37 | 8 07 |
| County Line | 3 17 | 8 45 |
| Bradabanc | 3 27 | 8 55 |
| Equator River | 4 02 | 9 32 |
| North Wiltshire | 4 17 | 9 47 |
| Royalty Junction | 5 09 | 10 59 |
| Charlottetown | 5 32 | 11 02 |

| FROM EAST. | A. M. | P. M. |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Charlottetown | 3 17 | |
| Royalty Junction | 3 40 | |
| Bedford | 4 17 | |
| Mount Stewart | 4 52 | |
| Georgetown | 5 47 | |
| Mount Stewart | 6 17 | |
| Georgetown | 6 42 | |
| Mount Stewart | 7 17 | |
| Morell | 7 57 | |
| St. Peter's | 8 08 | |
| Bear River | 8 57 | |
| Scaris | 7 42 | |
| FROM EAST. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Scaris | 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 | 9 42 | |
| Royalty Junction | 10 17 | |
| Charlottetown | 10 54 | |

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,
BARRISTERS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office in Brown's Block, Queen Square
(UP STAIRS).
Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1885.

WARBURTON & CONROY,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Notaries Public, &c.
Office in Cameron's Block, upstairs; entrance
next door to Taylor's Jewelry Store.
March 23, 1885.—wky3m

Spring Opening! New Goods!

Perkins & Sterns

Are now showing Mr. Sterns' recent purchases in Great Britain
and United States of

Spring and Summer Novelties in Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

Millinery Department well stocked with newest Hats Bon-
nets, Shapes, Feathers, Flowers and all the new millinery material.
English and French Millinery.

Stock of general Dry Goods very complete and prices Lower
than Ever. Every buyer should inspect our stock before pur-
chasing.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, May 9, 1885.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

We are now showing a Complete Stock of English, American
and Canadian

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

We solicit a share of Public Patronage.

STANLEY BROS.

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, May 2, 1885.

SPRUCE FLOORING AND SHEATHING, &c.

HAVING been appointed by Messrs. Prim-
rose Brothers, of Pictou, agent for
the sale of their well known Grooved and
Tongued SPRUCE FLOORING and
SHEATHING, I HAVE NOW, and will
continue to have on hand a stock of the same,
WELL DRIED and SEASONED, which I
have no hesitation in recommending as the
best in the market.
Messrs. Primrose Brothers are also pre-
pared to execute promptly orders left with me
for any description of Spruce Scantling,
Boards, Laths, &c.
For further particulars apply at my resi-
dence, Prince Street.
THOMAS ALLEY.
April 11, 1885.—2aw 3m&wky

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.

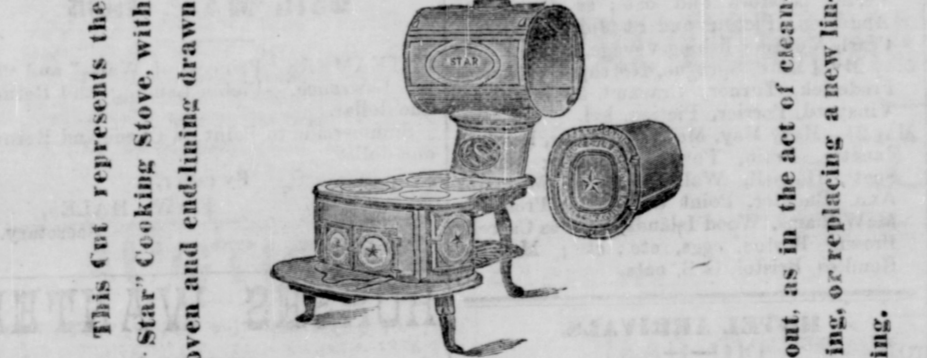
SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.

Money to Loan,
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL
January 16, 1885.
SUBSCRIBE for THE WEEKLY EX-
AMINER, the best paper on the Island.

USE DIAMOND POTASH.

Convenience and Economy vs. Inconvenience and Expense

THE PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN



IS STILL AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS.

THIS Patent Oven is put on all my Elevated Oven Cooking Stoves, such as the Star
Ningara, Waterloo, &c. Is Easily Cleaned, by simply drawing the end and lining
from the oven, brushing out the soot and replacing them again—thoroughly cleaning or
inserting a new lining in five minutes time.

The thousands using this Oven admit it to be worth at least Ten Dollars more than
Stoves with the ordinary oven. At the same time please keep in view the fact that it
costs the trade or retail purchaser no more than the same stove without this valuable
improvement.

When buying, ask for FAWCETT'S PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN. If your dealer
has none on hand, have him send, or send your order direct to the Sackville Foundry.
No other Foundry in the Dominion of Canada is able to offer this undoubted advantage,
as I am the Inventor, Sole Manufacturer and Patentee.

I am adding several New and Handsome Patterns this season which, with my former
variety of one hundred different styles and sizes of Cooking, Parlor, Office and Hall
Stoves. Also—Farmers' Boilers, Hollow-ware, Ploughs, &c., comprises the largest and
best assortment made in the Maritime Provinces.
Customers will find my Terms Liberal and, regarding prices, I will not be under-
sold.
CHARLES FAWCETT,
SACKVILLE FOUNDRY,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
April 25th, 1885.—6m&w

ADAM BEDE.

CHAPTER LI.

(Continued.)

Adam needed the calm influence; he was
amazed at the way in which this new
thought of Dinah's love had taken possession
of him, with an overmastering power that
made all other feelings give way before the
impetuous desire to know that the thought
was true. Strange, that till that moment
the possibility of their ever being lovers had
never crossed his mind, and yet now all his
longing suddenly went out toward that
possibility; he had no more doubt or hesi-
tation as to his own wishes than the bird
that flies toward the opening through which
the daylight gleams and the breath of
Heaven enters.

The autumnal Sunday sunshine soothed
him; but not by preparing him with resig-
nation to the disappointment of his mother
—if he himself, proved to be mistaken
about Dinah; it soothed him by gentle
encouragement of his hopes. Her love was
so like that calm sunshine that they seemed
to make one presence to him, and he believed
in them both alike. And Dinah was so
bound up with the sad memories of his first
passion, that he was not forsaking them, but
rather giving them a new sacredness by
loving her. Nay, his love for her had
grown out of that past; it was the noon of
that morning.

But Seth? Would the lad be hurt?
Hardly; for he had seemed quite
content of late, and there was no selfish
jealousy in him; he had never been
jealous of his mother's fondness for Adam.
But had he seen anything of what their
mother talked about? Adam longed to
know this, for he thought he could trust
Seth's observation better than his mother's.
He must talk to Seth before he went to see
Dinah; and, with this intention in his
mind, he walked back to the cottage and
said to his mother,

'Did Seth say any thing to thee about
when he was coming home? Will he be
back to dinner?'

'Aye, lad; he'll be back for a wonder.
He isna gone to Treddles' on. He's gone
somewhere else a-preechin' an' a-prayin'.'

'Hast any notion which way he's gone?'

'Nay, but he often goes to th' Common.
Thee know'st more o' his goings nor I do.'

Adam wanted to go and meet Seth, but
he contented himself with walking about
the near fields and getting sight of him as
soon as possible. That would not be for
more than an hour to come, for Seth would
scarcely be at home much before their
dinner-time, which was twelve o'clock. But
Adam could not sit down to his reading
again, and he sauntered along by
the brook and stood leaning against
the stiles, with eager, intense eyes,
which looked as if they saw something very
vividly; but it was not the brook or the
willows, nor the fields or the sky. Again
and again his vision was interrupted by
wonder at the strength of his own feeling,
at the strength and sweetness of this new
love—almost like the wonder a man feels
at the added power he finds in himself for
an art which he had laid aside for a space.
How is it that the poets have said so many
fine things about our first love, so few
about our later love? Are their first poems
the best? or are those not the best which
come from the fuller thought, their larger
experience, their deep rooted affections?
The boy's lute like voice has its own
spring charm; but the man should yield a
richer, deeper music.

At last, there was Seth, visible at the
farthest stile, and Adam hastened to meet
him. Seth was surprised, and thought
something unusual must have happened; but
when Adam came up, his face said plainly
enough that it was nothing alarming.

'Where hast been?' said Adam when
they were side by side.

'I've been to the Common,' said Seth.
'Dinah's been speaking the Word to a little
company of hearers at Brimstone, as they
call it. They're folks as never go to
church hardly—them on the Common—but
they'll go and hear Dinah a bit. She's been
speaking with power this forenoon from the
words 'I came not to call the righteous but
sinners to repentance.' And there was a little
thing happened as was pretty to see. The
women mostly bring their children with 'em,
but to-day there was one stout, curly
headed fellow, about three or four years
old, that I never saw there before. He was
naughty as could be at the beginning, while
I was praying, and while we was singing,
but when we all sat down and Dinah began
to speak, th' young un stood stock still all
at once, and began to look at her with his
mouth open, and presently he ran away
from his mother and went up to Dinah, and
pulled at her like a little dog, for her to
take notice of him. So Dinah lifted him
up and held th' lad on her lap, while she
went on speaking; and he was as good as
could be till he went t' sleep—and the
mother cried to see him.'

'It's a pity she shouldna be a mother
herself,' said Adam, 'so fond as the chil-
dren are of her. Dost think she's quite
fixed against marrying, Seth? Dost think
nothing 'ud turn her?'

There was something peculiar in his bro-
ther's tone, which made Seth steal a glance
at his face before he answered.

'It 'ud be wrong of me to say nothing 'ud
turn her,' he answered. 'But if thee
meant it about myself, I've given up all
thoughts as she can ever be my wife. She
calls me her brother, and that's enough.'

'But dost think she might ever get fond
enough of anybody else to be willing to
marry 'em?' said Adam, rather shyly.

'Well,' said Seth, after some hesitation,
'it's creased my mind sometimes o' late as
she might; but Dinah 'ud let no fondness
for the creature draw her out o' the path
as she believed God had marked out for
her. If she thought the leading was not
from Him, she's not one to be brought
under the power of it. An she's allays
seemed clear about that, as her work was

to minister t' others, and make no home for
herself i' this world.'

'But suppose,' said Adam, earnestly,
'suppose there was a man 'ud let her do
just the same and not interfere with her—
she might do a good deal o' what she does
just now as well when she was married as
when she was single. Other women of her
sort have married—that's to say, not just
like her, but women as preached and
attended on sick and needy. 'There's Mrs.
Fletcher as she talks o'.'

A new light had broken in on Seth. He
turned round, and laying his hand on
Adam's shoulder, said, 'Why, wouldst like
her to marry thee, brother?'

Adam looked doubtfully at Seth's inquir-
ing eyes, and said, 'Wouldst be hurt if she
was to be fonder o' me than o' thee?'

'Nay, said Seth, warmly, 'how carst
think it? Have I felt thy trouble so little
that I shouldna feel thy joy?'

(To be continued.)

The Gap Closed.

(Montreal Gazette.)

On Saturday last the final gap on the line
of the Canadian Pacific Railway north of
Lake Superior was closed, and continuous
rail communication from Montreal to the
Columbia River provided. The public
have become so accustomed to the recording
of the energy, the enterprise and capability,
and the indomitable pluck of the Canadian
Pacific Company, that the announcement
of the conclusion of tracklaying north of
Lake Superior is apt to excite less interest
than the importance of the event warrants.
It is little more than four years since the
company undertook the contract. At that
time the government section between Port
Arthur and Winnipeg was uncompleted,
and scarcely a mile of permanent railway
had been constructed west of Winnipeg.
We had, in fact, merely a patch here and
there of what patriotic Canadians hoped
some day would become the links in a
trans-continental highway, affording the
most direct communication between the
remotest parts of the Dominion, operating
as a promoter of immigration, causing the
encouragement of settlement and the devel-
opment of trade; in a word rounding up
the Confederation scheme, and making this
vast territorial Dominion independent and
self-contained as respects means of inter-
communication, of an assimilation of inter-
est. That was the hope four years ago, but
it was vaguely expressed. No men, how-
ever ardent their hopes, or confident their
trust, dreamed that the cap-stone of Con-
federation, a railway through Canadian
territory from ocean to ocean, could be
placed within ten years, and few ventured
the opinion that so comparatively limited a
time in the history of a country would
bring the realization of the end at which all
sections and all parties had so long aimed.
And if upon any point the minds of
doubting Thomases were particularly fixed,
it was that the construction of the section
north of Lake Superior would be deferred
for an indefinite period. The debates of
1880-81 when the contract for the building
of the road was before Parliament, and the
two succeeding sessions, show upon the part
of the opposition a conviction that the line
north of Lake Superior not only would not
be built but that the resources of this
country were scarcely adequate to its con-
struction, and to-day, within five years of
the period allotted for the completion of
the work undertaken by the company, we
have the splendid result of a continuous
rail communication from Montreal to the
Selkirk mountains, and of a proved ability
to transport speedily through Canadian ter-
ritory troops from the remotest eastern
points to the remotest confines of the
Northwest.

The enterprise of the Pacific Railway
Company has never been adequately ap-
preciated by the people. We are prone to
readily forget the experiences of the past.
The experiments, the failures, the hopes
and disappointments in respect of the pro-
gress of this great national work from 1872
down to 1881 have become obliterated
from the public mind by the wonderful
energy displayed and the marvellous work
accomplished by the company to whom the
enterprise is now entrusted; but the credit
of the achievements of the past four years
is not dimmed by the lapse
of memory of former failure. To-day
the traveller may journey from Montreal to
British Columbia, through Canadian ter-
ritory, over as substantial, as durable, as
comfortable a railway as can be found on
this continent; before another winter sets
in, before it is confidently expected, an-
other harvest is gathered, he may journey
to the Pacific coast without change of car-
riage, and this wonderful achievement, the
construction of more than twenty-one hun-
dred miles of railway, will have been ac-
complished within fifty-five months of the
ratification of the contract by parliament.

A Significant Statement.

GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT FROM PUBLIC LIFE.

Gladstone's reply to Lord Randolph
Churchill on the 18th inst, was delivered
amid continuous noisy conservative inter-
ruptions. When the noise reached its
climax, Gladstone stopped for several
minutes, then in a broken voice he remark-
ed that this new kind of political warfare
was of little matter to him whose personal
presence was a question of months rather
than years. The opposition remained silent
during the rest of the speech. Gladstone
said he was unable to explain fully the
the Anglo-Russian agreement of March 17,
but he believed it to be a covenant of the
most sacred character.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from
coughs and indiscretions of youth, nervous
weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c.
I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE
OF CHARGE. This great remedy was dis-
covered by a missionary in South America
Send self-addressed envelope to Rev Joseph
T. Inman, Station D, New York.