The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1884. VOL. 15.—NO. 153.

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ALMANAC FOR NOVEMBER, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 3rd day, 4h. 24 3m., a. m.
Last Quarter 9th day, 6h. 59.9m., p. m.
New Moon 17th day, 1h. 59 2m., p. m.
First Quarter, 25th day, 6h. 3 4m., a. m.

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days len'h.
		h m	h m	aft'n	morn	h m
1	Saturday	6 47	4 41	3 57	8 58	9 54
2	Sunday	48	39	4 34	9 43	51
3	Monday	50	38	5 15	10 29	48
4	Tuesday	51	36	6 8	11 10	45
5	Wednesday	53	35	6 58	11 56	42
6	Thursday	54	34	8 0	aft 41	37
7	Friday	55	32	9 6	1 29	36
8	Saturday	57	31	10 13	2 20	34
9	Sunday	58	29	11 21	3 18	31
10	Monday	7 0	28	morn	4 29	28
11	Tuesday	1	27	0 29	5 47	26
12	Wednesday	3	26	1 33	6 57	23
13	Thursday	5	25	2 37	7 56	19
14	Friday	6	24	3 35	8 40	16
15	Saturday	7	22	4 41	9 21	14
16	Sunday	8	21	5 41	9 59	12
17	Monday	9	20	6 40	10 34	10
18	Tuesday	11	19	7 38	11 9	7
19	Wednesday	12	18	8 29	11 44	5
20	Thursday	13	17	9 19	morn	3
21	Friday	15	16	10 4	0 17	0
22	Saturday	16	15	10 45	0 52	8 59
23	Sunday	18	15	11 20	1 30	56
24	Monday	20	14	11 53	2 12	54
25	Tuesday	21	13	aft 23	2 58	52
26	Wednesday	22	12	0 53	3 56	50
27	Thursday	23	12	1 22	5 5	49
28	Friday	24	11	1 52	6 20	47
29	Saturday	26	11	2 26	7 31	45
30	Sunday	7 27	4 10	3 3	8 31	8 43

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown		6 47	9 12	4 27
Hunter River		7 47	10 55	5 47
			P. M.	
Kensington		8 42	12 22	7 05
Summerside,	arrive	9 07	12 57	7 57
	depart	9 27	2 32	
Port Hill		10 30	4 15	
Alberton		12 05	6 57	
Tignish		12 42	7 47	
FROM WEST.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Tignish		2 02	6 47	
Alberton		2 40	7 57	
Port Hill		4 15	10 25	
Summerside,	arrive	5 17	12 07	
	depart	5 42	1 22	6 57
Kensington		6 07	2 09	7 30
Hunter River		7 02	3 25	8 47
Charlottetown		8 02	5 07	10 07
GOING EAST.		P. M.		A. M.
Charlottetown		4 17		7 02
Mount Stewart,	arrive	5 22		8 37
	depart	5 27		9 02
St. Peter's		6 17		10 02
				P. M.
Souris		7 22		12 02
				A. M.
Mount Stewart		5 32		9 07
Cardigan		6 29		10 22
Georgetown		6 47		10 47
FROM EAST.		A. M.		P. M.
Souris		6 47		2 17
St. Peters		7 52		4 00
Mount Stewart,	arrive	8 42		5 17
	depart	8 47		5 42
Charlottetown		9 52		7 27
Georgetown		7 27		3 32
Cardigan		7 45		3 57
Mount Stewart		8 42		5 12

Dr. Toombs,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Mount Stewart.

Charlottetown, Oct. 20—1m wkly 6m

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

(ROSS MARKET)

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

May 15 1994 wkly tf

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, '83.

HATHEWAY & CO.,

MILLERS' AGENTS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

22 Central Wharf.

BOSTON.

Ch'town, Nov. 10, 1884.

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.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

R. O'DWYER,

Commission and General Merchant

FOR SALE OF P. E. I. PRODUCE.

289 WATER STREET,

St. Johns' Newfoundland.

In connection with the above is Captain English, who is well known in P. E. Island, who will take special charge of all consignments, 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 reliable in Newfoundland Returns guaranteed to be prompt and satisfactory. Parties wishing to procure Labradore Herring should send their orders in time.

Sept. 6, 1884.—till 31st dec. '84.

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.

CHARLES DONALD & CO.,

79 Queen St., London, E. C.,

Will be glad to correspond with Apple Growers, Merchants and Shippers, with a view to Autumn and Spring business.

They will also give the usual facilities to customers requiring advances. aug1

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,

BARRISTERS

—AND—

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank,

(UP STAIRS).

Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

WEST & RENDELL,

Commission Merchants,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Consignments solicited. Liberal advances made.

July 25, 1884.—2aw 4m

W. WHEATLEY,

(OF WHEATLEY & SONS, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND)

Commission Merchant,

269 BARRINGTON STREET,

HALIFAX, N. S.

☞ Special attention given to the sale of P. E. Island produce.

April 24, 1884.

MONCTON

Sash and Door Factory.

MR. P. LEA, in returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to him while in business in Charlottetown, begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he, in company with Mr. William Rogers, has appointed

Messrs. B. Williams & Co

Lumber and Coal Dealers, Pownal Wharf, Charlottetown, our agents, who will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Mouldings, Window Sashes, Doors, etc., at

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

All orders entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

LEA & ROGERS,

Moncton, N. B.

Sept 6, 82—3aw wly

Fall and Winter Goods.

The London House Ready-Made Department is Showing a Large Stock of

MEN'S OVERCOATS,	YOUTHS' OVERCOATS,	BOYS' OVERCOATS,	
" ULSTERS,	" ULSTERS,	" ULSTERS,	
" REEFING JACKETS.			

Men and Boys' WOOL UNDERCLOTHING, all Qualities and Prices.

Flannel Shirts, Men's Knit Top Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' Fur-lined Circulars,

LADIE'S CLOTH ULSTERS.	- - -	LADIE'S CLOTH SACQUES.	
" ASTRACAN JACKETS.	- - -	" FUR CAPS AND MITTS.	

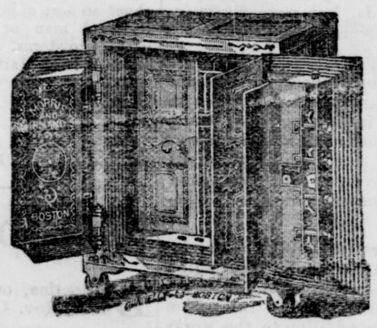
A LARGE STOCK OF BLANKETS,

MEN'S FUR COATS, COON, BUFFALO AND DOG.
BUFFALO ROBES, JAPANESE AND WOLF ROBES,
HORSE RUGS, RAILWAY WRAPPERS, &c., &c.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE ABOVE, AS THEY ARE MARKED LOW FOR CASH.

Charlottetown, Oct. 16, 1884. GEO. DAVIES & CO.

MORRIS & IRELAND'S



NEW IMPROVED PATENT EIGHT-FLANGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

THE only Eight-Flange Safe in the world, and containing more improvements than ANY SAFE made, such as:

1st. THE PATENT INSIDE BOLT WORK, which is placing the bolt work with the whole of the filling (six inches) between it and the outside, that is, as far from the fire and thief as it can be.

2nd. THE PATENT HINGED CAP—the back plate of the door being on hinges, enabling the owner, by turning a thumbscrew, to have easy access to the lock and bolt-work. He can thus easily change the lock, clean, oil, and keep the bolt-work in good order.

3rd. IRON INSIDE LINING, stronger than wood, and which retains the moisture in the filling for an indefinite time. Wood is thicker and weaker, and after a few years absorbs the moisture and "requires filling over again."

4th, FOUR-WHEEL COMBINATION LOCKS, the simplest, strongest, most efficient and easiest to change of any in use.

5th. SOLID ANGLE IRON FRONTS, BACKS AND CORNERS, which prevents warping or injury to safe from falling, or falling walls or timbers.

6th. EIGHT FLANGES—the most important improvement ever made in fire-proof safes, providing eight laps, thus preventing the passage of heat, it having to pass over twelve inches, no injury arises from this source, as in other safes containing one, two or three flanges.

THESE SAFES have stood the test of years, and the greatest fires on this continent, and have the *CHAMPION RECORD* in the *Boston, Chicago and Haverhill Fires.*

We are selling these safes as low as any good safe, and are disposing of large numbers throughout the Dominion

BANK WORK AND VAULT DOORS are specialties of our firm. For prices, testimonials and information, address,

JOSEPH JACOBS, GENERAL AGENT.

MORRIS & IRELAND, 64 Sudbury St., Boston Mass.

NOTICE.

MORE ROOM. MORE GOODS.

LOWER PRICES!

AS my Store has been greatly enlarged, my importations have been greatly increased, thus enabling me to show a very much better assortment of Goods than usual.

Every Department is well filled with Choice NEW GOODS, imported direct from the English Markets. And, as I am bound to sustain my past reputation for selling Cheap Goods, those who patronize me will find my Prices Low.

Quality Good. Assortment Large.

CALL AND SEE US,

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Sept. 26, 1884.—eod wkly

ADAM BEDE.

CHAPTER II.

(Continued.)

Then Dinah told how the good news had been brought, and how the mind of God towards the poor had been made manifest in the life of Jesus, dwelling on its lowliness and its acts of mercy.

'So you see, dear friends,' she went on, 'Jesus spent his time almost all in doing good to poor people; he preached out of doors to them, and he made friends of poor workmen, and taught them and took pains with them. Not but what he did good to the rich too, for he was full of love to all men, only he saw as the poor were more in want of his help. So he cured the lame, and the sick, and the blind, and he worked miracles to feed the hungry, because, he said, he was sorry for them; and he was very kind to the little children, and comforted those who had lost their friends; and he spoke very tenderly to poor sinners that were sorry for their sins.

'Ah! wouldn't you love such a man if you saw him—if he was here in the village? What a kind heart he must have! What a friend he would be to go to in trouble! How pleasant it must be to be taught by him!

'Well, dear friends, who was this man? Was he only a good man—a very good man, and no more—like our dear Mr. Wesley, who has been taken from us? . . . . He was the Son of God—'in the image of the Father,' the Bible says, that means, just like God, who is the beginning and end of all things—the God we want to know about. So, then, all the love that Jesus showed to the poor is the same love that God has for us. We can understand what Jesus felt, because he came in a body like ours, and spoke words such as we speak to each other. We were afraid to think what God was before—the God who made the world, and the sky, and the thunder and lightning. We could never see him; we could only see the things he had made; and some of these things was very terrible, so as we might well tremble when we thought of him. But our blessed Saviour has showed us what God is in a way us poor ignorant people can understand; he has showed us what God's heart is, what are his feelings toward us.

'But let us see a little more about what Jesus came on earth for. Another time he said, 'I came to seek and to save that which was lost;' and another time, 'I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.'

'The *lost!* ..... *Sinners!* ..... Ah! dear friends, does that mean you and me?'

Hitherto the traveler had been chained to the spot against his will by the charm of Dinah's mellow treble tones, which had a variety of modulation like that of a fine instrument touched with the unconscious skill of musical instinct. The simple things she said seemed like novelties, as a melody strikes us with a new feeling when we hear it sung by the pure voice of a boyish chorister; the quiet depth of conviction with which she spoke seemed in itself an evidence of the truth of her message. He saw that she had thoroughly arrested her hearers. The villagers had pressed nearer to her, and there was no longer anything but grave attention on all faces. She spoke slowly, though quite fluently, often pausing after a question, or before any transition of ideas. There was no change of attitude, no gesture; the effect of her speech was produced entirely by the inflections of her voice; and when she came to the question, 'Will God take care of us when we die?' she uttered it in such a tone of plaintive appeal that the tears came into some of the hardest eyes. The stranger had ceased to doubt, as he had done at the first glance, that she could fix the attention of her rougher hearers, but still he wondered whether she could have that power of rousing their more violent emotions, which must surely be a necessary seal of her vocation as a Methodist preacher until she came to the words, "Lost! Sinners!" when there was a great change in her voice and manner. She had made a long pause before the exclamation, and the paused seemed to be filled by agitating thoughts that showed themselves in her features. Her pale face became paler; the circles under her eyes deepened, as they do when tears half gather without falling: and the mild, loving eyes took an expression of appalled pity, as if she had suddenly discerned a destroying angel hovering over the heads of the people. Her voice became deep and muffled, but still there was no gesture. Nothing could be less like the ordinary type of the ranter than Dinah. She was not preaching as she heard others preach, but speaking directly from her own emotions, and under the inspiration of her own simple faith.

But now she had entered into a new current of feeling. Her manner became less calm, her utterance more rapid and agitated, as she tried to bring home to the people their guilt, their wilful darkness, their state of disobedience to God—as she dwelt on the hatefulness of sin, the Divine holiness, and the sufferings of the Savior by which a way had been opened for their salvation. At last it seemed as if, in her yearning desire to reclaim the lost sheep, she could not be satisfied by addressing her hearers as a body. She appealed first to one and then to another, beseeching them with tears to turn to God while there was yet time, painting to them the desolation of their souls, lost in sin, feeding on the husks of this miserable world, far away from God their Father; and then the love of the Saviour, who was waiting and watching for their return.

There was many a response, sigh and groan from her fellow-Methodists, but the village mind does not easily take fire, and a little smouldering, vague anxiety, that might easily die out again, was the utmost effect Dinah's preaching had wrought in them at present. Yet no one had retired, except the children and 'old Feyther Taft,' who, being too deaf to catch many words, had some time ago, gone back to his inglenook. Wiry Ben was feeling very uncomfortable, and almost wishing he had not come to hear Dinah; he thought what she said would haunt him somehow. Yet he couldn't help liking to look at her and listen to her, though he dreaded every moment that she would fix her eyes on him, and address him in particular. She had already addressed Sandy Jim, who was now holding the baby to relieve his wife, and the big soft-hearted man had rubbed away some tears with his fist, with a confused intention of being a better fellow, going less to the Holly Bush down by the Stone Pits, and cleaning himself more regularly of a Sunday.

(To be continued.)

A Royal Sculptor.

(London World.)

"It happened nearly twenty years ago now," said Count Gleichen. "I came back from sea invalided in 1866, and found, on arriving in London, that my bankers had failed. I was left with four-and-sixpence, beyond my modest half-pay, with which to begin the world afresh. I had always been fond of drawing and painting, and had even done a little m d lling in the many hours of enforced leisure on board a man-of-war. And now I thought I could not do better than take to sculpture for a living. I studied a couple of years under Mr. Theed, and went through a course of anatomy before setting up for myself. I found it uphill work, I can assure you. All the principal sculptors closed the doors of their studios against me, and declared with bitterness that for a man who happened to be a nephew and godson of the Queen to enter the ranks of the profession other than as an amateur was to take the bread out of the mouths of his less fortunately-connected brethren. But I was not to be daunted, and have no reason to complain of my success. My relationship to the Royal Family has, of course, been in my favor, but it could not have done much for me if I had not something of the making of sculptor in me. True, the Queen has been good enough to confer upon me the Constableship of Windsor Castle, and I am also Commander of the Naval Knights there, but they are posts of a great deal more dignit than pr fit. Sculpture is my bread, and I am proud of my pr fession." Looking at the manly, genial face, one could not but admire the self-reliant independence of the speaker, who had bravely entered the struggling ranks of a busy profession rather than live the inglorious life of a pensioner on the favor of even royal relatives.

General Sherman has become a fire-eater rather late in life. After considering the subject for twenty years or so, he has come to the conclusion that Jefferson Davis and the rest of the 'conspirators' should have been shot. However justifiable the action might have been, it is much better for the United States that the vindictive desire of a certain portion of the Federals was not complied with. Jeff Davis put to death by a victorious enemy would have become to the South what Abraham Lincoln is to the North—their hero-martyr, personifying all that was noble and upright in their cause. His mistakes would have been forgotten; his weaknesses would have been extenuated; his execution would have been equivalent to his popular coronation. Jeff Davis let severely alone has gradually lost his proud position of first of the Southerners, and now is so uninfluential that there are "none so poor as to do him reverence." The sectional spirit is gradually dying out, and the better class of men in the South, those who wore the gray, are, notwithstanding the "fury of the combatants," gradually coming to manfully acknowledge the justice of the Northern cause.

A London despatch says that the late Mr. Fawcett had charge of the redistribution scheme, and that his death has thrown the measure so into confusion that the government will be a long time delayed over it. Meantime the lords will be obliged to do something with the franchise bill. The Conservatives in that house are said to have been somewhat confirmed in their determination to resist the government, by the result of the recent elections, which have developed a conservative strength that was not looked for. It is also stated that a compromise may be effected which will meet Salisbury's ideas as to redistribution. The conservative leader asks for the separation of the urban from the rural voters, the grouping of the small towns into single member constituencies, and that no town be allowed district representation that has less than ten thousand inhabitants. To meet this request the report is that Gladstone will agree to the division of the cities into single member districts, with one member for every fifty thousand inhabitants, and that he will compromise in respect to small burghs.

According to the *Mittheilungen*, during the three years, 1881, 1882 and 1883, the United States received in round numbers 1,890,000 immigrants. Of these, 668,000 are set down as Germans, 339,000 as English, Scotch and Welsh, 258,000 as Scandinavians, 50,000 as Irish, 88,000 as Austro-Hungarians, 79,000 as Italians, 48,000 as Russians, 35,000 as Swiss, 28,000 as Dutch, and 19,000 as French. Immigration to the South American states seems to be increasing. According to the Rio Janeiro *Journal of Commerce*, 2,806 persons arrived at that port in the month of May last. Of these, 2,477 were males and 329 females. According to nationality they were:—Portuguese, 1,618, Italians, 655; Germans, 247; Spaniards, 116; French, 110; Austrians, 39; English, 12; and of various other countries, 9. Of the whole number only 204 went into the provinces as settlers, the great majority, 2,602, remaining in the city. This unwillingness on the part of the incomers to take up land as colonists tends to defeat the policy of the government as to immigration.