THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 7, 1879.

Railway Postal Service.

THE Railway Postal Service is one of the improvements of "the time." By means of it, mails are distributed throughout the Province as they are carried along. The service has, for several years, been performed in the Island—Messrs. Carman and Crabbe being the Railway Postal Clerks, and giving ample satisfaction. Since the beginning of winter a third clerk, Mr. Westaway, has been added. This addition has been the subject of animadversions on the part of the *Patriot*, which, had the editor taken the trouble to inform himself with the facts, should never have been made. The *Patriot* sets out with the statement that the requirements of the service are not so great in winter as they are in summer. This is a great mistake. In summer, the work lies altogether between Charlottetown and Shediac, and has nothing to do with the English and other mails going or coming *via* Pictou. In winter the Postal Clerks have not only to do duty between Charlottetown and Pictou, *via* Georgetown, but they have—in order that the mails of the whole Island may be promptly sent by the *Northern Light*—to do duty between Summerside and Charlottetown as well. Thus, when the train from Tignish arrives at Summerside, the Railway Postal Clerk takes the mails and separates those which go by the *Northern Light* from those which are local. All the mails between Summerside and Royalty Junction are separated in the same way; and when they arrive at the latter place, they are ready to be taken thence by the special train—which now leaves Charlottetown at half-past five p. m.—right on to Georgetown to be despatched in the *Northern Light* the following morning. The merest glance is sufficient to show that, in order to carry out this arrangement, the temporary employment of an additional travelling mail clerk was necessary.

With respect to the efficiency of Mr. Westaway, we are informed that he was under special training for the work for several weeks previous to being entrusted with full charge of the mails, and that he has since given the utmost satisfaction to the Department

It may be well to add that the postal accommodation on board the *Northern Light* and the time at the disposal of the clerk are both too limited to admit of having the whole mail fully assorted by the time it arrives in Charlottetown—especially when the mails for two or three days have accumulated at Pictou.

Failures in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

We are indebted to Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co, Mercantile Agency, for a comparative statement of business failures in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island for the years 1877 and 1878:

NOVA SCOTIA.

1877—Failures...116; liabilities..$1,186,403
1868— " ..178; " 2,077,663

showing an increase on the latter year of of 55 in the number of insolvents, with an increase of $891,260 in the amount of liabilities.

P. E. ISLAND.

1877—Failures ....23 Liabilities. ..$240,975
1878— " ....17 " 520,908

showing a slight decrease in the number of insolvents, but more than doubling the liabilities. The enormous increase is due, of course to the failure of one very large house—that of James Duncan & Co.

ODDFELLOWSHIP.—The following officers of St. Lawrence Lodge were last evening installed into their respective chairs by D. D. G. M. Bremner:—

N. G.—H. James Palmer,
V. G.—James H. Gillan,
R. S.—Duncan M. McLeod,
P. S.—Alex. D. McLeod,
Treasurer—Geo. E. Hughes,
Warden—Joseph H. Clark,
Conductor—Wm. Rogers,
I. G.—Chas. J. Grills,
O. G.—R. F. DeBlois,
R. S. N. G.—Samuel W. Lowe,
L. S. N. G.—Thos. R. Callbeck,
R. S. V. G.—Daniel McKinnon,
L. S. V. G.—Albert H. Lowe,
R. S. S.—A. C. Gay,
L. S. S.—Robert McLaurin,
I. P. G.—Geo. A. Matthew.

After the installation a presentation of a silver fruit basket and a card tray was made to the outgoing Noble Grand, Mr. G. A. Matthew, by Bro. Past Grand Irving, on behalf of the brothers, the gift being prefaced by a neat and complimentary speech to the recipient, who, in a few well chosen words, acknowledged the compliment paid him. At the conclusion the newly installed Noble Grand, H. James Palmer, Esq., invited the members present to a lavishly spread table, where the utmost justice was paid and the enjoyment of the brethren unbounded.

A SEDUCTION case was disposed of by Theoph. DesBrisay, John Breeken and Peter McGowan, Esqrs., to-day. The plaintiff and defendant belong to this city. The plaintiff was awarded the sum of one hundred dollars—to be paid in monthly instalments.

The hearing of appeals before the Stipendiary Magistrate, was continued to-day. Those from Wards 1 and 2 have been heard, and the Magistrate will commence with Ward 3 tomorrow forenoon.

Re-Opening of Zion Church—Rev. Mr. Lathern's Sermon.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE.

LIVING WATER.

"If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith unto thee, 'Give Me to drink,' thou wouldst have asked of Him and He would have given thee living water." —*John 4—10.*

The illustrations of Christ were mainly taken from the surrounding of His ministry. The material world abounded with analogous and illustrative facts and laws. In Southern Judea, the region of vineyards and terraced slopes, He spoke of the vine and the branches. In Galilee, in the midst of agricultural processes, He spoke of the sower going forth to sow. Now, at the well of Sychar, the Saviour just as naturally spoke of living water: which whosoever drinketh should never thirst. The request for water to drink was quite in accordance with the necessities and usages of Oriental life and travel; but to the woman of Samaria it was an unexpected appeal. We have the explanation. The Jews had no dealing with the Samaritans. A bitter enmity existed between them. It began at the time of the Babylonish Captivity: when the Samaritans manifested so much hostility to the return of the Jews and to the rebuilding of their city. It was subsequently increased by the building of a rival temple on Mount Gerizim and the appointment of a rival priesthood in Samaria. It was intensified by the ready reception given by the Samaritans to all runaway Jews. Any man who had a grievance at home, or who had become hopelessly involved in debt, fled to Samaria and found a ready reception. As the consequence, a very bitter curse had been pronounced by the Jews against the Samaritans; and, in a full measure, the bitterness of feeling had been reciprocated. But Jesus shared in none of those national antipathies; and to the woman of Samaria, if she had known the gift of God and had asked of Him, He would have given that living water. The theme for that evening's re-opening service, in harmony perhaps with the occasion, was *Living Water:*

NATURE.

The imagery of itself was beautiful. Water in all its forms—the glistening dew of the morning, the mist upon the mountain brow, the refreshing rain upon the mown grass, the glittering cascade, the magnificent cataract—was suggestive of beauty, and supplied an attractive symbolism. There must, however, in the teachings of Christ, have been a profound and comprehensive significance. An adequate explanation came to us from the inspired page. In prophecy there was the promise of water to the thirsty and floods upon the dry ground; and there was also the interpretation: My Spirit upon thy seed. When the Saviour spake of rivers of living water thus, according to the Evangelists, He spake of the Spirit which they that believed in Him should afterwards receive. And, just as the Holy Spirit proceeded from the Father and Son, in the magnificent disclosures of the Apocalypse, the river of life, in crystal clearness, flowed from the throne of God and the Lamb. Here, then, was the meaning of the metaphor: The word of truth grace and accompanied by the saving, sanctifying power and influence of the Holy Spirit of God. In exegetical harmony was that mystic river of Ezekiel's vision, of which we had read in the earlier part of the service. That river began at the Sanctuary, because Gospel blessing and the outpouring of the Spirit of God are usually in close connection with the Christian Church. Through a dreary waste of twenty miles the waters flowed then down into the deep trench of Jordan and on to the Dead Sea. There was marvellous efficacy. It rolled through desert, and the desert lived. Gorge and ravine were at once beautified by a superb vegetation—trees on either side of the river, bearing all manner of fruit—the very ideal of life and fertility in the East. That mystic river of Ezekiel was also miraculous in its progress. At first only an ankle-deep stream, it rose, according to successive measurements of a thousand reeds, up to the knees, up to the waist, through which a man might wade, and then at once it became a great river—a river to swim in, a river that could not be passed over. We were living under the dispensation of the Spirit. There had been a gradual widening and deepening of Divine influence. But there was still in anticipation a more glorious accomplishment. There should be rivers in high places and fountains in the midst of the valley; and the wilderness should be made a pool of water, and the dry land springs of water: "Until the Spirit be poured from on High, and the wilderness be a fruitful field, and the fruitful field be counted for a forest."

II. ORIGIN.

A great deal of geographical and scientific interest, as exhibited, per example, in the explorations of the river Nile, for ages the problem of African geography, and as expressed in the enthusiasm of the traveller Bruce, when he had successfully penetrated to the Abyssinian source of what was then considered the principal stream. But a deeper interest belonged to this inquiry. We were at no loss. The origin was Divine. That living water was the gift of God. The River of Life flowed from the throne of God. There was a scene, which he wished to call up in mental vision by which the subject might be brought into clearer and more distinct relief. The stillness of that Arabian wilderness to which our thoughts turned had not often been broken, but now amidst its deep defiles we gaze upon a vast encampment. Far away stretch the tents of these tribes. In their distress, in that burning desert, there has been unexpected relief. From the rock of the wilderness there gushed a crystal flood. They did all drink of the same spiritual water, for they drank of that rock which followed them; and *that rock was Christ*—the Rock of Ages, cleft for the world's salvation. There was another illustrative scene—not in the desert, but in the city full—a city that was built compact together: walls and towers and bulwarks, and its magnificent temple of marble and gold gleaming and glistening in the pale sunlight of that calm clear Syrian sky. There was a great throng of visitors just now to the Holy City. It was the Feast of Tabernacles. There was a closing day when they went in procession to the Pool of Siloam; and on that last great day of the feast at that pool, in view of that impressive ceremonial, when they had chanted their prophetic hymn, and white-robed priests had dipped their golden pitchers into the waters of that far-famed flood, Jesus stood up and cried: "If any man thirst, let him come unto Me and drink." It was just as if He had said: I am the true Siloam. Thank God for the unsealed fountain of life:

"From Calvary's Cross a fountain flows
Of water and of blood,
More healing than Bethesda's pool
Or famed Siloam's flood."

III. PROPERTIES,

as indicated in the teaching of Christ:

1. *Exhaustless in Supply.*—That phrase, living water, was a Hebraism. It signified spring water—in contradistinction to water in a pool or cistern, or any artificial collection of water. There was a vast difference between a fountain and a reservoir, between a spring and a cistern. There was a well in this city, near by at which engines played for hours, throwing up a double stream of water, for the purpose of extinguishing fire in an adjoining block; and yet it was said that the depth of water was scarcely lowered. A spring gushed up in that well, and the supply was inexhaustable. It was a beautiful thought that, in this Divine teaching, the gift of God was not represented in its outflowings as a cistern which might be soon exhausted, or a pool that might become stagnant. It was a spring gushing from the living rock, in which there could be no failure and which would flow—not only through heavy rains and melted snows—during the hard frosts of winter and the burning heat of a long summer drought.

2. *Thirst satisfying.* There was a deep heart-thirst of humanity which could only be met and satisfied in Christ. The world was insufficient. It could not satisfy poetry, music, literature, science, friendship, all the gold in every earthly mine, all the gems in every ocean cave, all the kingdoms of this world, and all their glory, all that was deemed great and good of earth,—all must fail. There was an aching void the world could never fill. There was one who drank early, drank deep from all earthly sources; drank drafts that common millions might have quenched, and yet the mighty thirst of that human soul, with all its boundless capacities, was not satisfied. On every well, every fountain, every stream of earthly enjoyment, it was written: "Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again." That living water could alone satisfy the thirst of soul. It would satisfy the heart as nothing else could do. It would be a well of water springing up within the soul. There would be a pure, perennial flow. O! that we might drink of that living water, and thirst no more for drops of finite happiness.

3. *The blessedness of perpetuated life*—"A well of water springing up into everlasting life." It was a well-known property of common water that it would rise to its own level. The stream would rise just as high as its source. There might be depths and gorges to cross, but the flowing stream would freely rise until the level of its source was reached; and so in regard to that living water. It was the gift of God. It came from the eternal throne. Communicated to the soul, there was purifying and sanctifying influence; and there was also a heavenward tendency. In aspirations of faith and hope and love, of joy and peace and spirituality of mind, it returned to its source. The glorious consummation was yet to be realized. In the presence of God, there was fullness of joy. Hard by the throne, in heavenly vision, there was the sea of glass. Once he had wondered in regard to the significance of that imagery. Was it not intended to symbolize for us the deep, unutterable, eternally consummated joy of the redeemed in heaven? It was a sea: an unmeasured expense. But that sea was of crystal. There was no billow upon its bosom. It was agitated by no tempest. Communion with God, unsullied rapture, expanding mind, the beatific vision; these would constitute the fulness of eternal joy—

"Implunged in the crystal abyss,
And lost in the ocean of God."

IV. CONDITIONS.

1. *Apprehension;* "If thou knewest the gift of God." If only we could rightly apprehend the wondrous extent of Divine munificence, we should, with greater alacrity, avail ourselves of the offered boon. "Is there anything you would have preferred," said a German prince to his daughter. On her eighteenth birthday he had given for her own use a furnished residence, to which she might gather her own circle of friends. But she had learned that, even in the highest circles of life, people should no live to themselves, and she would have preferred a handful of gold to make her poor people happy. A handful of gold; but how large a handful? The answer was exquisite: As large a handful as the heart of the kindest of kings could give." The munificence of a king must be large. From the highest level of earth we ascend, in thought, to the measure of Infinite beneficence. The gift of God! O that was an unbounded expanse which not even the plummet of a seraph mind could sound: exceeding abundant above all that we could ask or think.

2. *Application*: Thou wouldst have asked of Him and He would have given thee that living water. The gift of God in salvation was always conditional. In the material world there were blessings of daily life—shower, sunshine and gladness—that came to all. They came unsolicited. But in regard to this gift of God, there was the imperative condition. The Holy Spirit was promised to them that asked of God. There were moments of tremulous and of supreme interest in moral and spiritual history, when all that stood between the soul and salvation was a prayer. Thou wouldst have asked, and He would have given thee.

3. *Appropriation*: It would be possible to perish of thirst, even where water was abundant, unless the thirsty one should stoop and drink, and live. "Draw it up," was the message of an Atlantic ship-master to perishing men. The hurricane had swept over them. Masts had been torn away. A mere wreck they floated for days. A signal of distress was run up, and they called for water. Unknown to themselves, they had drifted down to the Amazon River. There were leagues of water around them. They had only to draw it up and drink. The fountain of life and salvation was open. The river of God, which was full of water, flowed through our sanctuaries. The messenger upon the banks was commissioned to proclaim to every one that thirsteth: "Come ye to the waters." There must be a concurrence on our part with the arrangements of infinite mercy.

H. W. Vinnicombe,

Resident Piano Tuner & Regulator,

HAS adopted the Dollar system of Tuning,—six visits a year, at one dollar per visit. This system is much more economical and satisfactory than any other, as the cost is less, and the instrument is kept constantly in tune and repair.

A visit will be made to all parts of the Island once a year, or oftner if desired. Pianos tuned by Hamilton's system of even temperament.

☞ Orders may be left at Mr. Fletcher's Music Store, or at Bremner Bros., Queen Street.

Jan. 6, 1879—

DENTISTRY.

THE cry of "Hard times" and "No money" is universal. Yet people lose their teeth, and in consequence their health. Again, recent improvements have cheapened the cost of Dental material;—considering which I have decided to *reduce* my prices, and for **three months** from the date of this I will make a sett of teeth for **Ten Dollars.** Parts of setts correspondingly cheap. More than this—I will use good material and guarantee, in every case, a perfect fit. I am not an itinerant Dentist, but one of twenty years' standing.

C. L. STRICKLAND.

Ch'town, Jan. 4, 1879—

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL CITY ACCOUNTS due 1st January, not paid before the **20th inst.**, will be sued for at next City Court.

A. A. BALDWIN & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 4—3i

Provincial Normal School.

THE FOURTH TERM of the Normal School will begin on the **SECOND TUESDAY** of January (14th inst.) All intending candidates are requested to make application at once.

JOHN HARPER,
Principal.

Ch'town, Jan. 3—2i

Merchants Bank
OF P. E. ISLAND,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT LONGWORTH, ESQ., *President.*
HON. L. C. OWEN,
WILLIAM DODD, ESQ.,
GEORGE R. BEER, ESQ.,
HON. H. J. CALLBECK,
HON. L. H. DAVIES,
WILLAM H. FINDLEY, ESQ.,
WM. MCLEAN, *Cashier.*

AGENCY AT GEORGETOWN:
H. C. MCLEOD, *Agent.*

SOLICITORS: *DAVIES & SUTHERLAND*

AGENTS:

London . . . . The City Bank.
New York, The Bank of New York, N. B. A.
Boston . . The Boston National Bank.
Montreal, St. John and Halifax,
Bank of Montreal.

Collections made in all parts of the Island on the most favorable terms.

Jan. 3, 1878—3m

NOTICE.

"ADVERTISER" desires to buy used copies of "Contemporary Review," 'Littel's Living Age," "Illustrated London News," and "Pall Mall Gazette" for the year '1879. Copies to be clean, perfect, and delivered on arrival of next paper. Lowest proposals taken for each or all of above. Apply at EXAMINER Office.

Jan. 3—3i

NOTICE.

OUR BUSINESS, from this date, will be conducted strictly on the **CASH SYSTEM.**

MACEACHERN & Co.,
"ITALIAN WAREHOUSE."

Jan. 1st, 1879—city pa 1m

Coal. Coal.

THE Subscriber has on hand, fresh from the Mines (under cover),

200 Tons ROUND COAL, at **$3.25** per ton.
200 " NUT " " **2.70** "
40 " BLACKSMITH (Old Albion Mines), at **$3.00** per ton.

TERMS—CASH.

JOHN HUGHES, Water Street.

Dec. 13, 1878—wkly 3m

GREAT
CLEARANCE SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS!

—:o:—

From this Date,
DECEMBER 29, 1878,
FOR CASH ONLY,

AT A DISCOUNT OF FROM
20 to 25 Per Cent.,
FOR ONE MONTH,
—THE—
Following Goods!

French Merinos,
French Delaines,
French Cashmeres,
French Twills,
Parmattas,
Henrietta Cloth,
Persian Cords,
Brilliantines,
Lamas, Lustres,
Russel Cords,

FANCY DRESS GOODS!

Anglais Merinos,
Balmoral Crapes,
Crapes,
Dress Cloths,
Mantle Cloths and
Ulster Cloths;
Plain, Checked, Fancy and Striped

WINCEYS!

Silk Velvets,
Velveteens,
Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Ladies' Skirts,
Corsets,
Ties,
Fancy Wove Goods,

SHAWLS,

ONE HALF PRICE.

RIBBONS,

Artificial Flowers and Feathers!

ONE HALF PRICE.

Ladies' Ulsters,
Ladies' Jackets and
Mantles,
Blue Serges (all wool),
Scarlet Flannels,
Wool Scarfs and Ties,
Umbrellas,
Jeans, Tickings,
Shirtings.

Ladies' Cloth and Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Skating Gloves.

Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry "
2-ply Scotch "
3-ply Scotch "
Union " "
4-4 Hemp "
6-4 Felt "
4-4 Felt "
5-8 Stair "
2-4 Stair "

Felt Crumb Cloths,
Linen Crumb Cloths,
Stair Damask,
Curtain Damask,
Curtain Reps,
Table Damasks and
Table Linens,
Toilet Covers,
Blankets,
Counterpanes &
Bed Covers.

CURTAINS!

In Muslin and Lace—Very Cheap.

Damask, Turkey, Cloth and Felt

TABLE COVERS!

OIL TABLE CTOTH,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH.

Buff, Green and White
Window Hollands.

Ladies' Fur Muffs,
from Fifty-six cents,
in Musquash,
Monkey,
Badger,
Chinchilla,
Imitation Seal,
Grebe,
Imitation Mink
and Mink.

Men's Made Clothing, Hats, Fur Caps, &c.
Shirts, Underclothing, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

J. D. MASON & CO.,

QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, Dec. 30, 1878—