

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1885.

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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 7th day, 10h. 30m., a. m.
New Moon 15th day, 1h. 39m., p. m.
First Quarter 21st day, 7h. 5m., p. m.
Full Moon, 29th day, 2h. 2m., a. m.

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

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
Brackley	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
Summerside	depart	1 47
Misoucho	2 09	
Wellington	2 37	
Pert 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	
Pert Hill	10 22	
Wellington	11 07	
Misoucho	11 34	
Summerside	arrive	11 57
Summerside	depart	2 02
Kensington	2 37	7 32
Freetown	3 07	8 07
County Line	3 17	8 45
Brackley	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.	P. M.	
Charlottetown	3 17	
Royalty Junction	3 40	
Bedford	4 17	
Mount Stewart	4 52	
Cardigan	5 17	
Georgetown	5 42	
Mount Stewart	6 17	
Morrell	6 37	
St. Peter's	6 58	
Bear River	7 17	
Souris	7 42	
FROM EAST.	A. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 52	
Bear River	7 37	
St. Peter's	8 26	
Morrell	8 57	
Mount Stewart	9 37	
Georgetown	10 17	
Cardigan	10 52	
Mount Stewart	arrive	11 32
Bedford	depart	10 17
Royalty Junction	10 54	
Charlottetown	11 17	

WE SELL

Potatoes,
H 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).

Charlottetown, Nov. 10, 1884

W. & A. Brown & Co

HAVE THIS DAY

CLOSED THEIR BUSINESS!

On the Opening of Navigation the Premises will be

RE-OPENED BY MR. AMBROSE L. BROWN,

WITH A FRESH STOCK OF

New & Fashionable Dry Goods,

Direct from the English Markets.

Charlottetown, April 22, 1885

Perkins & Sterns.

White Cottons,
Grey Cottons,
Print Cottons.

SHEETING COTTONS, PILLOW COTTONS, FLEECY COTTONS AND ALL OTHER
COTTON GOODS, WOOLEN GOODS, SILK GOODS, &C.,

AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, Feb. 20, 1885.



ENGLISH,
AMERICAN &
CANADIAN
HATS,
The Largest, Cheapest & Best
Assortment on P. E. Island.

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, March 17, 1885—wky

DO NOT

Throw your money away in buying Shoddy Boots. Come!
come at once and buy a Good Solid Leather pair of Boots or
Shoes for Spring, at a Low Price.

We want to keep all the money we can on the Island, so
we are bound to give better value in our make than can be had
in any imported Boot. Therefore, buy from us.

DORSEY, GORE & CO.

Charlottetown, March 25, 1885

ADAM BEDE.

CHAPTER XLIII.

(Continued.)

The effect of this evidence on Adam was electrical; it gave him new force. Hetty could not be guilty of the crime—her heart must have clung to her baby—else why should she have taken it with her? She might have left it behind. The little creature had died naturally, and then she had hidden it; babies were so liable to death—and there might be the strongest suspicions without any proof of guilt. His mind was so occupied with imaginary arguments against such suspicions, that he could not listen to the cross-examination by Hetty's counsel, who tried without result, to elicit evidence that the prisoner had shown some movements of maternal affection toward the child. The whole time this witness was being examined Hetty had stood as motionless as before; no word seemed to arrest her ear.

But the sound of the next witness's voice touched a chord that was still sensitive; she gave a start and a frightened look toward him, but immediately turned away her head and looked down at her hands as before. This witness was a man, a rough peasant. He said:

'My name is John Olding. I am a laborer, and live at Tedd's Hole, two miles out of Stoniton. A week last Monday, toward one o'clock in the afternoon, I was going toward Hettion Coppice, and about a quarter of four from the coppice I saw the prisoner in a red cloak, sitting under a bit of a haystack not far off the stile. She got up when she saw me, and seemed as if she'd be walking on the other way. It was a regular road through the fields, and nothing very uncommon to see a young woman there, but I took notice of her because she looked white and scared. I should have thought she was a beggar-woman only for her good clothes. I thought she looked a bit crazy, but it was no business of mine. I stood and looked back after her, but she went right on while she was in sight. I had to go to the other side of the coppice to look after some stakes. There's a road right through it, and bits of openings here and there, where the trees have been cut down, and some of 'em not carried away. I didn't go straight along the road, but turned off toward the middle, and took a shorter way toward the spot I wanted to get to. I hadn't got far out of the road into one of the open places, before I heard a strange cry. I thought it didn't come from any animal I knew, but I wasn't for stopping to look about just then. But it went on, and seemed so strange to me in that place, I couldn't help stopping to look. I began to think I might make some money if it, if it was a new thing. But I'd hard work to tell which way it came from, and for a good while I kept looking up at the boughs. And then I thought it came from the ground, and there was a lot of timber-choppings lying about, and loose pieces of turf, and a trunk or two. And I looked about among them, but at last the cry stopped. So I was giving it up, and went on about my business. But when I came back the same way pretty nigh an hour after, I couldn't help laying down my stakes to have another look. And just as I was stooping and laying down the stakes, I saw something odd and round and whitish lying on the ground under a nut-bush by the side of me. And I stooped down on hands and knees to pick it up. And I saw it was a little baby's hand.'

At these words a thrill ran through the court. Hetty was visibly trembling; now, for the first time, she seemed to be listening to what a witness said.

There was a lot of timber-choppings put together just where the ground went hollow, like, under the bush, and the hand came out from among them. But there was a hole left in one place, and I could see down in it, and see the child's head; and I made haste and did away the turf and the choppings, and took out the child. It had got comfortable clothes on, but its body was cold, and I thought it must be dead. I made haste back with it out of the wood, and took it home to my wife. She said it was dead, and I'd better take it to the parish and tell the constable. And I said, 'I'll lay my life it's the young woman's child as I met going to the coppice.' But she seemed to be gone clean out of sight. And I took the child on to Hettion parish and told the constable, and we went on to Justice Hardy. And then we went looking after the young woman till dark at night, and we went and gave information at Stoniton as they might stop her. And the next morning, another constable came to me, to go with him to the spot where I found the child. And when we got there, there was the prisoner a-sitting against the bush where I found the child; and she cried out when she saw us; but she never offered to move. She'd got a big piece of bread on her lap. Adam had given a faint groan of despair while this witness was speaking. He had hidden his face on his arm, which rested on the boarding in front of him. It was the supreme moment of his suffering; Hetty was guilty, and he was silently calling to God for help. He heard no more of the evidence, and was unconscious when the case for the prosecution had closed—unconscious that Mr. Irwine was in the witness box, telling of Hetty's unblemished character in her own parish, and of the virtuous habits in which she had been brought up. This testimony could have no influence on the verdict, but it was given as part of that plea for mercy which her own counsel would have made if he had been allowed to speak for her—a favor not granted to criminals in those stern times.

(To be continued.)

44 Queen Street,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
March 17th, 1885.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Malley's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.

Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. (General P. M. Clerk)
January 10, 1885

We are selling all kinds of Crockery very
cheap for a few weeks, to make room for new
lots, at W. P. Cahill's, 40 St. John's Street.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Doctor Wanted at West Cape
or Springfield.

SIR,—In this part of the island we have many of the things needful to make a people happy and contented, but one of the things we do want, that we have not got, is a good Doctor. It is a neglected place in this particular, and in consequence thereof there is great suffering on the part of the sick, and hardship with the well, before medical assistance can be obtained. There is no doctor nearer than Alberton, a distance of from twenty to twenty-five miles from here. Now to get an M. D. you will have to drive from eighty to one hundred miles, and many of them at least do not have their own teams, so you must go to Alberton and bring him to see the sick one. When this is done you have travelled fifty miles; then you must take the man of medicine home again. When you reach home from your second trip you have made one hundred miles and will have to pay from \$10 to \$14 for each visit. We do not so much complain of the charge as of the distance the Doctor is from us, for when the roads are bad, before one can be had there is in many cases extreme suffering, and in some death; all for the want of a Doctor. This is a beautiful part of the Island for a man to live in; along the Western Shore the scenery is magnificent; the drive is charming. In Lots 7 and 8 there are well-to-do farmers and millers, who would pay well, and at the time or visit for all medical aid. There is plenty of work here for a man, and pay as well. Even if he charged us \$10 for a visit we would much rather pay it than to have to drive from eighty to one hundred miles to pay more. Will not then some of our young men here from College come for a time at least. You can be made comfortable as to a good home; you can make money, and be a blessing to sick and suffering humanity.

SICKNESS.

April 21st, 1885.

(Other papers please copy.)

The War Feeling in India.

Recent mail advices from India differ significantly from the rose-colored official telegrams concerning the loyalty to England of the native chiefs and people. Mail advices indicate that there is a pretty general feeling among Indians which, under certain circumstances, might prove anything but advantageous to British prestige in India in the event of a stubborn Anglo-Russian conflict. The native Indian press are nearly unanimous in favor of war, but with more of a feeling of resistance to Russian aggression than of loyalty to purely British interests. The Lahore Tribune calls for a national Hindoo army, not composed of mercenary Sepoys, but of volunteers recruited on a national basis. The Behar Herald advocates a levy of all able-bodied men. The Kurrachee Times urges that a council of war composed of native princes be held at Calcutta to adopt a war policy, and that the council offer four hundred thousand troops to the Indian Government to resist Russia. The Madras Hindoo predicts that the struggle against Russia cannot be successful unless India be armed to assist England. Most other native organs discuss the situation in similar terms. Other Indian papers, probably under official influence, urge the formation of an Anglo-Indian force as preferable to a purely Indian corps unless the latter be officered by Englishmen. It is plain that the Indians do not look upon themselves as mere dependants upon Great Britain for protection. It is difficult to estimate how strong this feeling of national independence is, but it is believed to be sufficiently prevalent to prove dangerous if too far ignored by Great Britain.

Smuggling in Nova Scotia.

A return brought down on the 17th in parliament shows that the total number of customs seizures in Nova Scotia during the year ending 30th June last was 63, and the total amount of the fines exacted was \$15,738. One-third of the fines seems in all cases to have been paid to the officers making the seizures. The seizures at each port were: Halifax, 29; Annapolis, 7; Arichat, 1; Bridgetown, 2; Cornwallis, 4; Digby, 1; Guysborough, 2; Lunenburg, 1; Margaretsville, 2; Parrsboro, 7; Yarmouth, 5; Port Hood, 2. The total number of seizures in the last six months of 1884, was 81, and the total fines exacted \$37,507. From the seizures made at Amherst during the last six months of 1884, J. S. McLaren, customs officer, received as his share of the fines \$1,282. For the seizures made at Bridgetown, Mrs. J. S. McLaren and J. L. Bonness received \$100 each. The same officers were also paid for seizures at other ports as follows:—At Cornwallis, \$1,856; Margaretsville, \$8; Londonderry, \$80, and Windsor, \$123.

There seems good reason to hope that General Grant may recover from his present illness. For several weeks his case was considered hopeless—it being understood that his physicians had decided that he was suffering from an incurable cancer. But later indications are that his physicians quite mistook the cause of his illness. The probabilities now are that he will recover.

There are 13,501,206, milch cows in the United States, and yet to talk with a milkman you would be led to suppose that cows are scarcer than water in the desert.—[Lowell Citizen. And to drink the milk which is generally furnished, the opinion would be materially strengthened.—[Boston Post.

Wm. Brown, Gold and Silver Plater, of such as spoons, forks, cruet stands, tea sets, watches, and jewelry of every description. Shop on corner of Prince and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown. [ap 18 wky it