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, OCTOBER 30, 1885. VOL. 17.—NO. 138.

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 advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 1st day, 7h. 17m., a. m.
New Moon 7th day, 3h. 19m., a. m.
First Quarter, 15th day, 9h. 8m., p. m.
Full Moon, 23rd day, 5h. 19m., p. m.
Last Quarter, 30th day, 7h. 45m. p. m.

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

NOTES.

The Duchess of Edinburgh's birthday, the 17th.

The battle of Trafalgar (1805) the 21st.

Sir Stafford Northcote's birthday (1818) the 27th.

In this month the mornings decrease 51 minutes; the afternoons 1 hour, 3 minutes.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For the convenience of the travelling public, we have carefully arranged the following table of arrival and departure of trains on the P. E. Island Railway, according to local time :—

Going West.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 02
Royalty Junction	7 02	9 47	4 22
North Wiltshire	7 37	10 39	5 09
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 22
Bradalbane	8 12	11 32	5 57
County Line	8 19	11 43	6 07
Freetown	8 29	11 59	6 22
		P. M.	
Kensington	8 42	12 22	6 42
Summerside, arrive	9 07	12 57	7 12
Summerside, depart	9 27	2 37	
Miscouche	9 42	3 00	
Wellington	10 01	3 29	
Port Hill	10 29	4 20	
O'Leary	11 22	5 42	
Alberton	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	
From West.	P. M.	A. M.	
Tignish	2 07	6 47	
Alberton	2 45	7 57	
O'Leary	3 29	9 02	
Port Hill	4 20	10 29	
Wellington	4 49	11 16	
Miscouche	5 07	11 44	
Summerside, arrive	5 22	12 07	
Summerside, depart	5 42	1 12	A. M. 6 57
Kensington	6 07	1 49	7 29
Freetown	6 22	2 12	7 49
County Line	6 32	2 27	8 03
Bradalbane	6 38	2 37	8 12
Hunter River	7 02	3 15	8 47
North Wiltshire	7 12	3 32	9 01
Royalty Junction	7 47	4 32	9 47
Charlottetown	8 02	4 52	10 07
Going East.	A. M.		P. M.
Charlottetown	7 07		4 17
York	7 43		4 44
Belfast	8 04		4 57
Mount Stewart, arrive	8 37		5 22
Mount Stewart, depart	8 57		5 27
Morell	9 42		5 56
St. Peter's	[illegible]		6 17
Bear River	10 15		6 52
Souris	11 07		7 22
Mount Stewart	11 57		7 22
Cardigan	9 02		5 32
Georgetown	10 15		6 25
From East.	10 37		6 42
Souris	A. M. 6 47		P. M. 2 12
Bear River	7 17		3 02
St. Peter's	7 52		3 54
Morell	8 14		4 27
Mount Stewart, arrive	8 42		5 17
Mount Stewart, depart	8 47		5 37
Belfast	9 12		6 14
York	9 26		6 35
Charlottetown	9 52		7 12
Georgetown	7 32		3 37
Cardigan	7 49		4 00
Mount Stewart	8 42		5 12

FEATHERS,

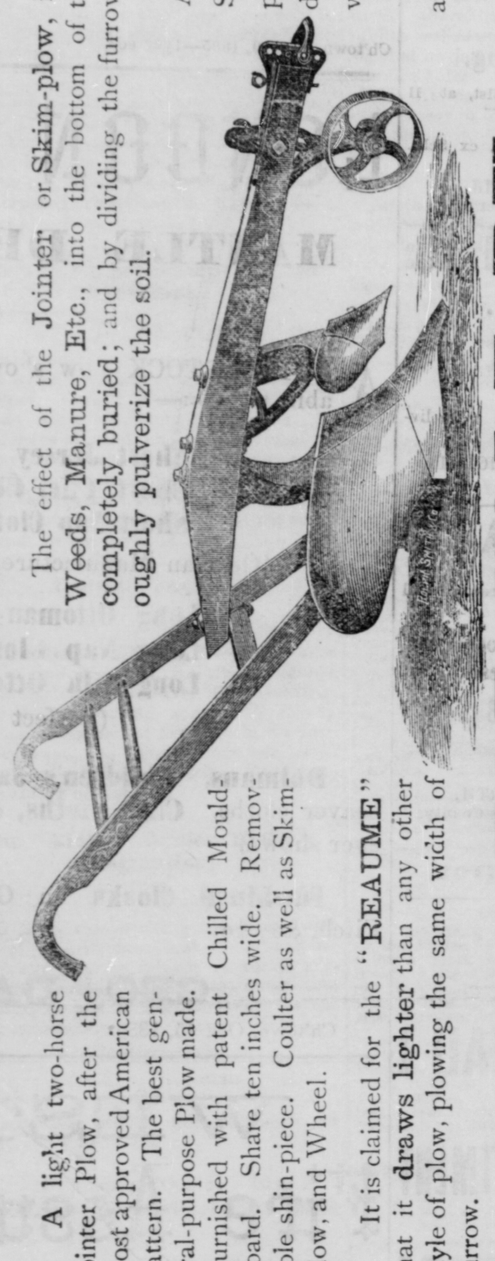
WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Highest cash price paid for any quantity of good Geese Feathers at my Furniture Warerooms.

Come and get Bargains in all kind of Furniture.

JOHN NEWSON.

Ch'town, Sept 28—1mo

THE "REAUME" PLOW.



A light two-horse Jointer Plow, after the most approved American pattern. The best general-purpose Plow made. Furnished with polished share-board. Share ten inches wide. Coulter as well as Skim-plow, and Wheel.

It is claimed for the "REAUME" that it **draws lighter** than any other style of plow, plowing the same width of furrow.

The effect of the Jointer or Skim-plow, is to throw Grass, Weeds, Manure, Etc., into the bottom of the furrow where it is completely buried; and by dividing the furrow-slice, to more thoroughly pulverize the soil.

Also the "CLIPPER" Sod plow, and other plows, adapted to every description of work and variety of soil.

Catalogues free on application.

FOR SALE BY

TIPPET, BURDITT & CO., St. John, New Brunswick.

General Agents for the Maritime Provinces; or by their Local Agents in every County.

For full information apply to E. Kinsman, Summerside, General Travelling Agent for P. E. Island; Stewart & Farquharson, Managers of our Branch Warehouse, Charlottetown; J. T. Milligan, Conway, or any of our Local Agents.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.,

P. E. I. FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

—o—

Furniture, Furniture

AWAY DOWN!

—o:—

IMMENSE BARGAINS in Dining, Hall and Kitchen Furniture.

CHAMBER SETS, in Walnut. Mahogany, Cherry, Elm, Ash. Painted and Grained, new patterns, good finish and positively the Best Value ever offered.

CHAIRS from 40 Cents each, up.

WINDOW FURNISHINGS, in endless variety, New and Cheap.

CHILDREN'S CHAIRS, Reed and Rattan Goods, Oil Paintings, Chromos, Carpet and Fancy Chairs, Parlor, Croquet, and Bagatelle Boards, Beds and Matrasses very low.

SPRING BEDS, the Best in the World!

—:o:—

Drawing and Parlor Suits, Superb, Elegant, New!

AND AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE HEARD OF

—:o:—

PICTURE FRAMING, Cheapest in the Dominion of Canada.

We are pleased to SHOW OUR GOODS to all, at all times

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, Sept. 28—3aw wkly

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1885.

Prang's Celebrated

PRIZE XMAS CARDS!

ALSO, a full line of Prang's Satin and Plush Cards and other Christmas Novelties.

'THE BOSTON CARD'

is the name of the Most Popular Card for this season.

Do not fail to see it and leave your orders for it at once.

G. H. HASZARD,

BROWN'S BLOCK, QUEEN SQUARE.

Ch'town, Oct. 24, 1885.

The North Atlantic Steamship Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE STEAMSHIP

'CLIFTON'

WILL LEAVE

Charlottetown for London,

on or about the 6th NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE STEAMSHIP

"Nellie Wise"

WILL LEAVE

Charlottetown for Liverpool

on or about the 15th NOVEMBER.

For Freight and Passage apply to

FENTON T. NEWBERY.
Agent

Ch'town, Oct. 16, 1885.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE

Oct. 20

STANLEY BROTHERS

Brown's Block, Opposite Market House

HATS, HATS, HATS.

A LARGE STOCK of American and English Hard and Soft Felts,

VERY CHEAP,

—AT—

STANLEY BROTHERS

Ch'town, Sept. 22—3i a wk

OYSTERS.

IF you want Narrows' Oysters, call at Star Restaurant, Water Street (opposite Rankin House) at any hour, where you can be supplied by the barrel, quart, half-shell or stews.

JOHN JOY.

Sept. 29, '85—1 mo

COAL, COAL.

PERSONS requiring orders for Cargoes of Coals can obtain them, on the usual terms, from the Subscriber, at his Office, NO. 35 WATER STREET, viz.:—

On the Old Sydney Mines,

Lingan and Victoria, C. B.,

—AND ON THE—

Albion Mines, Pictou.

G. W. DEBLOIS.

Ch'town, June 19, '885—tf.

A PRIZE. Send six cents or postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the worker, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.

Grant and the Republic.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW TELLS THE STORY OF A GREAT POLITICAL CONSPIRACY—HE SAYS THAT GEN. GRANT INFORMED HIM THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON SCHEMED TO RESTORE THE SOUTH TO POWER IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE WAR AND TRIED TO SECURE THE GENERAL AS AN ALLY.

Shortly after the death of Gen. Grant, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, in a speech delivered at the New York Chamber of Commerce memorial service, July 27, said that at a crisis in the history of this country Gen. Grant had saved the life of the Republic by services of which the whole people were ignorant. Mr. Depew has since explained the matter in an open letter to Colonel Grant, published in the New York *World*. This is the substance of the story: Johnson began the day after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln to loudly proclaim at all times and places with constant reiteration the shibboleth, "Treason is odious and must be punished, and the chief rebels shall be hung." To give effect to this sentiment, as soon as he was inaugurated, he insisted upon the United States courts in Virginia finding indictments against all the leading members of the Confederacy. He also wanted the officers in the rebel army who had left the regular army to join the rebellion to be summarily dealt with by court-martial. These movements of the President produced the greatest consternation throughout the South. The Confederate leaders appealed to Grant to protect them on the parole he had given. He saw Johnson on the subject, only to be informed that the President was, by the Constitution, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and that anything done by the commanding general on the field was done subject to his approval or rejection, and he rejected the terms. Grant urged that the rebels had surrendered on these conditions, disbanded their organizations, submitted universally to the situation, and were carrying out, in good faith, their part of the agreement, and every consideration of both honor and expediency demanded equal good faith on the part of the Government. The other course would have led to an endless guerilla warfare, conducted in a country admirably adapted for it, by desperate and hopeless men. Johnson obstinately adhered to his view, and assumed the authority of commander, when Grant flatly told him that if there were to be any court-martials one must be called to Gen. Grant first; that he would by every means in his power protect his parole and appeal to Congress and the country. In the halt called by this attitude of Gen. Grant a very remarkable change occurred in the views and policy of President Johnson. Gen. Grant discovered that the most frequent and favored visitors at the White House were the men whom the President had proscribed. In the General's opinion, Johnson's loyalty was subordinate to, if not entirely dependent upon, his intense hatred of the slave-holding obligarchy. He was a poor white, had been a journeyman tailor, and notwithstanding the distinguished public positions he had held, he could not break through the class barrier, and was treated socially with contempt by this proud aristocracy. When they plunged into rebellion he saw his opportunity. He believed in the power of the Government and thought that the time had come when he could defeat his enemies, confiscate their property, humiliate their pride and possibly destroy them. The absorbing ambition and passion of his life had been to be received and treated as one of them by the oligarchy. Having failed in that and suffered insult and indignity in the effort, he became one of the most vindictive of men. He saw them foiled in their rebellion, defeated and impoverished and now he wanted to kill them. While he was devising means to overcome Gen. Grant's resistance to this last purpose the leaders of the old feudalism called upon him. They admitted their former treatment of him and justified it. They said that in all ages and countries where cast distinctions existed, conditions were always possible which promoted men who had achieved success from the lower into the noble order. As President of the United States he became, regardless of birth or ancestry, not only a member of their order, but its leader. Johnson was wild with delight; ambition and pride were both satisfied. He became as anxious to sustain and perpetrate in some form a system which had given the highest social and political distinction to a few great families as he had been to destroy it. Grant did not have long to wait for the formulation of his plan. The President sent for him and said that the Radical measures of Congress were revolutionary and would destroy the country. The war was over and the Republic wanted peace, and that was possible only by a union of all sections. The provisional governments provided for the seceded States were temporary expedients without Constitutional authority, and the States had all the rights and should possess all the powers they had before the war. He had perfected a scheme to accomplish this result, and with Gen. Grant's assistance its success was assured. He would by proclamation direct the rebel States to send to Washington their full quota of Senators and Representatives. He had assurances from enough members from the North who, united with them, would make a quorum of one house at least, if not both. The Congress thus formed he would recognize and install at the Capitol. If the other Northern members did not choose to join, they would be a powerless rump meeting in some hall. To the General's suggestion that this would start the civil war afresh, the President replied: "They who do it will be the rebels, but if you sustain me resistance is impossible." He appealed to Grant to stand by him in the crisis and they would be the saviors of the Republic. After endeavoring for a long time in vain to convince the President of the folly of such a course and its certain failure, no matter who sustained it, Grant finally told him that he would drive the Congress so constituted out of the Capitol at the point of the bayonet, give possession of the building to the Senators and Representatives from the loyal States and protect them. If necessary he would appeal to the country and to the army he had so recently mustered out of service. Mr. Johnson asked him if he did not recognize the powers vested in the President by the Constitution, and if he would refuse to obey the Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Grant said that under such circumstances he most certainly would.

Shortly afterwards, the President sent for Grant and said to him that the relations of our Government with Mexico were very delicate and he wished him to go to the City of Mexico at once on a very important mission. The General knew that this was to get him out of the way and put it in the power of the President to call as his successor to Washington some officer upon whom he could rely. He replied that if the appointment was a diplomatic one he declined it. If it was a military one he refused to obey, because the General of the Army could not be ordered to a foreign country with which we are at peace. The interview was a stormy one, but the subject was dropped. One day the General was sent West on a tour of inspection. He knew that General Sherman was to be his successor, and in him he had absolute confidence. The outspoken loyalty of that great soldier prevented the project ever being renewed. It is at this date needless to speculate upon what might have happened had Gen. Grant actively assisted or passively obeyed the President. No one doubts the courage and obstinacy of Andrew Johnson, and only a man of equal firmness and determination could have prevented a most calamitous and unfortunate strife at the most critical period of the reconstruction of the Republic.

Lord Lansdowne on British Columbia.

Lord Lansdowne has conceived a strong liking for British Columbia. He describes it as the only country of which, so far as he knows, no visitor has complained that his experience fell short of his expectations. He thinks it the only part of North America where there is a timber supply upon which no serious inroads have yet been made. He points out that the Pacific Railway will open an accessible market for the produce of the fisheries, the mines and the forests of British Columbia. The genial climate, he feels certain, will henceforth secure for that province the benefits of a large immigration. With the impression of the Rocky Mountains strong upon him, Lord Lansdowne said:—"I cannot conceive any sight more impressive than that of the great barrier which nature has interposed between this Province and the rest of the Dominion. But when we say this, may we not say something in acknowledgment of the determination and skill which man has shown in attacking these barriers, penetrating these mountain fastnesses and in bridging these mountain torrents. For my part, while my first feeling disposes me to bow my head reverently before the stupendous monuments which nature has erected in these regions, I feel bound to say something for the enterprise and perseverance of those who have carried out this work, undeterred by physical obstacles in a country upon a great part of which the feet even of the Indian hunter has not left a trace. It will be a perpetual monument to the spirit and determination of Canadian pluck and enterprise to achieve an unparalleled feat in the world's annals of railroad construction."

The Domestic Monthly for November, 1885.

The handsome new cover of the Domestic Monthly gives it a very gay appearance. The November number is an exceedingly attractive one. It contains several exquisitely illustrated articles, notably one on "Central American Women," and several full-page engravings. The illustrations of the Domestic are acknowledged to be equal to those of the highest-priced magazines. The Fashion Department of the magazine is as complete as ever; Winter costumes for ladies, children and gentlemen are all described and explained in that practical, helpful style for which the Domestic is noted. Everything is profusely illustrated. The Domestic is undoubtedly the best magazine for women, and it is also the cheapest.

The Domestic Monthly is published at 853 Broadway, corner Fourteenth Street, New York, at $1.50 a year. For $2.00 the magazine one year and two new books, "Needlework" and "Knitting and Crochet," each with 200 illustrations of stitches and designs.

Dicken's Earnings.

In an article on the gains of authors, which has recently been reprinted in a number of newspapers, surprise is expressed that Dickens should not have left a larger fortune than £80,000. I have an impression that Dickens' total property amounted to nearly £100,000, but of that a considerable proportion must have come from the profits of his readings. There is no doubt that Dickens made some very bad bargains with publishers in his early days, and I know that his friend Talfourd once calculated that during a period of years he ought to have been receiving £10,000 a year from his works; but one cannot form any estimate of his total "gains" from literature by the amount of his possessions when he died. It must be remembered that Dickens himself made every shilling which he ever possessed, and he not only lived in a very liberal style for thirty years, keeping up a considerable establishment, and often travelling without much regard to cost, but he also brought up a large and expensive family.—*London Truth.*