

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1885.

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quarterly, half yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1885.

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



15 DAYS' SLAUGHTER!

—AT—
L. E. PROWSE'S

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English & American Hats

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CASH DISCOUNT OF 20 P. C.,

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Ch'town, March 2, 1885—wklly

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Look out for our Mammoth Circular,
giving Full Particulars.

Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1885—4 and wklly 2i

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)		A. M.	P. M.
WIDE WEST.			
Charlottetown	depart	8 02	3 02
Royalty Junction	arrive	8 25	3 25
North Wiltshire	arrive	9 17	4 17
Hunter River	arrive	9 32	4 32
Bealabane	arrive	10 10	5 09
County Line	arrive	10 19	5 19
Freetown	arrive	10 35	5 34
Kensington	arrive	10 57	5 57
Summerside	arrive	11 32	6 23
Summerside	depart	1 47	
Misouche	depart	2 09	
Wellington	depart	2 37	
Por. Hill	depart	3 22	
O'Leary	depart	4 42	
Alberton	depart	5 47	
Tignish	depart	6 47	
WIDE WEST.			
Tignish	arrive	6 47	
Alberton	arrive	7 47	
O'Leary	arrive	9 02	
Por. Hill	arrive	10 22	
Wellington	arrive	11 07	
Misouche	arrive	11 34	
Summerside	arrive	11 57	A. M.
Summerside	depart	7 32	P. M.
Kensington	depart	8 07	
Freetown	depart	8 30	
County Line	depart	9 17	
Bealabane	depart	9 32	
Hunter River	depart	10 10	
North Wiltshire	depart	10 19	
Royalty Junction	depart	10 35	
Charlottetown	depart	10 57	
WIDE EAST.			
Charlottetown	arrive	3 17	
Royalty Junction	arrive	3 40	
Bealabane	arrive	4 17	
Belford	arrive	4 52	
Mount Stewart	arrive	5 37	
Cardigan	arrive	6 17	
Georgetown	arrive	6 42	
Mount Stewart	depart	6 57	
Morell	depart	7 37	
St. Peter's	depart	8 08	
Dear River	depart	8 57	
Souris	depart	9 37	
WIDE EAST.			
Souris	arrive	6 52	
Dear River	arrive	7 37	
St. Peter's	arrive	8 26	
Morell	arrive	8 57	
Mount Stewart	arrive	9 37	
Georgetown	arrive	10 22	
Cardigan	arrive	11 07	
Mount Stewart	depart	9 42	
Belford	depart	10 17	
Royalty Junction	depart	10 54	
Charlottetown	depart	11 17	

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,

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—AND—
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(UP STAIRS).
Ch'town, Feb. 12, 1885.

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January 16, 1883.

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F. H. ARNAUD,
MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.
Charlottetown, Jan 1885

ADAM BEDE.

CHAPTER XXX.
(Continued.)

Adam's words relieved one of Hetty's fears, but they also carried a meaning which sickened her with a strengthened foreboding. She was pale and trembling, and yet she would have angrily contradicted Adam if she had dared to betray her feelings. But she was silent.

'You're so young, you know, Hetty,' he went on, almost tenderly, 'and y' haven't seen much o' what goes on in the world. It's right for me to do what I can to save you from getting into trouble for want o' your knowing where you're being led to. If anybody besides me knew what I know about your meeting a gentleman, and having fine presents from him, they'd speak light on you, and you'd lose your character; and, besides that, you'll have to suffer your feelings w' giving your love to a man as can never marry you, so as he might take care o' you all your life.'

Adam paused, and looked at Hetty, who was plucking the leaves from the filbert trees, and tearing them up in her hand. Her little plans and preconceived speeches had all forsaken her, like an ill-learned lesson, under the terrible agitation produced by Adam's words. There was a cruel force in their calm certainty which threatened to grapple and crush her flimsy hopes and fancies. She wanted to resist them—she wanted to throw them off with angry contradiction; but the determination to conceal what she felt still governed her. It was nothing more than a blind prompting now, for she was unable to calculate the effect of her words.

'You've no right to say as I love him,' she said, faintly but impetuously, plucking another rough leaf and tearing it up. She was very beautiful in her paleness and agitation, with her dark childish eyes dilated, and her breath shorter than usual. Adam's heart yearned over her as he looked at her. Ah! if he could but comfort her, and soothe her, and save her from this pain; if he had but some sort of strength that would enable him to rescue her poor troubled mind, as he would have rescued her body in the face of all danger!

'I doubt it must be so, Hetty,' he said tenderly; 'for I canna believe you'd let any man kiss you by yourself, and give you a gold box with his hair, and go a-walking i' the grove to meet him, if you didn't love him. I'm not blaming you, for I know it'd begin little and little, till at last you'd not be able to throw it off. It's him I blame for stealing your love i' that way, when he knew he could never make you the right amends. He's been trifling with you, and making a plaything o' you, and caring nothing about you as a man ought to care.'

'Yes he does care for me; I know better nor you,' Hetty burst out. Everything was forgotten but the pain and anger she felt at Adam's words.

'Nay, Hetty,' said Adam, 'if he'd cared for you rightly he'd never ha' behaved so. He told me himself he meant nothing by his kissing and presents, and he wanted to make me believe as you thought light o' 'em too. But I know better nor that. I can't help thinking as you've been trusting t's loving you well enough to marry you, for all he's a gentleman. And that's why I must speak to you about it Hetty—for fear you should be deceiving yourself. It's never entered his head, the thought o' marrying you.'

'How do you know? How durst you say so?' said Hetty, pining in her walk and trembling. The terrible decision of Adam's tone shook her with fear. She had no presence of mind left for the reflection that Arthur would have his reasons for not telling the truth to Adam. Her words and looks were enough to determine Adam; he must give her the letter.

'You perhaps can't believe me, Hetty; because you like you better than he does. But I've got a letter i' my pocket, as he wrote himself for me to give you. I've not read the letter, but he says he's told you the truth in it. But, before I give you the letter, consider, Hetty, and don't let it take too much hold on you. It wouldna ha' been good for you if he'd wanted to do such a mad thing as to marry you; it'd ha' led to no happiness i' the end.'

Hetty said nothing; she felt a revival of hope at the mention of a letter that Adam had not read. There would be something quite different in it from what he thought. Adam took out the letter, but he held it in his hand still, while he said, in a tone of tender entreaty:

'Don't you bear me ill will, Hetty, because I'm the means o' bringing you this pain. God knows I'd ha' borne a good deal worse for the sake o' sparing it you. And think—there's nobody but me knows about this; and I'll take care o' you as if I was your brother. You're the same as ever to me, for I don't believe you've done any wrong knowingly.'

Hetty had laid her hand on the letter, but Adam did not loose it until he had done speaking. She took no notice of what he said—she had not listened, but when he loosed the letter, she put it into her pocket, without opening it, and then began to walk more quickly, as if she wanted to go in.

'You're in the right not to read it just yet,' said Adam. 'Read it when you're by yourself. But stay out a little bit longer, and let us call the children; you look so white and ill, your aunt may take notice o' it.'

Hetty heard the warning; it recalled to her the necessity of rallying her native powers of concealment, which had half given way under the shock of Adam's words. And she had the letter in her pocket; she was sure there was comfort in that letter, in spite of Adam. She ran to find Totty, and soon re-appeared with recovered color, leading Totty, who was making a sour face because she had been obliged to face

away an unripe apple that she had set her small teeth in.
'Hegh, Totty,' said Adam, 'come and ride on my shoulder—ever so high—you'll touch the top o' the trees.'

(To be continued.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Average Attendance at Schools.

SIR,—In the issue of the EXAMINER of the 5th inst., I observe a communication from Robert Jenkins, Mount Albion, on that part of our present school law relative to the average attendance at schools. It appears to have been the unanimous opinion of the ratepayers of Mount Albion District, present at a general meeting, that the average of fifty per cent of the school children in a district, required by law to attend, is too high, and this is a grievance which, in the opinion of Mr. Jenkins, is not confined to that particular district. It is to be regretted that when the ratepayers of the school Albion undertook to criticise the school law, they did not strike upon a real cause of complaint. It is difficult to imagine a body of men seriously condemning a law, which requires the expenditure of somewhere in the vicinity of one hundred thousand dollars, annually, for the education of, at least, one-half of the number of children in this Province in the school ages. Yet so it is, and doubtless if the government provided a teacher for every ten families throughout the Province, some would be found to complain because it was not five. But the height of absurdity is reached when Mr. Jenkins informs us that he is in favor of compulsory education. He now complains because the law requires an average one-half of the number of school children in a district to attend school, and at the same time he tells us that he would frame a law compelling the attendance of the entire number. It is drawing it mild to say there appears to be evidence of inconsistency in this. Perhaps Mr. Jenkins will explain. That which is, or appears to be, easily obtainable is seldom appreciated, and perhaps if the ratepayers had to pay a great deal more directly than they do for the education of their children, there would be less difficulty experienced in obtaining the average attendance required by law.

Now, I propose to give my views on a part of our School Law, in which it appears to me there is substantial grounds for complaint and for amendment.

The law divides teachers into three classes, and the teachers of the several classes receive different salaries. In addition to the salary allowed by law, the district is permitted to supplement a further sum which is again supplemented by an equal amount from the Government, so long as it does not exceed a limited figure. Now, the district that can raise the largest supplement will, as a matter of course, obtain the services of a teacher of the highest class; while a district that cannot afford any supplement, if it can obtain a teacher at all, will have to be contented with one of the lowest grade. The practical result of this is, that the latter district, that cannot afford a supplement to its own teacher, is paying part of the salary of the teacher of the former.

Leaving the supplement out of the question, why should one district receive from the government a larger sum for educational purposes than another? Taxation is supposed to be, and ought to be, equal upon all, then why not all receive equal benefits? Is it because one district is a little poorer than another that its children must be condemned to an inferior education? One district receives from the treasury \$300 for a first class teacher, and if it can pay \$150 supplement will receive an additional \$150 from the government, making a total of \$450. The adjoining district cannot afford a supplement, and gets \$180 for a third class teacher. Where the salaries are paid from a common fund, raised by the equal taxation of all, it is quite apparent that the poorer district contributes to the cost for educational purposes of the richer.

Now it seems to me this ought to be the plan adopted by the Government. Let there be a salary for but one class of teachers paid by the Government. Let the teachers of that class be required to impart a fair English education, or what is termed a knowledge of the three R's. If any district can afford to and requires a higher class of teachers, give it power to tax for and pay him whatever salary it wishes on the Government allowance, then as far as Government support is concerned all will be on an equal footing. The education of this Province will not cost nearly so much as it does now, and perhaps the average could be easily obtained.

Yours,
UPTON.

The Capes' Disaster.

BOATMAN CAMPBELL'S STATEMENT.

SIR,—I observe in the Journal, and also copied in THE EXAMINER, a letter signed Walter R. Heywood, in reference to the late disaster, in which he says, or rather insinuates, that the charges that have been made against the boatmen are correct, because Mr. Glidden said so. Mr. Heywood seems to discredit Mr. Millet's statement on behalf of the crews, on the ground that he is personally acquainted with Mr. Glidden, and that gentleman cannot err. Now, I have nothing to say against Mr. Glidden or any of the passengers. They all seemed to be gentlemen, but I do say that some of them have used us badly through the press, which we deem unfair. In the interest of fair play we cannot let those charges go uncontradicted. It is a pity that the crews and passengers should be at variance, when all at one time, expected to be launched together into eternity before the rising of another sun. With reference to the statement that pas-

sengers provided fuel, I would say that if they did so they deserve credit for it—but it was not to our knowledge that such occurred. Again, the crews are charged with monopolizing the fire altogether. This is not correct. I know of two passengers who had a good place in the cabin all night, and I am sure they were not asked to give up their place. All had a fair show around the fire. Again, the charge that in landing the strong went ahead and left the weak behind is not true, as I will now show. First of all to get assistance ashore was young Trenholm, who was exhausted and delirious. He was assisted by Hanford Allen. Dr. McIntyre, who complained of blindness and exhaustion, was helped ashore by Muncy Irving and Mont Campbell. George Allen was assisted by myself. Mr. Glidden was assisted by Capt. Muttart, and Ephraim Bell helped Mr. Wilson ashore. And, after all, we are charged with barbarity and inhumanity.

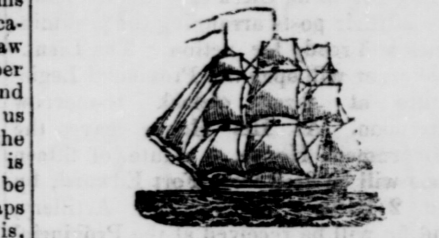
We have waited long for an investigation, but as yet there have been no steps taken to give us a chance to vindicate ourselves, except by the press demanding it. There might possibly have been some individual cases of selfishness on the part of the crews, but, if so, we are not aware of it, but even if true, charges can be made of selfishness the other way.

If you will kindly publish this explanation you will confer a favor upon the crews as well as upon

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Boatman.

Cape Traverse.

Liverpool to Charlottetown.



1885. SPRING TRIP. 1885.

THE CLIPPER BARK

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L. C. OWEN.

Ch'town, Feb. 3, 1885—tu th sat

The Liquor License Act, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of

the Board of License Commissioners for the

District of Queen's County, will be held

at the Chief Inspector's office, corner of Great

George and King Streets, in Charlottetown,

ON THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY

OF MARCH Next, A. D. 1885,

at the hour of Eleven o'clock, in the forenoon,

for the purpose of taking into consideration

all applications for certificates for such

licenses as are authorized to be granted in this

Liquor License Act, 1883, or by the Act 47

Victoria, Chapter 32, intitled "An Act to amend the Liquor

License Act, 1883."

By order of the Board,

ROBERT H. CRAWFORD,

Chief Inspector of Licenses for Queen's Co.

Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1885—2aw wklly tldate

The Liquor License Act, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of

the Board of License Commissioners for the

District of King's County, will be held at

the Supreme Court House, Georgetown,

ON TUESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY

OF MARCH Next, A. D. 1885,

at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, for the

purpose of taking into consideration all applica-

tions for certificates for such licenses as are

authorized to be granted in this License Act,

1883, or by the Act 47 Victoria, Chapter 32,

intitled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act,

1883."

By order of the Board,

HENRY A. BEARS,

Chief Inspector of Licenses for King's Co.,

Murray River, 25th February, A. D. 1885.

2aw wklly tldate

COAL. COAL.

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