

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, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1882

VOL. 11.—NO. 89.

THE DAILY EXAMINER
IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. 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 advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Third Quarter 4th day, 9h. 14m., a. m., S. W.
New Moon 12th day, 8h. 46m., a. m., S. E.
First Quarter, 20th day, 9h. 15m., a. m., N. E.
(below horizon.)
Full Moon, 27th day, 1h. 51m., a. m., S. W.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun Moon sets	High water	Days len'th
1 Friday	5 26	6 34	8 25	0 54
2 Saturday	27	32	9 5	1 40
3 Sunday	28	30	9 52	2 30
4 Monday	29	28	10 44	3 32
5 Tuesday	31	26	11 43	4 45
6 Wednesday	32	24	morn	6 10
7 Thursday	33	22	0 43	7 21
8 Friday	34	20	1 44	8 16
9 Saturday	36	18	2 45	9 59
10 Sunday	37	16	3 47	9 36
11 Monday	38	14	4 47	10 10
12 Tuesday	40	12	5 48	10 41
13 Wednesday	41	11	6 47	11 12
14 Thursday	42	9	7 47	11 43
15 Friday	43	7	8 47	morn
16 Saturday	45	5	9 48	0 15
17 Sunday	46	3	10 48	0 49
18 Monday	47	1	11 46	1 27
19 Tuesday	48	59	aft 40	2 12
20 Wednesday	50	57	1 32	3 2
21 Thursday	51	55	2 17	4 14
22 Friday	52	53	2 57	5 39
23 Saturday	53	51	3 33	7 3
24 Sunday	55	49	4 6	10 12 04
25 Monday	56	47	4 36	9 2
26 Tuesday	57	45	5 7	9 49
27 Wednesday	59	43	5 41	10 32
28 Thursday	6 0	41	6 17	11 14
29 Friday	1	39	6 58	11 56
30 Saturday	6 3	37	7 44	12 37

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
Particular attention given to the sale
of Island produce.
121 Atlantic Avenue & 20 Essex Avenue,
BOSTON, MASS.
May 27, 1882—wklly

Bank of Nova Scotia.
ESTABLISHED 1832.
Paid Up Capital . . . \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund . . . 325,000
An Agency of this Bank will be opened on
Monday next, 19th inst., in the building
lately occupied by the Bank of Prince Edward
Island, under the management of the under-
signed.
Deposits will be received on interest, and
on current account.
Drafts granted on the various Agencies and
correspondents of the Bank.
Sterling and other Exchange bought and
sold, and general banking business transacted.
D. C. CHALMERS,
Ch'town, June 17, 1882—tf Agent.

INSURANCE OFFICE.
Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
City of London Fire Insur-
ance Company.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Insurance effected on all kinds of property
at current rates. Losses settled promptly
and equitably.
F. KENNEDY,
General Agent.
Office—South Side, Queen Square.
Ch'town, Feb. 3 1882.

W. C. BISHOP,
SHIPPING
—AND—
FORWARDING AGENT,
Marine Insurance Broker,
—AND—
General Commission Agent,
BEDFORD ROW,
P. O. BOX 1 . . . HALIFAX, N. S.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the
Shipment of Lobsters and other Canned
Goods, and collection of Custom Drawbacks
thereon.
Hulls, Cargoes, and Freights insured in
first-class offices at most favorable rates.
Consignments of Produce solicited, and
prompt returns guaranteed.
Correspondence solicited and answered
promptly.
Nov. 14, 1881—1yr

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, QUEEN SQUARE.

IN the month of May W. & A. BROWN & CO. opened about
148 CASES DRY GOODS.

from which they are still supplying largely to the WHOLE-
SALE and RETAIL TRADE at very close prices.

Every Department of their Establishment is Kept Replenished
BY WEEKLY STEAMERS.

100 Chests of Superior Congou Tea.
IN STOCK AT VERY LOW PRICES.

6072 GRAIN BAGS Daily Expected.
Charlottetown, July 26, 1882.

"CITY STEAM BAKERY."

THE proprietor of this Establishment, owing to the increased
demand for his Goods, has added new facilities to his
Bakery, consisting of the latest and most improved machinery,
etc., and is now prepared to supply the trade with

Hard Bread, Plain and Fancy Biscuits, &c.,
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

1000 lbs. CHOICE CONFECTIONERY

To arrive per Steamship "Miramichi," from Montreal.
Orders by mail promptly executed.

J. QUIRK,
Prince Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island
May 4, 1882.

Beautiful Summer Resort.

THE SEASIDE HOTEL,
(UNDER VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE),
Rustico Beach, - - P. E. Island.

THIS beautifully-situated, and well-known establishment will be opened from July 1st
till September 10th, for the accommodation of Guests and Visitors.
RAISES—\$1.75 per day; \$10 per week; \$32 per month.
TO LEAVE THE HOTEL—Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and
Saturday evening, calling for Guests; returning every Thursday and Monday morning, at
9 o'clock, a. m. Also, arrangements have been made with Mr. Bagnall to meet trains from
all points at Hunter River, for passengers to Seaside, seven miles.
Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6.45, 9.20, a. m., and 4.20 p. m.
" Hunter River for Charlottetown, 9 a. m., 2.11 and 7 p. m.
" Hunter River to Summerside 7.45, 11.10 a. m., and 5.42 p. m.
Address,
JOHN NEWSON & CO.,
L. CHARLOTTETOWN
June 24, 12

D. A. BRUCE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
Is now offering Cash Buyers the BEST VALUE that
can be had in the market, in
Broadcloth, Worsted, Scotch and Canadian
Tweed Suits.

A magnificent range of
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

AMERICAN WHITE & COLORED SHIRTS
Collars, Ties, Underclothing, English and American Hats.

Our Readymade Clothing is Manufactured on the Premises,
fashionably cut, well sewed, and having good trimmings,
Will be sold as Cheap as Imported.

We invite you to inspect our Goods.
D. A. BRUCE,
Charlottetown, May 22, '82. 72 Queen Street.

SELLING OFF

Greatly Reduced Prices,
A LARGE LOT OF

MEN'S AND BOYS'
Hats, Caps, Clothing, &c.

2000 Straw Hats,
500 Felt Hats,
50 Caps, in Cloth, Silk and Linen.
Youth's Suits,
Youth's Coats, Pants and Vests,
Shirts, Linens and Drawers,
Collars, Ties, Braces, &c.
Also, 3000 Rolls Paper Hangings, Blinds,
Borderings, &c.

As the subscribers are desirous of clearing
out the above Goods during the present
month, great bargains may be expected for
ready cash.

F. LePAGE & CO.
July 5, 1882—wklly

Tickets to all Points
WEST AND NORTH WEST,
Over the Intercolonial and
Grand Trunk Railways.

For sale at Post Office at Pictou Landing by
D. A. McLEOD.
May 2, 1882.

Ask Your Grocer
—FOR—

Mount Royal Mills Rice,
AND YOU NEED

No Longer Use Old Rice,
TWO OR THREE YEARS OLD,

But Will Secure a Delicious Rice,
Fresh, Pure White, Wholesome and
Fine Flavored.
Montreal, June 7, 1882. (jr 1)

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE
WORLD.

**DR. SMITH'S GERMAN WORM
REMEDY** has been used by thousands
of persons, who universally endorse our
claim for it as a pleasant, safe, reliable
and prompt remedy for the removal of
stomach and seat or pin worms from child
or adult. It is easy to take; never fails;
absolutely harmless, and requires no
after-treatment. Prepared by
SMITH MEDICINE CO.,
45 BLEUET ST., MONTREAL,
AND TROY, N. Y.
PRICE—25 CTS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apothecaries Hall.
Aug. 1—cod, wklly.

INCREASE
YOUR CAPITAL.
Those desiring to make money
on small and medium investments
in grain, provisions and stock
speculations, can do so by oper-
ating on our plan. From May 1st,
1881, to the present date, on in-
vestments of \$100 to \$2,000, cash
profits have been realized and
paid to investors amounting to
several times the original invest-
ment, still leaving the original in-
vestment making money or pay-
able on demand. Explanatory cir-
culars and statements of fund W
sent free. We want responsible
agents, who will report on crops
and introduce the plan. Liberal
commissions are paid. Address,
**FLEMING & McGRIMM, Com-
mission Merchants, Major Block,
Chicago, Ill.**

STEAMER HEATHER BELLE

Will leave Orwell Brush Wharf for Char-
lottetown every Tuesday, Wednesday
and Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, calling
at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; re-
turning from Charlottetown to Orwell same
evening at 3 o'clock; remaining at Brush
Wharf Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and
Thursday night returning to Charlottetown,
arriving about 8.30 o'clock, p. m., and when
tide permits on one of these days the steamer
will run to Vernon River Bridge.
Will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud
every Friday and Saturday, according to
tide, till first November, and not after; every
alternate Friday the steamer will remain at
Crapaud Wharf over night.
Fares to Orwell and other wharves—Upper
Deck and Cabin, 30 cts.; Lower Deck, 20 cts.
Fares to Crapaud—Upper Deck and Cabin,
40 cts.; Lower Deck, 30 cts.
JOHN HUGHES,
May 11, 1882—pat ne pre bt law Agent

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the
opinions or statements of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—I noticed in your news items
a few days ago, the statement that only one
New York newspaper—and that not a very
prominent one—supported the English side
of the Egyptian question. And the article
even singled out by name Mr. Smalley (a
gentleman who, as the London correspond-
ent of the N. Y. Tribune, is rapidly be-
coming conspicuous as a model newspaper
writer, and whose letters attract much
attention in England as well as in the
United States) as opposed to the attitude of
Britain in the East. The fact is that Mr.
Smalley's sentiments are in perfect accord
with the British Government and its action
in Egypt. He, if anything, found fault
with the tardiness of Mr. Gladstone and his
colleagues in commencing hostilities; and
the Tribune, in every issue for weeks, has
produced strong arguments sustaining the
British movements. The New York
Herald has also been quite outspoken in sup-
port of the British attitude, but of course
has indulged in some characteristic ill-
natured criticisms of the motives of the
British Government and the movements of
the fleet and army. The Herald, claiming
to be independent, always indulges, in
slashing both ways on all questions but
its general tone is strong in favor of En-
gland's position. In fact, all the leading
sensible journals of the United States sus-
tain Britain's policy in the East. The ex-
ceptions are those journals who pander, for
election purposes, to those who hate En-
gland and who are bound to find fault with
her under all and any circumstances.
England has commenced hostilities in
Egypt in the interest of humanity, good
order and good government. It is to be
hoped that the war will be short as it will
be sharp; and that the loss of life will be
small. The insignificant Zulu and Boer
wars caused the loss of many of England's
gallant sons; and it is to be deplored that
the present war must necessarily carry
mourning into many British households.
Yours truly,
UNCLE SAM.

Pagan Iroquois Festivals.

At the Science Congress, in Montreal,
an interesting paper was read by Mrs.
Ermine Smith on the above subject.
The following is the summary:—

Mrs. Ermine Smith, an adopted
daughter of the Bear tribe of the Chero-
kee Indians, read an interesting paper on
Pagan Iroquois Festivals. She said the
conclusion arrived at in a former paper
was that the Great Spirit was the Indian
conception of God. About one-half of
the Iroquois were nominally Christians,
and the remainder worshipped according
to certain prescribed forms of the Great
Spirit. Their God was emphatically a
God of love, nor could they comprehend
how he could meditate evil to any of his
children. Idolators they are not, for
they were entirely a spiritual and peace-
able religion, and had never yet been the
witness of a battle. The annual,
public, national and religious festivals
are eight in number. Many of their
practices, such as dancing pastimes and
the use of incense are retained. Al-
though the Tuscaroras of western New
York retain many of the old supersti-
tions, none of the ancient festivals are
there observed, and barely a trace now
remains of their religious customs.
About half of the Senecas still adhere to
Paganism, but it is only among the On-
cagoes that all the old festivals are strictly
observed. The New Year's festival
comes first. At the first new moon the
chiefs assemble to call what they term a
holy meeting. A table or bench is
placed in the centre of the circle of
chiefs, upon which are placed their
strings of Indian wampum. One then
rises and makes a long speech, in which
he introduces the sayings, maxims and
teachings of Handsome Lake, who, nearly
a century ago, introduced a new form
into the Seneca religion. Speeches of
this kind lasted for four days, and during
the following days confession takes
place, and on the seventh day the
feather dance is performed.
The are afterwards divided for
games and feasting, after which gambling
and the ceremony of scarring witches
takes place. The next public ceremony
was tapping the maple trees. At the
close of the sugar season, followed the
maple sugar festival, the soups of which
are all seasoned with the newly made
sugar. The corn planting festival was
very similar to the New Year festival,
and lasted seven days. During the
strawberry season, at a time appointed,
the women proceed to the fields to gather
berries, and the great feather dance fol-
lows. The bean festival is the next in
order, and is very similar to the straw-
berry festival. The green corn festival
is preceded by a hunt, and during the
absence of the hunters, the ceremony of
cousinship takes place. This festival is
the gala season of the Indian year, and
all appear in their most fanciful decora-
tions. Gathering the corn is the last
public festival of the year. These were
the eight public festivals of the Iroquois,
but occasionally other ceremonials were
introduced. If any were disposed to
doubt the capability of the red man to
adopt the higher forms of political civili-
zation, they would be disabused of that

idea by the display of the Cherokee agri-
cultural fair. She regarded the reserva-
tion in New York State as a more press-
ing field for missionary effort than
Greenland, whither blankets, bibles and
money were being sent by philanthropists
who looked abroad before looking at
home. The state of the Iroquois was
not as deplorable as represented by the
last address of the Governor of New
York. In various places the example of
good Christians has had a noticeable
effect, and at Caughnawaga, near Mon-
treal, the influence of the Roman Catholic
church has been particularly beneficial.
It was only by such means that a civili-
zation of the Indians worthy of being
called Christians, could be effected.

Running a Race with the Nile.

The annual rising of the Nile, which
is said to have already overflowed several
of the low lying spots in the delta, threat-
ens to make Sir Garnet Wolseley's
military "match against time" a close
one indeed. By a curious turn of fortune
the hero of Burma and Ashantee now
finds himself once more in a difficulty
which he has twice encountered already,
viz., the opposition of a foe whose mili-
tary resources are indeed utterly con-
temptible, but whose resistance is so
formidably supported by the influences of
position and climate as to make the
success of a campaign against them a
literal question of "now or never."
When Sir Garnet, almost at the outset
of his public career, took part in the
British attack upon the stockade fort
of the famous Burmese guerrilla,
Myattoon, in 1852, he ran a race with
the deadly climate of the Irrawaddy
Valley, and escaped the hand of
disease only to be struck down by
a wound so severe as completely to
disable him for more than a year.
In the advance upon Coomassie to punish
the marauding Ashantes, the military
operations were brought to a close barely
a fortnight before the commencement of
the "fever season," which is so deadly in
that tainted region that an officer of
proved courage is reported to have said
on landing:—"If we have to stay here
till February we may as well blow our
brains out at once." On this third occa-
sion Sir Garnet Wolseley is running a
race with the Nile, and should the river
overflow completely before his work is
done, the obvious impossibility of moving
troops and artillery through a region
flooded several yards deep bids fair to
prevent its being done at all.

Professional etiquette is strictly insisted
on at the Belgian bar. At a recent session
of the Appellate Court at Brussels, a young
advocate who was about to address the
judges was interrupted by the presiding
magistrate with the remark that it was a
violation of precedent, and propriety for
counsel to appear before the court with a
moustache. "I was under the impression,"
replied the advocate, "that my moustache
was of such microscopic magnitude as not
to be likely to attract the attention of the
court." "It is not a question of quantity,"
said the magistrate, "but one of principle."
S. may be afraid of giving offence, and
reluctant to have the interests of his client
prejudiced, the young lawyer suggested an
adjournment of the hearing to enable him
to betake himself to a barber; but the
magistrate replied that that was not neces-
sary. His remarks were intended for
consideration on future occasions.

The Mail says that these facts afford food
for reflection:—One hundred years ago
the soil of England was owned by 250,000 per-
sons, fifty years ago by 32,000, and by a
much smaller number now. In the State
of New York, in 1875, there were 241,839
farms; and more than 200,000 of these were
owned by their occupants. The present
demand throughout England and Ireland
is, that there be more general distribution
of land, and that parties occupying estates,
either by ownership or lease, be protected
in their rights and peace by a just and vig-
orous law. It is on the boundless plains of
the Canadian North-West and on the im-
proved farms of Ontario that English farm-
ers will find the land which they seek to
possess with such earnest purpose.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the
British Post Office was lately laid on the
table of the House of Commons. The
total estimated number of letters, post
cards, book packets, newspapers, etc., re-
ceived in the United Kingdom from abroad
last year is calculated at 40,000,000, while
the number sent from the United King-
dom is estimated at 87,000,000. Of these
27,000,000 were from Europe; 22,000,000
from America; 3,000,000 from India; 500,
000 from China; 3,775,000 from Australia
and New Zealand, and 2,600,000 from
Africa. There were sent to European
countries 44,000,000; to America, 22,000,
000; to India, 7,500,000; to China, 1,775,
000; to Australia and New Zealand, 6,000,
000; and to Africa, 6,000,000.

The London World says of the recent
Mansion House dinner:—"Mr. Gladstone
looked well, and spoke admirably. He
was clear in enunciation, forcible and dig-
nified in manner, with well-chosen language
and perfectly turned sentences. With the
exception of Lord Selbourne's deplorable
hourly rest of the speaking was poor.
Lord Northbrook was nervous, Mr. Child-
de's made constant references to notes, and
Lord Cowper, whose handsome features
and gallant bearing seemed to make a great
impression, was inaudible except to those
immediately around him."