

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, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1882.

VOL. 11.—NO. 100.

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:
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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. 16m., a. m., N. E.
(below horizon.)
Full Moon, 27th day, 1h. 51m., a. m., S. W.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Days len'h.
1 Friday	5 26	6 34	8 23	0 54		
2 Saturday	27	32	9 5	1 40		
3 Sunday	28	30	9 53	2 30	13 09	
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	8 59		
10 Sunday	37	16	3 47	9 36	12 48	
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	12 25	
18 Monday	47	1	11 46	1 27		
19 Tuesday	48	59	ait	4 12		
20 Wednesday	50	57	1 32	5 2		
21 Thursday	51	55	2 17	6 14		
22 Friday	52	53	2 57	5 39		
23 Saturday	53	51	3 33	7 3		
24 Sunday	55	49	4 6	8 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	6 1	39	6 58	11 56		
30 Saturday	6 3	37	7 44	ait	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—wky

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—t Agent.

New Tobacco Factory.
RICHMOND STREET.

THE Subscribers wish to inform the public
that they have opened a TOBACCO
MANUFACTORY on Richmond Street, in the
establishment formerly occupied by Mr.
Philip Coyle, and are prepared to supply the
trade with

Tobacco of all kinds,
as good as can be purchased in the city, and
at lowest prices.
Patronage solicited and orders promptly
filled.
COYLE & McQUAID,
Ch'town, July 31, 1882—3m 2aw wky 3p

W. C. BISHOP,
SHIPPING

FORWARDING AGENT,
Marine Insurance Broker,

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—lyr

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.

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.

"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.

For Scotch and English Tweeds or Worsted Suits
For Canadian Tweed Suits,

For Overcoats of all Descriptions,

—GO TO—

JOHN MACLEOD & CO'S, UPPER QUEEN STREET,

TWO DOORS ABOVE APOTHECARIES HALL CORNER
There you will find the largest and best assortment of Cloths in the
Island. Prices very moderate. The best workmanship and a perfect fit
guaranteed.

A complete line of Gents' Furnishings and Felt Hats, cheap, &c. &c.
Remember the address, two doors above Apothecaries Hall Corner
Charlottetown, Oct 11, 1881.

REGULAR TRADERS.



From London and Liverpool
TO CHARLOTTETOWN,
P. E. Island, Direct.

The Clipper Brig **Alpheta**

Andrew Neilson, Commander,
Will Sail from London about
the 1st of October.

—ALSO—
THE CLIPPER BARKENTINE

ETHEL BLANCHE,

ALEX. McLEOD, Commander,
Will Sail from Liverpool
About the 5th October.

Carrying freight at through rates to
Pictou, Georgetown, Summerside,
Souris and Shediac.

For Freight or passage, apply in
London to John Pictou & Sons, 16
Great Winchester Street, E. C.; in Liverpool
to Pictou Brothers, 51 South John Street;
or here, to the owners,
PEAKE BROS & CO.,
Sept 6, '82—3aw



LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY
AN ANALYTICAL SANITARY INSTITUTION
54, Holborn-viaduct, E. C., London, Aug. 8, '79
REPORT ON THE LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY:
"We have visited the bottling stores of
Greenlees Brothers, and have selected
from the vats, samples of their Lorne
Highland Whisky, and have subjected
them to careful examination and analysis.
The samples were very fragrant, mellow,
and of pleasant flavor, and possessed all
the characteristics of pure and well-
matured Scotch Whisky of the first
quality."
ARTHUR HILL, HASSALL, M. D.
OTTO HENNER, F. C. S., F. I. C.
Agent—
OWEN CONNOLLY
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Feb. 24, 1882.

**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.

INCREASE YOUR CAPITAL.

Those desiring to make money
on all real business 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 \$10,000, 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 paid. Address,
"J. M. McLEOD, & CO., Major Block,
Chicago, Ill.

A CURE GUARANTEED.

Magnetic Medicine!

Brain and Nerve Food
For Old and Young, Male and Female.

Positively cures Nervousness in ALL its stages,
Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Pro-
stration, Night Sweats, Supersensitiveness, Lacerations,
Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss
of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates
the Aged, Invigorates, Strengthens the Enfeebled
Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the
Exhausted Generative Organs in either sex. With
each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five
dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund
the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is
the Cheapest and Best Medicine in the Market.
Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we
desire to mail free to any address.
Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Drug-
gists at 50 cts. per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, or will
be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by
addressing
MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada
Sold in Charlottetown by Apothecaries Hall Co.,
Agents for Prince Edward Island, and by all Druggists
everywhere. (Jan 12, 1882)

CAPTURED CAIRO.

Cairo has been captured, and the follow-
ing concerning the place may prove inter-
esting at the present time:—

ON THE ROAD TO CAIRO.

The rumour that the Arabs are intrench-
ing at Helipolis, a few miles east of Cairo,
suggests the possibility of a very striking
coincidence. It would certainly be a very
singular instance of "history repeating
itself" were the fate of Egypt to be a second
time decided upon the same field that wit-
nessed the final overthrow of the Mame-
luks by Napoleon Bonaparte, who on that
occasion encouraged his soldiers with the
now well-known apostrophe, "From the
summit of yonder pyramids forty centuries
are watching you." The battle, though
fought against overwhelming odds, was not
doubtful for a moment. The Mamelukes
dashed themselves against the serried
squares of French infantry, flung their
discharged pistols in the faces of the Gren-
adiers, and tried to wrench away the
bayonets with their bare hands, while even
the wounded dragged themselves along the
ground to hack with their short swords at
the limbs of the soldiers. But all their
efforts were in vain. The rolling fire of
the French thinned their ranks, and at
length the whole Egyptian army gave way.
The bulk of the fugitives fled towards
Cairo, and perished by hundreds in the
waters of the Nile, many of the corpses
being afterwards fished up and rifled by the
French conquerors. This victory gave
Napoleon his Oriental nickname of "Sul-
tan-el-Kebir" (King of Fire). It is a
striking proof of the admiration of the
Eastern races for strength in any form
that not a few of the Mamelukes who sur-
vived the battle were to be found later on
in the ranks of the French Imperial Guard,
one of them, Roustam, actually becoming
Napoleon's most trusted servant.

THE CITY OF CAIRO.

There are few places on which the hand
of modern improvements has fallen more
heavily than on Cairo. A very short time
ago it was an Arab city, within walls, hav-
ing gates like a medieval fortress, and
narrow, unpaved streets often ending in
blind alleys. The Europeans dwelt apart
in the westmost quarter round an open
space of irregular form called the Rosetti
Garden. The Coptic quarter was to the
north-west, the Persian to the north-east.
There was a long suburb southward towards
the mounds of Fostat, the so called "Old
Cairo," and the "port" of Boulak by the
river's side was about a mile and a half west
of the city. Between them stretched a wide
lake, the Esbekich, which half the year
was a mere swamp, and beside it were a few
palaces, and among them which the French
General Kieber was actually building when
he was assassinated, and which afterward be-
came an hotel. Round the hotel were a
number of large scyambors, under whose
shades the gaudy tents of the Syrian drago-
nians were spread in the sight of the tour-
ists. In those days, say fifteen years ago
at most, the Moosky, the principal street
of the European quarter, called after the
Kantarette Moosky, a bridge over the canal
built by a Vizier of that name in the time
of Saladin, was covered overhead by board-
ing to keep out the sun, and was entered
from the Esbekich, through a great vaulted
gateway. Now the Moosky has paved side-
walks, is macadamized, has no boarding
overhead, and no gateway at the end.
Then, when the carriage of some great
Pasha came by, you turned your back for
fear ladies might be in it, as you would be
in danger of life or liberty if you were
detected looking at them. Now ladies of
the upper rank drive about very much
as they do here, and various princesses are
well known by sight; indeed, not very long
ago two Turkish ladies appeared riding on
horseback in the Shoobra road. Cairo
grew out of a Palace. It is usual to read
that it was built when Fostat, or Old Cairo,
was burnt, but it existed long before the
destruction of its neighbour, which, indeed,
was never called Cairo, new or old, when
it existed, but Misr, or vulgarly Fostat,
"the tent," because there the first Arab
conqueror encamped.

Its ruinous mounds are still often de-
scribed as "Misr al Attikah," the Old Misr.
But modern Cairo was at first a fort built
by Jauhar, the commander of the army of
the schismatic Fatimite Khalif, who, having
west-ward from the old Baghdad family,
prepared here a residence for Al Mu'izz,
whom he brought from his western capital,
Cairoan, and installed at Cairo. There is,
oddly enough, no real connection between
these names. Cairoan, of which we have
heard so much lately, is properly Kairawan,
a name of unknown meaning, which some
have plausibly arrived from Cyrne. But
the Egyptian city, or fort, or palace, was at
first called after a suburb of Cairoan, Al
Mansurieh, where the Khalifs had resided;
and it was not until Al Mu'izz came himself
to take possession, bring with him the
bodies of his ancestors, that the place, or
part of it, obtained the name of Al Kahirah,
the subjigator or oppressor, the feminine
form of Al Kahir, which is the Arab desig-
nation of the planet Mars, under whose
evil influence the foundations were said to
have been laid. The old palace stood
where now is the court of the Kadee.
Thence it spread on either side till, two cen-
turies after its foundation, on the death of
the last Khalif of the Fatimite line, it was
found to be inhabited by twelve thousand
persons, all except the family of the Khalif,
either eunuchs or women. On the south it
reached to a mosque where the Commander
of the Faithful, with a cursain before him,
that none might see his sacred face, read
prayers on Fridays as chief Imam of Islam.
The mosque was called in consequence Al
Azhar, the most splendid, as the adjoining
palaces were Fz Zahrah, the splendid.
The glory has departed, the courts have
been repeatedly rebuilt, the minarets are
in the tawdriest taste; but Al Azhar is
still the centre of Al Kahirah, the college
where the Koran is taught, and where all
that there is of fanaticism in Egypt is nur-
tured and cultivated. On the west the

gardens and grounds of the palace extended
to the canal, which then, as now, led from
the Nile right through the city. The
bridge which we mentioned above is lined
with houses, so that many people who now
drive along the Moosky to the bazaar have
as little idea that they are crossing a
bridge as that the Khan Khalil is the
burial-place of the Fatimite Khalifs. Here,
in the great walled garden, was the resting
place of the bodies brought by Al Mu'izz
from Cairoan in 972, and here he and his
descendants were buried. When the Fati-
mites came to an end, and orthodoxy was
re-established, these old graves were no
more venerated than the burial-place of
Alfred in Hyde Abbey at the suppression
of the monasteries. The ground which they
occupied, in the heart of what had by this
time become a great city, was very valu-
able. We need not wonder, therefore,
that when in 1292 G'harkis Al Khalil ob-
tained a grant of the land, no one inter-
fered to prevent him from digging up the
bodies of Al Mu'izz and his relatives, and
throwing them out on the mounds of
rubbish to the east of the city. But the
people attributed it to the best judgment
of Allah upon him that, being killed in
a Syrian battle, his body was exposed to
the beasts of the field and the fowls of the
air, and never received burial at the hands
of his companions. His bazaar has been
much improved in the modern sense, and
has, like the Moosky, lost half its beauty
in the process. The military despotism
which now once more threatens Cairo is
only a repetition of the history of the
middle ages down to the Turkish conquest
in 1516. Successive armies mutinied under
successive generals, who in their turn built
themselves mausoleums in which they were
but seldom interred after their inevitable
assassination. It has been pointed out that
until now a force of Turks has always been
in the pay of the Pasha of Egypt, who has,
therefore, since the time of Mohammed
Ali, been able to maintain a position which
the present Viceroy cannot hold, having no
soldiers but of one kind. He thus resem-
bles the rulers of Egypt before the Turkish
conquest, when king after king was mur-
dered by his Mamelooks, or killed in battle
by a rival. There is hardly a street corner
in the old city without its tradition of blood.
There is hardly a minaret which does not
mark the scene of some tragedy. Al Makrizi
as quoted by Mr. Kay, offers an unpleasant
picture of life in Cairo in the thirteenth cen-
tury. The citizens were to be pillaged for hav-
ing to use water from contaminated wells, and
from a canal full of the drainage of the neigh-
bouring houses; for having to breathe the hot
air of the desert, and incur ophthalmia. An
other writer, Ibn Said, complains that life in
Cairo is hard and poor, especially for the learned.
The professors at the colleges have
miserable salaries. The Jews and the Chris-
tians, as he bitterly observes, have a better lot
than that of the faithful. They are occupied
in medicine and in the collection of taxes.
But Cairo is a good place for the pauper.
Here he may live without fear of taxes or
tributes, of summonses or torments. He has no
slave whose death may be a pretext for charg-
ing him with having succeeded to an inheritance.
He is not, therefore, likely to be imprisoned,
fined, and tortured. Bread is cheap and
abundant; he lives a life of ease; he is free to
enjoy the songs and public amusements, and
may even intoxicate himself with hemp, dance
naked, and behave foolishly. He does not
feel impressed for the galleys. That is a
fate reserved for the Western immigrant.

U. S. Agricultural Report.

The September report of the U. S. De-
partment of Agriculture shows the general
condition of the cotton crop will average
92, against 94 August 1st. The boll worm
has done damage amounting to \$100,000 in
Texas. The corn crop in all regions south
of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River is in
high condition. In every State except
west Virginia, and in many districts of the
South, the crop is reported the best in 29
years. In the New England States there
has been a very sharp decline, except in
Vermont; a decline of 8 points in New York
and New Jersey, and 4 in Pennsylvania is
indicated. The loss is due to drought.
The general average condition is 83, the
same as in August. If early frosts do not
injure the crop, the product will be ma-
terially larger than last year, but the heavy
production of 1879 and 1880 cannot be ap-
proached under the most favorable circum-
stances. The oat crop, when harvested,
was in an unusually high condition, yield-
ing heavily in threshing. The general
average is 100, very few States falling
below that. The rye crop is also above the
average in nearly all States, and was har-
vested good condition. The general aver-
age for tobacco is 89.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, a well-known
American statistician, is endeavoring to en-
courage economy among the American peo-
ple. Taking the working population of the
United States as one-half that enumerated
in the census, taking the expenses at forty-
five cents per day for each man, woman and
child, he finds that the increase in wealth
is less than \$700,000 yearly. His injunc-
tion is to save more, and learn to live more
economically.

Notwithstanding obstruction and pro-
longed debates, the Imperial Parliament
passed three hundred and eight private
bills during the recent session. One hun-
dred and two of them originated from the
House of Lords, and 206 in the House of
Commons. Two hundred and twenty-nine
of these bills became law.

Some people are never satisfied. A big
negro who was struck on the head by a
train on the Kingstn and Pembroke Rail-
way, on Monday, while he was lying drunk
on the track, got up and went away
grumbling because the engine driver hadn't
a drink to give him.

A struggle is going on between the church
people and the saloon-keepers throughout
Wisconsin on the subject of the enforce-
ment of the Sunday liquor law.