

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 3-12

Election Prospects.

We shall certainly have a local election during the present year; and the news papers—as well as those which support a...

"Island Matters."

A telegram to the St. John Star reports: "By appointment, the Island members—Hackett, McDonald, Brecken and Muttar—had a long interview with Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper on the subject of branch railways, steam launches...

The Fisheries.

According to the London correspondent of the Toronto Globe, "a meeting was recently held in furtherance of the Great International Fisheries Exhibition at London. The Prince of Wales presided. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince of Teck, Lord Granville, Earl Kimberley, Sir Venning Harcourt, Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote were present. Sir A. T. Galt, in seconding a resolution moved by Earl Kimberley, that it was desirable to secure the support of the Colonies in each exhibition, said that he had the authority of the Governments of the Dominion and Newfoundland to express their hearty desire to cooperate. If there was one part of the Empire more than another which felt an interest in the proceedings and was grateful for the Prince's support it was certainly Canada. The modes of fishing in Canada are the crudest and therefore the exhibition would be probably valuable to them. He had received a message from Sir John Macdonald authorizing him to subscribe £500 to the general prize fund. His remarks were loudly cheered."

Parliamentary Notes.

MR. BRECKEN has moved for an Order of the House for copies of Correspondence, Report of Engineers, and all other papers relating to Harbor improvements at Bellefleur, in Quebec's County, Prince Edward Island.

The repeal of the tea and coffee duties giving as it does a free breakfast table to the people of Canada, is another move which knocks the Opposition out of time.—Montreal Gazette.

The Toronto Mail publishes the following tables showing the exact state of our trade relations with Great Britain and the United States, as compared with our relations in 1878:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1878, 1881) and Amount (\$). Rows include Imports from England, Imports from United States, and Aggregate Trade of Dominion.

Table with 2 columns: Year (1878, 1881) and Amount (\$). Rows include Great Britain and United States trade figures.

When the Crisis organ will consent to deal honestly with the accounts of trade, the result is always most unfavorable to them. It is only by falsification and evoking that any points can be made against the operation of the National Policy.

PEDESTRIANISM.—A great six day gonyon plossa race, which is creating great excitement among sporting men commenced in New York on Monday morning at 12:05 o'clock, and will terminate on March 4 at 10:05 p. m. The following are the entries: Charles Rowell, a native of Chesterton, England, 59 years of age, with a record of 550m, 63 yds; Patrick Fitzgerald, a native of County Longford Ireland, 35 years old, with a record of 582 m, 55 yds; Robert Vint, a native of Rutherland, County Down, Ireland, 35 years old, with a record of 578 m, 65 yds; John Hughes, a native of Rosgray, Tipperary Ireland, 37 years old, with a record of 568 m, 825 yds; John Sullivan, a native of Whitehall, Washington Co., 27 years old, with a record of 565 m, 160 yds; Peter J. Pauchot, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., 39 years old, with a record of 541 m, 825 yds; George D. Norcross, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, 27 years old, with a record of 545 m, W. H. Scott, San Francisco, with a record of 500 m, 230 yds. The score on the 25th ult., at 130 a. m., was: Miles. Rowell, 200; Hughes, 251; Hazell, 243; Pauchot, 219; Fitzgerald, 216; Sullivan, 215; Norcross, 200.

For further particulars see telegraphic news.

Those February Storms.

Where have they come from? What causes them? Where are the storm winds at work producing such atmospheric disturbances as hurl those terrific storms down on us from the Arctic regions, and bury our country in snow? To answer this question properly we must explain the nature of some of the great atmospheric movements of the world. The heat of the equatorial regions, like a vast furnace, engendering the earth, is the grand motive power which sets the wind currents in motion. Rarefied by the heat at the equator, the air is constantly ascending and causing an in draught from both sides, which turns those steady currents known as the north-east and south-east trade winds. This ascending air flows back in the upper regions of the atmosphere, as counter-currents toward the poles. About the latitude of thirty, these counter-currents descend to the earth and continue to move on as the south-west and north-west passage wind. In our latitude this south-west passage wind is our natural and most common wind. It is our birth-right from heaven, and nearly always brings fine weather with it. In those glorious days of summer, when a fortnight of nearly cloudless weather at a time makes our land smile with beauty; it is this brave south-west wind that comes in laughing from the blue waves of the harbor, caresses our cheeks with its soft, cool freshness, and pours of inland to play on the flower-sprangled meadows. Even in winter, when there is a lull among the storms, and the keen blue sky softens, we will see long streams of delicate cirrus clouds stretching up from the south-west, like airy pennons of parliament-gauze. They show that high over our heads this grand south-west current is still flowing on, though to lower regions of the atmosphere are distracted by local storms.

If there were no disturbing agencies, this wind would always bring us steady weather with but few storms. But a great agent of disturbance exists just at our door. The Gulf Stream, like a blue river amid the green waves of the ocean, pours its tepid waters, along the Atlantic seaboard, bringing summer temperature right among the firs and snows of winter. The elevated temperature of the stream causes an influx of the cold air over the northern part of the continent towards itself, thus providing a strong northerly wind to conflict with the regular southwest passage wind. This conflict of wind currents is the cause of tremendous atmospheric disturbances, and the origin of our January and February storms. During the three months, the North Atlantic, and especially its western coast, is among the storm regions of the ocean in the world. The records of logs of thousands of vessels prove this. Situated in its immediate vicinity, we feel the full force of these storms. For a while the gentle southwest current will prevail, and bring us steady westerly or nearly calm weather, then the pent up force of the northern current will burst its bounds, and it will rush with tremendous fury to the head of the Gulf Stream. As these cold currents come from the ice-plains of the north, they sweep down on us all the rigors of an Arctic winter.

So the Gulf Stream that sparkles its waves round the coral banks of Florida, and dallies in soft blandishments with the languid Bermudas, and brings its summer smiles into the very midst of our icy northern seas, is the true storm-fiend of our coasts. But why are some winters so much more severe than others? Science has not yet been able to give a satisfactory answer to this question. We find the seasons to occur in successive mild and severe seasons. And we know that this order of things has existed from the earliest ages, before man inhabited our globe to struggle with its vicissitudes. They probably depend upon astronomical cycles, but so modified by local circumstances, that the succession are variable and uncertain. Seven years ago, 1875, we had a winter just like the present one. It occurred near the close of a series of cold years. Two years after wards we rose to the summit of the heat wave, and had the earliest spring for twenty years. This season we are in a similar position again—suffering a very bad season after a succession of cold ones. One or two years more ought to bring us into another series of mild winters and early springs.

Anti Unionists have brought suit to gain possession of Queen's College, Kingston, of which Rev. G. M. Grant is Principal, on the ground that the trustees who have been administering its affairs for the last seven years were unconstitutionally elected, and that all their acts are illegal.

THE TEMPORALITIES.—We cannot but regret that an effort is to be made by Rev. G. Lang and his associates to obtain, by legislative action at Ottawa, sole control and full possession of the Temporalities Fund. The fact of their applying to Parliament is proof enough that the Privy Council has not, by its late decision, given them the fund. They are not yet a corporate body. They claim to be the lawful successors of the Synod of 1875; but they are, in fact, only a small remnant of the body. By what reasoning they persuade themselves that they have a right to the sole use of the whole fund it is not for us to say. The majority do not claim the whole fund; they respect the vested rights of all the brethren. This is surely reasonable and equitable; and peace should be cemented on this basis. What we deprecate and deplore is the "fight" which is likely to go on. Let us have peace, based upon justice, good will, brotherliness. It is preposterous to imagine that Parliament will legislate the Temporalities Fund and Queen's and Morrin Colleges into the lap of our anti-Union brethren. No legislature in the world would do this. It is out of the question; but none the less would we ardently desire to see the difficulty settled amicably, in order that the unseemly spectacle of brethren fighting should be avoided.—Presbyterian Witness.

THE Merchant's Bank of Halifax has issued its annual statement, showing the profit for 1881 to be \$73,631, or a little over 8 per cent. on the capital of \$900,000. Dividends paid were 7 per cent., which absorbed \$63,000. \$100,000 was written off the Banking House, which now, with the Trust building, stands at \$61,000. The People's Bank of Halifax shows a profit of \$12,059, about 7 per cent. on the capital \$90,000. Two half yearly dividends of 3 per cent. each were paid the past year, and about \$600 was added to the balance of profit and loss account. Reserve fund, \$50,000 has not been increased during the year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

The City Assessors.

To the Editor of the Examiner. Sir,—I see by the report of the last meeting of the City Council that they reappointed the Assessors for the present year who had previously resigned, they having given as a reason for so doing that the sum voted—\$300—was insufficient to remunerate them for the labor consequent on making an assessment for the current year. Our economical Council, flushed with the prospect of adding to the burdens of the tax-payers by the imposition of an Income Tax, reinstated them and added \$50 to the amount, making the sum to be paid for their services \$350. Now I cannot see what need there can be to have Assessors appointed annually. Surely the Assessors who made the assessment last year were quite as competent to do so as those at present appointed, and if their valuations were in some instances excessive the appeal to the Stipendiary Court brought them down to the proper rate. Then why not copy the Assessment for the last year, altering it so far as the reductions were made by the Stipendiary Court, and save at the least \$350; all improvements, buildings &c. (if any) liable to taxation which had taken place since the last assessment had been made, to be reported to the City Council by the Surveyor of Streets, and he or the Council to assess the same, subject to an appeal as provided. The Assessors, I have no doubt, will use last year's book for their guidance, pocket the \$350, and the force of making an assessment will be carried on annually if not protested against by the citizens.

WARD ONE.

Ch'town, 3rd March 1882.

Dr. Ryerson's Faith.

The following letter is published:—"LONG POINT ISLAND COTTAGE, "MARCH 24, 1878.

"I am this day seventy-five years of age, and this day fifty-three years, after resisting many solicitations to enter the ministry, and after long and painful struggles, I decided to devote my life and all to the ministry of the Methodist Church.

"The predominant feeling of my heart is that of gratitude and humiliation; gratitude for God's unbounded mercy, patience, and compassion, in the bestowment of almost uninterupted health, and innumerable personal, domestic, and social blessings for more than fifty years of a public life of great labour and many dangers; and humiliation under a deep-felt consciousness of personal unfaithfulness, of many defects, errors, and neglects in public duties. Many tell that I have been useful to the Church and to the country; but my own conscientiousness tells me that I have learned little, experienced little, done little in comparison of what I might and ought to have known and done. By the Grace of God I am spared; by His Grace I am what I am; all my trust for salvation is in the efficacy of Jesus' atoning blood. 'I know whom I have trusted, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day.' I have no melancholy feelings or fears. The joy of the Lord is my strength. I feel that I am now on the bright side of seventy-five. As the evening twilight of my earthly life advances, my spiritual sunshine with increased splendour. This has been my experience for the last year. With an increased sense of my own sinfulness, unworthiness, and helplessness, I have an increased sense of the blessedness of pardon, the indwelling of the Comforter and the communion of saints.

"Here, upon bended knee, I give myself and I have and am, afresh to Him whom I have endeavored to serve, but very imperfectly, for more than threescore years. All helpless myself, I most humbly and devoutly pray that Divine strength may be perfected in my weakness, and that my last days on earth be my best days—best days of implicit faith and unreserved consecration, best days of simple scriptural ministrations and public usefulness, best days of change from glory to glory, and of becoming meet for the inheritance of the saints in light, until my Lord shall dismiss me from the service of warfare and the weariness of toil to the glories of victory and the repose of rest.

"E. RYERSON."

SIR HENRY PARKES, Premier of New South Wales, arrived at Ottawa, on the 25th ult., and will be the guest of His Excellency for several days. He began life in the Colonies as a mechanic. In 1868 he was appointed Colonial Secretary of New South Wales. He was first appointed Premier of the colony in 1875; was knighted in 1877; was for the second time Premier of the colony in the same year and again entered upon the duties of that office in 1878, which he retained to the present time.

THEY are agitating for water works in Fredericton, N. B. On the 25th ult., a vote was taken in the City Hall, at that place, on the question:—"shall the City Corporation forthwith proceed to introduce water works, according to the best and most economical principles?" The vote stood: Yeas, 208; nays, 16; majority for the water works, 46. Total vote cast, 370. Total vote in the city, 817.

A REMARKABLE discovery has been made, accidentally in Dakota. It is a new fuel, an oil saturated rock, inflammable as the best coal. The discovery was made in Mix county, and happened in this wise: some men were blasting a ledge, when a piece of rock fell into a fire near by, and was quickly in a blaze. A pile of three bushels of the rock was set on fire and burned freely.

THE London Sportsman of the 28th, says: Hanlan's feet are blistered, thus preventing him from taking exercise on land, and he consequently now weighs seven pounds over, although last week he was down to racing weight. His work lacks its usual liveliness, and he is also, either on or off.

THE reports that mechanics cannot obtain employment in Winnipeg is absurdly false and as about \$2,000,000 is to be spent in Winnipeg in buildings and other public works this year, that amount of capital will require more labor than it is feared will reach the city.

THERE is a corner in wood in Winnipeg and the price has gone up to \$8 per cord. As coal is quoted at from \$18 to \$20 per ton, it must now be something to keep warm but there.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Queen in Danger.

A Vagrant Fires a Pistol Shot at Her.

She Escapes Unharmed.

Bradlaugh Re-elected.

Walkists on the Rampage.

GENERAL NEWS.

Special Dispatch to the Examiner.

LONDON, March 2, 8 p. m.

There was a large crowd awaiting the Queen's arrival at Windsor. The Queen walked across the platform of the railway station to her carriage, which was waiting to take her to the Castle. John Brown had already ascended to his seat behind the carriage, when a man named MacLean, standing at the entrance to the station, pointing a pistol at the carriage, and fired. To judge from the report, the pistol could not have been heavily loaded. The Queen, who was probably not aware of what had happened, was immediately driven to the Castle; but before she passed the man had been seized by the Superintendent of the Borough Police, who was standing by. He was also violently seized by the crowd, and only rescued from them when three or four policemen came to the Superintendent's assistance. The pistol was captured by one of the crowd. The assailant is a native of the South Sea Islands.

MacLean who was miserably clad was taken into High street, and thence conveyed to the police station in a cab. The general opinion is that the act was the result of lunacy. MacLean evidently intended to fire again when the revolver which was a new one, was knocked from his hand by a bystander, and handed to the police. An attempt to lynch MacLean was made, Eton scholars being prominent in the attempt.

It is understood that the Queen has not sustained any shock. MacLean is twenty-seven years old, and is a grocer's assistant. The doctors pronounce him sane. The revolver is a six chambered Colt's, grocer's make. MacLean says hunger actuated the crime. The Cabinet sent a despatch to Windsor expressing gratification at the failure of the attempt at assassination. The Czar, Emperor of Austria and Emperor William of Germany telegraphed messages of sympathy. The Queen held a dinner party last night as usual. No political significance is attached in any quarter to the outrage.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2. The announcement of an attempt to assassinate Queen Victoria was made in the Senate by Sir Alex. Campbell, and by Sir John in the Commons, and created a profound sensation.

LONDON, March 2. In the Parliamentary election for Northampton to day, Bradlaugh received 3798 votes, and Corbett 3687.

NEW YORK, March 3. The following are the scores of the day at 1 o'clock p. m. The score is: Hazel, 449; Hart, 415; Rowell, 410; Hughes, 382; Fitzgerald, 419; Sullivan, 410; Norcross, 392. Rowell has been acting as though something had gone wrong with him, notwithstanding the fact that Sir John Astley has but £10,000 that he will cover 600 miles in the walk here, and he offers Rowell half of that amount to win. At present Hazel is the favorite, and he is being backed against the first—a bet to that effect being made of \$2000 against \$100.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, March 3—10 a. m. Moderate to fresh winds, cloudy, mild weather with rain areas, followed by clearing and slightly cooler weather to-morrow.

Liverpool to Charlottetown.



THE Fast-sailing Brig "ISABELLA," 198 tons, coppered and classed A1 at Lloyd's, THOMAS RICHARDS, commander, will be on the berth and carry freight at LOWEST RATES, for Charlottetown and adjacent ports, sailing from Liverpool about 10th April. For further particulars apply in Liverpool to R. M. C. Stumbles, Esq., 4 India Buildings, Water Street, or here to the owner, ROBT. F. QUIRK. March 3, '82—1w pat

Bank of P. E. Island.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 2, 1882. THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING of Stockholders of this Bank will be held in the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, forenoon. JOHN LONGWORTH, President.

Hake and Codfish.

FOR SALE.—100 quintals good HAKE, 50 quintals CODFISH. DOUGLAS & BRIDLE, Charlottetown, March 3, 1882—1w

SPRING GOODS.

PERKINS & STERNS,

Queen Square,

—ARE SHOWING—

SPRING GOODS

—IN—

GREAT VARIETY.

Their Stock is Always Purchased

—IN THE—

BEST MARKETS.

And You Can Rely Upon Getting as Good Value as can be found on P. E. Island.

Large Stock Grey Cottons,

Large Stock White Cottons,

Large Stock Pink Cottons,

Parks & Sons Knitting Cotton

(IN EVERY COLOR.)

New Spring Tweeds.

A NICE VARIETY OF

DRESS GOODS!

A Complete Stock of

MOURNING GOODS.

Table Linens, Table Napkins,

Towels, Sheetings,

PILLOW COTTONS, COUNTERPANES,

TOILET COVERS, &c., &c.,

VERY CHEAP

Carpet, Oil Cloths, Matting

Rugs and Mats.

ROOM PAPER.

Perkins & Sterns.

Feb. 10, 1882.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

In Store and for Sale—Porto Rico SUGAR in Hhds. and Barrels, Choice MOLASSES in Puncheons. At lowest prices, wholesale. FENTON T. NEWBURY. Ch'town, March 2, 1882.—4i, wkly 3i.



Royal Insurance Co'y OF ENGLAND.

Assets \$25,000,000.00 JOHN MACEACHERN, Agent. March 2, 1882.

Notice to Farmers and Others.

FOR the next sixty days, or till the busy season commences, I will repair and paint waggons in first-class style at a discount of 25 per cent. on usual prices. P. H. TRAINOR, Kent Street, Opposite Rocklin House, Feb. 27, '82—2w cod, 11 wkly

FOR RENT.

THE Store and Warehouse at Spring Pack, lately occupied by Daniel McNaughton. Apply to HENRY COOMBS, Ch'town, March 2, 1882—pat ne 3i

FOR RENT.

THE Workshops corner of Great George and Euston Streets recently vacated by Bonnell Bros., Cabinet Makers. Apply to H. COOMBS, Ch'town, March 2, 1882—pat ne 3i

BARRELS.

I HAVE on hand a lot of Pork Barrels. Will sell cheap. Apply to H. COOMBS, Ch'town, March 2, 1882—pat ne 2i

SCOOBER FOR SALE.

I NOW OFFER the Clipper Schooner CITY POINT, 50 tons, at private sale, as she now lies at Queen's Wharf, Charlottetown. Apply to A. Kennedy & Co., for particulars, or to the owner at Bay View, New London, Feb. 28, 1882. ROBERT B. McLEOD.

MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES,

FREESTONE.

ON HAND, at the subscriber's premises, UPPER QUEEN STREET, and for sale at very low prices.—1 handsome Freestone Monument, 7 handsome Freestone Headstones, and a large quantity of FREESTONE IN THE ROUGH. All the above Stock is from Baitye's best Quarry, recently closed up. Apply at the Office of FENTON T. NEWBURY, E-q, to NORMAN J. CAMPBELL, Ch'town, Feb. 28, '82—2w cod wkly 4i

Bank of P. E. Island.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, 7th March, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before the meeting. Proxies for voting must be left with the Asst. Cashier at least one day previous to meeting. LESLIE S. MACNUTT, Asst. Cashier, Charlottetown Feb 19, 1882—till meeting

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced Nurse. Good references required. Apply to Mrs. Froeland Brighton, or at Admiral Bayfield's, Queen Street. [ma 3]

LOST, on Hillsborough ice yesterday, a fur Cuff. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office. [mar 3]

LOST—March 1st, an AMBER BROOCH. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the EXAMINER'S Office. [mar 2]

FOR SALE.—The complete edition (2 vols.) of Picturesque America, new, handsomely bound, cost \$18 per vol., will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office. [mar 2]

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, a horse for a wagon. Wagon can be built to order. Apply at the EXAMINER'S office. [fe 26]

WANTED.—At the "Lorne Restaurant," a good smart cook (one used to Restaurant cooking preferred). The highest wages will be paid to the right person. [fe 27 ed f]

WANTED IN a merchant's office, a young man as Assistant Book-keeper. Must write a good hand, and be of steady habits. Satisfactory references required. For particulars apply to this office. [fe 27]

FOR SALE.—A Breech Loading Gun, 10 lb gauge, rebounding lock, snap action. Apply at this office. [fe 27]

SLEIGHTS—I have a number of Sleights, price from \$6 to \$14, that I will take for any or small potatoes. Call for particulars. [fe 27]

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