

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 1st day, 1h. 56m. a. m., N.
(below horizon.)
Third Quarter 7th day, 5h. 38m., p. m., N.
(below horizon.)
New Moon 15th day, 2h. 49m. a. m., S. W.
First Quarter, 23rd day, 6h. 5m. a. m., N.
(below horizon.)
Full Moon, 30th day, 9h. 49m. a. m., N. W.
(below horizon.)

D	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days len'th.
1	Saturday	4 18 7	48 8	4 10	43	15 27
2	Sunday	19 49	8 40	11 26		
3	Monday	19 49	9 14	11 26		
4	Tuesday	20 48	9 44	0 49		
5	Wednesday	21 48	10 19	1 31		
6	Thursday	21 47	10 41	2 28		
7	Friday	22 47	11 11	3 11		
8	Saturday	23 47	11 45	4 20	15 19	
9	Sunday	24 46	12 10	5 41		
10	Monday	24 46	0 23	7 1		
11	Tuesday	25 45	1 6	8 8		
12	Wednesday	26 45	1 57	9 0		
13	Thursday	27 44	2 53	9 45		
14	Friday	28 43	3 54	10 25		
15	Saturday	29 42	4 56	11 2 15 05		
16	Sunday	30 42	5 59	11 35		
17	Monday	31 41	7 1	morn		
18	Tuesday	32 40	8 3	0 8		
19	Wednesday	33 39	9 3	0 39		
20	Thursday	34 38	10 4	1 31		
21	Friday	35 37	10 56	1 45		
22	Saturday	36 36	11 6	2 25	14 54	
23	Sunday	37 36	1 6	3 10		
24	Monday	38 34	2 8	4 10		
25	Tuesday	39 33	3 10	5 26		
26	Wednesday	40 32	4 9	6 46		
27	Thursday	42 31	5 3	7 55		
28	Friday	43 30	5 52	8 53		
29	Saturday	44 29	6 34	9 43	14 42	
30	Sunday	45 28	7 10	10 29		
31	Monday	4 46	7 43	11 10		

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.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, AMERICAN WHITE & COLORED SHIRTS

Collars, Ties, Underclothing, English and American Hats.

Our Ready-made 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.

GREAT CLOSING UP AT 83 QUEEN STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS in Dress Goods,
Tweeds, Winceys, Silks, Curtains, and all kinds of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.
Come early and secure Bargains.

N. B.—Customers will please not ask credit, as sales are for cash only; hence bargains. Parties owing accounts will please call and settle without delay.

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.

JACOBS OIL



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Backache, Soreness of the Chest,
Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap Extremity Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with Pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

REMOVAL!

THE undersigned has removed to the old CLOTH DEPOT, on Great George Street, next door to Stumblers' Harness Shop, and having purchased a large assortment of Factory Cloth from the Mill Valley Woolen Mills Company, at greatly reduced prices for cash, is prepared to sell cheaper than ever during the summer.
Highest cash price paid for wool, or exchanged for cloth.
C. H. SCHURMAN,
June 7, 1882—2m 2aw, wklly 11

SELLING OFF

Greatly Reduced Prices,
A LARGE LOT OF
MEN'S AND BOYS'
Hats, Caps, Clothing, &c.

2000 Straw Hats,
1600 Felt Hats,
50 Caps, in Cloth, Silk and Linen.
Boys' Suits,
Youth's Suits,
Men's Coats, Pants and Vests,
Shirts, Liners 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. FOR LONDON.



The Clipper Brig Alpheta

A. NEILSON, Master,
Will be on the berth early in August, and will sail from Charlottetown for London, G. B.,
About the 15th August Next,
providing a sufficient quantity of freight offers, and will carry Lobsters at very lowest rates
Shippers will please make early application.
Warehouse receipts will be given, and goods stored free of warehouse charges
For further particulars apply to the owners,
PEAKE BROS. & CO.
Ch'town, July 7, 1882—3aw

UNION BANK P. E. ISLAND.

DIVIDEND NO. 36.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank for the past six months, payable at its Head Office and Branches after this date.
GEORGE MACLEOD,
Charlottetown, May 31, 1882. Cashier.

WAR NOTES. FULLER PARTICULARS.

The *Times*' Alexandria correspondent says Arabi's force is said to be increasing. The hesitation in attacking him at once is regarded as a fatal mistake by all the authorities, English and foreign. It is stated that wounded natives have been paraded in Cairo to excite animosity. At the request of several residents, the American consular authorities here have ordered that a French shop in the same building with the American consulate be opened, and respectable residents be allowed to help themselves to such articles as they require, on signing a declaration showing what they have taken.

The *Telegraph* says the ships of the reserve Squadron have been ordered to return to their several stations. This is regarded as an indication that the emergency as far as regards the demand upon the navy has passed over.

A telegram from the Port, for Dervish Pacha, arrived shortly after he left here for Constantinople. Admiral Seymour sent after him, and he is now returning. No Europeans remain in Cairo except 20 Germans, who have refused to leave. The Consul killed at Zagazig was an Italian.

The *Daily Telegraph*'s Alexandria correspondent says: I drove yesterday nine miles along the line of Arabi's retreat, and passed several villages, the people in which are starving. The soldiers robbed them of everything. The route is lined with dead horses and carriages. It is reported that the Bedouins harassed the soldiers during their retreat, killing two hundred of them.

The *Cologne Gazette* and *Berlin North German Gazette* print articles on the Egyptian question, which are regarded as being directly inspired, and as representing not only the policy of Germany but that of the other powers except England and France. The articles state that the Egyptian question will only be ripe for Germany after the Eastern powers come to a mutual understanding to apply for the assent of Europe. In view of general need of peace England may rely upon support on all sides in her endeavor to bring about a settlement of the question, especially if she strictly adheres to the role of defender of her just interests.

The manager of the water works has ordered the old Roman wells throughout the town to be emptied, cleaned, and refilled with water, the water supply being completely at Arabi's mercy. The work will probably take three weeks.

The Alexandria bombardment proves that British ironclads are able to face and destroy forts armed with heavy guns. The fleet has sustained its reputation won in the East in our times. In 1770, Capt. Elphinstone dealt the contrary theory a heavy blow by running the gauntlet of the terrible "Dardanelles batteries" in a single frigate. At Algiers, in 1816, Admiral Exmouth's five ships destroyed in one day the whole seaward line of defence, the solid masonry "falling away like melting snow." In 1840 the walls of Acre were shattered, its heaviest guns dismounted, and its citadel blown to atoms, within 93 minutes of the first shot. The Russians at Sebastopol combined the old and new systems, by answering the allied bombardment from Fort Constantine and the Telegraph battery, the result being that whereas the great stone fort was completely disabled, the little earthwork of five guns remained unharmed, while inflicting terrible damage upon the whole English squadron. Finally, three British ships of war have just come out of an eleven hours' duel with all the forts of Alexandria (four of which were destroyed by their fire) with fewer casualties than a single French broadside made on board Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar.

The following extract from an article in the *Times* gives in brief space the sum of England's relations to Egypt and the best defence of her intervention:—"England's interests in Egypt are vital, and must be rendered secure at any cost. They are, by no means, inconsistent with the welfare of Egypt, nor with the legitimate aspirations of its inhabitants. But they are inconsistent with the predominance of a man who, if he is not the mere agent of the Porte, as he himself avows, is at any rate the implacable enemy of all European influence in Egypt."

As a proof of the quiet demeanor of the French during the continuance of the Egyptian crisis, some writers have been suggesting that the *esprit militaire* in France is on the decline. They say that since the Franco-German struggle, in which the strength and skill of the French army were so seriously miscalculated, there has existed in France a wholesome dread of another such European war. It is also pointed out that little enthusiasm was shown in the expedition to Tunis, and that, in fact, the French nation, as a whole, has no desire for war and but a small relic of that thirst for glory by which it was once distinguished above all the rest of Europe. The real truth, however, is that compulsory service has given the general population a distaste for soldiering. A war, being equivalent to a mobilization which severs families, draws young men away from their homes and business, and subjects them to a hated discipline, is naturally looked upon with little favor.

The main line of the Canada Pacific Railway was to have been completed yesterday to Broadview, one hundred and twenty miles west of Brandon. The company seems to be pushing its work with all the energy expended in it, and there seems no doubt but that it will be completed from end to end before the time named in the much derided contract.

GENERAL NEWS.

A school teacher who lives near Wilmot, Annapolis, raised \$600 worth of tomatoes off an acre of ground last year. He is going to give up his school and take to farming.

Herring struck in the Annapolis river last week in larger quantities than has been known for seventeen years. Several good hauls were made, one weir securing 1950 bushels in three tides.

A Connecticut man wants \$100,000 damages from Westchester County because he was not brought to trial on an indictment for felony. Most fellows are glad enough to escape without demanding a large fortune for their good luck.

A southern paper says that Mr. George L. Seney has given the Wesleyan Female College, Georgia, another cheque for \$25,000, making his gifts to this college aggregate \$125,000. Mr. Seney says he has formed large expectations and hopes in regard to the daughters of the South.

The three mile law in Arkansas, is proving to be a grand law. A majority of the adult residents, male and female, can prevent the issuing of a license to a saloon within three miles of a church or school-house. When the people wish to get rid of a saloon, they build a school-house or church.

The war in Egypt is attracting the attention of Washington ordnance officers to the advisability of providing heavy guns for the United States. The ordnance officer says the United States sea coast for six thousand miles is almost defenceless against such heavy ordnance as was used against Alexandria.

The death is announced in London of Joseph Aloysius Hanson, the well-known inventor of the cab which bears his name. He was eighty eight years old. Not only was he famous through his cab, but he was also an architect of some celebrity, and examples of his taste and skill are to be seen in all parts of the United Kingdom.

A debtor who was sued by his creditors acknowledged, says the *Brooklyn Eagle*, that he had borrowed the money, but declared that the plaintiff knew at the time that it was a "Kathleen Mavourneen loan." "A Kathleen Mavourneen loan," repeated the Court, with a puzzled look. "That's it, Judge; one of the 'it may be for years and it may be forever' sort of loans."

The *New York Tribune* thinks that the men who received in the States this year the titles of D. D., and D. C. L., were men of only ordinary ability and achievements; and of local reputation; and that by and by scholarly reputation will be predicated on the absence rather than the presence of the two or three letters after a man's name. These titles do nothing either to make or unmake brains or scholarship. By their works ye shall know them.

He who trusts to skepticism for support, while staggering beneath the burdens of life, leans on a staff of sand. Listen to poor Shelley, whose brilliant intellect wrapped itself in garments of doubt! Hear his sad confession of human weakness when unsupported by consciousness of divine friendship and a hope of immortality! Sadly he sings:—

"I could lie down like a tired child,
And weep away the life of care
Which I have borne and still must bear."
In strong contrast with this groan of hopeless despair is Paul's swan-song of faith: "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord the righteous Judge shall give me at that day."

It seems that of late the military authorities of the German Empire have been devoting attention to the strengthening of their fortifications on the Baltic. Two formidable ironclad forts have been erected to guard the entrance to the Frische Hauff on the Eastern frontier. The new fortifications by land and sea, at Dantzig will, when completed, as they will soon be, cost fifteen million marks. Three forts are being erected on the left, and five forts on the right bank of the Vistula. The eleven forts of Posen, partly furnished, will cost twenty one million marks. Fourteen million marks are set aside for the construction of six forts around Kustrin. Some military critics have also advised the erection of a number of forts around Breslau, as in case of invasion the Silesian capital would be an especially exposed point. If not the apprehension of actual danger, it was at least a conviction that aggression from the East was not impossible that suggested these additional and exceedingly strong fortifications.

"What do you do with your cocoonut shells?" asked a Philadelphia *Record* reporter of a prominent candy manufacturer. "Sell them to be made into pepper," was the reply, which led the reporter to make some enquiries the result of which made his hair stand on end. The powder made from cocoonut shells has a fine color, and on account of its weight and appearance is called choice adulterating material. The shells cost very little, and the milling is done at an expense of 2 or 2½ cents per pound. A man in the business there called this a harmless adulterant for spices. "We sell to the trade probably more adulterated goods than pure," said he. "We can't help it. There is no pretence on our part that the lower grades of spices are pure. We simply sell the retailer what he wants. We sell them spices at almost any figure. It would ruin the trade to prohibit adulteration, and, besides, there are not enough spices grown to supply the demand of the United States alone, if nothing but pure spices were sold. We are constantly making experiments to discover the cheapest harmless foreign matter with which we can mix our goods in order to supply the demand for low grades."