

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE-EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882.

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## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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Advertising at most moderate rates.  
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ments, on application.

### ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Third Quarter 6th day, 2h. 0m., a. m., S. E.  
New Moon 13th day, 4h. 58m., p. m., W.  
First Quarter 21st day, 8h. 42m., p. m., S. W.  
Full Moon, 28th day, 5h. 5m., p. m., E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets
1 Tuesday	4 47	7 25	8 14	11 52				
2 Wednesday	4 49	7 25	8 44	12 32				
3 Thursday	5 1	7 22	9 14	1 13				
4 Friday	5 1	7 21	9 47	1 58				
5 Saturday	5 2	7 19	10 24	2 48				
6 Sunday	5 3	7 18	11 6	3 54	14 23			
7 Monday	5 5	7 16	11 54	5 16				
8 Tuesday	5 6	7 15	12 3	6 37				
9 Wednesday	5 7	7 13	1 0	7 49				
10 Thursday	5 8	7 12	1 47	8 42				
11 Friday	5 9	7 10	2 48	9 25				
12 Saturday	5 1	7 9	3 49	10 3				
13 Sunday	5 2	7 7	4 52	10 57	14 07			
14 Monday	5 3	7 6	5 58	11 8				
15 Tuesday	5 4	7 4	6 54	11 39				
16 Wednesday	5 5	7 3	7 56	12 0				
17 Thursday	5 6	7 2	8 54	12 16				
18 Friday	5 6	7 1	9 54	12 41				
19 Saturday	5 7	7 0	10 53	1 4				
20 Sunday	5 8	6 59	11 56	2 51	14 47			
21 Monday	5 9	6 58	12 54	3 35				
22 Tuesday	5 10	6 57	1 53	4 30				
23 Wednesday	5 11	6 56	2 52	5 42				
24 Thursday	5 12	6 55	3 49	6 11				
25 Friday	5 13	6 54	4 44	7 30				
26 Saturday	5 14	6 53	5 40	8 34				
27 Sunday	5 15	6 52	6 39	9 25	12 26			
28 Monday	5 16	6 51	7 38	10 11				
29 Tuesday	5 17	6 50	8 37	10 53				
30 Wednesday	5 18	6 49	9 36	11 33				
31 Thursday	5 19	6 48	10 35	12 13				

## 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 undersigned.  
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,  
Agent.  
Ch'town, June 17, 1882—t

## INSURANCE OFFICE.

Queen Insurance Company,  
OF ENGLAND.  
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.  
City of London Fire Insurance 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

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.  
Bulls, Cargoes, and Freight 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

To Shippers of Produce to Newfoundland.

## BOWN & WOODS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ST. JOHN'S, N. F.,

Give particular attention to Shipments from Prince Edward Island. Consignments Solicited.  
REFERENCES—  
The Manager Union Bank, St. John's, N. F.  
Messrs. C. F. Bennett & Co.,  
Messrs. Ayre & Marshall,  
John H. Cathrae, Charlottetown, P. E. I.,  
April 24, '82—pat 2m eod w 2m

## 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.  
RATES—\$1.75 per day; \$10 per week; \$32 per month.  
TO REACH 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,  
June 24, 12

## JOHN NEWSON & CO., CHARLOTTETOWN

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

## D. A. BRUCE,

Charlottetown, May 22, '82. 72 Queen Street.

## 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.

## "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.



## JACOBS OIL THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Croup, Whooping Cough, 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 it. James O. 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. VOEGLER & CO.,  
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

## Steam Communication

Between Pictou, N. S., Georgetown and Souris, P. E. I., Magdalen Islands and Gaspe.  
THE Strongly-Built Iron S. S. BEAVER, P. P. L. master, carrying Her Majesty's mails, will leave Pictou Landing during the season of Navigation every Monday afternoon, on arrival of Express Train from Halifax for Georgetown, Souris and the Magdalen Islands; and every fourth trip, commencing Monday, 19th June, will extend her voyage to Gaspe, calling (weather permitting) at Percé.  
Port Hood, C. B.  
Will leave for Port Hood every Friday Night, from Railway Wharf, Pictou Town, on arrival of Passengers by accommodation train from Halifax.  
Every attention will be paid to the comfort of passengers.  
For freight or passage apply to  
A. FRASER & CO., Quebec;  
FRED. W. FRASER,  
Pictou, N. S.;  
A. A. MACDONALD BROS.,  
Georgetown, P. E. I.;  
C. J. HALEY, Souris, P. E. I.  
July 14, 1882.

## STR. SOUTHPORT. WEST RIVER, FROM PRINCE ST. WHARF.

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN EVERY MONDAY, at 5.30 p. m., for Shaw's Wharf, returning at 7 a. m., calling at Westville and Rocky Point (when tide permits); returning, will leave Charlottetown again on Monday, at 3.30 p. m., and on Friday, at 4 p. m.

## FOR EAST RIVER.

Will leave Charlottetown, at 4.30 a. m., on Tuesday morning for Mount Stewart, returning at 7 a. m., calling at Cranberry and Hickey's Wharves. Also will leave Mount Stewart on Wednesday morning, at 7 a. m., calling at Cranberry and Hickey's Wharves, occasionally on Tuesday mornings (when the tide will not otherwise permit) the Steamer will not proceed beyond Cranberry Wharf, but will invariably leave Mount Stewart for Charlottetown on Wednesday mornings, returning same evening as above.  
On Sundays, Steamer will leave Charlottetown for Rocky Point (tide permitting) at 9 a. m. and 1.15 p. m.; returning, will leave Rocky Point at 9.30 a. m. and 1.45 p. m.  
If Steamer is not on route on Sundays, sail boat will take her place.  
F. L. HASZARD,  
Ch'town, June 1882—pat (j) 3

## TO LET.

THE SHOP at present occupied by the New York Singer Manufacturing Company, Queen Street. Application to be made to M. STEVENSON,  
June 9, 1882—eod f

## MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE

Is a Sure, Prompt and Effectual Remedy for Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Supercatarrhes, Scirrhus, Venereal, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Regenerates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Exhausted Brain and Restores Stagnating Tone and Vigor to the Enervated Gen. Organs. The experience of thousands proves it an INVALUABLE REMEDY. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two weeks' medication, and is the cheapest and best. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.  
Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cts. per box, or 12 boxes for \$5, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing  
MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE, O. Viscount, Ont., Canada  
Sold in Charlottetown by Apothecaries Hall Co. Agents for Prince Edward Island, and by all Druggists.

## Egyptian War Notes.

ALEXANDRIA A BEAUTIFUL CITY.  
(From the London Times.)

The destruction of so fair a city is terrible to think of in its details. It was a town so built that destruction was a comparatively easy task. All the European houses lay together on the eastern, or rather south-eastern, side of the city (not far from the sea). The great square was almost the beginning of the Frank quarter. This square, known as Place Mehemet Ali, was in the form of a parallelogram, of which the long sides lay parallel to the sea. The hotels and consulates were all in it, or close by it. The French Consulate and the Hotel d'Europe were big blocks on either side, while the International tribunals occupied the whole eastern end. The English church, with the huge pile of offices known as St. Mark's buildings, which were built on the English Church property and paid an aggregate rent of £4,000 a year, occupied nearly one-half of the sea side.

Further out still to the east four miles along the seacoast lies the Brighton of Alexandria, where the English all resided—Ramlah. It is a scattered suburb a mile long, full of pretty villas, some of them most lordly pleasure houses, all enjoying a view of the sea and desert and in easy communication of the city by means of a small passenger railway, which was managed by an English company. Three weeks ago poor Ramlah was as silent and lonely as a cemetery; but every house was full of furniture and pictures, and all the curiosities of the Levant which English people love to collect.

Such is the European quarter, whose smouldering ruins are now being traversed by exploration parties from the fleet. Every house was left ready for re-occupation when its refugee owner returned. Bedouin servants guarded the Ramlah houses. Arab servants remained to protect those in town. All the banks were, fortunately, without any exception, persuaded to abandon their first intention of converting their establishments into small fortifications. The barricades, the underground chambers, the sand-bag concealment of strong boxes were all thought foolish while there were ships of refuge in the harbor, and consequently, three weeks ago everything was shipped by the banks that was of value. All the principal merchants followed this example, and the consulates opted, as far as possible, the same plan.

In any cases, the destruction of property must have been very great. A vast city, whose streets were lined with noble mansions, has been reduced to ashes. The loss, immense as it is to the owners, can have little benefited the plunderers. Arab thieves would profit very little by European furniture in a place where there was no organization of receivers of stolen goods. Cash they would not find. Goods had all been shipped long ago. Even the shops contained very little stock. The destruction would benefit nobody, not even the destroyers.

## SOURCE OF FUTURE LITIGATION.

One result is certain to come out of this awful disaster. A long series of claims will be made against Egypt for the loss of property. Even before their departure, in all the hurry of their exodus, all European owners of either house or furniture made a statement of what he owned and lodged it at his Consulate. Many even who had not insured before went so far as to insure their goods and chattels, not because they thought the companies would indemnify them from loss at the hands of a mob, but because they would have an additional proof of what they held to be the value of their property. Poor Egypt has a melancholy future before her in many ways.

## PROMINENT MEN IN EGYPT.

Arabi seeks to make the Khedive unpopular with the Egyptians because he has had much intercourse with Europeans. If Tewfik has any marked partiality for European society, he is scarcely to be blamed for the fact, as his father, Ismail, the deposed Khedive, not only had him educated by French and English masters, but also insisted that he should assiduously cultivate the company of foreigners. This fact was noticed and specially remarked upon by Mr. W. H. Seward when that statesman was making his tour around the world. The distinguished American, in recording his impressions of it, remarks:—"Prince Thapthik is about twenty, handsome, intelligent, and carefully educated by European masters. We learned that his sagacious father, notwithstanding religious prejudices, insists upon Thapthik's mingling freely with European society." The Khedive's penchant for that society has been noted by other travellers. Of Cherif Pasha, another Egyptian who is now taking up a prominent position in Egyptian affairs, Mr. Seward makes the observation:—"President of the Council

## and Prime Minister Cherif Pasha is a very able and sagacious statesman."

## THE SOUDAN.

The Soudan is a general term applied to that vast and vaguely defined region of Central Africa lying between the Equator on the south and the Great Desert on the north, and stretching from east to west nearly across the continent. The Egyptian Soudan is generally supposed to begin at Assouan, or the first cataract of the Nile on the north, but perhaps might more properly be said to commence at the point where the Nile makes its great westward bend. It extends to the great lakes on the south, and from Abyssinia on the east to and inclusive of Darfur and the provinces of the Bahr El Guazal on the west. This extensive region, many times larger than Egypt itself, was not conquered by the Egyptians all at once, but has been annexed piece by piece, and at no time can it be said to have been thoroughly subdued or fully occupied. The Egyptian Government at Cairo was continually short of funds, and the Soudan, in company with the remainder of Egypt, was the victim of many abuses. The Government assumed the monopoly of almost everything on the White Nile, even to the sale of seven poor parrots, one of which was blind and another lame. Contracts were sublet to the farmers of taxes. Each agent made a handsome profit for himself, so that when the taxes, which covered every conceivable means of industry down to the wheel which raised the water from the Nile, were paid by the laborer, they were many times larger than the original exorbitant apportionment, and we even heard of cases on the White Nile where the same taxes were collected two and three times over by different officials. Hence, constant rebellions and the successful war of the False Prophet.

## The Modern Novel.

What does it teach of purity or virtue? In the novel it is the parents and guardians that are hard-hearted and unreasonable. It is heroic for the young man to risk all the dangers of the night to steal away the lovely maiden for his bride. It is heavenly devotion in the novel for the girl to risk all the horrors of slipping out to meet her adored one. After all this, what? Ask unhappy homes to reveal their secrets. Look into the records of divorce courts. Read the lists of suicides. Naturalists tell us that fish take on the color of the water in which they swim. Certain it is that we are influenced by the books we read. In any political campaign you could usually decide in five minutes conversation on politics not only to what party your friend belongs, but also the party paper which he reads. Parents sometimes wonder where their children get such erroneous ideas of life. Look, then, at their reading. See upon what mental food they have been nourishing themselves. Tell me what a man reads and I will tell you what he is. As the food affects the body so reading affects the mind. We ought to exclude from our reading books that which gives views of a false life. Books even that may be good in themselves ought not to be read unless they give us instruction. There is no objection to reading novels, provided you read the right kind of novels. But one sound book read for instruction is better than a whole library read for amusement. We are reading too much of what Carlyle calls "soap bubble" literature. This not only wastes time but also destroys our appetite for that which is better. When young people find they have no appetite for solid reading, it is time for them to cease reading the light literature. We do not taboo all works of fiction. Novels such as Scott's and Cooper's and Thackeray's and Hawthorne's are almost as valuable for instruction as histories. It has been said that there is more history in Scott's "Ivanhoe" than in Hume's "History of England." Against such books we need no warning. These authors are unfortunately not so popular as they ought to be. We are to overcome a taste for bad reading by providing that which is better. Parents do not do justice to their children unless they carefully direct their reading. Unless they do so, we cannot wonder that courts of law find so many boyish criminals.

In England, a lady embarking on a steamer at Brighton, tripped on a roll of tarpaulin of the gateway plank, and was seriously injured. Suit for damages was brought in a London court. It was shown by the defence that the lady had on a pair of high heeled boots, which, the presiding justice remarked, seemed to be built on purpose to cause accidents. He further remarked that were he a doctor the first question he would ask, if a lady was brought to him suffering from a fall, would be, "What were her boots like?" The jury, after a brief consultation, found that, whatever the negligence of the steamerboat official might have been Mrs. Bind, by her high-heeled boots, had wantonly and willfully contributed to cause the injury of which she complained, and therefore absolved the proprietors of the boat. There is a good deal of justice in this decision.