

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1882.

VOL 12.--NO. 14.

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.
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Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50
Advertising at moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 19.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To take effect on the 29th Nov., 1882.

TRAINS OUTWARD.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Ch'town	Dp 8.15am	Dp 3.30pm	Dp 3.00pm
Royalty Jc	" 8.38 "	" 3.53 "	" 3.23 "
N Wilsh's	" 9.29 "	" 4.45 "	" 4.00 "
Hunter R'r	" 9.45 "	" 5.00 "	" 4.15 "
Bradalba's	" 10.23 "	" 5.38 "	" 4.53 "
Co'ty Line.	" 10.32 "	" 5.48 "	" 5.03 "
Freetown.	" 10.47 "	" 6.03 "	" 5.18 "
Kensing'n	" 11.10 "	" 6.25 "	" 5.40 "
Summ'side	Ar 11.45 "	Ar 7.00 "	" 5.55 "
Miscoche	Dp 1.15pm		
Wellingt'n	" 1.37 "		
Port Hill.	" 2.4 "		
O'Leary.	" 4.05 "		
Bloomfield	" 4.30 "		
Alberton.	" 5.10 "		
Tignish.	Ar 6.05 "		
Royalty Jc		Dp 3.23pm	
York		" 3.40 "	
Bedford.		" 4.00 "	
Mt. Stew't		" 4.45 "	
Cardigan.		" 6.03 "	
Georget'n.		Ar 6.30 "	
Mt. Stew't		Dp 4.45pm	
Morell.		" 5.27 "	
St. Peter's.		" 5.57 "	
Bear River		" 6.46 "	
Souris		Ar 7.30 "	

TRAINS INWARD.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Ch'town	Ar 4.15pm	Ar 11.15am	Ar 11.30am
Royalty Jc	Dp 3.53 "	Dp 10.52 "	" 11.15 "
N Wilsh's	" 3.01 "	" 10.01 "	" 10.23 "
Hunter R'r	" 2.45 "	" 9.45 "	" 10.08 "
Bradalba's	" 2.09 "	" 9.08 "	" 9.40 "
Co'ty Line.	" 1.59 "	" 8.58 "	" 9.30 "
Freetown.	" 1.43 "	" 8.43 "	" 9.15 "
Kensing'n	" 1.20 "	" 8.20 "	" 8.55 "
Summ'side	" 12.45 "	" 7.45 "	" 8.40 "
Ar 11.20am			
Miscoche	Dp 10.58 "		
Wellingt'n	" 10.31 "		
Port Hill.	" 9.48 "		
O'Leary.	" 8.50 "		
Bloomfield	" 8.05 "		
Alberton.	" 7.27 "		
Tignish.	" 6.30 "		
Royalty Jc		Dp 11.07am	
York		" 10.50 "	
Bedford.		" 10.30 "	
Mt. Stew't		" 9.55 "	
Cardigan.		" 8.25 "	
Georget'n.		" 8.00 "	
Mt. Stew't		Dp 9.55am	
Morell.		" 9.04 "	
St. Peter's.		" 8.33 "	
Bear River		" 7.45 "	
Souris		" 7.00 "	

On and after Wednesday, 29th November, instant, and until close of navigation, a Special Passenger Train will leave Charlottetown daily (Sundays excepted), at 6.20 a. m., for Summerside, connecting with the Steamer there at 8.45 a. m., and returning to Charlottetown on arrival of Boat each evening.

L. B. ARCHIBALD,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 25, 1882.
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NOTICE.

THE Charlottetown Gas Light Company have imported a fresh supply of Bray's Patent Burners, especially made to consume only three feet of Gas per hour with the tap turned full on. These Burners are intended for use in Halls, Bedrooms, Kitchens, and other places where a light from a small consumption of Gas only is required. By regulating the tap, the Gas consumed can be reduced to any desired quantity less than three feet per hour. These Burners are so scientifically made that they will give a light equal to about ten candles at a cost of three quarters of one cent per hour. The price of these Burners to consumers of Gas will be ten cents each. [In 10 cent pad]

\$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, indigestion, Constipation or Constiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Maker," Chicago and Toronto. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. Sold by FRAZER & REID, and all Druggists. aug14—dy & wky ly.

NEIL McLEOD,

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
OFFICES:
Reform Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Summerside, P. E. Island.
MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at moderate interest.
Nov. 24, '82—pres her

DR. WARBURTON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
(EDINBURGH.)
Office in Old City Hotel, corner of Great George and Dorchester Streets, opposite the Catholic Chapel. Entrance on Great George Street—night bell.
Ch'town, Nov. 14, '82—3m

HENRY TERRELL,

SHIPPER'S AGENT.
All kinds of Produce bought and shipped on Commission,
Sole Agent for the New Sheep Dip.
Tracadie Cross & Bedford Station, P. E. I.
Oct. 12, '82.—wky 2m

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

INSURANCE OFFICE.

Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Lancashire Insurance Company
CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
Insurance effected on all kinds of property at current rates. Losses settled promptly and equitably.
DESBRISAY & ANGUS,
General Agents.
Office—South Side Queen Square,
Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1882.

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,
Ch'town, June 17, 1882—tf Agent.

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.—lyr

INCREASE

YOUR CAPITAL.
Those desiring to make money on small and medium investments in grain, provisions and stock speculations, can do so by operating on our plan. From May 1st, 1881, to the present date, on investments of \$10 to \$1,000, cash profits have been realized and paid to investors amounting to several times the original investment. Profits paid first of every month, still leaving the original investment making money or payable on demand. Explanatory circulars and statements of fund W sent free. We want responsible agents, who will report on crops and introduce the plan. Liberal commissions paid.
FLEMING & MERRIAM, Commission Merchants,
Major Block, Chicago, Ill.

CHEAPEST, SAFEST, SIMPLEST

LIFE INSURANCE

IN THE WORLD.

The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association
OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

\$50,000 Deposit with the Dominion Government. Working under Government License.

An Assessment Company with a Safety Fund. Life Insurance at its actual cost.

Good Canvassers Wanted.

LEONARD MORRIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.

Summerside, Oct. 28, 1882.—ly

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

QUEEN SQUARE.

W. & A. BROWN & CO., have now completed their FALL IMPORTATION.
Buyers will find it to their advantage to inspect their Stock, as they have a very large and new assortment of

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

OF EXTRA VALUE.

The very latest novelties shown in every Department.
A great variety of Mantles, Ulsters, Wool Shawls, Clouds, Scarfs and Fur Goods. Also Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Brown, Blue and Black Pilots and Beavers, Scotch Tweeds and Coatings and Seal Cloths.

A large lot Blankets, Quilts, Horse Rugs, etc.

300 Lambs' Wool Shirts, assorted sizes. 300 pairs Lambs' Wool Drawers.

A lot of Grain Bags, etc.

All of which will be disposed of at their usual low prices.

Ch'town, Oct. 31, 1882.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Ch'town, Oct. 31, 1882.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

JOHN E. DEWITT, President.

Total Assets January 1st, 1882. \$6,264,215.57
" Payments to Policy Holders. 19,000,000 0
" Dividends " 4,032,915.54

STANDING, COMPARED WITH LARGEST CANADIAN COMPANY:

	Total Assets.	Total Receipts past year.	Deposited with Dominion Gov't.
Union Mutual	\$6,264,215.57	\$1,058,779 00	\$130,000
Canada Life	5,064,206.65	1,008,164.31	54,000

Why you should Insure in the Union Mutual:

BECAUSE EVERY POLICY IS AN ENDOWMENT.
BECAUSE EVERY POLICY IS NON-FORFEITABLE.
BECAUSE EVERY POLICY IS INCONTESTABLE.
BECAUSE ALL PROFITS ARE DIVIDED ANNUALLY.
BECAUSE DEATH LOSSES ARE PAID PROMPTLY.

Branch Office—Queen's Building, Halifax.
W. R. ANDERSON, Special Agent. JAMES DESBRISAY, Agent, Charlottetown.

Nov. 8, '82.

FIRE INSURANCE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Head Office—Liverpool, England.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
of England.

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO.,
Head Office—Watertown, New York.

The undersigned having been appointed General Agents for the above first-class British and American Fire Insurance Companies, are prepared to insure all classes of insurable property on as good terms and at as low rates as they can be taken by any Company now solvent and intending to remain so.

Office—South Side of Queen Square, opposite the Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Oct. 5, 1882.

DESBRISAY & ANGUS,
GENERAL AGENTS.

N. B.—No person is authorized to collect monies for any of the above Companies in this Province without producing a receipt signed by us, and any one paying money to any one without getting such receipt, will do so at their own risk.

D. & A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Something Rotten in the State of Denmark.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Comparatively correct figures of the late election were received by some of the Island papers, but were not correctly reported, e. g., the *Daily Patriot* of the 18th inst., in its characteristic magnanimity, instead of giving Clow one hundred and thirty seven votes and McDonald three at Sentner's, omits the one hundred and gives only the thirty-seven! This may (I) have been a typographical error, and although I do not wish to be uncharitable, I cannot help thinking the one hundred was designedly retained by the editor or the devil.

In a recent issue of the *New Era* it is stated that if (leaving room for doubt) Clow is elected, it was chiefly owing to ledger influence and the assistance of the Hon. Samuel Prowse. A more contemptible slander could not be circulated by any editor, and can only be accounted for when we know the foul source from which it emanated. It is true that Mr. Prowse rendered Mr. Clow some assistance. Why not? Had he not a right, if he chose, to do so? Look at the array of political satellites (including the two R.'s) who assisted Mr. McDonald.

But, Sir, any person acquainted with the manner in which Mr. Clow conducted his canvass knows that the statements to which these papers have given publicity are unmitigated falsehoods, and are uttered without the slightest foundation.

In the *New Era* of the 25th inst., we see another reason (although to say reason is a gross perversion of the word) why Mr. McDonald was not elected. His representative did not attend at Sentner's. Let not Mr. McDonald lay this flattering unction to his soul. The reasons why he was not elected are, first, that although popular he is not so much so as Mr. Clow, and secondly, because this district is in favor of the abolition of the Legislative Council. This is clear from the fact that at the last election the people elected an avowed abolitionist, Thomas Annear, who has since, however, turned traitor, betrayed the confidence and trust of his countrymen, a veritable political Judas Iscariot who sold the interests of his country. For what? Pieces of silver, and who, may it be said, in passing, laboured strenuously to defeat the man to whom he is deeply indebted and whose influence greatly assisted in procuring for him the seat which he so unworthily occupies today.

But leaving the reasons why Mr. McDonald was not elected, which of course (say our opponents) are legion, we will give a reason, not why Mr. Clow was not defeated, and Mr. McDonald elected, but why the majority for Mr. Clow is not two hundred and fifteen instead of only fifteen as declared. Had the canvass been as honourably conducted by the friends of Mr. McDonald as by Mr. Clow and his friends; had the Protestant portions of the district not been so frightened with the cry, "Catholic Ascendancy!" and assured that if the Council were abolished, our splendid school system would be annihilated, the destinies of our country be swayed, and the people themselves fall a helpless prey to oppressive and proselytizing Catholics; had the questions at issue been as fairly put to the people and as openly discussed by the friends of Mr. McDonald as by Mr. Clow, — the result would have been a very different one, and would have shown in no mistaken language the exact feelings of the people in the matter.

Thanking you for so much space, I am, &c.,

Yours truly,
Murray Harbor District, Nov. 28, '82.

India continues to increase at a surprising rate its exports of wheat to England. From almost nothing in 1879, the quantity has grown as follows:

INDIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT TO BRITAIN.

	Bushels.
1880, ten months	2,530,120
1881, " "	4,899,660
1882, " "	7,366,235

In 1882, the quantity of Indian wheat sent to England was more than three times that from Canada or Australia. Good authorities say that with increased railway facilities there is no limit to the quantity of wheat North-Western India can send out. The natives prefer rice, which can easily be supplied from Southern India and China at so cheap a rate as to enable nearly all the wheat grown to be exported. Of course, as a great quantity of British goods are going to India, the freight rates on the wheat are low.

Baker Pacha has been summarily deposed by direction of Lord Dufferin, from his place as commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. He is relegated to the charge of the police and his place is to be filled by an English officer, with an English staff. In separating Egypt from Turkey it was not thought wise to have the Egyptian army in the hands of a confident of the Sultan. Lord Dufferin is really British resident at the head of an arbitrary protectorate. The Khedive has as much to do with the Government of Egypt as a native Prince in the Punjab has with the Government of India and the condition of affairs, as it stands, is, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* admits, not easily to be distinguished from annexation. What position this result will force the Porte to adopt, what its ultimate effect on the relations of Austria and Russia will be it is impossible now to define. France does not like it at all, but it is quite probable that England's action in regard to France's pretensions in Madagascar and her reception of the Malagassy envoys will lead to cases for an amicable compromise.

CURRENT NEWS NOTES.

Great distress prevails in the flooded districts along the Rhine, especially at Cologne, and Bonn. In the latter town nearly five hundred houses are submerged.

A natural curiosity recently discovered in the township of Mara is a small lake about 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, which has no apparent feeder or outlet. During the late dry spell the water remained at its usual level when all the wells in the neighbourhood were dry.

In the reign of one of the early English kings, absenteeism was prohibited, the decree being due to the tendency of nobles to reside in France. O'Connell alluded to this when advocating an Act restricting absenteeism, by fine, in Ireland. In 1735 the States of Bohemia presented a memorial to the Austrian Emperor to the effect that "the too earnest desire of the nobility and gentry of Bohemia to travel in France had degenerated into an abuse which is no longer to be tolerated;" and they proceeded to beg that he will not permit them to go abroad without (as in Russia to this day) express leave. The Emperor's reply was that "he agrees with pleasure," &c.

The British North Borneo Company are stated by the local journals to be circulating largely in China and the island of the Eastern Archipelago an invitation to Chinese capitalists, peasants, labourers and artisans, to take up their abode in the company's territory, promising "treatment of the most liberal kind, and opportunity for repatriation." "In a word (concludes the address), men of China, here is a large tract of country within three days' easy steam of your own land—a space which the company hope soon to see bridged over by a direct line of steamers. It possesses splendid harbours, fine rivers, a seacoast of above 500 miles in length, a favourable rainfall, and millions of acres of virgin soil. Will you not come forward and take advantage of the opportunity?"

Russia and Austria, notwithstanding professions of peace and friendship, are watching each other's movements narrowly in the Balkan peninsula. Russia has never forgiven Austria for objecting to the treaty of San Stefano and for having obtained for herself the not very enviable wardship of Bosnia and Herzegovina. But it is in the Slav Kingdoms and principalities and especially in Serbia that the Russian and the Austrian are at enmity as rivals for the affections of prince and people. King Milan, who obtained his promotion chiefly through Austria's friendship, is said to be much perplexed of late by the conflicting appeals of the two factions in his own Kingdom. He does not know whether it would be most to his advantage to cast his lot entirely with Austria and procure from the Vienna Government a positive assurance of support, or to espouse the cause of the Russophiles which form the majority of his subjects. The same rivalries and jealousies prevail in all the other Balkan States and seem to presage, as they did before, the coming of a storm of war. To Russia, in view of the Austro-German alliance, strengthened by the adhesion of Italy, the goodwill of those smaller states is by no means unimportant.

A report went abroad some months since, says Mr. Smalley, in the *New York Tribune*, that the Life and Letters of the late Mr. Delane were never to see the light. The reason given for the abandonment of the work was the extreme delicacy and difficulty of dealing with a mass of correspondence, in its nature confidential, and relating largely to matters within recent memory. Mr. Delane's position, as editor of the *Times* for thirty-seven years brought him into close communication with nearly every distinguished man of his time. Of these a great number are still living, and their consent is required for the publication of letters written by them to him. For those who are dead, somebody else's discretion must be invoked. However, the fact is, we are glad to say, that the report of the suppression of the book has no foundation at all. The whole mass of material is in the hands of Sir George Dasent, Mr. Delane's brother-in-law, and long his colleague in one capacity or another on the *Times*. Mr. Delane himself was a copious letter writer—his letters to Sir George Dasent alone number 4,000—not all to be published, of course. Sir George believes that the Life and Letters, which will make three volumes, may appear in the course of 1883.

To Judge from the tone of newspapers, England and Germany are drawing closer and closer, while France and England are drifting apart. The Berlin *Post*, a semi-official organ, says that Germany has no intention, no matter how much other nations might desire her to do so, to interfere with England's operations in Egypt, and that England will not quarrel with Germany to gratify France. The French papers, on the other hand, are, with few exceptions, almost openly hostile to England. England has pursued a perfidious policy in Egypt. She has encouraged the Khedive to abolish the joint control, and she has substituted there a sub-control of her own. Then, again, England has sent a gunboat to Madagascar, and Sir Charles Dilke has just informed the House that there is quite a fleet in the vicinity which would be used in case of need. Of course England's sole design is to burk France's operations in Madagascar. Again Sir Charles Dilke has informed the House that England wishes to see the Congo free and unobstructed, and that a gunboat will probably be sent thither. England, to French minds, does this because she is jealous of De Brazza's successful negotiations with the native chiefs, and wishes to establish her own power in that quarter of Africa. The fact is that England's gunboats have to protect her flag, and as her flag flies over the greater part of the commerce of the world in every sea, they are found pretty much anywhere, when trouble arises, as the consuls of other nations have found to their joy when in danger.