

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EUCLIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1882.

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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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One Month, 0 50

Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half yearly or yearly advertisements,
on application.

ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon 1st day, 4h. 21m. p. m., N. E.
(below horizon.)
Third Quarter 8th day, 0h. 57m., p. m., W.
(below horizon.)
New Moon 15th day, 2h. 21m. p. m., S. W.,
First Quarter, 23rd day, 1h. 49m. p. m., E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Days
M	rises	sets	rises	water	len h.
Thursday	4 17	7 38	7 42	10 16	
Friday	5 17	8 39	8 36	10 58	
Saturday	6 16	9 40	9 24	11 39	
Sunday	7 15	10 41	10 04	12 21	15 22
Monday	8 14	11 42	10 46	1 4	
Tuesday	9 13	12 43	11 28	2 28	
Wednesday	10 12	1 44	12 10	3 37	
Thursday	11 11	2 45	1 01	4 49	
Friday	12 10	3 46	1 42	6 10	
Saturday	13 9	4 47	2 22	7 31	15 27
Sunday	14 8	5 48	3 03	8 52	
Monday	15 7	6 49	3 44	10 13	
Tuesday	16 6	7 50	4 25	11 34	
Wednesday	17 5	8 51	5 06	12 55	15 31
Thursday	18 4	9 52	5 47	1 16	
Friday	19 3	10 53	6 28	2 37	
Saturday	20 2	11 54	7 09	3 58	
Sunday	21 1	12 55	7 50	5 19	3 15 31
Monday	22 0	1 56	8 31	6 40	
Tuesday	23 0	2 57	9 12	8 01	
Wednesday	24 0	3 58	9 53	9 22	
Thursday	25 0	4 59	10 34	10 43	
Friday	26 0	5 59	11 15	12 04	
Saturday	27 0	6 59	11 56	1 25	
Sunday	28 0	7 59	12 37	2 46	
Monday	29 0	8 59	1 18	4 07	
Tuesday	30 0	9 59	2 00	5 28	
Wednesday	31 0	10 59	2 41	6 49	
Thursday	1 0	11 59	3 22	8 10	
Friday	2 0	12 59	4 03	9 31	
Saturday	3 0	1 59	4 44	10 52	
Sunday	4 0	2 59	5 25	12 13	
Monday	5 0	3 59	6 06	1 34	
Tuesday	6 0	4 59	6 47	2 55	
Wednesday	7 0	5 59	7 28	4 16	
Thursday	8 0	6 59	8 09	5 37	
Friday	9 0	7 59	8 50	6 58	
Saturday	10 0	8 59	9 31	8 19	
Sunday	11 0	9 59	10 12	9 40	
Monday	12 0	10 59	10 53	11 01	
Tuesday	13 0	11 59	11 34	12 22	
Wednesday	14 0	12 59	12 15	1 43	
Thursday	15 0	1 59	1 29	3 04	
Friday	16 0	2 59	2 10	4 25	
Saturday	17 0	3 59	2 51	5 46	
Sunday	18 0	4 59	3 32	7 07	
Monday	19 0	5 59	4 13	8 28	
Tuesday	20 0	6 59	4 54	9 49	
Wednesday	21 0	7 59	5 35	11 10	
Thursday	22 0	8 59	6 16	12 31	
Friday	23 0	9 59	6 57	1 52	
Saturday	24 0	10 59	7 38	3 13	
Sunday	25 0	11 59	8 19	4 34	
Monday	26 0	12 59	9 00	5 55	
Tuesday	27 0	1 59	9 41	7 16	
Wednesday	28 0	2 59	10 22	8 37	
Thursday	29 0	3 59	11 03	9 58	
Friday	30 0	4 59	11 44	11 19	
Saturday	31 0	5 59	12 25	12 40	

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

EDWARD T. RUSSELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
213 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
May 19, 1882—6m

1882, Point du Chene House, 1882.
CEO. L. HANINGTON, PROPRIETOR,
(FORMERLY P. FURMAN).
Our Regular Summer Tourists and the travel-
ling public will find the above Hotel one
of the best in New Brunswick.
Dinner on the table on arrival of the
P. E. Island steamboats.
Trains leave the platform (opposite the
Hotel) at 2.45 o'clock, giving passengers
ample time to dine. [ju 5 1m

PROFESSIONAL CARD.
PALMER & MULLALLY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE—O'Balloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
H. V. PALMER. JAS. W. MULLALLY.
April 10, 1882.

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 ec-1 w 2m

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,
Charlottetown, Feb. 3, 1882.

GREAT CLEARING SALE 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.

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.

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.

—ALSO—

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.

ST. JACOBS OIL



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatic, Lumbago,
Eczema, Soreness of the Chest,
Cough, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-
ings 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 sure, speedy, and cheap External
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.,
Proprietors, Md., U. S. A.

LAWN TENNIS.

LAWN TENNIS RACKETS,

LAWN TENNIS NETS,

LAWN TENNIS BALLS,

LAWN TENNIS SHOES,

LAWN TENNIS HATS,

LAWN TENNIS JERSEYS,

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE.

May 27, 1882—1m



Royal Insurance Co'ny OF ENGLAND.

Assets \$25,000,000.00
Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
JOHN MACEACHEEN, Agent
March 2, 1882.

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, Cashier.
Charlottetown, May 31, 1882.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE
WORLD.

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE.



Is a Sure, Prompt and Effective Remedy for
Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of
Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats,
Soporifics, Seminal Weakness, and General
Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates
the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled
Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the
Exhausted Genitive Organs. The experience of
thousands proves it an INVALUABLE REMEDY. The
Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box con-
tains sufficient for two week's medication, and is the
cheapest and best. Full particulars in our
pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address,
gratis 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 CO.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.
Sold in Charlottetown by Apothecaries Hall Co.,
Agents for Prince Edward Island, and by all Druggists
everywhere. No. 1188 24

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The London (G. B.) News says, re-
garding Frelinghuysen's despatch, that
"Lord Granville will not fail to remember
that commercial, as well as legal and
political considerations are decisive against
the position Frelinghuysen has chosen to
assume." The Standard says: "Fre-
linghuysen's considerations are certainly not
arguments that affect the validity of the
Clayton-Bulwer treaty and can only be
regarded as topics of local prejudice intro-
duced to show the strength of the motives
which urge the American Government to
withdraw from their engagements and
render it impossible for their representatives
to take a just and dispassionate view of the
legal side of the question. The answer to
all this rhetoric is that the treaty has been
made and ought to be kept."

Extravagance.

The first lesson in economy is to learn to
"do without." The second is to use what
one has without waste. These two lessons
are very hard to be learned by a people
who have always been accustomed to
whatever they wanted, and to treat costly
things as if they were common, for fear lest
it should not be supposed to be familiar
with them. One thing has much con-
tributed to this—the absence of anything
like class styles of expenditures. Abroad a
man will not allow his wife and daughters
certain modes of dress, unless he can have
other things in keeping. A camel's hair
shawl and diamonds require a carriage and
servants in proportion. The habits of life
which fit a particular income are well
known. No one goes beyond them without
censure. In America there is no such rule.
People live at hotels where waste is the
order of the day, and where children are
educated in the want of care and the habit
of unlimited ordering. It is a great mistake
for young people of moderate means to
commence life by boarding. It fosters ex-
travagant habits and leads to idleness and
gossip. Begin housekeeping if you can
maintain but two rooms, and increase your
style as, and no further than, you can
afford it.

The Family Library.

Make a family library. The home ought
to more to be without a library than with-
out a dining room and kitchen. If you
have but one room, and it is lighted by the
great wood fire in the flaming fireplace, as
Abraham Lincoln's was, do as Abraham
Lincoln did; pick out one corner of your
fireplace for a library, and use it. Every
man ought to provide for the brain as well
as for the stomach.

This does not require capital; there are
now cheap editions of the best books; it
only requires time and forecast. We write
in a private library, and a fairly good one
for working purposes, of three hundred and
odd volumes; we began it twenty years ago,
on a salary of \$1,000 a year, with five books
—a commentary in four volumes and a
dictionary. The best libraries are not made;
they grow.

At first buy only books that you want
immediately to read. Do not be deluded
into buying books because they are classics,
or cheap, or that you may get rid of an
agent. One book read is worth a dozen
books looked at. No book is possessed till
it is read.

Reference books constitute an exception,
and an important exception to this rule.
The essential reference books are Webster's
Dictionary—for the family use Webster is
incomparably the best—a good Atlas and
an Encyclopedia. Any school Atlas will
do (and a second hand one can be had for
for almost nothing) though, if you are able
to purchase it, Zell's Hand Atlas is much
better. There is no best Encyclopedia;
your choice must depend upon your re-
sources, pecuniary and mental.

In purchasing books, exercise a choice in
editions. The lowest priced books are not
always the cheapest. Buy books of tran-
sient interest or minor importance—all
novels, for example, and current books of
travel—in cheap forms. The best novels
can be had in pieces ranging from ten to
fifteen cents each; a binder, at the cost of
a dollar, will enable you to bind together
all of a size, and make a volume out of
what would otherwise become when read,
material for the waste basket. On the
other hand, histories, classics of all sorts,
and generally all permanent books, should
be bought in good binding and good type.
It takes well-seasoned lumber to make a
good family library.

Have a place for your library. Respect-
able hanging-shelves can be bought in our
cities and towns for a dollar and upward.
A dollar spent in pine lumber, and a little
mechanical skill, will make a larger and
better one. Varnished pine is handsome
enough for any parlor. A place for books
will cry to be filled till it gets its prayer
answered. Book-shelves preserve books.
One shelf of books gathered together is a
better library than twice the number
scattered from attic to cellar.—Christian
Union.

The division among the German Baptists
or Dunkards, is caused by a desire on the
one hand to maintain the laws and usage of
the Church in all their strictness, and on
the other hand to depart from them in the
direction of worldliness. The laxity of the
latter element, however, does not appear to
be great, for at its first annual convention
moustaches were prohibited, hair was for-
bidden to be parted, house painting, except
in one dull color, was declared sinful, and
any trimming on a dress was pronounced
abominable.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, and all diseases
arising from youthful indiscretions are speedily
and radically removed by that wonderful
remedy known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine,
an advertisement of which appears in another
column. Sold in Charlottetown by Apothe-
caries Hall Co. June 18, 2 wks, wky, 24.

CLIPPINGS.

One of the most amusing book sales of the
season in London was the recent one of the
library of the whole literature of tobacco, col-
lected during many years by Mr. Bragg, tobac-
co in all forms being treated in all styles and
in almost all languages.

The *Lancet* records the curious fact that
while in 1848 duty was paid on 37,000,000
pounds of coffee imported in Great Britain for
home consumption, the figures for the past
year show an importation of less than 32,000,
000, and the quantity sold per capita is much
larger. The figures suggest the hand of the
adulator, and a remarkably large hand it
is. The Government is said to encourage the
business by permitting the importation under
a duty of 2d. of "coffee, chicory, or any
other vegetable matter applicable to the uses
of coffee or chicory, roasted, ground, or
mixed, without reference to the proportions of
the mixture." Turnips, carrots, and cabbage
stalks are mentioned as adulterants commonly
used.

When a suitor at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, re-
ceived an emphatic no to his proposal, he
was about to give up the suit, and go back
to his home at Columbus; but the girl's
mother accepted him, appointed a wedding
day, and assured him that the daughter
would be ready for the ceremony. He was
there again at the time fixed, and so were
numerous guests, who found the house
decorated with flowers and a collation pre-
pared. But the bride was missing. She
was caught at the railroad station and taken
back home, where she disobeyed her
mother's stern command to stand up and
be married, and the company was dis-
missed.

The new series of excavations commenced
by Dr. Schliemann this year at Hisarlik
remained for many weeks unattended by
any discoveries of moment. A communi-
cation, however, which has just been re-
ceived from him by Prof. Virchow, of Ber-
lin, announces that he has once more been
successful. He has brought to light archi-
tectural remains of the highest interest.
In the lower portion of the hills of Hisarlik
he has opened a series of halls, corridors,
and vaults, which, according to his confi-
dent belief, are ruins of the citadel of
ancient Pergamos. Dr. Schliemann adds
that the researches he has recently been
conducting have convinced him that the
views he has hitherto held respecting the
site of Ilium, and of many of the relics he
formerly discovered, will require much modifi-
cation.

"They that are whole need not a physi-
cian, but they that are sick;" and never
was a physician hailed with more genuine
enthusiasm than the venerable monk, St.
Jacob, reminding one strangely of the
forest odors, lingering sunsets, and the
bright green meadows of far away Ger-
many. I say welcome, because he comes,
bringing healing and consolation in his
hand to snap the cords of human suffering
and set the pain-racked body free. Like
the ancient Druids, he quickly finds favor
with all classes, and why? Because his
remedy is simple, cheap and effective. Rev.
W. B. Ballou, of Stoughton, Mass., says:
"St. Jacobs Oil has done wonders for me
and my people. Last fall I was beside my-
self with rheumatism, and was effected so
badly that I had to resort to crutches to
aid me in locomotion. My son obtained
for my use a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil,
which he called the Great German Remedy.
I applied it most faithfully, and in less
than two weeks I was able to cast aside my
crutches and was well."—Chicago (Ill.) Sen-
tinel.

A good heart should invariably be com-
bined with cheerfulness; indeed, there is
no reason why it should not be. There are
many things to be said in favor of a cheer-
ful man. Be his occupation what it may,
be equal to any of those who follow the
same pursuit in silent sullenness, however
industrious these may be, or with whatever
amount of diligence the latter may toil.
The cheerful man will do more work in the
same time, he will accomplish this with
far greater ease, he will perform his task
better, and he will persevere in it the
longest. Cheerfulness has a beneficial
effect upon the body as well as mind.
Wherever there is habitual gloom there
must be either bad air, unequalled igno-
rance, unwholesome food, or in properly severe
labor or erasing habits of life. The wise
man is always cheerful. Moroseness, dull-
ness, acetic or sour inclinations are but
evidence of "loose screws" in the mental
and physical construction. The healthy
soul is ever a happy one. And if we take
heed of our own proper conditions of mind
and body we shall have no leisure or de-
sire to carp at our neighbors' shortcomings,
or trouble ourselves with their real or fan-
cied woes. Then why not be cheerful?

No man really understands the value of
a dollar until he has worked hard to obtain
one. We could point out scores of city
boys who have become miserable spend-
thrifts from the lack of just such knowl-
edge. Their fathers were more or less
wealthy, but the sons were not put into the
office, or mill, or shop, and made fairly to
earn their money by tireless labor, either
physical or mental. Their fathers said to
themselves: "My sons shall never have to
drudge as I did," and so the boys did no
labor, bore no responsibility, and never
learned how money was fairly and honor-
ably earned, and, of course, never knew
its value or its proper use. Thus, hard-
earned fortunes have been ruthlessly
squandered. All young people should be
taught the full value of money—how to
save and how to spend it. If born to a
heritage of wealth, they should be taught
that its possession brings greater responsi-
bilities, and its proper management,
when they grow up, will bring even a
heavier tax on their mental and moral
powers and faculties, than would the earn-
ing of a livelihood. If born to labor, they
should be taught that work is not dis-
graceful so long as they labor well; and
that their earnings should not be squand-
ered, but invested wisely in reference to the
future.