

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1882.

VOL 11.—NO. 32.

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.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months, \$2 50
Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50

Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, 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	riser	sets	riser	water	len h.
1 Thursday	17	33	7	42	10 16
2 Friday	17	33	8	36	10 58
3 Saturday	16	40	9	24	11 39
4 Sunday	16	41	10	16	12 21
5 Monday	15	42	10	40	1 4
6 Tuesday	15	43	11	11	1 49
7 Wednesday	14	43	11	40	2 38
8 Thursday	14	44	0	16	3 37
9 Friday	14	44	0	37	4 10
10 Saturday	13	45	0	37	6 10
11 Sunday	13	45	1	7	7 24
12 Monday	13	46	1	42	8 25
13 Tuesday	13	46	2	22	9 13
14 Wednesday	13	47	3	11	10 11
15 Thursday	13	47	4	3	10 42
16 Friday	13	48	5	3	11 22
17 Saturday	13	48	6	5	11 58
18 Sunday	13	49	7	9	12 31
19 Monday	14	49	8	11	0 33
20 Tuesday	14	49	9	13	1 8
21 Wednesday	14	49	10	14	1 4
22 Thursday	14	50	11	15	2 22
23 Friday	14	50	12	15	3 5
24 Saturday	15	50	1	16	3 59
25 Sunday	15	50	2	18	5 3
26 Monday	15	50	3	21	6 14
27 Tuesday	16	50	4	25	7 22
28 Wednesday	16	50	5	27	8 22
29 Thursday	17	50	6	25	9 12
30 Friday	17	50	7	17	10 1

EDWARD T. RUSSELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,

213 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
May 19, 1882—6m

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—wkly

1882, Point du Chene House, 1882.

GEORGE L. HANINGTON, PROPRIETOR,
(FORMERLY P. SCHURMAN).
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 6 1m

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

PALMER & MULLALLY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE—O'Halloran'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.

INSURANCE OFFICE.
Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
City of London Fire Insur-
ance 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 Street,
Charlottetown, Feb. 3 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.

"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 "Miranichi," 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, 1882.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Backache, Soreness of the Chest,
Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-
ings and Sprains, Burns and
Scalds, General Bodily
Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frost-
bit and Hoarseness, and all other
Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil
as a safe, sure, simple 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.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

COAL!

McMillan's Depot,
Round, Nut and Albion Slack.

A quantity of which the subscriber in-
tends keeping constantly in stock, in order
to be able to accommodate his patrons at
all times. Terms cash.
R. McMILLAN,
June 6, 1882.

"THE OLD RELIABLE" COAL DEPOT.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PICTOU ROUND
AND NUT COAL, which will be sold
as cheap as any in the city.
Terms cash.
CAPT. J. HUGHES,
Charlottetown, June 7, 1882—m 2aw pat pres

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT.
PEAKE BROS. & CO.
May 9, 1882—eod

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—lm

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE
WORLD.

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE.

Brain and Nerve Food
Is a Sure, Prompt and Effective Remedy for Ner-
vousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of
Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats,
Superstitions, Sensual Weakness, and General
Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates
the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled
Brain and restores Suppressed Tone and Vigor to the
Exhausted Gen. Organs. The experience of
thousands proves it an INVARIABLE CURE. The
Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box
contains sufficient for two weeks' application, and is the
cheapest and best. For Full particulars in our
pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address,
address
Mack's Magnetic Medicine, 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. (1882)

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JUNE 28, 1882.

St. Dunstan's College.

The closing examination and distribu-
tion of prizes in St. Dunstan's College took
place on Friday, 23rd June. A very large
number of the clergy of the Island was
present, and examined the pupils in the
different branches studied during the year.
The following is the

PRIZE LIST:

EXCELSIOR.
4th Division—1st prize, Peter Benoit; 2nd
prize, John Gahan.
3rd Division—1st prize, Thomas Handrahan;
2nd prize, George Handrahan.
2nd Division—1st prize, Eneas C. McDonald;
2nd prize, Morton S. Hughes.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.
4th Division—1st prize, John Gahan; 2nd
prize, Peter Benoit.
3rd Division—1st prize, Thomas Handrahan;
2nd prize, William McDonald.
2nd Division—1st prize, M. S. Hughes; 2nd
prize, Eneas C. McDonald.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
4th Division—1st prize, Antoine Delsney; 2nd
prize, Peter Benoit.
3rd Division—1st prize, George Handrahan;
2nd prize, Thomas Handrahan.
2nd Division—1st prize, Eneas C. McDonald;
2nd prize, Morton S. Hughes.

HISTORY.
4th Division—1st prize, John Gahan; 2nd
prize, Peter Benoit.
3rd Division—1st prize, Thomas Handrahan;
2nd prize, George Handrahan.
2nd Division—1st prize, John Alex. Mc-
Donald; 2nd prize, Daniel B. Reid.

GEOGRAPHY.
4th Division—1st prize, Peter Benoit; 2nd
prize, John Gahan.
3rd Division—1st prize, William McDonald;
2nd prize, Thomas Handrahan.
2nd Division—1st prize, Daniel B. Reid; 2nd
prize, John A. McDonald.

SPELLING.
4th Division—1st prize, Peter Benoit; 2nd
prize, John Gahan.
3rd Division—1st prize, Thomas Handrahan;
2nd prize, George Handrahan.

FRENCH.
4th Division—1st prize, Peter Benoit; 2nd
prize, John Gahan.
3rd Division—1st prize, Thos. Handrahan; 2nd
prize, George Handrahan.
2nd Division—1st prize, Morton S. Hughes;
2nd prize, Eneas C. McDonald.

ALGEBRA.
4th Division—1st prize, Peter Benoit; 2nd
prize, John Gahan.
3rd Division—1st prize, Thomas Brown; 2nd
prize, John J. Mahon.
2nd Division—1st prize, Morton S. Hughes;
prize, John A. McDonald.

GEOMETRY.
1st prize, John J. McDonald; 2nd prize, Eneas
C. McDonald.

BOOK KEEPING.
1st prize, Morton S. Hughes; 2nd prize, Wm.
McDonald.

LATIN GRAMMAR AND EXERCISE.
3rd Division—1st prize, John Mahon; 2nd
prize, Daniel B. Reid.
2nd Division—1st prize, Eneas C. McDonald;
2nd prize, Morton S. Hughes.

LATIN VERSION.
3rd Division—1st prize, Daniel B. Reid; 2nd
prize, John A. McDonald.
2nd Division—1st prize, Eneas C. McDonald;
2nd prize, Morton S. Hughes.

Consumption of Intoxicants in England.

The highest sum contributed to the Eng-
lish Treasury in any one year by alcohol
was £31,000,000, paid in 1874. In 1881
this had fallen to £28,000,000. Thus in
seven years, although the population had
increased by 2,000,000, the revenue from
intoxicants had diminished by \$2,500,000.
These are the figures given by Mr. Glad-
stone in the budget. According to this
the alcoholic tax fell off from 20s. a head
in 1874 to 16s. 6d. in 1881, a reduction of
about 18 per cent. Another statistician,
of less authority, indeed, but a specialist
of some standing, Mr. W. Hoyle, places the
reduction even higher. He estimates the
gross national expenditure upon intoxicat-
ing liquors in 1881 at £123,242,400. In
1875 he calculated that the drink bill
amounted to £142,741,069, a reduction in
six years of nineteen and a half millions
sterling. The average expenditure on
drink, which in 1875 was £4 7s. 6d. per
head, had fallen in 1881, allowing for the
increase of population, to £3 10s. 10d.—
a reduction of nearly 19 per cent.

The Disturbances in Zululand.

The Standard's correspondence charac-
terizes the reports of the disturbances in
Zululand as greatly exaggerated. Occasion-
al disturbances are the inevitable result
of such a settlement as that effected by Gen.
Wolsley. Severe fighting it is true is
going on between the men of Chiefs Oham
and Ustebu, and the forces of the neigh-
bouring Chief Umbabuko, but their presence
in the field is not likely to occasion further
complications, although the situation is so
grave as to compel the Governor of the
colony to seriously reconsider the whole
Zulu question of re-settlement of the
country.

A writer in the London Times proposes a
scheme of emigration to Canada, whereby
250,000 families could be removed at a cost
of £20,000,000, and proposing means for the sub-
sequent extinguishment of this amount. Sir
Brendrick Gibbs, director of the smithfield
cattle show, has accepted the post of director
and secretary of the International Fisheries
Exhibition. The crop prospects in England
and Ireland, especially in the latter, are con-
sidered to be excellent.

Irish Leaders Differing.

Mr. Harris' letter to the Dublin Free-
man's Journal on Mr. Davitt's scheme of the
nationalization of land is creating deep
interest, not only in Ireland, but in politi-
cal circles in England. Mr. Harris is one
of the most prominent Nationalists and a
member of the executive of the Land
League. He is one of its most active
members, and spent nine months in Galway
gaol as a suspect. He was one of the
earliest to suggest the organization of the
land movement—years before Mr. Davitt
had turned his attention to the question.
Mr. Harris says he would not be alarmed
at Mr. Davitt's advocacy of the new
measure if he did not feel that there were
other elements of danger in the background.
He says, there is always hope that
changes often will ultimately, like a
hare, come round to the point from
which they started; but Mr. Davitt
is associated with other men, who
are all united in the pursuit of the same
object, namely, the nationalization of land.
After mentioning the name of Mr. George,
whom he calls the high priest of this school,
and the two Fords, Mr. Harris says that
these men did good work in the land agita-
tion, and deserve the gratitude of the Irish
people for disinterested efforts on their
behalf. "If," he says, "I take issue with
them, I would have it remembered that it
is they who have raised the issue; that I
am forced to do so by the conviction that
they are attempting to destroy the great
movement that they helped to build up."
The writer proceeds: "Already Mr. Davitt
has done more

DAMAGE TO THE CAUSE OF IRELAND

than a dozen Forsters with a dozen Coercion
Acts at their backs could accomplish."
Mr. Harris says that when Mr. Davitt
asserts that there is little difference be-
tween Mr. Parnell and himself, he shows
more ingenuity than candour. As wide a
gulf as ever existed between men on any
public subject exists between them. When
he attempts to bridge over that gulf by
mere words, he must think that other
people, Mr. Parnell included, possess a very
low degree of intelligence compared with
himself. On this head Mr. George is far
more outspoken, for in a pamphlet on the
Irish land question, he honestly admits
that the establishment of a peasant prop-
rietary would be an obstacle to the realiza-
tion of his plans. He goes even further-
than this, and points to the system of farm-
ing on a large scale as the agriculture of
the future—a system that would debar
small men from even renting land. He is
equally candid on the question of national
autonomy, and evidently regards our efforts
in that direction as so much time mispent.
At present the tenant on an estate are to
a certain point independent of the land-
lords, and have shown their independence
in thousands of instances. Under the new
scheme, if it became law, there could be no
independence, for who could be strong
enough to stand against the Government?
About one-third of the arable land in
Ireland is now in farms under thirty acres.
Under the Government a system of large
farms would be adopted, bringing

A FRESH PLANTATION OF ENGLISH AND SCOTCH
speculators. Our main grievance at present
is that rents are too high, and the Land
League programme is that any rent is too
high. If the new system is to become law
the Government, as trustees of the public
would be compelled, as they are in all
such transactions, to accept the highest
bid which a solvent tenant would offer.
Indeed, this would be found a necessary
rule if only to avoid bribery and corrup-
tion. Under the present system the ten-
ants suffer through the change of land-
lords, as, for instance, when a bad man
comes in the place of a good. The same
grievance would exist under the proposed
change when a bad Government would
supercede a good one; but a bad
Government would have vastly greater
powers of doing harm. Add to this
that in the case of war or commercial de-
pression, English opinion would force the
Government to raise the rent of land in
Ireland. Among the forces likely to be
assigned against such a scheme would be
the farmers, because they would have no
guarantee that they would get their rents
lowered; or, if lowered, fixed so that it
would deprive them of all prospect of be-
coming proprietors. The middle and
unwieldy classes would be against the
scheme, because they naturally enough re-
gard it as the first step toward holding
property in common. The landed gentry
would oppose it because it would blot
them out altogether. Proceeding on, we
come to

THE MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF ALL,
namely, the masses of the people, or those
who have nothing to rely on but the labour
of their hands. In Ireland this class are
Nationalists at heart, and will oppose the
scheme, which is undoubtedly opposed to
their principles. "Is it" asks Mr. Harris,
"not unaccountable that Mr. Davitt or
any man of common sense would enter on
so hopeless an undertaking; that for this
project in the air, this impractical vision-
ary scheme, he would throw overboard the
Land League programme for the establish-
ment of a peasant proprietary—a system
that has been tested by experience, that
has brought an increase of population,
wealth, and power to every nation that
has adopted it as a form of its agricultural
system; that on nine-tenths of the
Continent has all but banished pauperism,
and brought happiness and comfort
where poverty and misery formerly existed?

My mother has been a sufferer with inflama-
tory rheumatism for the last fifteen years,
writes Mr. J. J. Schubert, Kankakee, Ill., in
which time she has tried numerous remedies
without relief. At last her limbs became so
swollen that she could not go about, and I
gave up all hope of her recovery. As a final
resort, I tried St. Jacobs Oil. The first applica-
tion gave her relief and the use of six bottles
has performed a cure. She can go about as
well as ever.