

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1882

VOL 11.—NO. 137

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.

DR. CONROY

HAS REMOVED his office and residence
to Murch's Building,
Lower Great George Street,
OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.
Oct. 12, '82.—1m. wklly 6m

W. WHEATLEY,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
269 Barrington Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.
Consignments solicited. Highest prices
and prompt returns guaranteed.
Sept. 19, 1882.—2w 7m

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.—wklly

INSURANCE OFFICE.

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

JAMES S. SCOTT,

Shipping and Commission
MERCHANT.
Dealer in Fish and Fishing Supplies,
POWER'S WHARF, HALIFAX N. S.

Special attention paid to the receiving and
prompt disposal of Island produce. Having
extensive wharf accommodation and com-
modious stores, consignments are solicited
and prompt returns guaranteed.
Weekly market reports forwarded
upon application, and vessels chartered for
shippers.
P. O. address—Lock Drawer 51, Halifax,
N. S.

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 under-
signed.
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.—H 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.—1yr

TO THE WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE

W. & A. BROWN & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED THE
FIRST INSTALMENT OF THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
42 CASES,
28 BALES.

A lot of Manchester Goods to follow shortly.
Charlottetown, Sept. 22, 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. 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.

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.

Archibald McNeil & Forbes, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Advances made on consignments of produce.
44 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.
C. H. McNEIL, Agent, Charlottetown.
Oct. 25, '82.—1w

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.—wklly 2m

A CARD. DR. W. TOBIN,

Fellow of the Royal College of Sur-
geons, Ireland,
Member of the King and Queen's
College of Physicians, Ireland,
Late Surgeon Army Medical Dept.
HAS made a special study of diseases of
the Eye, Ear and Throat, in Paris and
London, and proposes to devote his practice
to them.
Consultations at his residence, No. 9 South
St., Halifax, N. S.
Hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.
Oct. 11, '82. 1m

New Tobacco Factory. RICHMOND STREET.

THE Subscribers wish to inform the public
that they have opened a TOBACCO
MANUFACTORY on Richmond Street, in
the establishment formerly occupied by Mr.
Philip Coyle, and are prepared to supply the
trade with
Tobacco of all kinds,
as good as can be purchased in the city, and
at lowest prices.
Patrons solicited and orders promptly
filled.
COYLE & McQUAID,
Ch'town, July 31, 1882.—3m 2w wklly 5c

BAGNALL & ROBINS, SURGEON DENTISTS,

NEWSON'S BUILDING,
OPP. POST OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
June 5, 1882.—1w

INCREASE YOUR CAPITAL.

THE desiring to make money
in a safe and profitable manner,
should invest in the
WHEAT
\$50
STOCKS
\$100

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on by the
undersigned and the late A. B. Stewart,
under the firm of HICKY & STEWART,
Tobacco Manufacturers, will be con-
tinued by the subscriber under the same
style.
MICHAEL HICKY,
Ch'town, July 4, 1882. not 1f

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE
WORLD.
A POSITIVE CURE
Without Medicines.
ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED
ILLINOIS BLOOGIES.
Patented October 18th, 1876. One box
No. 1 will cure any case in four days or
less.
No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no
matter how long standing.
No nauseous doses or cathartics, copious, or
oil of sandalwood, that are certain to pro-
duce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of
the stomach.
Price \$1 50. Sold by all druggists, or
mailed on receipt of price. For further par-
ticulars send for circular. P. O. Box 1, 533.
J. C. ALLAN CO., 68 John Street,
New York

The Capture of Tel-el-Kebir.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE—
NARRATIVE OF AN OFFICER WITH THE
BRITISH FORCE.

CAMP AT TEL-EL-KEBIR, Sept. 16, '82.
Our "only general" has made his effort
and delivered his blow, and the Egyptian
army is a thing of the past! Of course you
in England know all about it, and probably
more than we on the spot do, but some few
details from an eye witness may interest
you.

After the action of the 9th, troops came
pouring into the camp at Kassassin. The
Highland brigade arrived the day after,
with Sir E. Hamley and Sir A. Allison.
The 11th passed over quietly, but on the
12th came the longed for order, "Pack
everything; strike tents after dark; troops
to bivouac; no bugles to be sounded."
The leath against which the troops had
been straining was to be slipped at last and
we could go in at the enemy. All the officers
light baggage and the men's valises were
stacked by the line of railway long
before the appointed hour, and the moment
the silent signal was given down came every
tent, the troops marched out with quick
light step to the bivouac, and then came a
great and most impressive hubbub—not a
sound but the occasional stamp of a horse;
not a light. All was as still as the grave,
and it was almost impossible to realize the
fact that the enemy had not a single out-
post, not a single sentry beyond the line of
his works.

Daybreak found most of the regiments
close on to the intrenchments, some of
them lying on the very brink of the ditch.
As the first rays of morning lit up the sand
wastes the enemy seemed to wake suddenly,
and instantly the parapets burst into life
and flame. The fire was something awful,
and had the Arabs shot as straight as they
shot fast no mortal troops could have stood
up against it. Most of the bullets flew
over the heads of our men as they rushed
on; but many a one found its billet.

On went the assaulting regiments, the
soldiers jumping down or rolling into the
ditch and then scrambling on to the para-
pet, some to fall back again to the bottom
and lie there dead or wounded; others
slipped down the sandy slope, but immedi-
ately tried again until at last they gained
the top. Then came the cold steel and it
was all over with the Egyptians. They
could not stand it, and in ten minutes from
the first shot they were in full flight across
the open. Here they suffered terribly from
the quick, incessant fire of the Martini-
Henri, and the ground was strewn thick
with their dead. Without an attempt to
rally—indeed, without any possibility of
rallying—they were driven in headlong
disorder across the canal. Then the pur-
suit was taken up by the cavalry, who
followed them all day and slaughtered them
by the hundred. Zagazig, Bahigia and
Benha fell successively into the hands of
General Drury Lowe, and then Cairo,
itself. The Bengal Lancers must have
been in their element, as they are the very
troops for that kind of work. I fancy they
disposed of many of their coreligionists!

In taking these formidable lines, garrisoned
by 18,000 regulars, and 7,000 volun-
teers and Bedouins, the regulars being
armed with Remington rifles, and defended
by fifty-eight Krupp breech-loading cannon,
we lost 60 killed and 480 wounded, and did
the job in as little time as it takes one to
shave comfortably! It is reported that
Arabi himself said that if the English could
turn him out of his lines at Tel-el-Kebir
he would fight no more, and his immediate
surrender seems to prove the report
true. It is certain he had placed his best
troops here.

One group of dead interested me greatly,
and I should have liked to have seen the
incident. A Highlander, quite a boy, was
lying with his legs entwined with those of
a big Arab, whose brains were protruding
from a bullet wound in the head; four other
Arabs lay around them. All six were stone
dead, and you could have covered the lot
with a sheet. I fancy in the eagerness of
pursuit the lad had rushed on too far, be-
came separated from his comrades, and was
overpowered by numbers. He had apparently
killed five men before he himself fell.
I told some of his comrades near by of the
spot where his body lay, and so insured him
decent and immediate burial.

Shortly after I met a young officer of the
Seventh North Highlanders riding back on
a camel. He was shot in the wrist and leg,
but was quite cheery. His soldier-servant
was leading the camel and had a bundle
of rifles and sword-bayonets under his arm,
to be sent home, I suppose, as trophies.
The officer was in high feather at having
"thown them a touch of the Highland
spirit," as he put it, and told me how he
had cut two men down with his claymore
and shot a mounted officer through the
heart with his revolver. He was just rais-
ing his hand to catch the dead man's horse
when a bullet went through his wrist, and
then another hit him on the leg. The loss
of the horse seemed to grieve the young
blood much more than his wounds, which,
as he said, were nothing to those of some
of his men.

Yet another incident. A subaltern rushed
back to his colonel, crying out, "I've
got them, sir! I've got them!"
The colonel inquiring what it was he had got
turned out that, followed by a handful of
his men, he had charged straight at a
battery, shot down or bayoneted all the
gunners and taken four guns. On one of
the cannon he had slung his revolver, on
another his horse's neck, on a third his water
bottle and on the fourth something else,
thus marking them as regimental prizes.
He was badly wounded, but will, I trust,
live to fight another day as well as he has
in this his first battle.
The Highland brigade, the Eighteenth,
Eighty-fourth, Eighty-seventh, marines,
with the Guards in reserve, were the troops
which actually took the works, but the
Guards did not get up until the rush had
swift over the first line of intrenchments,
and the rest of the work, as I have said,
was left to the cavalry. After a short

breathing spell the men strolled about look-
ing into every tent and overhauling the
contents. The most absurd scenes were
enacted on all sides. Here a gigantic
Guardman was putting on the white tunic
of an Egyptian; there a sturdy artillery-
man was strutting about in the flowing
robes of a Bedouin; camels and loose horses
were careering about and a large body of
prisoners, under strong escort, were being
marched to the place allotted to them.
Among them was a wounded Egyptian
officer carried on a litter by his own men.
He was evidently of high rank and had a
revenue of servants with him.

Very soon we were all settled in the tents
which had been so lately occupied by our
enemies. Some of the tents were very
gorgeous affairs. Arabi's was magnificent
—built with crimson and gold brocade and
divided into three compartments, in one of
which were two beds with spring mattresses.
His state chair was in the centre of the
largest compartments, and several unopened
letters addressed to him were on the table.
The tent was immediately occupied by
General Willis, commanding the First
division, and his staff.

In the evening the news came into camp
of the total collapse of the Egyptian army
and of the end of the campaign as far as
mere fighting is concerned. The whole
camp rang with the cheers of the victorious
troops, who had in so short a time cut with
the sword the Gordian knot which had
puzzled diplomatists for months.
Now, hey for Old England!

Tiger Killing in Java.

The following is a translation of an extra-
ordinary report, published in the *Java
Boed*, the chief paper of Batavia. Yester-
day (July 2), so says the *Mataram*, a news-
paper at Djodjakarta, there took
place here an announced clearance among
the tigers, belonging to His Highness the
Sultan in order to make room for a fresh
supply when the tiger pens will be built.
At about ten a. m. the Sultan, the Resi-
dent Military Commander, Assistant Resi-
dent and other spectators appeared behind
the Kraton and seated themselves in a
grand stand constructed for the purpose.
Thousands of Javanese flocked to the spot
to see the combats. Soon a fight between
a royal tiger and a buffalo together in a
pen was commenced. The tiger was several
times tossed into the air and then gored to
death by the buffalo, which had been made
as furious as possible by peppered water,
burning nettles and red-hot iron bars.
The combat lasted fully two hours. After-
ward began the *rampokan* or tiger fight.
On the plain alongside the Kraton stood
Javanese armed with stout spears fifteen
to eighteen feet long, drawn up in rows one
behind the other, forming altogether an
extraordinary large square. The two fore-
most rows lay kneeling, the two hindmost
stood erect. In the centre of this open
space were thirteen straw-roofed wooden
pens, in each of which was a tiger. At a
given signal a musical instrument called
the *gamelan* begins playing a martial air to
slow measure. Three tiger keepers then
step out of the ranks and approach the
cage. Two of them bear each a burning
torch, with which they set fire to the straw.
The tiger, frightened by the shower of
sparks, is then forced out into the open
space, but knows not whether to turn. It
moves around and seeks whether it can find
an outlet, until it endures either by a
desperate spring to get away over the
human wall which keeps it enclosed or
prefers to crawl through underneath. But it
falls pierced by the many spears which
have struck it. It utters a savage cry,
which is drowned by the applause and
shouts of the multitude. In silent agony it
strikes around furiously with his mighty
paws. The shafts of the spears often break
like glass. In such cases a single blow
might cost the life of any unfortunate with-
in reach of its claws. It is afterward killed
in due form. This scene took place in the
same way thirteen times successively with
as many tigers, the festivity closing at two
p. m. Only a few accidents occurred. One
soldier, by ill luck, received a spear
thrust when combating with a tiger, and
was severely wounded in the leg. A native
received a bite when one of the tigers
broke through the square and was killed
outside of it, after causing great commotion
among the spectators.

Personal—Gossip.

Walt Whitman the poet is lying seriously
ill at his residence, Camden, N. J.
The man Soutar, who was convicted of
stealing the body of the Earl of Crawford
and Balcarres, has been sentenced to five
years' penal servitude.
A correspondent writes to the *London
Daily News*:—"As Sir Garnet Wolseley is
to be created a peer, several provincial
papers have been giving statements as to
his family and descent which are very er-
roneous, for Sir Garnet, although an Irish-
man, is in reality one of the Staffordshire
Wolseleys, who are undoubtedly one of
the oldest families in the kingdom.

Mrs. Langtry is unquestionably a very
beautiful woman. Her beauty is of the
kind that baffles photography, and those
who have seen her pictures only, have no
conception of the charm of her face. Her
complexion is pure and white and almost
transparent. There is on either cheek a
dull, rich, and scarcely distinguishable
color that softens the contour of the face,
but otherwise her skin is as white as snow.
The ears are as purely white as the fore-
head, and the eyebrows are beautifully out-
lined. The mouth in repose has a pathetic
or serious expression and the lips are as
clearly cut as statues. When she smiles
perfect teeth are revealed, and the cheeks
wrinkle up into two deep little dimples.
The eyes, however, are the most winning
feature of all. They are wonderfully ex-
pressive, and certainly very effective, for
they do remarkable work. Mrs. Langtry
raises them slowly, and glances around
into the faces of the men about her look-
ing at each one fully.