

THE DAILY EXAMINER. SEPTEMBER 5, 1882.

THE WAR.

CONTRARY to expectation, Wolseley is still waiting for further reinforcements. It can scarcely be doubted that the counter-concentration of Arabi has, so far, succeeded in checking the attack from the British. The forces of Arabi at the theatre of war surrounding Tel-el-Kebir, greatly outnumber those of Sir Garnet, and the artillery of the Egyptians has been worked in a masterly manner. Britain grows impatient over the delay, but the level head of Sir Garnet remembers that he who believes, must not always make haste. Cautiousness and patience are the characteristic traits of Wolseley. To-day's news from Alexandria, leads us to infer that Wolseley is obliged to keep a goodly reserve of troops in the vicinity of Alexandria, and this announcement may point to the cause why Arabi was not attacked yesterday.

THE common sense and sound judgment of the country demand the abolition of the Legislative Council.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

AFTER a stay of more than a week on the Island, the Minister has left for the Mainland. During the course of inspection the Minister expressed himself highly satisfied with the various offices under his control, and was particularly pleased with the splendid agricultural prospect afforded by the Island. The impression gained by the Minister was that the Island is worthy to be ranked among the richest heritages of this our fair Dominion, that its people compare favourably in intelligence with any of the other Provinces, and that the matrons and goodly maidens were unsurpassed in physical strength and beauty, by the daughters of any other Province of Canada.

THE useless expenditure of six thousand dollars per year on ornamental legislators should be universally condemned by the yeomanry of this Island.

The Thirst for Reputation.

ANY man who possesses in any degree the power of attaining fame or reputation is generally burdened with a strong desire for the same. Ordinary persons wonder at the phenomenon; they cannot attain fame; they cannot realize the higher motives which sway the mind of a genius, and they are apt to suspect pride where there is only conscious power. Decidedly the first test of a truly great man is his humility. But humility does not mean doubt of power, and humility becomes hypocrisy when it becomes unreal. A right understanding of the difference between what a man can do, and what the rest of the world can do, and has done is consistent with true humility. All noble men know their business, and know that they know it, but do not think much of themselves on that account. Albert Durer wrote to one who found fault with his picture, "It cannot be better done;" and the world has agreed with the painter. Newton knew that his head had puzzled out something that was beyond the power of others, yet he had a sense of powerlessness because he saw the immense power of Omnipotence, and something divine in every man he met. The greatest poets, like Horace, Shakespeare, Milton and Wordsworth, have truly prophesied their own immortality, they knew their power, and when the occasion came they were not ashamed to confess it. Two of the most famous men are Shakespeare and Milton, and yet these immortals were rather roughly treated. George III. called Shakespeare's plays "sad stuff." Waller, the fashionable poet in Milton's time, declared Milton's "Paradise Lost" to be "a tedious poem, remarkable for nothing but its great length." The publisher evidently held the same opinion since he gave the poet the miserable sum of £10 for two editions, and £8 eventually to his widow in discharge of that and all other claims. Even in the 17th Century, Butler and Dryden were far more generally appreciated than was Milton. But the seed of immortality was in Milton, which he knew, and which the world now recognizes. Fame, literary, and otherwise, is not dependent on caprice, but upon firm and fixed principles. Whatever is bad, time destroys; whatever ennobles human nature will be preserved throughout all ages. The deep dispassions of Milton will ever sound beside the rippling trills of the birdnotes of Burns. The rugged thunderous tones of Demosthenes will stand forever beside the consecrated charm of Cicero's rounded periods. These men knew the power of their works better than the readers, and gave unflinching expression to it. As long as the world lasts this thirst for fame will endure. It does not come by waiting, it comes by hard and earnest work. It is ever maddening cry is work, work, for in that alone is the secret and the genius of the success. If the reader fancies that he has the thirst, let him ask the question: "Have I the appetite for work, unceasing work—work that burns the midnight candle?" On the true answer will depend in some measure the test of the thirst for fame.

THE usefulness of the Legislative Council, if it ever had any, is now gone. The Council is but a piece of cumbersome expensive machinery.

The Potato Crop in the United States.

The western New York potato crop is reported a failure. Last year the entire yield of the country was about 115,000,000 bushels, of which New York furnished 25,000,000 below the average for ten years past, including the bad potato year of 1879, when nearly one and a half million dollars' worth of potatoes were imported. Last year, ending June 30, 1882, the imported potatoes amounted in value to over four and a half million dollars. The present crop in New York is reported as 3,000,000 bushels less than that of last year, and the remainder of the country must produce considerably more than its average crop to prevent another influx of potatoes to meet the high prices which scarcity here will maintain. Not even a bountiful grain harvest seems to have much effect upon the potato market such a staple of food has it become among all classes.

De Lesseps on the Situation.

De Lesseps arrived at Paris on the 3rd September. In an interview he said that the first fact that should be known regarding Egyptian matters is that the movement is a national one. He was convinced that Arabi has the whole nation at his back. His force is probably between 25,000 and 30,000, and Arabi has arms for 200,000 and when he needs the men he can get them. De Lesseps had every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Arabi had behaved towards the canal. The English had no need of the canal for their operations. De Lesseps said Arabi had not placed a price on his head, but after the English landed at Suez he had received a letter from Arabi saying that he knew it was not his fault and giving him notice that the "Sweet Water" canal would be cut. The English sailors had behaved very badly, firing right and left in the streets, and killing many Arab women and children, and one of De Lesseps' own explorers. The English army is very well organized, but he thinks the war will be a long one and that the final result cannot yet be forecasted. No serious operations could be undertaken unless the wet weather and overflowing of the Nile were at an end, and that would be in October. The war would be no military promenade. It is not true that Arabi had mutilated the English dead and wounded, and he had heard nothing of that from officers in Egypt. England had been long intending to get her finger into Egypt on some pretext or another. The whole Egyptian trouble has been caused by the intrigues of Edward Mallet and for the purpose of giving England this opportunity. He had not seen any actual fighting, but there had been many more killed and wounded among the English than they had reported, also many cases of sunstroke and a little cholera. When he had been in Egypt before the troubles had begun, he had found some opposition to Arabi among the Bedouin chiefs but now they were, he believed, all for Arabi. Even those who had opposed Arabi had said to him (De Lesseps) that they were Egyptians before they were anything else. Even if Arabi was killed or captured, the war would not on that account come to an end.

The Dublin Riots.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.

At 11 p. m. a bayonet charge was made in Sackville Street, where the soldiers were hotly pressed and badly stoned the troops stationed before the Bank of Ireland.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.

At a meeting of policemen, at which all the dismissed men and those who resigned were present, held this evening, Canon Pope spoke. He urged the police to submit to the authorities and advised those who had resigned to return to duty and petition for the reinstatement of the dismissed men. The men said they were willing to return to duty the moment the dismissed men were reinstated and assurance given them that their grievances would be considered. If any disturbance occurred the responsibility would be with the Police Commissioners. Serious disturbances occurred to-night in Stephen's Street. A number of special constables who had a drunken man in charge, were attacked and one badly maltreated. Fifteen Mounted Policemen resigned and refused to do duty.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

A despatch from Dublin, dated Sunday afternoon, says the police strike is virtually ended. The Superintendent, in an interview with the dismissed men, advised them to draw up a memorial asking that they be reinstated and acknowledging that they committed a breach of discipline, which memorial will be submitted to the authorities this evening, and there is little doubt that the men will then be reinstated with the understanding that their grievances will be investigated. Several street robberies were committed last evening. The wounds of several parties injured in the street melees were dressed at the hospital, but no serious injuries are reported. About fourteen persons wounded in the street fight here are in the hospital. Five hundred special constables were sworn in to-day. The mob to-day attacked a special constable; the latter fired three shots from his revolver and wounded a man dangerously. The mob thereupon attempted to lynch the constable, and they handled him so roughly that he is not expected to recover. To-night the mob became very violent and was charged by the troops. The gunboat "Forester" has arrived at Kingstown, where disorder is apprehended. The authorities will advertise to-morrow for recruits.

Personal.

SIR JOHN McDONALD will probably visit St. John, N. B., and pay the Island a flying visit.

PRESIDENT GREVY has gone to Jura, and will remain away from Paris for a month.

SARA BERNHART, after performing at Bradford, England, on Wednesday, was seized with a severe spitting of blood.

GENERAL BUTLER has been nominated for Governor by the Greenbackers of Massachusetts.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB, the famous English swimmer, is to be in Montreal during the Exhibition in that city.

REV. ALFRED OSBOURNE is registered at the American Hotel, Toronto.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—The Directors of the Bank are still silent. To prevent a misunderstanding I may say that I am a depositor, and consequently a sufferer at the hands of these gentlemen to a large extent for a man of my circumstances. I have sought for information which I could not obtain. I have made application to several lawyers in Charlottetown in order to ascertain my remedy against the Bank. To my surprise I found the Directors, or other parties in their behalf, have retained them. They have in this way prevented me from obtaining counsel. It was not sufficient for these gentlemen to take our money, but they must now shut us out from the privilege of obtaining counsel from the leading practitioners at the Bar in this Island. The Board of Directors is composed of men occupying high positions—men well versed in legal technicalities and usages—men who have made law a life business. An unsophisticated countryman would hardly suppose they would be under the necessity of taking these steps unless the accusation of a guilty conscience was goading them sorely, and in order to lull themselves into any degree of repose, they must monopolize the leading practitioners at the bar, and shut us out from obtaining redress, as they knew very well that to bring lawyers from abroad would be expensive and beyond our ability. This was no doubt a happy thought, as the gentlemen are rich and have funds enough, and to spare, for such purposes.

What have they been doing since the 28th November last? They have, no doubt, fulfilled the Scriptures, like all wise men, before their final dissolution. They have set their house in order. They made their last will and testament in the shape of an *ex post facto* law, which they would not trust to Mr. Brecken at Ottawa, but must send a special messenger, at the expense of the creditors to help its passage through parliament. They have compromised with several firms; they sent agents to England on a fruitless expedition. They sold the Bank building by private contract, and then made everything left over to the Court, under the provisions of the *ex post facto* law—"They now, I believe, seek to absolve themselves from their liability as Common Shareholders, on certain grounds and irregularities which, it was their own duty to perfect and mature. The Registry Office plainly tells a tale which is very suspicious, and, to say the least, not very creditable to men of high estate. If they have been reckless in their management of the deposits previous to their suspension there are grave reasons to believe they have been reckless since they suspended. One would suppose they would wind up the affairs of the bank as economically as possible. Instead of that they have displayed their utter disregard of all principles of fair play. They could liquidate the affairs of the Bank by the provisions of their charter without the unnecessary and expensive litigation of liquidators. That a crime rests upon the shoulders of some party there cannot be a doubt. To constitute a crime, the intent and the act must concur. Although this appears to be an inflexible rule we must not infer that both need in all cases be proved. The intent is, in general, proved when the overt acts are proved; and so far as the Directors are concerned, they are *prima facie* supposed to have intended the necessary consequences of their own acts. Outward acts, it is said, indicate the secret intentions. From the manifest reckless management of the Bank, the intent will be easily inferred.

A man of close affinity to the Cashier declared in my hearing in Charlottetown, the other day, that he believed the cashier was paid to get out of the way. It looks like it when the Directors never attempted to bring him back. The Depositors should use all lawful diligence in examining into the affairs of this Bank, and bringing home the facts to the doors of the guilty ones. If the law is to be a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well, the wheels of justice must be greased and set in motion. We may then find out how the Directors obtained their dividends and managed the deposits.

I think every reasonable person will concede that the General Government did wrong in passing an *ex post facto* law. I think the constitution of this country ought to prohibit such acts in like manner as they do in the United States. On this point much more can be said, but will leave it and the Directors for a future occasion.

Yours truly, R. McNEILL.

New London, Sept. 4, 1882.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I am very glad your correspondent "Bingo" has called the attention of the indefatigable Chairman of the Street Committee to the "disgraceful" condition of the sidewalk on the Spring Park Road. I occasionally walk out that way, and can bear testimony that "Bingo" does not exaggerate. It is worse than disgraceful, it is diabolical; and anyone who has broken his shins and lost his hat in the gutter coming in that road at night, as I have, would say the same. I can sympathize with poor "Bingo."

Yours, BINGOSTAHL.

"TWENTY-FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE," says an eminent physician, convinces me that the only cure for "Nervous Exhaustion" and weakness of the generative organs is to repair the waste by giving Brain and Nerve Foods, and of all the remedies I have used, Mack's Magnetic Medicine is the best. This remedy is now sold by all our Druggists at 50 cents per box, or 6 for \$2.50, and on receipt of an order for 12 boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, addressed to Mack's Magnetic Medicine Co., Windsor, Ont., they will forward the goods free by mail, and send their "written guarantee" to refund the money, if the treatment does not effect a cure. See advt. in another column.

JAMES SLAUNWHITE, North-West, says he was almost fatally injured by the fall of a tree. After doctors gave him up, Minard's Liniment, used externally and internally, cured him. [e2 eod wky]

SHIRTS, over 1000 coloured and white shirts, at 12 1/2 per cent. discount off former very low prices, D. A. Bruce. [Aug. 19, 1882]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Wolseley Delays the Attack.

Imperial Government Sends Reinforcements.

Conspiracy at Alexandria

The Minotaur Active.

Special Despatch to the Examiner.

LONDON, Sept. 4. Considerable delay has been occasioned in the transportation of the British reinforcements towards Kassassin. This delay has upset the expected movements of Sir Garnet, and it is now expected that Arabi will be permitted to remain quiet for a day or two.

The transport vessels have proved themselves utterly insufficient to move the troops with the desired rapidity.

The Imperial Government have decided to send off at once more troops for the army in Egypt. Several battalions of infantry have been ordered to reinforce Wolseley.

A widespread conspiracy has been discovered at Alexandria to massacre all the Europeans in the vicinity in the event of the British forces coming to a formidable engagement at Ramleh.

The ironclad "Minotaur" is off Alexandria, and is constantly moving before the enemy's lines and shelling them. The reason of this movement is that news has been received of a threatening demonstration of the enemy at Mandara.

It is feared that Arabi is preparing his concentration in order to take the offensive against Wolseley. His men are being rapidly sent towards Zagazig, and there is a great deal of activity in his camp.

Wolseley has just telegraphed from Ismailia, saying that everything is quiet along the front.

A German Railway Accident.

Special Despatch to the Examiner.

BERLIN, Sept. 4. News has reached here of a terrible Railway accident on the German Line. Fifty-three persons were killed, and eighty-six were injured by the railway accident. The cause of the painful accident was that a telegraph pole had been struck by lightning, which, when it had fallen across the track, succeeded in wrecking the train, and doing so much personal injury.

Narrow Escape of Czar and Czarina.

Special Despatch to the Examiner.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4. At the military manoeuvres at St. Petersburg to-day, the Czar and Czarina had a narrow escape. A temporary bridge had been erected for the occasion, over which the Czar and Czarina had just passed. Soon a crash was heard when it was found that the bridge had broken down and precipitated several of the ministers and lead-functionaries into the steam.

DUBLIN NEWS

THE RIOTS.

The Assassin's Weapons

Special to the Examiner.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4. The injuries sustained by the riotous conduct of the mob on Saturday and Sunday last, and by the charge of the military, are now found to be seventy-seven persons severely injured, and the death of one woman is reported.

The weapons used by the assassins in the Phoenix Park tragedy have been discovered in the house of a man who is now in jail. The clue obtained is an important one, and will be thoroughly worked out by the police.

The Dowager Countess of Roseberry is dead.

Sudden Death of a Prominent Montreal Man.

Special Despatch to the Examiner.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5. T. W. Ritchie, Q. C., one of the most prominent lawyers in Montreal, Solicitor, and formerly Director of the Bank of Montreal, dropped dead on the steamer yesterday afternoon when returning home from Magog.

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

To-night's bulletin announces that the Archbishop's drowsiness is diminishing and that he takes nourishment.

The Times' Alexandria correspondent says the news from Cairo is that there are only 1,500 troops there and they are unreliable.

KASSASSIN, Sept. 3. One Indian seven pound mountain battery has arrived here. Stores are fast brought up. Engineers are busy entrenching the camp for defence. A forward movement is daily expected.

Reschid Bey assumed command of the enemy's force at Tel el Kebir after the capture of Mahmud Fehmy. The superiority hitherto possessed by the enemy's artillery will be reversed when the day of the assault arrives, as we shall have the whole of our batteries on the spot.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 2. The man-of-war Minotaur shelled the enemy's lines between Ramleh and Aboukir early this morning.

ISMAILIA, Sept. 2. Two engines have arrived from Suez, making three now available, and as there are plenty of trucks, no difficulty is now

found in keeping the front well supplied. Major Ardah, the Scharab Bey, with a troop of Lancers, have gone out to try to meet Bedouin chiefs and endeavor to wean them from Arabi Pacha.

Sultan Pacha and Ferrid Pacha are still here, but will advance with our forces to Zagazig, where Ferrid Pacha will again take up the government. They carry with them a number of proclamations which will be distributed by friendly Bedouins. They have already entered into successful negotiations with some of the Bedouin chiefs, and these have promised to bring over a considerable number of their tribesmen from Arabi.

A naval brigade is forming and will shortly go to the front with machine guns.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, Sept. 5—10 a. m. Moderate winds, fair weather, few local showers; Wednesday fine.

SEPTEMBER.

NEW FALL

GOODS

—AT THE—

LONDON

HOUSE.

NOW OPENED!

- Cashmeres, Merinos, Velveteens, Winceys, Ladies' Sacques, Flannels, Blankets, Underclothing, Laces, Frillings, Embroideries, Corsets.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Sept. 2, 1882—wky

OATS! OATS!

—AND—

TUB BUTTER, WANTED.

WHEATLEY & SONS.

Sept. 1, '82—eod fr tu sa, wky 1m

TEA! TEA!

NEW TEA.

Something we can Recommend!

DON'T FAIL TO TRY IT, EVERYONE!

Beer & Goff.

August 14, '82.

EDWARD T. RUSSELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

284 STATE STREET BOSTON, MASS.

May 19, 1882—6m

NOTICE

—TO—

P. E. I. BANK DEPOSITORS.

A MEETING of the Depositors in this Bank is requested to take place at Odd-fellows' Hall, in Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 5th September next, at eight o'clock, p. m. Business of importance to depositors will be under consideration.

R. McNEILL.

Ch'town, Aug. 30, 1882.

TO LET,

For From One to Five Years,

A HAT well-known Business Stand, on Richmond Street, known as the Railway House. For terms apply on the premises to the owner.

T. CAMPBELL.

Aug. 26, 1882—4i eod

HERRING!

JUST ARRIVED,

300 Barrels Prime, Large and Fat.

T. J. FARQUHARSON.

Queen St., Aug. 17, '82

West India Warehouse.

THE following Goods now in Store,—

- Granulated Sugar, Refined, Bright Yellow Sugar, Vacuum Pan West India Granulated Sugar, Orange Pekoe Tea, Pekoe, do, Souchong do, Assam do, Black Congou TEAS. For sale by HORACE HASZARD. Aug. 26, 1882—1w eod pat

POT-GROWN

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

All the Leading New and Standard Varieties.

POT-GROWN PLANTS, planted this summer, will yield large crops next season. Send by postal card for catalogue containing full cultural directions and descriptions of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Black-caps, Gooseberries and Currants. Address,—G. H. HASZARD, Charlottetown. aug7—wky.

SELLING OFF

—AT—

Greatly Reduced Prices.

A LARGE LOT OF

MEN'S AND BOYS'

Hats, Caps, Clothing, &c.

2000 Straw Hats, 5000 Felt Hats, 50 Caps, in Cloth, Silk and Linen. Boys' Suits, Youths' Suits, Men's coats, Pants and Vests, Shirts, Linens and Drawers, Collars, Ties, Braces, &c. Also, 3000 Rolls Paper Hangings, Blinds, Borderings, &c.

As the subscribers are desirous of clearing out the above Goods during the present month, great bargains may be expected for ready cash.

F. LePAGE & CO.

July 5, 1882—wky

NOTICE.

THE Charlottetown Gas Light Company have imported a fresh supply of Ben's Patent Burner's, 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. [1u 10 eod pat]

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

SITUATION WANTED, by a young man, as Clerk in a Dry Goods Store, or in an office. Good references given. Apply at the EXAMINER office. se 53i

CASHIER WANTED.—A young man, of good recommendation, for a cashier in a retail establishment in this city. Apply, by letter, to P. O. Box 110, stating salary, and giving references. [se5, 3i, wky 11]

TWO OR THREE GOOD CABINET JOURNEYMEN WANTED at the E. Island Furniture Warerooms.—M. BETHUNE se 2

WANTED, a Girl in a small family, to do general work. Apply at EXAMINER office. se 1

WANTED, a Girl to do general Household work. Apply at the EXAMINER office. se 1 3i

THE SUBSCRIBERS have about \$300.00 of the Bank of P. E. Island Notes on hand for sale. HAMILTON & SMITH, Shediac, N. B., 9th Aug., 1882. ag211

COLLIE DOG—For sale, a large Black and Tan Scotch Collie dog, between four and five years old. Apply to Lock Box 238 Post Office. se 2