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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 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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General Agent.
Office—South Side Queen's Square,
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St. Lawrence Hotel.

THE above Hotel is now REOPENED,
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situated and within three minutes walk of
the Railway Depot and Steamboats, it offers
inducements to the travelling public.

Permanent and Transient Boarders accom-
modated, unsurpassed by any other Hotel in
the city.

WM. E. HICKEY,
Proprietor
Ch'town, Dec. 21, '81.

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To the Front!

The Mayflower Mills

Have been thoroughly overhauled, and
a first-class Steam Engine put in,
making it second to none on
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Parties from a distance can receive their
grists at shortest notice.

H. S. GATES,
West Royalty, Dec. 20—41 2aw, wklly 2m

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GRAFTON STREET,
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50 barrels SUGAR (Yellow Extra C),
50 barrels Granulated SUGAR,
100 half-chests and caddies TEA,
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100 barrels (American) K. D. MEAL,
10 barrels BEANS,
20 barrels DRIED APPLES,
50 boxes Valencia and Muscatel RAISINS,
Soap, Brooms, Buckets, Wash Boards, &c., &c.

—ALSO—
500 qts Choice Family Codfish; Shad, Sal-
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Pork, Hams, Bacon and Lard at lowest prices.
J. H. MYRICK,
Ch'town, Jan. 27, 1882—61 eod

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Marine Insurance Broker,

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Shipment of Lobsters and other Canned
Goods, and collection of Custom Drawbacks
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Hulls, Cargoes, and Freight 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

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STOVEPIPE. STOVEPIPE.

THE subscriber is now making an assort-
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Stovepipe and Tinware,

Best quality, which he is selling cheap for Cash.

Tinware and Stovepipe, all kinds, made to
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Orders for fitting up Stoves promptly and
carefully attended to.
Orders solicited. Shop opposite Dr. Jen-
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Practical Tinsmith,
Charlottetown, Sept. 30, '81 -3m

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—AT—

W. A. HUTCHESON'S.

I shall Sell off my Stock of Groceries at

COST.

Parties wishing to get their GROCERIES Cheap should call at once and leave their orders.

GOOD TEA, 25, 30 and 33 cents; CRACKERS, 4 to 14 cents; MOLASSES, 47 cents;
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A large lot of CONFECTIONERY from 15 to 20 cents; lot CHRISTMAS GOODS, very
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Dec. 16, 1881—3m eod, wklly

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Readymade Clothing, Tweeds and Heavy Cloths,

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Some Expensive Ladies' Cloth Mantles and Dolmans, and
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AT A LARGE REDUCTION.

JUST OPENED AND MARKED LOW,

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STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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INSPECT THEIR STOCK IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

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(ESTABLISHED 1873.)

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Designed to Educate Young Men
for Business.

OUR SYSTEM is conducted on Actual
Business and Scientific Principles, and
embraces all subjects necessary for a thorough
Commercial Education. Our facilities for
teaching these are the most complete that have
ever been devised. Theory and practice are
combined, and the whole course rendered so
interesting and practical that the duller stu-
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reasonable; it is just what every MAN needs
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profession is to be.

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desirous of engaged during business hours, but
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Business men and others are cordially invited
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Teach your sons what they will practice
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Full particulars concerning Terms, Tuition,
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L. B. MILLER, Principal.

Jan. 7, '81—eod.

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Bills, at
BOREHAM'S BOOT STORE.
Nov. 29—1

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WANTED TO PURCHASE, a Farm of
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good subsoil, well watered, with good
dwelling House and other necessary build-
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For Scotch and English Tweeds or Worsted Suits,
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For Overcoats of all Descriptions,

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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.

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AND WE ARE NOW PREPARED,

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BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,
BLANK CHEQUES, RECEIPTS,

NOTES OF HAND, POSTERS,
HAND BILLS, DODGERS, &c., &c.,

On Short Notice, in Good Style, at Cheap Prices,

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

FROM HOME TO ROME

BY ONE OF OURSELVES.

ROME—(Continued.)

We commenced our visits to the ruins of
Ancient Rome by attending the lecture of
Mr. Forbes the archaeologist, on the
"Palace of the Caesars," delivered on the
Palatine Hill. The excavations of Old
Rome were commenced by Louis Napoleon,
and after his misfortunes were carried on
by the Italian government. At the en-
trance and ascent to the "Imperial Mount"
one finds Italian officials, to whom is paid
an entrance fee, and fondly imagines he is
at liberty to wander around at his own
sweet will; but this wild idea is very soon
dispelled, for guides innumerable, in uni-
form, appear at every corner, who eye you
suspiciously if you let your eye rest too
long or admiringly on the least fragment of
marble or mosaic. Some idea of the time
and money necessary for the excavation
that Ancient Rome lies about thirty feet
below that of the present city, it being
the custom of the Roman emperors to build
one palace over another, instead of ex-
cavating the ruins of the one beneath. The
palace of Domitian is built immediately
over that of Augustus Caesar. In the
Basilica Jovis, where justice was adminis-
tered by the Emperor, we were told, that
it is supposed Paul stood when he ap-
peared before Nero. We were much in-
terested in the remains of the house of
Germanicus. Its frescoed walls and mosaic
floors are still in good preservation. It is
rather remarkable that Germanicus re-
ceived his name from being victorious over
the Gauls in battle, and that the ruins of
his house were discovered on the day of
the battle of Sedan, when modern Germany
defeated modern Gaul.

Away from the Palatine, towards the
right, runs the Via Sacra, down which
rode the conquerors of the world with
their spoils of battle. Over it stands the
arch of Titus, raised after his death to
commemorate the destruction of Jerusalem.
It was built by captive Jews, whose de-
scendants refuse, it is said, even at the
present day, to pass under it. The reliefs
still preserved within the arch are very
remarkable as corroborative of history.
The Emperor stands in his triumphal
chariot, behind is the ark of the covenant,
and the seven branched candlestick, borne
in the triumphal procession, as the most
precious spoils of the Jewish temple.

In the centre of ancient Rome stands
the Colosseum.

"A ruin—yet what ruin! from its mass,
Walls, palaces, half-cities have been reared;
Yet oft the enormous skeleton ye pass,
And marvel where the spoil could have ap-
peared."
Hath it indeed been plunder'd or but
cleared?"

Originally called the Flavian Amphitheatre, because built by the Flavian em-
perors, it held 100,000 persons, 87,000
seated and 13,000 standing. It was erected
by the labor of 60,000 captive Jews, and at
its dedication by Titus A. D. 80, history
tells us, 6,000 wild beasts were slaughtered
in the arena. During the persecution of
the early Christians, St. Ignatius was
brought from Antioch to be devoured here;
Pope Benedict XIV. consecrated the Col-
osseum to the Christian martyrs, 1570. A
custodian now admits you to the top, from
which a magnificent view is to be
had. During the excavations the
grasses and ivy have been cleared
away and many supports added
On a bright mild day in February we rode
out of the St. Sebastian gate on to the
great highway of Ancient Rome, the
Appian Way; from which we enjoyed a
grand prospect of the surrounding cam-
pagna, with its ruined tombs and aqueducts
and the Sabine and Alban hills in the dis-
tance. Shortly before going out of the
gate, on the main road, we walked through
the Columbari or vaults containing the
cinerary urns of the members of Caesar's
household, so called because of the rows of
niches, like doves nests, containing the urns
in which were placed the ashes. Over one
of the urns was pointed out to us
a Latin inscription, "Touch not, Oh mor-
tals the shades of the tomb." No cinerary
urns were found in any of the Christian
tombs, proving that cremation was a pagan
not a Christian custom.

The catacombs of St. Calixtus on the
Appian way, take their name like the many
others that surround Rome, from the Saint
who was buried in them. Tradition says
that the catacombs were formerly the hiding
and dwelling places of the early Christians,
during the persecutions of the emperors,
but some antiquarians of the present day
hold that these subterranean passages were
as well known to the police of that age as
this. It is, however, estimated that over 200,
000 Christians were buried here, including
fourteen popes. The long narrow passages
form complete labyrinths, the sides being
honey-combed with graves. The walls are
covered with inscriptions and frescoes. We
followed each other along the different
windings, in and out, each bearing a lighted
candle; and, however great our interest
was, I know that we were all glad when we
emerged into the open daylight.

Farther on along the Appian Way,
among other ruins, we passed by the tomb
of S. Senecca, and loitered by that of Cecilia
Metella, the latter, a favorite resting place
for learned men, tourists and artists. It is
Bryon's "stern round tower of other days."
Still farther on, we came to the site of the
"three taverns," and had Appii Forum
pointed out to us by Mr. Forbes, some
miles away. Returning by the Via Nuova,
we had a full view of the aqueducts, the
ruins of the Claudian, built A. D. 36, and
that built by Sextus V., 1587, in use at the
present time.

Some of the most wonderful of the ruins
of Ancient Rome, are the remains of the
public baths. Those of Caracalla are of

the greatest magnitude. They are
said to have been capable of
holding 1600 persons at once, with every
convenience and luxury, containing halls
for exercise and amusement, surrounded
by gardens and delightful promenades.
Very few persons visit Rome, I think, with-
out seeing the church of St. Guiseppede Fal-
cognani, which is built over the Maecertine
Prison, in which tradition says Paul was
confined. The prison consists of two under-
ground cells. Through a hole in the ceiling
of the upper chamber, the prisoner was
thrust down.

As Rome has a church for every day in
the year and one over, no one undertakes
to see them all, but there are not many
who come away without visiting the church-
es of St. John Lateran, the Cappuccini, and
the Pantheon.

St. John Lateran is noted for its age,
magnificence of architecture, mosaics and
decorations.

The Pantheon built by Agrippa, was
dedicated to him by all the gods, and con-
secrated by Pope Boniface, 607, to the
Virgin and the martyrs. It still stands,
one of the most wonderful productions of
Roman Architecture, a marvel of strength
and endurance through all the ages, the
ravages of time and man seeming alike
powerless to destroy it.

The chief interest of the Church of the
Cappuccini centres in the cemetery beneath
the Church. Here in several chambers the
monks of the order have been accustomed
for many years to inter their deceased
brethren. The flooring consists of sacred
soil brought from Jerusalem. When a
monk has been buried a certain time, he is
taken up, and his bones are distributed on
the walls, ceilings and doors, in all sorts of
devices and decorations. Several deceased
members of the order recline, sit and stand
around, giving a most weird and ghastly
effect to the whole. The Italian Govern-
ment has now prohibited the continuance
of this practice.

The finest church of Rome, St. Paolo, is
built outside of the walls, to commemorate
the martyrdom of St. Paul. Originally
erected by Constantine, it was burned in
1820, but rebuilt and reopened by Pius IX.
It is famed for its costliness of materials.
Its floors of polished marble, its altar of
malachite, given by the late Czar of Russia,
and pillars of alabaster, by the Pasha of
Egypt, its eighty Corinthian pillars of mar-
ble, and gorgeously-colored windows, with
its portraits of all the Popes, and its beau-
tiful chapels, are all worthy of an eloquent
pen.

In the Quirinal palace, which during
the absence of the King and Queen was
open to the public, the State apartments
are very magnificent. The gilded furni-
ture, beautiful portraits, priceless mosaics,
and tapestry, are left freely exposed, and
anyone seems to be at liberty to tread upon
the velvet carpets, and admire at his
leisure. A gentlemanly official walks about
and courteously answers any questions
which may be put to him. The contrast is
very great, to the carefully covered chairs,
tables, sofas and rolled up carpets in the
State apartments of our own Queen's palace
at Windsor. In the entrance hall and
private chapel we saw some of the wonder-
ful Gobletz tapestry. The "Death of
Julius Caesar," and "Christ driving the
money-changers out of the Temple," were
especially beautiful. After seeing the royal
stables with the splendid horses and car-
riages, I thought that many of King Hum-
bert's subjects might be happy if as well
provided for.

Among our last visits, were these to the
Pincio, and the studios of some of the
sculptors.

The first is the favorite promenade and
drive of the Romans, and has many pretty
nooks and fountains, with an Egyptian
obelisk in the centre. From the Pincio a
fine view of the city is to be had.

In the studio of Mr. Rogers, the Ameri-
can sculptor, we saw his latest and most
famous work, the "Falling Star," the
figure of a beautiful woman looking up-
ward. Mr. Rogers, who is a very large
man, and looks like a hearty healthy farmer,
received us in a working blouse and cap,
chisel in hand. We afterwards visited the
studios of several Italian sculptors, where
everything we saw was, without exception,
beautiful.

But he who would tell of all he sees in
Rome, must needs write a book.

I steamed away from its old brown ruins
very regretfully, hoping with a great desire
that some day I might go back and wander
about among them again.

Serious disturbances may soon be ex-
pected in Burmah. The King's recent ill-
ness was delirium tremens, and it was felt
that his life was hardly worth a day's pur-
chase. Should he die, there is certain to
be a struggle for the throne; and even if
he lives, an explosion of madness may
occur at any time. Constant intrigues are
reported. There are few English residents
at Mandalay, but a considerable number of
foreigners, chiefly Italians and French.
Every man carries his life in his hand.

South Africa is again in trouble. A de-
spatch received in Liverpool on the 9th says
that the natives burned the town of Fouri-
carial on the west coast of Africa, and
plundered the British and French factories.
Several owners and clerks are missing and
it is feared were killed. Another despatch
from Cape Town, reports the situation in
Basutoland as grave. All the chiefs are
reported in favor of joining the rebel
Mazpa.

"They said that I had the inflammatory
rheumatism," observed Mr. Michael Redding,
327 S. Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa., "and
I thought so myself, from the way my foot
began to swell and pain me. The suffering
was terrible. Finally, after vainly using
several ointments, I applied St. Jacob's
Oil, and a cure was made wonderfully soon."

Very likely!—The Irish Land Act will
probably be known as the 44th and 45th
of Evictoria, cap. 49.

The man who "Pushed Things"—The
man who worked with a wheelbarrow.