

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1881.

VOL. 9.—NO. 91.

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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Three Months, 1 25
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 SEPTEMBER 1881.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter 1st day, 9h. 50m., a. m., N. E. (below horizon).
Full Moon 7th day, 12h. 27m., midnight, S. E.
Last Quarter 16th day, 2h. 49m., a. m., S. E.
New Moon 23rd day, 7h. 42m., a. m., W. (below horizon).
First Quarter, 30th day, 5h. 39m., p. m. S.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1 Thursday	5 26	6 34	1 38	2 55	13 3		
2 Friday	27	32	2 38	4 6	5		
3 Saturday	28	33	3 34	5 37	6		
4 Sunday	29	34	4 31	7 5	59		
5 Monday	31	26	4 41	8 16	55		
6 Tuesday	32	24	5 13	9 10	52		
7 Wednesday	33	22	5 42	9 58	49		
8 Thursday	34	20	6 10	29	46		
9 Friday	36	18	6 37	11 16	42		
10 Saturday	37	16	7 4	5	39		
11 Sunday	38	14	7 41	0 32	36		
12 Monday	40	11	8 21	1 14	32		
13 Tuesday	41	9	9 6	1 59	29		
14 Wednesday	42	9	10 43	2 49	27		
15 Thursday	43	7	11 53	3 50	24		
16 Friday	44	5	11 52	5 4	20		
17 Saturday	46	3	morning	6 17	17		
18 Sunday	47	1	0 53	7 23	14		
19 Monday	48	59	1 54	8 15	11		
20 Tuesday	49	57	2 57	8 56	7		
21 Wednesday	51	55	2 59	9 33	4		
22 Thursday	52	53	5 10	7	1		
23 Friday	53	51	6 10	39	11	58	
24 Saturday	55	49	7 9	11 12	54		
25 Sunday	56	47	8 15	11 47	51		
26 Monday	57	45	9 22	morning	48		
27 Tuesday	59	43	10 28	0 24	44		
28 Wednesday	6	41	11 32	1 3	41		
29 Thursday	1	39	12 29	1 49	38		
30 Friday	6	38	37	1 19	2 42	11	34

Credit Foncier

FRANCO-CANADIEN.

Capital, \$5,000,000

President—Hon. E. Duclere, Senator, Paris.
Vice-Pres.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Montreal.

The Company will make long term loans with sinking fund, and short term loans without sinking fund.

For particulars, apply at the office of Messrs. Sullivan & Morson, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

W. W. SULLIVAN.
Aug. 24, 1881.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
103 SOUTH MARKET STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

May 16, 1881. [wkly]

Queen Insurance Co'y

OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL - TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Insurance effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences.
All Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island.

EDWARD T. RUSSELL, & CO.

GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 213 State Street,
BOSTON.

May 14, 1881.

W. C. BISHOP,

SHIPPING
—AND—
FORWARDING AGENT.

MARINE INSURANCE BROKER,
—AND—
General Commission Agent,
80 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 Freight insured in first-class offices at most favorable rates.

Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt returns guaranteed.

Correspondence solicited and answered promptly.

Marine Insurance Company

—OF—
Prince Edward Island.

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Risks taken daily on Vessels, Cargoes and Freight, at their Office, Corner of Great George and Lower Water Streets.

FRED. W. HALES,
Ch'town, April 25, 1881. Secretary

LORNE HOTEL.

The Popular Summer Resort.

For Surf Bathing, Boat Sailing and General Recreation no Better in the Lower Provinces.

CHARGES MODERATE.
Strangers visiting the Island should not go away without visiting this Hotel. (By 14)

NEW COAL DEPOT!

Beer's Wharf (Late Durcan's.)

THE subscriber wishes to intimate to his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a Coal Depot at the above named place, where he is prepared to receive orders for all the leading kinds of Coal, and fill them at lowest possible rates.

R. McMILLAN,
Ch'town, Aug. 18—cod, wkly 1m pd

NEW Paper Bag Factory!

KENT STREET,
Between Queen and Pownal,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

EVERY quality and size of Paper Bags for Grocers, Dry Goods men, Confectioners, Batters, Druggists, and Pastry Bakers' use, in stock or made to order at short notice, and sold at Montreal prices, with usual trade discounts.

Parties having quantities of paper in stock can have it made into bags without loss of time and at much less cost than they can import them.

Orders respectfully solicited.
E. H. BABBITT,
July 27—3m

The Largest Amount of Life Insurance at the Smallest Outlay!

THE DOMINION SAFETY FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

A HOME COMPANY.

PROVINCIAL DIRECTORS:
Jas. de Wolfe Spurr, Jas. T. Steeves, M. D.,
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The Safety Fund System!
is fast becoming the popular plan of affording the protection of

LIFE INSURANCE!
Members only pay actual current cost.
No large accumulations of the people's money in the hands of the Association.

Members vote for Directors.
Expenses of management limited.
Send for circulars. Examine our plan.
JAMES McLEOD, M. D. Physician, Ch'town.
E. H. BABBITT,
Special Agent for P. E. I.
June 25, '81.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION!

PRESIDENT:
Hon. Sir W. P. HOWLAND, C. B., K. C. M. G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Hon. Wm. McMASTER and Wm. ELLIOT, Esq.

Attention is Directed to the SPECIAL ADVANTAGES afforded by this Association as compared with the uniform Bonus of Two and a Half Per Cent. plan.

ORDINARY LIFE PLAN. CASH. BONUS.

C. L. A. Policy No. 1 \$10.000. Profits for 1880. \$121 99 \$312 00

Results under 2 1/2 per cent. Bonus plan. 87 75 250 00

Difference - \$34.15 \$62.00

This difference in favor of the C. L. A. policy holders INCREASES with each additional premium paid.

Policies in this Association are NON-FORFEITABLE after TWO YEARS, and are Indisputable After Three Years.

J. K. MACDONALD,
Managing Director.
June 28.

FIRE! MARINE! LIFE!

HORACE HASZARD,
General Insurance Agent,

—REPRESENTING—
Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, of London, Eng.,
CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STG.

Western Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.,
CAPITAL, \$800,000.00.

British America Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.,
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

Sun Mutual Life & Accident Insurance Company, of Montreal,
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at LOWEST RATES.

Office—Corner of Queen and Lower Water Streets.
Charlottetown, April 4, 1881—tf

NOW OPENING

—AT—
CHEAPSIDE.

—FOR—
HAYMAKERS!

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
HAY FORKS,
HAY RAKES,
SCYTHES,
SCYTHE SNATHES,
SCYTHE STONES,
&c., &c., &c.

FOR BUTTER MAKERS!
Milk Dishes, Churns, Cream Crocks, Butter Crocks, Butter Salt, Butter Prints, Butter Firkins, &c., &c.

For Fruit Preservers!
Preserving Sugar, Preserve Pans, Preserve Jars and Crocks, etc., etc., which, together with our large stock of General Groceries, Flour, Meal, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils, &c., &c., ever offered, at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

HENRY BEER.

TO LEASE.
THE CITY HOTEL,
SITUATED on Great George Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the late occupant—Mr. A. A. Mackenzie—having skeddaddled.

This House is now in a good state of repair, is centrally situated, has recently been reshingled and otherwise repaired; lots of cellar room; has about 30 rooms. The situation is about the best in the city, being centrally situated and on high land, where the drainage runs off to the river. Rent moderate. Apply to
GEORGE DAVIES & CO.,
Queen Square
Aug. 22, '81.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
BY BOSTON STEAMERS.
NO FREIGHT will be received after three o'clock on days of sailing.
Bills of Lading must be presented for signature by four o'clock.
CARVELL BROS.
June 1, '81—law ved

DOMINION EXHIBITION.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Secretary of the Advisory Board for this Province is instructed to receive from intending competitors entries of all animals and articles which they wish to exhibit at the Dominion Exhibition, to be held at Halifax, N. S., from the 21st to the 30th September next, with the view of submitting the same to the approval of a committee appointed for that purpose. All exhibits thus selected will be forwarded to and from the said Exhibition free of charge to the exhibitor.
Any further information required will be furnished on application to
A. McNEILL,
Secretary Advisory Board.
Charlottetown, June 27th, 1881.
mvt wkly tf

Will Call at Charlottetown
ABOUT 5th of OCTOBER,
AND WILL CARRY
Lobsters, Starch, and other Products of the Island on Freight at the very lowest rates.

—ALSO—
CATTLE & SHEEP
ON THE UPPER DECK,
And Will Sail for Liverpool rect on or About the 6th October.
Shippers will please make early application, in order to secure room.
For Freight and other particulars apply to
PEAKE BROS. & CO.,
Managers
[au 23 21 w]

ALFRED A. BOWN,

—AND—
AUCTIONEER
General Commission Merchant
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.
Solicits consignments of all kinds of Produce Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, etc., etc.
Prompt returns guaranteed. Good references on application. [ju 17 6m oaw]

The British Post Office.

The British Post Office ranks as one of the greatest institutions in the world. Its employes form an army by themselves—an active host of 45,000 men and boys, and over 2,000 women. Nearly eleven thousand persons are employed in London alone, and by way of illustrating the general degree of health which prevails among the staff, the returns recently issued by Postmaster-General Fawcett estimate the number of deaths during the year, in the great city, at only forty-five, and this, too, in a period when the small pox raged. The report, bringing down details to March 31st, 1881, is a voluminous production, and it deals with no fewer than seven heavy departments, all of which are controlled by the post office authorities. There are, first, the ordinary business of carrying the mails; second, communication by telegraph throughout the United Kingdom; third, communication by telephone; fourth, post office savings banks; fifth, money orders; sixth, a new system of postal drafts, seventh, annuities and life insurance. These are under the special control and management of Professor Fawcett, the blind Postmaster-General. The general postal business done during the year, foots up to a notable increase over previous years. Eleven thousand one hundred and seventy-six millions of letters were delivered, while of postal cards there were 123 millions, of book packets and circulars, 249 millions, and of newspapers, 134 millions. During Christmas week—always a heavy period in England—the increase of letters passing through the central London office, above the weekly average, was eleven and a half millions. The increased weight and registered letters during the same week was upwards of four tons.

Some interesting statistics appear in the telegraphic returns. The total number of messages sent during the twelve months embraced by the report, was 29,966,965—an increase of more than 3,400,000 over that of the previous year. The revenue was £1,638,884, and the expenditure was £1,305,006. For the first time in its history the telegraph department has been able to pay out its 3 per cent interest charge on the cost of the telegraph (£10,659,926) from its net receipts, and leave a surplus of £2,462 toward the debt itself.

Rev. Lyman Beecher on Protection.

The following is an extract from a thanksgiving sermon preached at a congregation of farmers over sixty years ago by Rev. Lyman Beecher:
"Protection to and encouragement of our manufactures are essential to national prosperity. Manufacturing establishments, by the introduction of machinery and the division of labor, save time and give us the consequences, while they save the sustenance and wages of increased population. They afford employment also to classes of the community which would otherwise be idle or less usefully employed, call into action the diversity of talents with which God has endowed man, and lay open to the active mind of enterprise a greater choice of employment, and more powerful incentives to industry. But the vitality of manufactures consists in their subserviency agriculture, by affording to the husbandman a near and steady home market, and by diminishing the competition of exported produce in foreign markets, increasing the demand and the price. It gives him the advantage of two markets instead of one; the home market a steady one, and the foreign market less fluctuating and more productive than if glutted by the entire surplus product of a great agricultural nation. In the meantime, instead of quickening the industry, and augmenting the resources of other nations, we stimulate and augment the capital of our nation. "National industry, national wealth." The policy which secures productive employment to the greatest portion of the population of a nation consults her highest prosperity. But this can be accomplished so effectually, by no means, as by making the manufacturer of the nation the customers of the farmer, and the farmers the customers of the manufacturers. If we would be independent in reality of other nations we must encourage agriculture, by the steady demand of a home market, and secure within ourselves the capital which results from the manufacture of our own raw material. The foreign market is always precarious and partial, from the vicissitudes of peace and war, plenty and want, as well as from restrictions upon imports endlessly varied by nations to protect from foreign competition the industry of their own subjects. In this manner foreign nations exert an efficient legislation over our own substance, and raise or sink the value of our property often from fifteen to fifty per cent. Such a state of uncertainty and subjection to foreign caprice no nation ought to endure. In time of war, if we depend on foreign markets, our produce is often excluded from its accustomed market, and our supply of imports, made necessary

by habit, comes to us at enhanced prices, and finds us with our produce rotting upon our hands, and without the means of purchase."

How To Obtain Long Life.

Thousands of people actually ruin their constitutions by simply swallowing too much medicine. It may seem a strange thing for a medical man to say, but it is nevertheless a fact. It is dangerous to fly with every little ailment to the medicine chest. The use of tonics, unless under medical advice, should be discontinued. A tonic is sharper than a two edged sword, it is a tool that needs to be used with caution. There are now, I am sorry to see, some aerated waters coming into use which contain strong mineral tonic, that are apt to accumulate in the system with the most disastrous results. They should therefore not be drunk ad libitum as to quantity, or without guidance as to quality. Rest should be taken with great regularity. One day in seven should be set apart for the complete rest of both body and mind. Independent of this, all who can afford it should take an annual holiday. Travelling is cheap, and two weeks' or a month's relaxation from care and business cannot make a big hole in the purse of one who works well all the rest of the year and knows how to economize time. Innocent pleasure and wholesome recreation is conducive to longevity. All work and no play sends Jack to an early grave. Recreation is to the mind and nervous system what sunshine is to the blood. As a physician I must be allowed to say just one word about the quieting, calming effect of religion upon the mind. The truly religious made by far the best patients, their chances of recovery from sickness are greater, and so is their chance of long life, simply owing to the power they have of submitting themselves quietly, yet humbly and hopefully, to whatsoever may be before them. —*Cassell's Magazine.*

Disraeli's Political Fiction.

Mr. Disraeli wove politics into fiction as a born politician and as a partisan. He illustrated his very definite ideas by the fervor of his eloquence and the richness of his fancy; and naturally his own side of the argument had the advantage in the play of his characters and the course of their fortunes. But even those who differ from him most widely cannot fail to be struck, not merely by the grasp of his intellect, but by the extraordinary acuteness of his foresight. Books that were written nearly a couple of generations ago might be taken almost for histories of subsequent events, so clearly do they forecast the development of the future, and especially the growth of democratic ideas, with the concessions that were to be made to them rather sooner than later. And his breadth of view, with the versatility of his observation, gives extraordinary truthfulness and animation to his political discussions or gossip. He was too proud of his own powers of controversy—of sophistry, if you will; he was too conscientious an artist wilfully to misrepresent an opponent. So debatable questions are ventilated from all sides with the impartiality which suggests those ingenious arguments the author hopes to demolish. —*London Times.*

Married His Aunt.

LEVITICUS ISN'T LAW IN NEW YORK AT PRESENT.

(From the Buffalo News.)

Charles G. Bazaine came before Judge Lewis at the Municipal Court on Decoration Day with a blushing lady considerably older than himself and wanted the halter knotted. The judge asked the names and ages of the pair, as in duty bound, and was told that the groom was 27 and the to-be bride, whose name was Emma Ferguson, 30.

He thought there was a difference, but said nothing, and the wedding was duly celebrated. A few days later the judge received the following letter dated Logansport, Ind.:

Hon. Judge Lewis:

DEAR SIR,—Did you on the 30th of May unite in marriage Chas. T. Bazaine, and Emma Ferguson? The young man is my only son, aged 24. The woman is my only sister, aged 30. Is the marriage a legal one? If that is the law in the State of New York I implore you in the name of a Christian mother to use your influence to amend it.

MATILDA BAZINE.
P. S.—See Leviticus, eighteenth chapter and sixteenth verse.

Judge Lewis, in reply, stated that there was no law to prevent the youth from marrying. His uncanonical act and his marriage were as legal as any other. Leviticus isn't law in the State of New York at present.

Nineteenth Century Works.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTED IN EUROPE.

An important project for the establishment of a means of communication by a new commercial route between the Baltic and Black Seas is at present occupying the financial world of Vienna. It is proposed to dig a canal between the rivers Danube and Vistula, and thus bring Odessa into direct communication with the port of Danzig. The estimated cost of carrying out the scheme is 200,000,000 florins (\$100,000,000). It is stated that the project will certainly be realized. With this scheme is associated another, which aims at the cutting of a canal joining the Danube and the Oder, whereby South Germany and Austria will have an additional medium of commercial communication with Northern and Eastern Germany.