

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1882

VOL. 11.—NO. 93.

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 SEPTEMBER, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Third Quarter 4th day, 9h. 14m., a. m., S. W.
New Moon 12th day, 8h. 46m., a. m., S. E.
First Quarter, 20th day, 9h. 15m., a. m., N. E.
(below horizon.)
Full Moon, 27th day, 1h. 51m., a. m., S. W.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days len'th
1 Friday	5 26	6 34	8 28	0 54	
2 Saturday	27	32	9 51	1 40	
3 Sunday	28	30	9 52	2 30	13 09
4 Monday	29	28	10 44	3 32	
5 Tuesday	31	26	11 43	4 45	
6 Wednesday	32	24	morn	6 10	
7 Thursday	33	22	0 43	7 21	
8 Friday	34	20	1 44	8 16	
9 Saturday	35	18	2 45	9 50	
10 Sunday	37	16	3 47	9 36	12 48
11 Monday	38	14	4 47	10 10	
12 Tuesday	40	12	5 48	10 41	
13 Wednesday	41	11	6 47	11 12	
14 Thursday	42	9	7 47	11 43	
15 Friday	43	7	8 47	morn	
16 Saturday	45	5	9 48	0 15	
17 Sunday	46	3	10 48	0 49	12 25
18 Monday	47	1	11 46	1 27	
19 Tuesday	48	59	aft 0	2 12	
20 Wednesday	50	57	1 32	3 2	
21 Thursday	51	55	2 17	4 14	
22 Friday	52	53	2 57	5 39	
23 Saturday	53	51	3 32	7 3	
24 Sunday	55	49	4 6	8 10	12 04
25 Monday	56	47	4 36	9 2	
26 Tuesday	57	45	5 7	9 49	
27 Wednesday	59	43	5 41	10 32	
28 Thursday	6 0	41	6 17	11 14	
29 Friday	1	39	6 58	11 56	
30 Saturday	6 3	37	7 44	aft 37	

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

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 undersigned.

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—tf Agent.

INSURANCE OFFICE.

Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

City of London Fire Insurance 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 Square.
Ch'town, Feb. 3 1882.

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

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, QUEEN SQUARE.

In the month of May W. & A. BROWN & CO. opened about
148 CASES DRY GOODS.

from which they are still supplying largely to the WHOLE-
SALE and RETAIL TRADE at very close prices.

Every Department of their Establishment is Kept Replenished

BY WEEKLY STEAMERS.

100 Chests of Superior Congou Tea.
IN STOCK AT VERY LOW PRICES.

6072 GRAIN BAGS Daily Expected.
Charlottetown, July 26, 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, '82.

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.

CURBSON



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatic, Lumbago,
Backache, Soreness of the Chest,
Cout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-
ings and Sprains, Burns and
Scalds, General Bodily
Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted
Feet and Ears, and all other
Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals this. It comes out
as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External
Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively
trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every case suffering
with pain can have cheap and positive relief of its
sufferings.

Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS
IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

\$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case
of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick
Headache, indigestion, Constipation or Con-
stiveness we cannot cure with Vogel's Vegetable
Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly
complied with. They are purely Vegetable,
and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar
Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25
cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of
counterfeits and imitations. The genuine
manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST &
CO., "The Pill Maker," Chicago and Toronto.
Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on
receipt of a 3 cent stamp. Sold by FRASER
& REID, and all Druggists.
ang14—dy & wky ly.



LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY.

AN ANALYTICAL SANITARY INSTITUTION
54, HOBORN-YIELD, E. C., LONDON, AUG. 8, '79
REPORT ON THE LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY:
"We have visited the bottling stores of
Greenlees Brothers, and have selected
from the vats, samples of their Lorne
Highland Whisky, and have subjected
them to careful examination and analysis.
The samples were very fragrant, mellow,
and of pleasant flavor, and possessed all
the characteristics of pure and well-
matured Scotch Whisky of the first
quality."

ARTHUR HILL, HASSALL, M. D.
"OTTO HENNER, F. C. S., F. I. C."
Agent—

OWEN CONNOLLY
Charlottetown, P. E. Is.

Feb. 24, 1882.

INCREASE YOUR CAPITAL.

This desiring to make money
on a safe and profitable investment
in grain, provided his and stock
speculations, can do so by oper-
ating on our plan. From May 1st,
1881, to the present date, on in-
vestments of \$10.00 to \$1,000, cash
profits have been realized, and
paid to investors amounting to
several times the original invest-
ments, and leaving the original in-
vestment making money or pay-
able on demand. Explains why we
sell our plan. No charge for in-
formation. We want responsible
investors, who will report on crops
and introduce the plan. Liberal
commissions on paid. Address,
F. E. MANNING & MERRILL, Com-
mission Merchants, Major Block,
Chicago, Ill.

A CURE GUARANTEED.

Magnetic Medicine!



For Old and Young, Male and Female.
Positively cures Nervousness in ALL its stages,
Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Pro-
stration, Night Sweats, Suppuration, Leucorrhoea,
Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss
of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates
the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled
Brain and restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the
Exhausted Generative Organs in either sex. With
each order for twelve packages, accompanied with five
dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund
the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is
the Cheapest and Best Medicine in the Market.
See full particulars in our pamphlet, which we
desire to mail free to any address.
Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists
at 30 cts. per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, or will
be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by
addressing
MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.
Sole in Charlottetown by Apothecaries' Hall Co.,
Agents for Prince Edward Island, and by all
wholesale and retail druggists.

NEWS OF BATTLE! NEWS OF BATTLE!!

The First Kassassin Battle.

A graphic description of the first charge
of the British forces will be of interest to
our readers. It was written to the London
Times of Aug. 28th, and begins—This has
been an eventful day for many of us. It
is now half-past ten. A few hours ago the
camp presented its ordinary animated but
orderly appearance. Officers strolled along
the canal banks, watching with placid en-
joyment the struggles of blind-folded mules
and lobbied asses as the muscular soldiers
dragged them through the filthy flood. Up
over the plain below the embankment
reticled long lines of guards, dragoons,
hussars and artillery, each with picketed
horses feeding quietly in the rear. Now
the camp is once more deserted, every
available man marching to the front. Other
troops are hastening up, the commissariat
officers fortifying themselves with the very
sacks and boxes which they were prepared
to deliver to the emaciated soldiers who
have done such good fighting on empty
stomachs, and the Bengal Lancers, with
loud cries and sounding thwacks, bring
their lean beasts over the canal in order
to aid in the defence of the depot. The report
is that we have sustained a check and that
General Graham is falling back from Kassas-
sin. It appeared that General Drury Lowe
had hastily ridden out this morning at dawn
on hearing that Kassassin was attacked. It
proved a false alarm, and the troopers re-
turned to their postponed breakfast. When
I had hardly heard the news, and before
the gallant General had tasted his coffee, a
message came from General Graham that
the enemy was again menacing Kassassin
in force. Orders were at once given to
advance. The staff officers trode about
the dirty waiting room at Mahsabah station,
bread and coffee cup in hand, and in a short
time a stream of gallant Guards poured out
to battle; the Household Cavalry and
Fourth Brigade, with four guns. N battery,
A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, your
correspondent occupying an independ-
ent position on the left flank. As a rule
there is nothing more terrible yet inspir-
ing than the roll of cannon wheels. Once
heard, memory suggests it at will. It is
like the muffled crush of military music at
the opening of some grand march. But
here these ponderous guns are dragged
noisily, soft as camel's footfall over sand
and clouds of fawn-colored dust, through
which forms of gigantic horsemen moved
like ghosts faintly outlined in the dim dis-
tance. The force moved forward in column
of troops and at first in echelon extended
from the right. Far before us westward
I saw through the telescope three batteries
of hostile artillery at least five miles away,
pounding apparently at our vitals, the
shells, however, falling short. About four
miles off was a small body of English horse-
men slowly retiring. The Guards halted
and dismounted, while their horses rest-
lessly lifted their feet from the burning
sand. The eye piece of the telescope be-
came almost too hot to apply to the eye,
and many men croupt under the bellies of
the horses for a little shade from the noon-
day sun. I never could have imagined
such heat. A pull at the water bottle
was the sole recourse, and this gave im-
mediate relief. The General appeared to
think the cannonade merely a feint, and he
extended his force in line, looking north-
ward, as if to meet a flanking movement.
In the far distance I saw the smoke of a
burning village. No attack commenced
for hours. We lay and stood there, and
such of the officers as were near me ex-
pressed a belief that nothing would happen.
About four o'clock the order was given to
return to breakfast. Later Arabi attacked.
In the evening, after severe fighting and
long sustained artillery and rifle firing, the
enemy were completely defeated.

The Position of the Armies.

Sir Garnet Wolsley's objective point was
Zagazig whence is the direct line to Cairo.
Cairo is 99 miles from Ismailia, and 150
from Suez. Ismailia, the base of Wolsley's
operations, is a town only eight years of
age, having been entirely created by the
Canal. It is European in appearance, the
majority of the foreign residents being
French. The journey by rail to Cairo
from Ismailia via Zagazig, used to occupy
about seven hours. Zagazig, a little be-
yond Tel-el-Kebir, is an almost purely
native town of 40,000 inhabitants, is sepa-
rated from Ismailia by 47 miles of desert, an
arid shrubbed waste of ever-shifting sand.
Kassassin is a lock in the Freshwater
Canal leading from Zagazig to the Suez
Canal. Arabi took up his position at
Tel-el-Kebir, to the south of Kassassin, and
from that extended his lines northward to
Kishlak, thence across the canal so as to
command both it and the railroad. Directly
to the north of this position is El-Karam,
where he has concentrated a large force,
whose object it was to take General Wolsley
on the flank. From El-Karam and Sali-
hiyeh the enemy advanced on Saturday
morning, to be met by the British troops,
whose advanced outposts are close to Tel-
el-Kebir. The Egyptians were spread over
the entire ridge, and a mile and a half up
the line was an armoured train, bringing
reinforcements from Cairo, as it had
brought forty pieces of artillery on Friday
night. The English Horse Artillery was
posted in extended order along Sir Garnet's
line for half a mile on the north side of
the railway, so as to cut off the advance from
El-Karam. The whole front then was
something over three miles. The lines
which Arabi held at Tel-el-Kebir were en-
ormously strong, mounted with the best
Krupp guns, extending no less than eight
miles, and were defended by black regi-
ments, twelve or fifteen thousand regulars,
the same number of irregulars, fifty guns,
and a few cavalry. When Wolsley reaches
Cairo he will have charge both of a road and
a railway to Suez. At Suez, the roadstead
is able to accommodate 500 vessels. The
town is in communication with all the
Egyptian lines, and Cairo, Alexandria,
Daniaetta, Rosetta and Ismailia can each
be reached by train. The importance of
capturing Zagazig is felt when we re-
member that from that place radiate the
lines to Cairo, Alexandria and Suez. It
commands, too, the fresh water supply; for
Suez receives its supply from the Canal at
Zagazig. This will explain the reason of
Arabi's endeavor to hold the place, and of
Wolsley's to secure possession of the same.

The Second Kassassin Battle.

This battle was fought last Saturday,
and as yet, no definite accounts have come
in. The losses on the British side have
been variously stated. Some accounts
place the loss at none killed and only a
few wounded. Other papers range from
fifty killed and wounded up to eight hun-
dred. The fact that the hospitals at
Ismailia, two days ago, contained four
hundred and fifty wounded men, and that
the hospital service at the front, near Kas-
sassin, was taxed to its utmost, shew that
the number wounded is not insignificant.
The loss in English killed seems to have
been not very heavy. As far as we can
gather the following gives a fair syn-
opsis of the different accounts. One
correspondent writes—After six o'clock
on Saturday morning the Bengal Lancers
came in with the news that the enemy
were approaching in great force on the
north side of the railway. Our army
was at once put in motion, and by seven
an artillery duel began. Arabi's troops, of
all arms, are spread over the entire ridge
and a mile and a half up the line. A train,
heavily armed, has appeared. Close to
where I stand our forty pounder and
Krupp guns are placed, shelling the
enemy's right. There is also a twenty-
five pounder a few hundreds off playing on
the same position. We have the enemy's
range exactly. One shell burst right over
the enemy's ranks. The Egyptian artil-
lery have got their distance very well, and
their shells are dropping steadily into our
camp. We have horse artillery extended
along a line half a mile in length on the
north side of the railway. They are firing
rapidly, and at present Egyptians are
slowly retiring. Up to this moment no
casualties have occurred. Reinforcements
are just coming up from Mahsabah. The
Krupp gun, recently captured from Arabi,
sent a shell nearly in front of his train.
Our infantry are slowly advancing and
the enemy are slowly retiring. At
noon of the same day the correspond-
ent wrote saying that the enemy had been
repulsed all along the line. At that time

the British casualties were roughly esti-
mated at one hundred killed and wounded.
It was then that the famous words were
written, "Had the Highland brigade come
up and supported them, it is said that the
British could ere now have captured Tel-el-
Kebir." The enemy's force in the engage-
ment numbered 13,000 men, with twelve
guns. Five guns and many prisoners were
captured. The British during the day ad-
vanced within range of Tel-el-Kebir. Gen-
eral Wolsley is at the front. Tele-
graphing from Kassassin on Sunday,
the same correspondent, says:—In the en-
gagement yesterday, besides the Egyptians
who advanced from Tel-el-Kebir a force of
1,500 men crossed the desert from Sahaiyeh
and operated on the right flank of the
British. These troops continued the en-
gagement after the Tel-el-Kebir force had
retired. They had a Krupp battery which
they handled well. The British heavy
cavalry pushed them hard and finally cap-
tured one Krupp gun, with the team and
equipment, and a green standard, which
was taken from the hands of a dead stand-
ard bearer belonging to one of Arabi
Pasha's crack regiments. The Sahaiyeh
contingent were routed, but the others
reached Tel-el-Kebir in fairly good order.
The British loss was comparatively
small, perhaps eighty in all, killed
and wounded. Arabi's plan was well de-
vised, but required better troops to carry
it out, although the Egyptians fought
better than they had heretofore. Satur-
day's repulse of Arabi Pasha is considered
by some as a complete success for the En-
glish, who had never calculated upon his
attacking them in such a manner. The
wounded state that the English right was
attacked by five battalions of infantry,
with five guns and 500 cavalry, under the
command of Mahmood Pasha Sami, from
Sahaiyeh. The enemy had altogether 15,
000 men.

The Position of the Armies.

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Zagazig whence is the direct line to Cairo.
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from Suez. Ismailia, the base of Wolsley's
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Canal. Arabi took up his position at
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to the north of this position is El-Karam,
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on the flank. From El-Karam and Sali-
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Arabi's endeavor to hold the place, and of
Wolsley's to secure possession of the same.

Wolsley's Army in Egypt.

Sir Garnet Wolsley has 17 infantry bat-
talions under his command, besides those
which come from India. This will give a
total of 14,220 men and officers. The cav-
alry brigade is composed of 2,292 officers
and men; connected with these is a battery
of horse artillery. The Royal Artillery
and the Engineers accompany the army
corps in about the usual proportion. In
the aggregate, the force which has been
sent from England and the Mediterranean
consists of 14 generals, 73 colonels, 176
majors, 235 captains, 601 subalterns,
including regimental staff, 88 warrant officers,
and 22,802 men. There are 768 officers' horses,
2,303 troop horses, 2,563 draught
horses, 503 pack animals, 111 water
carts, 775 two-wheeled carts, 23 four-
wheeled carts, 47 small-arm ammunition
wagons, 38 forage wagons or carts, 58 guns
and gun carriages, 55 ammunition wagons,
25 ammunition and store wagons, 3,475
bell tents, and 2,037 Indian tents. The
total number in the force from Europe is
23,987 officers and men, and 6,227 horses,
to which must soon be added the 5000
troops sent out by the English Government
a few days ago. The division from India
under Major-General Macpherson consists
of one battery of nine-pounders drawn by
mules, with which are 6 officers and 106
men. Of cavalry, there are the 2nd Bengal
Cavalry, 8 officers and 500 men, one-third
of whom are Sikhs, one-third Rajputs, and
one-third Hindustani Mohammedans; and the 9th Bengal Cavalry, 8 officers and