

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1882.

VOL. 11.—NO. 45.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
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Advertising at most moderate rates.  
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### ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Full Moon 1st day, 1h. 56m. a. m., N.  
(below horizon.)  
Third Quarter 7th day, 5h. 33m., p. m., N.  
(below horizon.)  
New Moon 15th day, 2h. 49m. a. m., S. W.,  
(below horizon.)  
First Quarter, 23rd day, 6h. 5m. a. m., N.  
(below horizon.)  
Full Moon, 30th day, 9h. 49m. a. m., N. W.  
(below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days len. h.
1 Saturday	4 18 7	48 8	4 10	43	15 27
2 Sunday	19	49	8 40	11 26	
3 Monday	19	49	9 14	11 28	
4 Tuesday	20	48	9 44	0 49	
5 Wednesday	21	48	10 19	1 31	
6 Thursday	21	47	10 41	2 28	
7 Friday	22	47	11 11	3 11	
8 Saturday	23	47	11 45	4 20	15 19
9 Sunday	24	46	morn	5 41	
10 Monday	24	46	0 23	7 1	
11 Tuesday	25	45	1 6	8 8	
12 Wednesday	26	45	1 57	9 0	
13 Thursday	27	44	2 53	9 45	
14 Friday	28	43	3 54	10 25	
15 Saturday	29	42	4 56	11 2	15 08
16 Sunday	30	42	5 59	11 35	
17 Monday	31	41	7 1	morn	
18 Tuesday	32	40	8 3	0 8	
19 Wednesday	33	39	9 3	0 39	
20 Thursday	34	38	10 4	1 11	
21 Friday	35	37	10 56	1 45	
22 Saturday	36	36	11 4	2 25	14 54
23 Sunday	37	35	1 6	3 10	
24 Monday	38	34	2 8	4 10	
25 Tuesday	39	33	3 10	5 26	
26 Wednesday	40	32	4 9	6 46	
27 Thursday	42	31	5 3	7 55	
28 Friday	43	30	5 52	8 53	
29 Saturday	44	29	6 34	9 43	14 42
30 Sunday	45	28	7 10	10 29	
31 Monday	4 46	26	7 43	11 10	

**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 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—lf Agent.

**EDWARD T. RUSSELL & CO.,**  
Commission Merchants,  
213 STATE STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.  
May 19, 1882—6m

**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.

**PROFESSIONAL CARD.**

**PALMER & MULLALLY**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE—O'Halloran's Building, Great  
George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.  
H. V. PALMER. JAS. W. MULLALLY.  
April 10, 1882.

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the Cheapest and most Newsworthy Paper  
Published in P. E. Island.

## "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.

## GREAT CLOSING UP AT 83 QUEEN STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS in Dress Goods,  
Tweeds, Winceys, Silks, Curtains, and all  
kinds of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.  
Come early and secure Bargains.

N. B.—Customers will please not ask  
credit, as sales are for cash only; hence  
bargains. Parties owing accounts will  
please call and settle without delay.

## 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.

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.

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.

## WAR NOTES. FULLER PARTICULARS.

A telegram from Off Alexandria at mid  
night on the 12th inst., says:—

The barracks, houses and windmills  
around Fort Mex are shattered to pieces.  
A portion of Ras El Tin palace, recently  
inhabited by Dervish Pasha, which formed  
a separate building from the Khedive's  
residence, has been burned to the ground.  
The lighthouse is still standing but a number  
of holes are visible in the masonry.  
The light appears injured.  
The Bittern, after taking Flag Lieut.  
Lambton on board, proceeded to the harbor  
to learn the object of the flag of truce.  
Information was conveyed to the com-  
mander of the Bittern that Toulba Pasha,  
military commander at Alexandria, wished  
to communicate with Admiral Seymour.  
Lieutenant Lambton replied that as a pre-  
liminary condition to further negotiations  
the forts dominating the entrance to the  
harbor must be surrendered. Toulba Pasha  
refused to accept these terms, and the  
Bittern returned to acquaint Admiral  
Seymour with his refusal. It is understood  
among the officers that firing will be re-  
sumed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but no  
order to that effect has been given.

The Egyptians subsequently hoisted a  
second flag of truce and the Helicon was  
thereupon sent in to obtain information.  
The Bittern ascertained that the Khedive  
was safe, having gone with Dervish Pasha  
to Ramleh Palace. The storeship Humber  
leaves to-night, with the wounded.

LATER.  
On the 13th says a News despatch from  
off Alexandria that before the bombard-  
ment recommenced, Admiral Seymour sent  
the Bittern, under a flag of truce, to demand  
the surrender of the forts for the purpose  
of avoiding further bombardment, but  
without any result.

A correspondent of the Standard tele-  
graphs from on board the Invincible, at 8  
p. m., that Admiral Seymour summoned  
the captains of the fleet to a consultation.  
The result of the deliberation was a decision  
that the sea was too heavy for serious  
operations. The rolling of the ironclads  
would unsettle their aim and the town  
might suffer from shot flying too high.  
Admiral Seymour, therefore, deferred his  
intended attack on Marabout forts but  
directed the Temeraire and Infleuxible to  
watch the Ras El Tin and Adaforts. At 10.30  
the Temeraire signalled that parties of the  
soldiers were at work at the hospital  
battery near Fort Ada. The iron clads  
opened fire; only six rounds of shot and  
shrapnel were fired. All took effect, the  
practice being excellent. The troops en-  
gaged upon the work at once abandoned  
it and firing ceased. A white flag was now  
hoisted at the lighthouse. The Bittern was  
sent inside to inquire as to the intentions  
of the Government. After she steamed off  
the Temeraire made the following signal:  
"The body of men we saw working the  
hospital batteries have dispersed after our  
last shrapnel was fired. They took refuge  
in the casements near by. We saw about  
160 men armed with rifles, running to-  
wards the lighthouse fort. They carried  
bags. We also saw an Egyptian General,  
apparently Arabi Pasha, surrounded by  
his staff. Two 80 ton guns in Alexandria  
are disabled."

At 3 p. m., the Bittern was seen steam-  
ing out of the harbor. As she came out she  
signalled: "Negotiations have failed. I  
have accordingly informed the authorities  
on shore that we will engage batteries at  
3.30." From this it seemed as if the officer  
and staff were observed in the hospital  
batteries. Finding themselves in a dan-  
gerous position and unable to escape, they  
had simply hoisted a flag of truce in order  
to get out of fire. When the Bittern went  
in, large bodies of troops were evacuating  
the barracks behind the forts, going out  
in field marching order. The Minister  
had no proposals to make. Lieutenant  
Lambton informed them that he had  
not come to offer conditions, but to re-  
ceive proposals. They replied that Fort  
Marabout had already been evacuated, but  
they could give no definite answer as to  
Mex Fort. The Governor conducted the  
conversation. He was in command during  
the action yesterday. He admitted that  
the troops suffered heavy losses. Lieut.  
Lambton informed him that should he  
agree to terms, the troops would be allowed  
to evacuate the forts with rifles and all the  
honors of war, but unless these terms were  
complied with, no negotiations will be en-  
tered upon.

As the Bittern steamed out the Egyp-  
tians hauled down the flag of truce. Orders  
have been given to the Temeraire and Su-  
perb to fire five rounds each at Fort Pharos.  
We shall do the same at Mex Fort. If  
there be a reply we shall anchor for  
the night and resume operations to mor-  
row.

At five p. m. the Invincible has just fired  
a nine-inch shell at Fort Mex. The shell  
struck the exact point aimed at and flames  
broke out from the building. There was  
no reply, nor is there any sign of life in  
the fort.

A few minutes after six a shot was fired  
at Fort Mex. A white flag was again hoisted.  
A dense smoke is rising over Alex-  
andria from two quarters. Another fire  
has just broken out, and fears are expressed  
that the mob has begun to pillage and  
destroy. The Admiral is again sending  
ashore to inform the authorities that he  
accepts the flag of truce, but it will be the  
last truce to which he will agree, and  
henceforth he will consider the hoisting of  
a white flag as a sign of unconditional sur-  
render, and act accordingly.

ACCLIMATING THE MEN AT MALTA.  
The plan adopted by the war office in  
conjunction with the admiralty, as laid  
down by an English naval correspondent,  
was said to be this: Should it be necessary  
to land troops in Egypt, the channel fleet  
will at once embark nearly 5,000 men, and

will proceed direct to Alexandria, where,  
together with the naval brigade from the  
fleet, numbering at least 2,000 men, they  
will be inducted under cover of the guns of  
the ship under the command of Sir Beau-  
champ Seymour. The troops being pre-  
pared in this country will embark the  
troops detailed for service in the Mediter-  
ranean, and also war material for the East.  
These troops carrying troops for Gibralt-  
ar will land them on arrival at the rock,  
and at once embark the whole of its gar-  
rison, or about 3,000 men, and convey  
them as reinforcements to Egypt. The  
troops destined to convey relief to Malta  
will arrive there some time after the  
greater part of its garrison has left in the  
ships of the channel fleet. They will at  
once land the reliefs brought out from  
home, and will embark the remainder of  
the garrison, as well as additional mater-  
ial, and will continue their journey to  
Alexandria. The reason for this shifting of  
garrisons, the correspondent points out, is  
a good and simple one. The men garrison-  
ing Gibraltar and Malta are already sea-  
soned to the climate of the Mediterranean  
and its heat, while troops fresh from Eng-  
land are not. It is therefore thought ad-  
visable to allow the regiments sent from  
home to become acclimatized at Gibraltar  
and Malta before moving them a stage  
further east. Moreover, by this mode of  
procedure the Government would be en-  
abled to order a force of at least from 12-  
000 to 16,000 men being landed at  
Alexandria within a fortnight. The cor-  
respondent adds that the 3rd battalion of  
the Grenadier Guards, now quartered at  
Chelsea barracks, the 1st battalion of the  
Scots Guards, quartered in Wellington  
barracks, and several regiments of the line,  
besides cavalry and artillery, engineers and  
commissariat, have been detailed for  
service in the Mediterranean, to relieve the  
garrison of Malta and Gibraltar. Sir  
Evelyn Wood, V. C., has been ordered to  
hold himself in readiness to proceed to  
Egypt, via Brindisi, at a moment's notice.

BIDDING THEIR TIME.  
At intervals along the Canal are dotted  
French and English war vessels, whose  
armed cutters and long boats patrol the  
banks to ward off any sudden attacks of  
dynamite parties or fanatical Mussulmans.

THE SULTAN AND THE CRISIS.  
The conduct of the Sultan and his  
advisers is full of duplicity, at least to call  
it by no harder name. He would fain  
please every one, but really only the  
National party. These allege that Der-  
vish Pasha has received instructions from  
the Porte to endeavor to arrange almost  
any terms for a brief Turkish occupation.

It is stated, he assured Arabi, that the  
Turks will not come as enemies, or inter-  
fere in any way with the existing state of  
things, but solely because the European  
Powers insist upon the step being taken,  
and when this satisfaction has been afforded  
the Turkish division will, after a short  
stay, evacuate the country. All sections  
of the National party declare they will  
forcibly resist any landing of Turkish  
troops.

THE NEW YORK "HERALD" MAN'S OPINION.  
The fact is that public opinion favors the  
seizure of Egypt by England, although the  
intention is not openly advocated, and the  
bombardment of Alexandria may therefore  
be regarded as merely the first step to a  
military occupation which is intended to  
separate Egypt from the government of the  
Sultan, turning it into an English province.  
No doubt some share of power will be re-  
served for France, in order not to wound  
too deeply her susceptibilities. It is hoped  
that France will feel compelled to acquiesce  
in this solution, in view of the danger to  
which she might be exposed from an  
Anglo-German coalition, to which  
Austria and Italy might be made  
parties, in exchange for England's help  
in bringing about the solution of the  
European Eastern question favorably to a  
German power. The Mediterranean pow-  
ers seem inclined to ally themselves with  
England against France. It is among  
the possibilities that when they discover  
that England aims not so much at the sup-  
pression of Arabi, as at the practical  
annexation of Egypt they will show them-  
selves equally ready to ally themselves with  
France for the purpose of preventing the  
firm establishment of England on the Nile.

England, after she has overthrown Arabi  
Pasha's power, may find herself compelled  
either to admit another power to an  
equal share of the control of Egyptian  
affairs, or to fight a formidable coalition  
of European powers in order to  
maintain her footing. The members of the  
House of Commons are, however, inclined  
to take an optimistic view of the situation  
and of the future, relying on the divisions  
and jealousies of European powers to en-  
able them to maintain themselves in Egypt  
once they have succeeded in establishing  
themselves there, and calculating that  
should any attempt be made to disturb  
them they would be able to draw sufficient  
forces from India to enable them to bid  
defiance to any force Europe could bring.

In other words, the Radical parliamentar-  
ians led by Mr. Gladstone, are adopting  
the Imperial policy of Disraeli, which they  
fervently condemned before they came into  
power.

ENGLAND'S CHANGE OF BASE.  
The change in the position of Mr. Glad-  
stone's Government from one of passiv-  
ness to activity is ascribed to the action  
taken by Sir Charles Dilke. He strongly  
opposed Earl Granville's policy, and con-  
vinced the Premier that energetic mea-  
sures were necessary to secure British inter-  
ests and enable them to retain their posi-  
tions in the Government.

MAJOR-GENERAL MACPHERSON.  
The command of the Indian Army for  
service in Egypt has been entrusted to  
Major-General Sir Herbert Taylor Mac-  
Pherson, V. C. K. C. B., of the Bengal  
Staff Corps, lately commanding the Division  
at Allahabad. There are few more popular  
officers in the Indian army than Sir Herbert  
MacPherson. A son of the celebrated

house of Clenny Macpherson, in the Spey  
valley of Lochaber, the beauties of which  
are still sung by many an emigrant in the  
singularity plaintive wail known as "Loch-  
aber no More," an air which in the British  
Highland regiments occasionally changes  
place in the regular funeral marches with  
the "Flowers of the Forest" and the "Dead  
March in Saul." Herbert Macpherson en-  
tered the British army at an early age, and  
saw service in the troubles which spread  
like wildfire through Hindostan, when the  
flames of the great mutiny first broke out in  
the cantonments of Meerut in 1857.  
He served through the Persian war of that  
year as adjutant of the famous 78th High-  
landers, and for his gallant services re-  
ceived a medal and clasp. He took an  
active part in Havelock's campaign in Ben-  
gal, and was present in the various actions  
leading to and ending in the relief of the  
residency of Lucknow, and its subsequent  
defence. He was specially mentioned in  
Victoria Cross for distinguished conduct at  
Lucknow, on the 25th of September, 1857,  
in setting an example of heroic gallantry  
to the men of his regiment, at the period  
of the action in which they captured  
two brass cannons at the point of the bayonet.  
He also served with Outram's force at Alum-  
bagh, including the repulse of numerous  
attaches, and acted as Brigade Major in the  
operations ending in the final capture of  
Lucknow; at which he was severely wounded.  
This resulted in his being rewarded with  
another medal and clasp, and being given a  
year's leave. He next saw active service in  
the Hazara, campaign of 1868, the Looshi  
expedition of 1871-2, and the Jowaski  
campaign of 1871. In the first Afghan campaign  
of 1877-79 he commanded the first brigade of  
the first division of the Khyber column. It  
was while he was on duty during the Afghan  
campaign of 1880 that Mr. Yates, of the  
London World, got off a somewhat humorous  
story in regard to him and his regiment. It  
appears that the London Standard had tele-  
graphed to its correspondent, MacPherson, in  
the Kooram Valley with General Roberts,  
to proceed at once to Zululand. This  
telegram, by some mistake, was not  
sent to the correspondent, but to General  
Macpherson, in the Khyber Pass. The latter  
telegraphed backward and forward to the  
government of India and the War Office in  
London, wishing to know whether he was to  
take his Bengal regiment with him to the  
Cape. His nervous and telegraphic excite-  
ment lasted for eight days, and when he dis-  
covered that all the time the telegram had  
been meant only for a special correspondent of  
the same name he broke down in a fit of mel-  
ancholy agony.

The Markets.  
OATS.

The value of oats in the English market  
has not improved, and with the prospects  
of a bountiful harvests in France and Scot-  
land, there is little chance of the market  
advancing. Indeed a further downward  
tendency in the English market may at  
any time occur. In the Provincial market  
there is still a very good demand for oats.  
In Halifax they sell from 48 to 50 cents,  
and in Moncton and St. John about the  
same figure. In Charlottetown the supply  
is very small. They sell at 45 cents per  
bushel.

POTATOES.  
Potatoes are very scarce in this Province  
and few shipments are at present being  
made. Forty-five cents a bushel is the  
price obtained in Charlottetown, but they  
are not quoted in Boston. Southern  
stock is now filling the United States mar-  
kets, and the prices quoted for that  
description of tubers is \$5.00 per barrel.

EGGS.  
The demand for eggs in Boston is im-  
proving, and they are quoted at from 18 1/2  
to 19 cents per dozen. They are bought  
here at from 15 to 16 cents.

FLOUR.  
The Montreal flour market was on the  
10th inst., reported in a healthy condition  
and five cents and ten cents better rates  
were obtained. The quotations then were:  
Superior Extra.....\$6 25 @ \$6 30  
Extra Superfine.....6 05 @ 5 10  
Fancy.....5 90 @ 6 00  
Spring Extra.....5 80 @ 6 00  
Superfine.....5 20 @ 5 25  
Canada Strong Bakers.....6 50 @ 6 75  
American Strong Bakers.....7 50 @ 8 00  
Fine.....4 75 @ 4 85

A despatch to THE EXAMINER from Mon-  
treal, to-day, reports that "the flour mar-  
kets are active. Four thousand barrels have  
been sold at the recent advance of 25 and  
30 cents per barrel."

FISH.  
The most recent reports from Boston  
state there are very heavy receipts of mack-  
erel, and they are quoted at \$5.00 per  
barrel. Lobsters continue at about the  
same price, \$1.10 to \$1.25 per dozen, and  
the demand is fair.

## COALI

McMillan's Depot,  
Round, Nut and Albion Slack.

A quantity of which the subscriber in-  
tends keeping constantly in stock, in order  
to be able to accommodate his patrons at  
all times. Terms cash.

R. McMILLAN.  
June 6, 1882.

## UNION BANK P. E. ISLAND.

DIVIDEND NO. 36.  
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend  
at the rate of eight per cent, per annum  
has been declared on the capital stock of this  
Bank for the past six months, payable at its  
Head Office and Branches after this date.

GEORGE MACLEOD,  
Charlottetown, May 31, 1882. Cashier.