

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1882.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER

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Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon 1st day, 4h. 21m. p. m., N. E.
(below horizon.)
Third Quarter 8th day, 0h. 57m., p. m., W.
(below horizon.)
New Moon 15th day, 2h. 21m. p. m., S. W.,
First Quarter, 23rd day, 1h. 49m. p. m., E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days len h.
1 Thursday	4 17	7 38	7 42	10 16	
2 Friday	17 39	8 36	10 58		
3 Saturday	16 46	9 24	11 39		
4 Sunday	15 41	10 51	12 21		15 22
5 Monday	14 42	10 40	1 4		
6 Tuesday	15 43	11 11	1 49		
7 Wednesday	14 43	11 40	2 38		
8 Thursday	14 44	12 03	3 37		
9 Friday	14 44	0 16	4 49		
10 Saturday	14 45	0 37	6 10		
11 Sunday	13 45	1 7	7 24	15 27	
12 Monday	13 46	1 42	8 25		
13 Tuesday	13 46	2 22	9 13		
14 Wednesday	13 47	3 11	10 1		
15 Thursday	13 47	4 0	10 42		
16 Friday	13 48	5 3	11 22		
17 Saturday	13 48	6 5	11 53		
18 Sunday	13 49	7 9	morn	15 31	
19 Monday	14 49	8 11	0 33		
20 Tuesday	14 49	9 13	1 8		
21 Wednesday	14 49	10 14	1 4		
22 Thursday	14 50	11 15	2 22		
23 Friday	14 50	12 15	3 5		
24 Saturday	15 50	1 16	3 59		
25 Sunday	15 50	2 18	5 3	15 31	
26 Monday	15 50	3 21	6 14		
27 Tuesday	16 50	4 25	7 22		
28 Wednesday	16 50	5 27	8 22		
29 Thursday	17 50	6 25	9 12		
30 Friday	17 50	7 17	10 1		

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

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

1882. Point du Chene House. 1882.
CED. L. HANINGTON, PROPRIETOR,
(FORMERLY P. SCHURMAN).
Our Regular Summer Tourists and the travel-
ling public will find the above Hotel one
of the best in New Brunswick.
Dinner on the table on arrival of the
P. E. Island steamboats.
Trains leave the platform (opposite the
Hotel) at 2.45 o'clock, giving passengers
ample time to dine. jn 5 im

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.

To Shippers of Produce to
Newfoundland.
BOWN & WOODS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ST. JOHN'S, N. F.,
Give particular attention to Shipments from
Prince Edward Island. Consignments
Solicited.

REFERENCES—
The Manager Union Bank, St. John's, N. F.
Messrs. C. F. Bennett & Co.,
Messrs. Ayre & Marshall,
John H. Cathrae, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
April 24, '82—pat 2m recd w 2m

INSURANCE OFFICE.
Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
City of London Fire Insur-
ance 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.

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.

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.

"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.
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,
—IN—
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.

Charlottetown, May 22, '82.
D. A. BRUCE,
72 Queen Street.



JACOBSON
THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Backache, Soreness of the Chest,
Gout, 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 St. Jacobs Oil
as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External
Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively
small cost of 50 Cents, and every one who
with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its
claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS
IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

COAL
—AT—
McMillan's Depot,
Round, Not 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.

"THE OLD RELIABLE"
COAL DEPOT.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PICTOU ROUND
AND NUT COAL, which will be sold
as cheap as any in the city.
Terms cash.
CAPT. J. HUGHES.
Ch'town, June 7, '82—on Saw post pres

FOR SALE.
ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT.
PEAKE BROS. & CO.
May 9, 1882—cod

LAWN TENNIS.
LAWN TENNIS RACKETS,
LAWN TENNIS NETS,
LAWN TENNIS BALLS,
LAWN TENNIS SHOES,
LAWN TENNIS HATS,
LAWN TENNIS JERSEYS,
—AT THE—
LONDON HOUSE.
May 27, 1882—1m

GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1878.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE
WORLD.

Brain and Nerve Food
MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE.
Is a Sure, Prompt and Effective Remedy for Ner-
vousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of
Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats,
Superstitions, Seminal Emissions, and General
Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuve-
nates the Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled
Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the
Exhausted Gen'rative Organs. The experience of
thousands proves it an INVARIABLE REMEDY. The
Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box con-
tains sufficient for two week's medication, and is the
cheapest and best. 25¢ Full particulars in our
pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.
Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Drug-
gists at 50 cts. per box, or 12 boxes for \$5, or will
be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by
addressing
MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE & CO.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada
Sold in Charlottetown by Apothecaries Hall Co.,
Agents for Prince Edward Island, and by all Druggists
everywhere. (4-1782) 2k

Notice of Assignment.

OF THE BOURBON GRIT PARTY—ASSETS OF
THE CONCERN—FURTHER INFORMATION
FROM "FLY WHEEL & CO." ASSIGNEES.

(From the St. John Sun.)

The Grit Party of the Dominion of Can-
ada, proprietors of the Neebing Hotel,
brokers in steel rails, elevators of stand-
ards, big push collectors of election funds,
inventors of patent trap-door attachments
for ballot boxes and dealers in miscellane-
ous wares, by deed, dated 20th June, A.
D., 1872, have assigned to the undersigned
all their estates and effects in trust, for the
benefit of their creditors.
This course has been rendered necessary
by causes which have been in operation
during several years past, and which have
culminated in irretrievable disaster within
the past few days; some of which causes
are here given:—

1st. The reputation of the concern had
suffered from the manner in which its
affairs had been conducted between the
years 1874 and 1878; \$2,000,000 had been
lost on a steel rail speculation; bad invest-
ments had been made on works at Fort
Francis, Goderich Harbor and at other
places; a badly planned railway had been
built with a gap of 183 miles between its
two ends—it being thought that engines
could be invented to leap said gap; a dis-
advantageous loan had been negotiated in
England by an incapable agent; bad man-
agement of the lands of the firm by which
territories from which income should have
accrued, showed a loss; bad results from
manufacturing companies in which the con-
cern was interested; these and other
causes led to a declining revenue concur-
rent with which was an increase in the
expense of the partnership. All this com-
bined to bring on the ruin of the establish-
ment—the books showing a loss of \$7,
000,000.

At this juncture (17th September, 1878)
a circumstance occurred which took the
control of affairs out of the Company's
hand for the time. Nevertheless the part-
nership interests were perpetuated under
the same style and name, in the hope that
a favorable turn might occur in the pros-
pects of the house; something, it was
hoped, would turn up—a famine or some
trifle of that kind, which would restore
the concern to its former prestige and
power.

During the years of waiting, the partners
in the firm sought to strengthen its position
by various expedients.
1st. They derided the head manager
whose self-will and obstinacy was thought
to be detrimental to success, and put in his
place a manager from whom more was ex-
pected. This resulted in disappointment
also, the new foreman having proved to be
of a visionary and unstable mind and war-
ring opinions; one day in favor of expand-
ing the business to embrace foreign coun-
tries ("The United States is your natural
market") in the scope of the Company's
operations, and at another time confining
trade to home centers ("I am for a true
National Policy.") He also failed to hold
control of subordinates, some of whom
openly revolted, and especially at the time
when through competition in business,
uniformity of purpose was most need-
ful, a wild spirit of dissent would pre-
vail. Some of the departmental foremen
clamored for one plan of running the
machine and others for an exactly opposite
policy.

But the cause which led to the utmost
disaster and resulted in the final collapse
was the accumulation of a large and varied
stock in trade, which became, as time
went on, hopelessly deteriorated in value.
First, there was a large supply of "Purity"
laid in, which, when tested, was found to
be of a bogus quality, and did not take
with the public. A "Railway Policy" was
on hand in heavy quantity. This became
unavailable, owing to sootage from "water
stretchers" which lay around the places
where it was stored. Further damage to
this stock was found to occur from a part
thereof being taken to a distant island in
the Pacific, and held there, where, as is
known, storage (out of doors) of iron is
very expensive. While this stock was on
hand the world's markets for the article
recurred severely, and a great loss was
incurred. There was also among the stock
"A North-west Land Policy." Great
tracts of land were held, but the manager
with a blindness which it is not possible
either to understand or excuse, was ignor-
ant of the great value of the property, and
in direct opposition to the real interests of
the firm, he described the advantages of the
company's ("the home of the wolf and the
bear") and praised the territory of pump-
ing firms (Kansas and Texas) to such an
extent that his own firm's property
remained unproductive and unprofitable.

Another opinion of the stock was a "trade
policy," but to undertake a detail of the
mistakes committed in the management of
this department would be too tedious.
Suffice it to say, the interest of competing
establishments and firms was always kept to
the front as the thing to be promoted, and
the interest of his own concern held by the
manager as subordinate and of no account.
The branches of the house upon which de-
pendence should have rested to make profit-
able returns were not aided by the central
management, and they consequently lan-
guished and fell into decay—"No matter
where your sugar is refined;" "Parks' warps
are dearer than Yankee warps." This part
of the stock in trade got badly damaged
with dry rot, and was thrown on the hands
of the company as unproductive.
As a recent crisis in the firm's affairs, this
department of stock was attempted to be
given away, but none could be got rid of
even in that way. (Farrell and other grifts
declared for protection.)
As a last resource, the members of the
firm acquired a large quantity of a de-
scription of stock labelled "Slender"; but this,
which they hoped would be the means of
retrieving the fortunes of the house, turned
out the worst speculation of all, for the

article, through its inherent corruptness,
became tainted and rotten before it could
be got rid of, and was of no value what-
ever. Of similar effect was an investment
made in a large supply of "Brag," but
with no other result than loss.

Vigorous efforts were made to sustain the
concern by means of the two last named
commodities. Extensive advertising, puff-
ing and bolstering by the press was called
into play. Rumors were sent in all direc-
tions to push it upon customers. Bands,
drums, POTTS, kettles, tin horns, etc.,
etc., were sounded to attract the ear of the
community, but the people turned a deaf
ear, and the stock became a dead loss—a
putrid and corrupt mass of rubbish. This
last spasmodic venture gave the finish to
the accumulating disasters of the concern
and sunk it in hopeless ruin.

If any asset can be found, after diligent
search, to yield a dividend, the same will
be declared and paid as soon as realized,
but it may not be desirable that creditors
should indulge in great expectations.

For all further information, apply to the
office of
FLY WHEEL & CO.,
Assignees.

Very Old People.

S. B. Ludlow died lately in Oswego,
aged 92.
Wm. B. Gould of Hillsborough, Me., is
92 years of age.
Joseph McClees of Wagonton, Pa.,
aged 91, was killed in trying to board a
train.
Mrs. Clarissa Raymond of Wilton, Conn.,
has just celebrated her 100th birthday.
B. S. Hommedien, aged 93 years, died
in Middletown, N. Y., on Sunday morning.
William Wrenn of Spottsylvania County,
Virginia, has just died at the age of 100.
Mrs. Mary Boynton has just died at
Pepperell, Mass., after rounding a century of
life.
Joshua Webb died recently in Madison
County, Ky., at the age of 90. He was a
soldier in the war of 1812.

Ephraim S. Durfee of Oshkosh, Wis., died
recently, aged 96 years. He was a soldier
in the war of 1812.

After living a bachelor's life for 96 years,
Henry Jewett of Coffee County, Ky., has
just married a girl of 16.

Mrs. Lilley, the nurse who attended
Queen Victoria at the birth of each of her
nine children, recently died at the age
of 92.

Mrs. Lucy Pickett, who died recently at
Sarganek, Mich., is believed to have
been 115 years old. She was born in
Plattsburg.

Mrs. Catherine Highland, of Marietta,
died recently, aged 102 years. She had a
brother 100 years old, and her grandfather
also completed a century.

Mrs. Abbie Graham, a widow of Nova
Scotia, is 105 years of age. She retains all
her faculties almost unimpaired, spins,
knits, and reads without spectacles.

Jesse Delong, who died recently in Den-
nison, O., was born May 5, 1777. He pur-
chased the land on which he died from the
Government in 1826. He leaves a
daughter 72 and a son 70 years of age.

A Blind Man's Sensations.

An interesting account has been lately
furnished by Mr. Plateau, the eminent
Belgian physicist (who has been blind
nearly forty years), of the sensation he ex-
periences in his eyes. He has no sense of
objective light, even when directing his
eyes towards the sun. But his visual field
is always divided into spaces, some of which
are pretty bright and others sombre or
nearly dark, and which merge into each
other. The general that alternates in
time, between gray and reddish. The
relative arrangement of those different
spaces is always the same, but the intensity
of their tint varies. The central
space seems now rather bright, now very
dark; above and below, and on the left to
the limits of the field, there is sometimes
brightness, sometimes darkness, but
on the right there is generally a
vertical band, nearly black, and
beyond this a space which is nearly always
bright and reddish. These appearances
follow all the movements of the eyes,
which probably do not participate in the
same way in the tints, but M. Plateau can-
not distinguish what belongs to one from
what belongs to the other. No connection
of the general tint with the work of diges-
tion is observed. The author states that
he became blind through looking fixedly at
the sun for some time, with a view to ob-
serving his after-sensations. It was not
till about fourteen years after this that in-
flammation of the "chere" set in, destroying
vision; but during the interval he often
saw colored and persistent halos, round
flashes, etc., and he advises those who have
such vision to consult an experienced
oculist.—Nature.

A Good Reply.

The man who travels on the railway and
sits down by the side of lone female while
laboring under the impression that he recognizes
a likeness to his wife's aunt's cousin, met his
match lately on the Brighton line. He sat
down opposite to a pleasant faced young lady.
His first question was:—
"Pardon me, is your name James? I have
a cousin by that name whom you greatly re-
semble."
"No, sir," was the reply; "my name is not
James. But pardon me, is your name Zinc or
Copper?"
"Zinc or Copper? No, madam, said the as-
tonished man. "What led you to suppose I
had such a name?"
"Excuse me, was the quiet reply, "but I
thought you must be the first cousin to a brass
foundry."

A maiden lady said to her little nephew:
"No, Johnny, you go to bed early, and always
do so, and you'll be rosey-checked and hand-
some when you grow up." Johnny thought
over this a few minutes, and then observed:
"Well, aunt, you must have set up a good
deal when you were young."