

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882.

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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 advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon 3rd day, 2h. 18m. a. m., N. W.
(below horizon.)
Third Quarter 10th day, 5h. 22m., a. m., S. W.
New Moon 17th day, 3h. 20m. a. m., N. E.
(below horizon.)
First Quarter, 24th day, 5h. 29m. p. m., S. W.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Days lenh.
1 Monday	4 51	7 3	5 45	9 21		
2 Tuesday	49	5 6	48	9 58		
3 Wednesday	48	6 7	52	10 35		
4 Thursday	46	7 8	51	11 12		
5 Friday	45	8 9	51	11 52		
6 Saturday	43	10 10	42	12 32		
7 Sunday	42	11 11	27	1 16	14 29	
8 Monday	41	12	12	2 3		
9 Tuesday	39	13	0	3 2	56	
10 Wednesday	38	15	0	37	4 5	
11 Thursday	37	16	1	8	5 24	
12 Friday	35	17	1	36	6 42	
13 Saturday	34	18	2	10	7 50	
14 Sunday	33	19	2	23	8 44	14 44
15 Monday	32	21	3	6	9 31	
16 Tuesday	31	22	3	44	10 16	
17 Wednesday	30	23	4	28	10 57	
18 Thursday	29	24	5	19	11 38	
19 Friday	27	25	6	16	12 18	
20 Saturday	26	25	7	16	0 18	
21 Sunday	25	27	8	20	0 57	15 00
22 Monday	24	28	9	23	1 38	
23 Tuesday	24	29	10	25	2 19	
24 Wednesday	23	30	11	26	3 4	
25 Thursday	22	31	11	26	3 59	
26 Friday	21	32	1	27	5 1	
27 Saturday	20	33	2	27	6 7	
28 Sunday	19	34	3	29	7 9	15 12
29 Monday	18	35	4	36	8 2	
30 Tuesday	18	37	5	39	8 50	
31 Wednesday	17	38	6	42	9 34	

CHRISTYS HATS

Christys' Paris Silk Hats,
Christys' Hard Fur "
Christys' Soft "
Christys' Hard Felt "
Christys' Soft "
Christys' Hats for Men,
Christys' " " Boys,
Christys' " " Ladies,

Large Stock of Canadian and American Felt Hats!

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G. DAVIES & CO.,

Charlottetown, April 3, 1882.

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GEORGE W. DEBLOIS,

March 16, 1882—sod

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For Scotch and English Tweeds or Worsted Suits

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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.

ELECTORS!

Do You Want to Keep Down Taxation?

IF SO, HERE ARE

THE MEN TO VOTE FOR!

IN PRINCE COUNTY.

First District.

PETER GAVIN,
GILBERT BUOTE.

Third District.

JOSEPH O. ARSENAULT,
JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Fourth District.

GEO. W. BENTLEY,
A. E. C. HOLLAND.

Fifth District—Summerside.

JOHN LEFURGY,
DR. GILLIS.

IN KING'S COUNTY.

Second District.

W. W. SULLIVAN,
J. C. UNDERHAY,

Third District.

GEORGE F. OWEN,
JOHN McDUGALL,

Fourth District.

SAMUEL PROWSE,
W. A. POOLE.

Fifth District—Georgetown.

DANIEL GORDON,
ARCH. J. McDONALD,

IN QUEEN'S COUNTY.

First District.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
DONALD CAMERON,
JAMES JOHNSTON.

Second District.

A. C. SHAW,
DONALD MCKAY.

Third District.

DONALD FERGUSON,
DAVID EGAN.

Fourth District.

JAMES NICHOLSON,
DUNCAN CRAWFORD.

Fifth District—Charlottetown and Royalty.

NEIL McLEOD,
P. BLAKE.

*In this district there are three candidates, on behalf of economy and careful Government. While it is pleasing to see this practical evidence of the great popularity of the present judicious Administration, it nevertheless, gives an advantage to the Taxationists, which is to be greatly regretted. It is to be hoped that the taxpayers of this wealthy district will agree among themselves to vote square for the same two Government candidates.

AT THE POLLS.

THE Polls open at half-past eight o'clock on Monday next, and continue open not later than seven o'clock in the evening. Those who do not desire heavy taxation should be at the polls early. The Taxationists will be there never fear!

For directions as to the places at which they will vote, electors are referred to the posters which have been put up in the several polling divisions.

FRANCHISE VOTERS.

Franchise voters in the country districts must have resided in the polling division in which they vote twelve months previous to the date of the writ of election, and have performed their statute labor or paid their commutation money. It is to be noted that some of the polling divisions have been sub-divided into sections, in each of which a poll will be held.

Franchise voters in Charlottetown and Summerside must have had a residence of twelve months, and have lived in the polling division in which they vote at least one month, and have paid their poll tax.

For Charlottetown Common and Royalty there are two polling divisions and three polling places in each division, at which electors will vote, according to the initials of their surnames, as follows:

EASTERN DIVISION—EAST OF GREAT GEORGE STREET.

A to G—both inclusive—Engine House, near Bank P. E. Island.

H to Mac—both inclusive—Engine House, King Square.

N to Z—both inclusive—D. R. M. Hooper's.

WESTERN DIVISION—WEST OF GREAT GEORGE STREET.

A to G—both inclusive—at the premises lately occupied by James Curtis.

H to Mac—both inclusive—Market House.

N to Z—both inclusive—Frederick Curtis.

SPECIAL VOTES.

For schedules to be filled in by persons having special votes, on account of property they own or hold in possession in other districts of the Province, apply to the Presiding Officers at the several polling places.

CHEAP AND GOOD.—For 50 cents you can purchase from any reliable druggist, a box of Mack's Magnetic Medicine, which contains forty-five doses; this is cheaper than any other similar medicine sold, and while it is cheap our druggists say it is best, and give satisfaction in all cases. Sold in Charlottetown by Apothecaries Hall Co. Read the advertisement in another column.

To Europe in Five Days.

THE CLAIMS MADE BY COMMODORE COPPIN FOR HIS PROJECTED TRIPLE HULLED STEAMER.

Commodore Coppin, of England, who recently designed an improved ocean steamship, lately visited the Produce Exchange, New York, with a diagram of his invention and explained to the members its mysteries and beauties. The diagram shows a triple-hulled screw ship. There are three separate vessels below water, while above one vessel only is seen. The centre hull, which is 204 feet shorter than the outside hulls, contains the engines. They are two screws or propellers at each end, either of which can be worked in case the other is disabled, or the two can be worked in unison, thus increasing the power and speed. Commodore Coppin claims that his vessel will make a voyage from New York to Liverpool in five days. The vessel is designed principally for passenger traffic, all state-rooms being above the water-line, while if it is required the vessel can carry as much freight as the "City of Rome." Commodore Coppin says that sea-sickness in his steamer will be an impossibility, as the three hulls will prevent the rolling of the vessel, even in the heaviest sea. The hulls both forward and aft are pointed; in fact, the steamer can be run either backward or forward with equal rapidity. The Commodore has a yacht in England constructed on his model, which he says cannot be equalled for speed and safety. The dimensions of such an ocean steamship would be as follows: Length over all, 540 feet; length of centre hull, 336 feet; extreme breadth, 120 feet; greatest depth from spar deck, 60 feet.

The Irish Question.

Without doubt the Irish land question is entering a new phase. A movement on the part of the Conservative party in favor of buying out the Irish landlords, and dealing more favorably with tenants in arrears has ensured that result. Mr. Gladstone, as he is supposed, put his foot down destructively on the Lords Land Act Committee. But that committee has just made a report embodying the new policy of the Conservative party, which will either bring about the fall of the Gladstone administration or compel it to completely remodel the Land Act, so far as its purchase and arrears clauses are concerned. Mr. Gladstone has for some time seen what was coming and has been preparing to take the new departure under stress of circumstances. The preliminary report of the Lords Committee on the Land Act, above referred to, take exception to the manner in which the decisions of sub-commissioners in regard to their rents are given. The report declares the purchase clauses of the Land Act are a failure. It specially recommends that purchase money be advanced by the State at 3 per cent, repayment to be made by instalments of 3 1/2 per cent for sixty-six years, or of four per cent for forty-six years, and that the cost of the scheme be defrayed by the Church surplus fund; that a special department be created to carry out this scheme and that all arrears accrued before 1878 be cancelled and those accrued since be capitalized and added to the purchase money.

A Buoyant Revenue.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the St. John Sun telegraphed on the 3rd: "The revenue still continues to 'boom,' and the receipts so far show that the Finance Minister's estimates, when he made his budget speech, will be more than realized, as will be seen by the table of receipts for the month of April and for ten months of the fiscal year:—

	1882.	1881.	INCREASE.
Customs	\$17,389,975	\$14,570,420	\$2,819,555
Excise	4,831,106	4,408,705	422,401
Other Sources	4,950,297	4,301,444	648,853
Total	\$27,171,378	\$23,279,569	\$3,891,809

For the month of April, 1882, compared with April, 1881:—

	1882.	1881.	INCREASE.
Customs	\$1,656,761	\$1,457,436	\$199,325
Excise	417,789	284,981	132,808
Other Sources	617,562	449,961	167,601
Total	\$2,692,114	\$2,252,378	\$439,736

Murder Mania in Ontario.

We are at a loss to account for the numerous murders committed in Ontario. They are far in excess of what might be looked for. Many of them are of a particularly atrocious kind, in which the most sacred family ties are set at naught. Strange to say, too, the scene of murder is often laid in rural sections far from centres in which vice and crime seem most likely to abound. The result cannot be attributed to the mere prevalence of ignorance. Ontario's educational facilities are good and widely diffused. Nor can the result be due to any marked want of religious privileges. The leading denominations are particularly active throughout Ontario, and churches and ministers abound in it. A cause there must be, but whatever its character the result is greatly to be deplored.—News.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.—Gentlemen in this city who are intimately acquainted with the affairs of Magdalen Islands do not believe the state of affairs there can be as bad as represented. The supply of food sent there before navigation closed was ample for the population, up to the present time. On the 23rd ult., a firm in this city, doing business with the Islands, despatched the sch. "Daniel" with provisions for them. Under the circumstances it is believed that, though the inhabitants may fear a scarcity of food, there can be no danger of a famine, as the schooner will get there as soon as the ice breaks up.—Halifax paper.

Stanley in Africa.

THE EXPLORER HEARD OF IN THE HEART OF THE DARK CONTINENT—HIS HARDEST WORK OVER.

Stanley has been heard from at last, after the world at large had given him up for dead and almost forgotten him. He is in the heart of Africa with a large force of men, white and black, and backed by heavy capitalists, engaged in laying the foundation of some sort of commercial intercourse between the Dark Continent and the civilized world. His loyal friend, Edward King, the famous American correspondent in Paris, writes that he has just received a long letter from Stanley dated, "General Camp of the Expedition on the Upper Congo, S. W. Africa, January 16, 1882." The explorer says:—

You may guess from the tenor of the above that I am not ill nor depressed in spirits, nor languid, nor disposed to wish myself anywhere but where I am—in short, that I am at least in tolerably good health.

I have been ill though. I suppose you may have heard of it. In fact, I have seen and tasted of death, and I now know what it means. I pity my comrades who have gone before me in a different fashion from what I used to do. This severe illness occurred during May, and I was nearly all June recovering from it. I was a palmed and miserable wretch when I informed my people that I should get well. I have exactly two hundred and thirty-six men with me in this camp—Zanzibar, natives and Europeans. There is not one man in disgrace—not one who has been scolded; not one voice has been raised in anger. At the present time I have no cause of discontent with any living person. From the sea to the present camp our life has been peaceful and pleasant, so far as the natives are concerned. They have done much for me, and I have done much for them. The first year we had some trouble with the whites, but they were not of my choosing. They were strangers in Africa, and most of them had never been out of their own country. Consequently one slight fever damaged their African enthusiasm so much that they begged me to send them home. Well, I sent fourteen home at a cost of about \$2,100. Put down the same sum for their expenses out, and you have the nice little sum of \$4,200. Two of these men stepped from the steamer on shore, and then stepped back again and went home. After I had advanced into the interior some other whites thought I would continue the same good service and send them home as fast as they drank too much water or smoked a little too much and felt a trifle sickish, but I was getting tired of spending good money to shoot a lot of useless people a mile or two from West Africa, and finally made a vow that not one should go home until the work was done. It saved the expedition; those very men who cried out that they were dying are robust and hearty, and they are now ashamed of their weakness.

Stanley goes on to say that the hardest part of the work is over and that the present year will probably see his task completed. He pays his men liberal wages and they work nine hours a day at something or other, he does not say what. Edward King says he is the agent of companies which have invested large amounts of capital in opening up sections of Africa, and who naturally desire to secure for themselves all the advantages which may accrue from the explorer's labors. "In a few months," he adds, "we shall probably hear rather interesting and possibly somewhat startling news from the little camp on the Upper Congo."

That advertising has become a science passed some time since to a place among the modern proverbs. Nevertheless, it happens at intervals that the appearance of some startling novelty leads to the feeling that not even the half has been learned, and that progress is hardly beyond the A B C's. At least it would appear so when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company issues a single publication, and issues for gratuitous distribution a work which in every detail compares most favorably with any ever offered for a price by the most noted publishers of the country. Indeed, it is seriously to be questioned if any book in paper cover was ever produced equalling "Picturesque B. & O." Such is the title of the book, advance copy of which has just been received. It is one hundred and fifty-two pages in extent, and upon them is displayed a series of engravings which no numbers of Harper's or Scribner's, high as is the standard of these magazines, ever equaled. The fact that Thomas Moran, to-day the foremost artist on mountain scenery in the world, made more than seventy drawings expressly for this one work establishes its exalted character in a word, as it were. When are added the exquisite reproductions of W. Hamilton Gibson and the sketches of Sol. Eytinger, of Sheppard, and of Ferris, and then to state the fact that the cutting is by engravers of the highest reputation in the land, there can be no doubt of the belief that in this instance it may well be said that no expense has been spared. It would seem as if it were asking altogether too much to expect such a book to be given away. The cover alone is worthy of being preserved as a remarkable specimen of artistic designing and printing. The latest production in color work by the American Bank-Note Company, it will puzzle many an expert to comprehend the manner in which the superb effects are gained. The book is upon exceedingly fine paper, and the composition and press work by Knight & Leonard, of Chicago, cannot be excelled. While the engravings are printed with rare skill and the result simply superb, the letter press has not been sacrificed in the slightest, and is a model of beauty and clearness. The author, Mr. J. G. Pangburn, aside from his whilom reputation in newspaper circles, is not entirely unknown to fame in book-making, his name appearing upon the title page of the "Pooky Mountain Tourist," the "B. & O. Red Book," and sundry other publications. His taste and judgment in perfecting illustrated works is certainly fine, and the company in giving him a carte blanche, as it evidently has, on "Picturesque B. & O.," demonstrates again its unceasing enterprise and unrestricted liberality.