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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1882.

VOL. 11.—NO. 49.

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 JULY, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon 1st day, 1h. 56m. a. m., N.
(below horizon.)
Third Quarter 7th day, 5h. 38m. p. m., N.
(below horizon.)
New Moon 15th day, 2h. 49m. a. m., S. W.
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	Moon sets	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	12 8		
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	44 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		

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—Agent.

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

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.

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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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Is now offering Cash Buyers the BEST VALUE that can be had in the market, in

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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.

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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.

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.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatic, Lumbago,
Backache, Soreness of the Chest,
Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings
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 trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.
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BEER & GOFF'S.

Carter's Imperial,
Skirving's Improved,
King of the Swede,
Champion,
Green Top,
Laing's Purple Top.

We have for the past seven years sold most of the above varieties, and can confidently recommend them.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Eggs.

Beer & Goff.

June 22, 1882.

For Sale or to be Let.

RAVENWOOD, lately the residence of the Hon. J. C. Pope, just outside of city limits, containing 34 acres, and beautifully situated. For further particulars apply to either of the underigned Trustees.

H. J. CUNDALL,
L. H. DAVIES,
Charlottetown, June 27, 1882—law pat. t.

BAGNALL & ROBINS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,

NEWSON'S BUILDING,
OPP. POST OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
June 5, 1882—law

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Mount Royal Mills Rice,
AND YOU NEED
No Longer Use Old Rice,

TWO OR THREE YEARS OLD,
But Will Secure a Delicious Rice,
Fresh, Pure White, Wholesome and
Fine Flavored.

June 7, 1882.

Arabi and the Sultans.

So far from Arabi having any purpose of throwing off the Turkish yoke, it is clear that the Sultan had sympathized with him throughout, and the utmost efforts of all the Great Powers have failed to induce the Porte to attack Arabi. If he were really an Egyptian Nationalist, the attitude of Turkey would be widely different. His real purpose seems to drive out the Western Powers for the benefit of himself and the Turks, and his real reason probably is that England and France have protected the hard working fellahs from the rapacity of himself and others in power.

Egypt's Debt to Europe.

The debt which Egypt owes to Europe—chiefly to England and France—nominally amounts to \$500,000,000, a very large sum for such a country. On September 1st last it was quoted at almost its full face value, but two weeks ago it had dwindled down to about \$375,000,000. Egypt, it must be remembered, has surrendered her right to repudiate this debt, she having given a first mortgage for it on her treasury which mortgage the Powers have a right to foreclose at any time.

Egypt and its Antiquity.

Egypt is the country where the rain clouds are said to hurry over the land as if affrighted; where the pale moon's beams are so powerful as to injure the eyesight; where the sacred river annually overflows its banks, and god-like, implies in the precipitation of its alluvial soil the cornucopia over the soil; where, as

"The higher Nilus swells,
The more it promises—as it ebbs the seeds—
Upon the slime and ooze, scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest;"

where, in the past—long, long ages in the past—a nation suddenly sprang through the veil of obscurity, fully armed, into the arena of existence, like Minerva from the brain of Jove; a country in which the cradle of civilization was rocked by the children of the desert; where many of the arts and sciences (especially astronomy) were conceived; where many of the fundamental principles of the world's theologies are said to have had their origin in secular observances. A country which was decayed and tottering with age when Greece was in its infancy; the spectre of whose glory had passed away when Rome and Carthage of which seem to us as the fleeting shadows of a dream, the full significance of which we vainly endeavor to comprehend.

We are there! We wander along the banks of the majestic Nile. Its sparkling waters, hurrying so rapidly by, have perchance rushing in the mighty cataracts down Abyssinia's mountains, been transformed into foam at their bases, or struggled through the burning sands of some desert far in the interior of Africa's unknown bounds. View, away there on the horizon, brightest among heavens countless hosts, Sirius the Dog Star, which rising—barks—or wares the agriculturists of the approaching floods. We enter on a barge, and glide along the silvery stream until we gain that portion of the river over which Cleopatra, the "Serpent of old Nile," sailed to meet Marc Anthony. The imagery of Shakespeare declares that

"The barge she sat in like a burnished throne,
Borne on the water; the poop was beaten gold,
Purple the sails, and so perfumed, that
The winds were lovesick with them; the oars
were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke and made
The water, which they beat, to follow faster,
As amorous of their strokes."

We hasten on and see the market place, in the centre of Alexandria, where Marc Antony

"did sit alone
Whistling to the air, which, but for vacancy,
Had gone to gaze on Cleopatra too,
And made a gap in nature."

How little we know of this great and remarkable country; once peopled with a race who built the Suez Canal in the reign of Rameses II., about 1,350 years B. C. at a cost of 120,000 lives and millions of treasure; who circumnavigated Africa in the reign of Necho, the son of Psammetichus, and re-opened the Suez Canal in the sixth century before the birth of Christ. The Southern Cross, which was once within their gaze, has now passed from their horizon, and the Pole Star is a new comer. Some people doubt the antiquity of Egypt, but there is sufficient evidence, if properly studied, to remove that doubt. The annual overflow of the Nile leaves on the fields in a hundred years six inches of soil. This has been ascertained by numerous experiments, and the Colossus of Rameses the Second, who reigned 3,215 years ago, is surrounded by a sediment nine feet four inches deep, which gives 34 inches per century. Beneath this depth the layers are found to the depth of 30 feet, which at the same rate would give 13,500 years to A. D., 1854, when the computations were made. In no case were any of these borings made through rock, and even at the lowest layer a fragment of pottery was found, which demonstrates that the layers had formed since the first appearance of man.

MRS. LINCOLN, widow of the late President Lincoln, and mother of the Secretary of War in the present U. S. Cabinet, died in Springfield, Ill., on Saturday night. She had been ill a long time.

A NAVAL HERO.—It is said that a lighted shell having fallen upon the main deck of the "Alexandria" a gunner picked it up and immersed the burning fuse in a bucket of water. This is described as more gallant than anything of the sort ever before chronicled. The gunner will be recommended for the Victoria Cross.

MR. GEO. L. CHALMERS, of Bangor, Me., says: "I suffered severely with acute rheumatism of the knee, and was unable to bear my weight on my foot. Having heard of the wonderful influence of St. Jacobs Oil, I used it, and a few applications of the oil completely removed all soreness and pains, and enabled me to use my knee as well as ever."

The Egypt of the Present.

England and France have for several years been managing the finances of Egypt through a joint Bureau of English and French officials. This course was made absolutely necessary by the mad extravagance of Ismail, father of the present Khedive, who by his personal monopoly of all profitable trade, and his enormous taxation, often enforced by the whip on the backs of the peasantry, was fast ruining, and even depopulating the country, and making the payment of its immense foreign debt largely held in France and England, an impossibility. Under French and English management the condition of the country has been greatly improved and its prosperity is beginning to return. As the *Evening Post* puts it, "the interference has done nothing but good. It has cleared the service of corruption. It has lightened the taxes, made their mode of collection humane, their amount and the time for collection certain, giving the peasants a sense of security, and the whole country such purity of administration, both financial and judicial, as it has never seen before."

Turkish Opinions.

In the present crisis in Egypt the comments of the Eastern press on the situation are of interest as giving us an inside glimpse of affairs. *El Yakit*, published in Constantinople, sneers at the recent eunuchs as "petty row among the rabble of Alexandria," and assures its readers that the commanders of the Egyptian army accepted with alacrity His Excellency Dervish Pasha as their Controller-in-Chief, acting for His Majesty the Sultan. Another leading Turkish journal, *Jeride-i Havadis*, declares that if Europe had seen fit to second the mission of Ali Nizam Pasha it would not have been so now, reduced to act as a mere spectator. "Let England recall its ships and leave the whole work of pacification to Turkey. It insists that the appearance of European fleets before Alexandria has doubled the influence of Arabi Pasha over the army and the populace. The *Osmanni* takes a theoretic and philosophic view of the situation; protesting that these occurrences only foreman the unification of Mahometanism and Christianity. "The progress of civilization advances as a cloud on the wings of the wind, and these two peoples (the Mahometans and the Christians) will urge it on together." By which is meant, we suppose, that they are as much of one mind regarding the proper treatment of Egypt as the lion and the bear were in the fable concerning the kid that lay between them.

Has America any Ships?

The Washington correspondent of the *New York World*, while writing on the Alexandrian bombardment, asks, "Have we any ships?" and answers his own question thus:—"To these (Alexandrian) waters the eyes of all men are turning, for a squadron of the greatest of modern navies is bombarding from these historic cities. The world is looking at the greatest triumphs of naval architecture of the martial effectiveness of war ships. An important naval appropriation bill, having passed the House, is pending in the United States Senate. Mr. Robeson and his friends have boasted of the efficiency of the monitors he has built or is about to build. They have asserted that these American ships are to become the equals of any sea or belonging to any country. Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Whitthorne and others thoroughly exposed the falsity of their statements. They demonstrated that our alleged war ships, while they have cost far more than the English battle ships, are of small account in comparison with the latter. This Alexandrian bombardment calls the attention of the American Congress to the costliness and worthlessness of the American navy. One of these English ironclads in front of Alexandria is the *Inflexible*. Without comparing Robeson's monitors with the *Inflexible*, take some second-class English ironclads, as Mr. Hewitt did, like the *Ajax* and *Agamemnon*. Mr. Hewitt shows that the guns of the *Ajax* will throw a broadside of 3,374 pounds with a force capable of penetrating 17 1/2 inches of solid iron at 1,000 yards; or, while the guns of one of Robeson's favorite ships, the *Miantonomah*, would not be able to penetrate the *Ajax* armor at any point, the *Ajax*'s guns could send her volleys quite through the *Miantonomah*'s armor, in one side and out at the other, and easily penetrate her turret. This is only one and not the most effective of the comparisons that have been drawn in the debate on the Navy Bill between Mr. Robeson's navy—for he assumes the manufacture of it all—and the battle ships of England with which he brazenly invites comparisons. The speeches of Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Whitthorne, and some others should be read with the account of the bombardment of Alexandria. Our naval inferiority is not due to parsimony or even to economy. We have expended for the navy, since the formation of the Government, \$1,000,000, and the expenditures on account of the navy since 1865, is only two years, have been \$500,000,000. It costs England, with the best navy in the world, including more than 240 vessels employing 60,000 seamen, \$50,000,000 a year for her naval establishment, or about three times as much as the American navy costs the United States, while the United States have no navy. The English naval attack in Egyptian waters has conspicuously forced these topics into public consideration."