

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, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1883.

VOL 13.--NO. 14.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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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 JUNE, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon 4th day, midnight.
First Quarter, 12th day, 10m. 29m. a. m.
Full Moon, 20th day, 0h. 19m., p. m.
Last quarter 27th day, 3h. 25m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days length
1 Friday	4 17	7 38	1 43	7 42	
2 Saturday	5 17	8 21	2 18	8 41	15 39
3 Sunday	6 16	9 03	3 01	9 32	
4 Monday	7 16	9 46	3 46	10 19	
5 Tuesday	8 15	10 28	4 30	11 04	
6 Wednesday	9 15	11 09	5 11	11 46	
7 Thursday	10 14	11 49	6 44	morn	
8 Friday	11 14	12 28	7 50	0 28	
9 Saturday	12 14	1 06	8 55	1 7	15 47
10 Sunday	1 14	1 45	9 50	1 48	
11 Monday	2 13	2 14	10 45	2 30	
12 Tuesday	3 13	2 46	11 30	3 18	
13 Wednesday	4 13	3 18	12 15	4 05	
14 Thursday	5 13	3 50	1 00	4 50	
15 Friday	6 13	4 22	1 45	5 35	
16 Saturday	7 13	4 54	2 30	6 20	
17 Sunday	8 13	5 26	3 15	7 05	
18 Monday	9 13	5 58	4 00	7 50	
19 Tuesday	10 14	6 30	4 45	8 35	
20 Wednesday	11 14	7 02	5 30	9 20	
21 Thursday	12 14	7 34	6 15	10 05	
22 Friday	1 14	8 06	7 00	10 50	
23 Saturday	2 14	8 38	7 45	11 35	15 52
24 Sunday	3 15	9 10	8 30	12 20	
25 Monday	4 15	9 42	9 15	1 05	
26 Tuesday	5 15	10 14	10 00	1 50	
27 Wednesday	6 15	10 46	10 45	2 35	
28 Thursday	7 15	11 18	11 30	3 20	
29 Friday	8 15	11 50	12 15	4 05	
30 Saturday	9 15	12 22	1 00	4 50	

ARC HIBALD MNEIL & FORBES
SHIPPING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
44 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.
Cash advanced on consignments of Island
produce. Agency for canned goods solicited
for New York. Apply to
C. H. McNEILL,
AGENT.
Ch'town, April 23, 1883.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL.
Jan. 16, '83.

McLEOD & MORSON
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,
SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.
OFFICES:
Reform Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post
Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Sum-
merside, P. E. Island.
MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at
moderate interest.
WILL McLEOD, W. A. O. MORSON.
Nov. 24, '82.—pres her

JOHN MACEACHERN,
(Late of Italian Warehouse)
AGENT FOR
Royal Fire Insurance Company, of
England,
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance
Company, of England,
City of London Fire Insurance Co.,
of England,
HAS REMOVED
His Office to his New Building,
Cor. Queen and King Sts.—Up Stairs.
Ch'town, Dec. 7, '82.

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
recently 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,
Agent.
Ch'town, June 17, 1882.—tf

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
(ROSS MARKET)
BOSTON, MASS.
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
April 26, 1883.—wky tf

INSURANCE OFFICE.
Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Lancashire Insurance Company
CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
Insurance effected on all kinds of property
at current rates. Losses settled promptly
and equitably.
DESBIRASAY & ANGUS,
General Agents,
Office—South Side Queen Square,
Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1882.

BOSTON STEAMERS.
STEAMERS:
Carroll, 879 tons, Capt. Brown,
Worcester, 865 tons, Capt. Blankenship
ONE of the above FIRST-CLASS STEAM-
ERS will leave
Charlottetown for Boston
EVERY
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AT 5 P. M.
PASSENGERS will find this the Cheapest
and most pleasant trip to Boston. Accommoda-
tions on both steamers are splendid.
CARVELL BROS.,
AGENTS,
Ch'town, May 17, 1883.—pat her sj

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D. C. CHALMERS,
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Ch'town, June 17, 1882.—tf



MR. THEO. L. CHAPPELLE

HAS ACCEPTED THE AGENCY FOR
Mr. B. Laurance's Celebrated Spectacles,

and has a full stock, consisting of every
CONVEX AND CONCAVE SIGHT,

—IN—
Pebbles and Fine Lenses,
—IN—

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES,
will always be found at the

DIAMOND BOOKSTORE,
And he refers with pleasure to the following local testimonials, as to the value and comfort
experienced by the wearers of B. Laurance's Spectacles.

Mr. B. Laurance will be at Mr. Chappelle's Store
FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK
From Monday, the 4th, to Saturday, the 9th.

READ TESTIMONIALS:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 1st June 1883.

DEAR SIR,—The eye-glasses and spectacles purchased from you in December last have
given me comfort and satisfaction, and I never experience any strain upon my eyes after
using them.
I remain, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,
T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Lieutenant Governor.

MR. B. LAURANCE.
I have been wearing a pair of eye-glasses purchased of Mr. Laurance four months since,
and I can remark with truth that I see perfectly the smallest print, with ease and comfort,
an artificial light.
DAVID STERLING.

I purchased, in December last, a pair of Mr. B. Laurance's eye-glasses, and have much
pleasure in stating that I have never had glasses that suited my eyes so well—in reading the
smallest print without any strain on the eye.
W. E. DAWSON.

This is to certify that I have purchased from Mr. B. Laurance two pairs of eye-glasses,
one for my wife and the other for myself, and we are both very much pleased with our
purchase.
Charlottetown, May 31, 1883.
JUNE 4, 1883.
OWEN CONNOLLY.

**FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
AT COST.**
Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.

BEDSTEDS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room
Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and
Picture Mouldings.
JOHN NEWSON.
Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—ly

**CHEAPEST, SAFEST, SIMPLEST
LIFE INSURANCE
IN THE WORLD.**

The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association
OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

\$50,000 Deposit with the Dominion Government. Working
under Government License.
An Assessment Company with a Safety Fund. Life Insurance
at its actual cost.

Good Canvassers Wanted.
LEONARD MORRIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.
Summerside, Oct. 28, 1882.—ly

Life Insurance.

(From the Evening Mail.)
The revolution that has taken place in the
business of Life Insurance during the past
dozen years or so is strikingly suggestive.
In 1873, only ten years ago, the amount of
Life Insurance business done in Canada
amounted to \$21,053,000—that is, policies
of insurance were effected on the lives of
Canadians to that amount. Of that large
business, Canadian companies only secured
\$1,608,000, while American companies
secured \$14,740,000, over three times as
much. Since then, however, a very great
change has been brought about, and to-day
not only are Canadian companies ahead of
all competitors, but they have practically
driven competition out of the field. In
1881 of \$17,618,000 new business, the Cana-
dian companies secured \$11,158,000.
And now the returns for 1882 have been
published, in which the supremacy of the
Canadian Life Insurance companies is still
further established. There are at present
nine Canadian, eleven British and six
American companies undertaking new busi-
ness in Canada, of which the Canada Life
ranks first in the extent of its operations.
The business last year was as follows:—

CANADIAN COMPANIES.		BRITISH COMPANIES.		AMERICAN COMPANIES.	
1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Premiums	\$ 1,291,026	\$ 1,562,085	Premiums	\$ 1,190,068	\$ 1,307,158
New policies	11,158,479	\$ 12,198,045	New policies	\$ 3,923,412	\$ 5,423,000
Number of policies in force	29,859	34,119	Number of policies in force	22,756	24,055
Net amount in force	\$46,041,591	\$53,901,577	Net amount in force	\$36,256,249	\$43,857,629
Claims paid	\$413,164	\$431,602	Claims paid	\$636,327	\$472,925

The relative positions of these various
companies at the close of 1882 may be
ascertained by the following table:

	Canadian.	British.	American.
Premiums for year	\$1,662,085	\$674,362	\$1,308,158
Am't new policies	12,198,045	2,833,250	5,423,000
Policies in force	34,119	10,884	24,045
Amount in force	\$53,901,577	\$22,328,872	\$43,857,629

It thus appears that in respect to new
business, the Canadian companies are far in
the van, having obtained 7,542 policies for
\$12,198,045 in 1882, while the American
companies secured 2,665 new policies for
\$5,423,960, and the British companies
1,254 new policies for \$2,833,250. As
regards death claims, the Canadian com-
panies present the most favorable exhibit,
having on a net insurance of \$23,900,000
sustained claims for only \$435,336, while
the British companies on an insurance of
\$22,328,000 had claims for \$462,712, and
the American companies on an insurance
of \$38,857,000 claims for \$536,959.

Poultry on the Large Scale.

We find the following sound advice in
the *Poultry Monthly*:—"There are many
persons of moderate means who have had
perhaps some little experience with breed-
ing poultry, and who get to wondering if
it will pay to breed poultry on a large scale—
whether it will pay to embark in the breed-
ing of poultry for market purposes as a
business, and if it is good policy to give up
a fair paying clerkship or small business to
engage in it. Such questions are very diffi-
cult to determine to the satisfaction of all
persons concerned, for much more really
depends on the person than on the business
in nearly every department of human in-
dustry, and where one person may make a
success of any undertaking another one
may fail, though having started with equal-
ly as good chances of success. Poultry, to
be successful on a large scale, must be kept
in small colonies of about fifty birds each,
for many more than that number in a single
house is apt to cause sickness and dis-
ease, ere long, among them. Small flocks
like that can be given greater attention,
than larger ones, and the first approach of
disorder can be seen readily and promptly
checked, while there is less danger of great
loss when thus kept in small flocks as the
trouble can usually be confined to the flock
in which it started by proper and prompt
sanitary measures. When the breeder is
not too far away from large retail markets,
and especially where the breeder can market
them himself, thus saving commission,
poultry for the eggs they produce, as eggs
known to be strictly fresh are always in
good demand at quite an increase in price
over that received for the ordinary 'store'
eggs. Such breeds as the white and brown,
the Leghorns, and birds bred from them,
either pure bred, or cross-bred or grade, as
a basis, are first-class egg producers,
while a game cock is also valuable to
breed to good common hens, produ-
cing, as a rule, vigorous, active, pul-
lets which are invariably good layers.
Those who wish to raise poultry principally
for the flesh should raise the light Brahmas,
Plymouth Rocks, dark Brahmas or some of
the Cochin breeds, the first two named
however, being general favorites in this re-
spect, and also combining with good laying
qualities under favorable circumstances.
Those who cannot or will not give the
poultry regular or constant attention, shet-
ter them properly, supply proper food in
liberal quantities and at frequent and regu-
lar intervals, and pay a strict attention
to cleanliness and thoroughness in all the
details of the management, need not expect
ever to succeed, not to even consider the
question of loss or profits, for success and
profit here means work, work, work."

Proper Education for Girls.

Give your daughters a thorough educa-
tion. Teach them to cook and prepare the
food of the household. Teach them to
wash, to iron, to darn stockings, to sew on
buttons, to make dresses. Teach them to
make bread, and that a good kitchen lessens
the doctor's account. Teach them that
he only lays up money whose expenses are
less than his income, and all grow poor who
have to spend more than they receive.
Teach them that a calico dress paid for fits
better than a silken one unpaid for. Teach
them that a healthy face displays greater
lustre than fifty consumptive beauties.
Teach them to purchase and to see that the
account corresponds with the purchase.
Teach them good common sense, self-trust,
self-help and industry. Teach them that
an honest mechanic in his working dress is
a better object of esteem than a dozen
haughty, finely dressed idlers. Teach them
gardening and the pleasures of nature.
Teach them, if you can afford it, music,
painting, etc., but consider them as second-
ary objects only. Teach them that a walk
is more salutary than a ride in a carriage.
Teach them to reject with disdain all ap-
pearances, and to use only "yes" or "no"
in good earnest. Teach them that happi-
ness of matrimony depends neither on ex-
ternal appearances nor on wealth, but on
the man's character.

The Negro's Future.

The *New York Globe*, the organ of the
colored race in America, has the following
on the future of the Negro:—"The Negro
is pre-eminently an American; proud of his
citizenship and of his country, in spite of
the hard treatment he has endured in it.
His feeling and sentiments are all American,
and he asks for nothing more than the
common rights of an equal citizenship. He
does not attempt to shirk any of the duties
of a citizen, and takes a lively interest in
all matters relating to the welfare of the
country."

The Rights of Women.

The right to watch while others sleep,
The right to succour in distress,
The right when others curse to bless,
The right to love when others scorn,
The right to comfort all who mourn,
The right to shed new joy on earth,
The right to feel the soul's high worth,
The right to lead the soul to God,
Along the path her Saviour trod;
Such woman's rights God will bless,
And crown her champion with success.
—Jennie Wood

The *New York Tribune's* London special
of the 2nd, says the meeting of the Liberal
members at the Foreign Office and Glad-
stone's address on Tuesday mark a new de-
parture in the history of the Liberal party
and perhaps of Parliamentary government.
Gladstone's speech hinted at rather than
avowed a decision that really had been
taken by the Cabinet in reference to ob-
struction and the prospects of the session.
That decision amounts to nothing less than
a resolution to persevere with every impor-
tant government measure, the London
Municipality bill excepted, until the House
either accepted or rejected them. The
radical members of the Cabinet, Chamber-
lain and Dilke, strenuously opposed drop-
ping the London Municipality bill, but finally
acquiesced on the condition above stated.
No discussion whatever exists on this
point. Gladstone and his moderate and
radical colleagues all agree that the time has
arrived when it is absolutely necessary to
determine whether Parliament will or will
not perform the duties entrusted to it by
the people. The question in their views is
not whether this or that bill can be passed.
Nothing yet said in public fully expresses
the views entertained by the Cabinet re-
specting obstruction, as now practiced, and
nothing will be said; because as Mr. Glad-
stone has said, it is impossible to use
language involving a menace to the House,
but the determination to pass all bills this
session until a decisive vote is taken on
each, involves a determination to prolong
the session if necessary, into or through the
autumn and winter. The Liberal party is
fully prepared to support the ministry in
this course.

Horace, in his description of the game of
hide-and-go-seek, tells us that the flying
Lalage left the impress of her teeth upon
the finger of her pursuer. This classical
example appears to be a model for Missouri
ladies. At a party at St. Joseph the other
night a young gentleman "noted for his
brilliant conversational powers" and a
beautiful young lady "from one of the
upper counties" engaged in a struggle for a
trinket, when "the young lady sank her
ivory teeth into the fleshy part of the young
man's arm." The young man returned
home, and on removing his garments' blood
was found trickling from the wound, and
next morning the lacerated arm was swollen
to twice its natural size. At Cape Girar-
deau a young man died from a playful bite
on his thumb inflicted by a young lady, and
the paper remarks that "it frequently
happens that the bite of a woman is poison-
ous." If the ladies of Missouri develop
this biting propensity it is quite clear that
for the safety of society they will have to be
muzzled.

The Baroness Countess has very kindly
offered to look after and take care of all the
young fisher girls who have come over to
London from Ireland, Belgium, Holland,
France, and other countries for the Inter-
national Exposition. Her ladyship has
provided lodgings at her own expense for
them all, and has engaged suitable persons
to attend them, and keep them clear of the
different dangers to which they are more or
less liable in a great city like London.
Robert Grant, the young Bostonian who
wrote the "A Frivolous Girl," is soon to
marry a daughter of Sir Alexander Galt.