

# 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, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1883.

VOL 12.—NO. 63.

**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 FEBRUARY, 1883.**

MOON'S CHANGES.  
New Moon 7th day, 1h. 57m. a. m.  
First Quarter, 14th day, 5h. 42m. p. m.  
Full Moon, 21st day, 5h. 6m. p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Days rise/sets	High water	Low water	Len h.
1 Thursday	7 30	4 59	1 47	4 58							
2 Friday	29 5	1 2	4 6	6 16							
3 Saturday	28	3	3 44	7 30	9 59						
4 Sunday	26	5	4 37	8 31							
5 Monday	25	6	5 25	9 21							
6 Tuesday	23	7	6 10	7							
7 Wednesday	21	9	6 45	10 48							
8 Thursday	19	11	7 19	11 28							
9 Friday	17	12	7 51	12 08							
10 Saturday	15	14	8 22	0 8	10 17						
11 Sunday	14	16	8 53	0 48							
12 Monday	12	17	9 27	1 31							
13 Tuesday	11	18	10 4	2 27							
14 Wednesday	9	20	10 46	3 18							
15 Thursday	7	21	11 35	4 36							
16 Friday	5	23	12 29	6 2							
17 Saturday	3	24	1 27	7 20	10 36						
18 Sunday	1	26	2 28	8 20							
19 Monday	6 59	27	3 31	9 7							
20 Tuesday	5 58	28	4 48	9 48							
21 Wednesday	5 6	30	5 35	10 24							
22 Thursday	5 4	31	6 36	11 56	10 57						
23 Friday	5 2	33	7 37	11 27							
24 Saturday	5 1	34	8 36	11 58							
25 Sunday	4 59	36	9 36	1 30							
26 Monday	4 7	38	10 34	2							
27 Tuesday	4 5	39	11 35	1 39							
28 Wednesday	4 4	40	12 34	2 20							

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

Bedsteads, 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.—1y

**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 Casseers Wanted.

**LEONARD MORRIS,**  
General Agent for P. E. Island.  
Summerside, Oct. 28, 1882.—1y

**L. E. PROWSE**  
Will, for the next Two Weeks, give  
**SPECIAL BARGAINS,**

Men's Overcoats, Reefers & Ulsters,  
MEN'S FUR CAPS,  
Tweeds, Winceys, Wool Squares, Scarfs, Sacques, &c

Everyone should call and see those Goods, as Great  
Bargains will be given.

**L. E. PROWSE,**  
Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1882. 74 Queen Street.

**THE**

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE**

Fire and Life Insurance Company,  
OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON,

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

Subscribed Capital \$ 9,733,332.00  
Paid Up Capital 1,216,666.00

TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
**FIRE, LIFE AND ANNUITY BUSINESS**  
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses Settled With Promptitude and Liberality.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**  
Reserved Funds (Irrespective of Paid up Capital) over \$5,000,000.00  
Insurances effected at the Lowest Current Rates.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**  
Accumulated Funds (irrespective of Paid up Capital) over \$12,000,000.00  
Nine-tenths of the whole Profits of the Life Branch belong to the Assured

Profits of previous Quinquennium divided among Policy Holders, \$1,158,500.00

New and Reduced Premiums for the Dominion of Canada.  
Copies of the Annual Report, Prospectuses, and every information, may  
be obtained at the

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BRANCH,**  
No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.  
**GEORGE W. DEBLOIS,**  
GENERAL AGENT.  
March 16, 1882—od

**Church Directory, Charlottetown.**

St. PAUL'S (Church of England)—Queen  
Square—Morning and Evening Service,  
every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.  
Sunday School at 2 30 p. m., Rev. David  
Fitzgerald, Rector.

St. PETER'S (Church of England)—Rochford  
Square—Sunday Services—8 a. m., 11 a.  
m., and 7 p. m. Daily Services—Matins  
—9 a. m. Evensong—5 p. m., except  
Friday evenings, at 7 30 p. m. Rev.  
George W. Hogson, Priest Incumbent,  
Rev. W. B. King, Assistant Curate.

St. DENIS'S CATHEDRAL—Low Mass  
every Sunday at 8 a. m. High Mass at  
10 a. m.; Vespers at 3 p. m. Mass at  
7 30 a. m. throughout the week. Rev.  
A. McGilivray, Pastor.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—Prince Street—  
Services a d sermon every Sunday at 10 30  
a. m., and 6 30 p. m. Sunday School at 2  
p. m. Week day services—Tuesday and  
Thursday at 7 30 p. m. Rev. John  
Burwash, A. M., Pa-s-r.

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH—Prince Street—  
Services and sermon every Sunday at 10 30  
a. m., and 6 30 p. m. Sunday School at 2  
p. m. Week day services on Wednesday  
evening. Rev. William Tippett, Pastor.

St. JAMES'S CHURCH—(Presb. terian)—Pownall  
Street—Services and sermon every Sun-  
day at 11 a. m. and 6 30 p. m. Sabbath  
School and Bible classes at 2 30 p. m.  
Week y Service in the Lecture Hall on  
Wed- day evenings, at 7 45 p. m. Rev.  
Kenneth McLennan, Pastor.

ZION CHURCH—(Presbyterian)—Richmond  
Street—Services and sermon every Sun-  
day at 11 a. m. and 6 30 p. m. Sunday  
School at 2 30 p. m. Rev. John McL.  
McLeod, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Prince Street—  
Hours of Service, 11 o'clock, a. m., 6 30  
p. m. Sunday School at 2 30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Cor. Prince and Fitzroy  
streets—Services and sermon every Sun-  
day at 11 a. m., and 6 30 o'clock p. m.;  
Sunday School at 2 30 p. m. Week day  
services—Monday at 8 p. m.; and Fri-  
day at 8 p. m. Rev. E. Whitman,  
Pastor.

BIBLE CHRISTIANS—Prince Street—Service  
and sermon every Sunday morning at  
10 30 a. m. and 6 30 p. m. Sunday  
School at 2 p. m. Rev. John Harris,  
Pastor.

PRAYER MEETING in Y. M. C. A. every Sun-  
day afternoon at 4 o'clock.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST meet in New Church  
House, every Sunday at 10 30 a. m. and  
6 30 p. m. Elders presiding.

**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.  
NEIL McLEOD. W. A. O. MORSON.  
Nov. 24, '82—pres her

**DR. WARBURTON,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
(E. J. INBURGH.)

Office in Old City Hotel, corner of Great  
George and Dornchester Streets, opposite the  
Catholic Hospital. Entrance on Great George  
Street—upper bell.  
Ch'town, Nov. 14, '82—3m

**FOR SALE.**  
Lea's Sash and Door Factory,  
SAWING & PLANING MILL,  
Is now offered for sale.

THE above property will be sold to suit  
purchasers, as it now stands, or buildings  
and land will be sold separate from machin-  
ery.  
Also, that COMFORTABLE DWELING  
HOUSE, situated on Cumberland Street, near  
Gratton.  
For further particulars apply to the owner  
on the premises,  
Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1883. PAUL LEA.

**NOTICE.**  
BEING about to make a change in my  
business, it is necessary that all amounts  
due me be paid on or before the twentieth  
January, 1883. All amounts not paid will be  
sued for then, without further notice.  
PAUL LEA.  
Sash and Door Factory, Ch'town, Jan. 5, '83.

**NOW OPENED**  
NEW  
Dining and Coffee Rooms,  
North Side of Queen Square,  
OPPOSITE THE LAW COURTS.  
D. MAY.  
Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1882.—3m

**NOTICE.**  
THE business heretofore carried on by the  
undersigned and the late A. B. Stewart  
under the style and firm of HICKY & STEW-  
ART, Tobacco Manufacturers, will be con-  
tinued by the subscriber under the same  
style.  
MICHAEL HICKEY.  
Ch'town, July 4, 1882—pat fit

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the  
opinions or statements of our correspondents.

West Kent Street School.

To the Editor of the Examiner.  
Sir,—In yesterday's EXAMINER, among  
your local items, I find the following state-  
ment, viz: "The heating and ventilating  
arrangements in the West Kent Street  
School are reported very imperfect."

Now, Sir, I visited that school to-day,  
and after the most careful inquiry from the  
Principal, the Teachers, and the Janitor,  
I find there is not a particle of truth in  
that statement. The heating arrangements  
are as nearly perfect as they well can be, a  
June temperature being constantly main-  
tained in all the rooms. There is not a  
better ventilated building on this Island,  
and the teachers make the best use of the  
ventilating "arrangements" placed in their  
charge. It is a pleasure to enter the  
spacious and thoroughly well lighted, well  
ventilated, and well heated apartments of  
that school building. In fact the citizens  
have reason to be proud of the excellent  
accommodation which this building affords  
them.

Who your malicious informant could have  
been, it is difficult to conceive; but, who-  
ever he was, he was not to be envied, for  
none but the basest of persons could have  
made a statement containing so gross a  
fabrication.

Sincerely yours,  
ISAAC OXENHAM,  
Secretary of City School Board.  
Feb. 28, 1883.

To the Editor of the Examiner.  
MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to "Anti-  
Humburg," I cannot undertake to find  
"sense" for all your correspondents, and I  
am more given to speak the truth than to  
be complimentary.

I am, my Dear Sir,  
Your constant reader,  
VICH DHOMNUIL NAN OBD.

**The Franchise.**

The Halifax Chronicle—which we need  
not say is a strong Grit journal—says it  
is anomalous that of two young men living  
in different Provinces of the same country,  
but of circumstances exactly alike, one  
should have a share in the Government of  
his country and the other should not. Yet  
this is now the case in Canada, P. E.  
Island has manhood suffrage. Ontario  
will, after the proposed changes, have  
practically the same. In Nova Scotia the  
right of franchise is dependent upon the  
possession of one hundred and fifty dollars'  
worth of real estate, or three hundred  
dollars' worth of personal or mixed real  
and personal. It is different again in other  
Provinces of the Dominion. It will soon  
be necessary for the franchise to be made  
uniform by the Dominion Parliament. It  
is probable that any change will be rather  
in the direction of the Ontario and  
P. E. I. franchise than towards a property  
qualification such as prevails in this Pro-  
vince. There is a considerable fallacy in-  
volved in the principal of the property  
qualification. To a certain extent, of course,  
the having a "stake in the country" has a  
steadying effect. But the possession of  
property and the payment of taxes are in  
a vague way blended together in the minds  
of many persons. Undoubtedly as the  
chief function of Government in ordinary  
times is to spend the people's money, all  
who contribute to the money spent should  
have a voice in saying how and by whom it  
shall be spent. But to suppose that the pos-  
session of property necessarily implies pay-  
ment of taxation, or the want of it the  
reverse, is highly fallacious. It may have  
been the case in England formerly, when  
the land tax and taxes on hearths, win-  
dows, coaches, &c., made up the bulk of the  
revenue. But it certainly is not so in a  
country like Canada, where the revenue is  
made up almost altogether by indirect tax-  
ation. Take the case of a young clerk  
living in the city, possessing perhaps a little  
more than the clothes he stands in, living  
in a boarding house on the receipt of an  
income of from \$500 to \$1,000 a year. In  
all probability he pays into the Dominion  
chest two or three times as much as some  
men who have a "stake in the country" to  
the extent of thousands of dollars. He  
probably with out being at all a hard  
drinker, drinks \$15 or \$20 worth of liquor  
a year—there are to or three in Halifax  
who do so. More than half of that is  
custom or excise duty. The same is true  
of the money he pays for cigars and tobacco  
if he uses the weed. He wears English  
and Scotch clothes—probably \$50 worth in  
the course of the year. Under the present  
tax if not less than \$15 of that goes to re-  
pay what has been paid at the Custom  
House by the importer. And so we could  
enumerate most of the other articles of his  
daily life. When we put the amount of  
the taxation now imposed on the average  
clerk in a Canadian city at \$25 or \$30 we  
are probably within the mark. To tax him  
thus heavily without giving him any say in  
the choice of a representative is an injustice,  
if there is any force in the old maxim  
that taxation without representation  
is tyranny. The property qualifi-  
cation, on the ground that taxation and  
representation should go together, is en-  
tirely indefensible. It can be much bet-  
ter defended on the ground that it secured  
the country a better electorate. It is a  
somewhat curious thing that those who  
argue most strongly for a property qualifi-  
cation are in general opposed to an edu-  
cational one, which is defensible on the  
same ground.

When the Dominion franchise law is  
made more liberal than that of Nova Scotia,  
the question of our Provincial franchise  
will force itself upon public attention.  
There is a widespread feeling that the fran-  
chise is now low enough, and yet it must  
be admitted that under the operation of

our present law very many persons are  
excluded who are better qualified to assume  
the responsibilities of an elector than some  
of those who are now full fledged voters.  
How to extend the franchise to the worthy  
class without admitting those who are  
unworthy, is a very interesting problem,  
to the solution of which our public men  
should give their best thought."

**Success in Business.**  
SYNOPSIS OF A LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE  
AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The following is a synopsis of the opening  
lecture of 1883, delivered by Mr. D. E.  
Thomson before the students of the British  
American Business College.—It is usual,  
as an incentive to youthful effort, to point  
to the example of those who have achieved  
brilliant successes in life. We have all  
been reminded that the future holds in her  
grasp, to be won by the worthy, prizes as  
rich and rare as the past has conferred  
upon the great; of other days. Some one has  
said that not over one out of twenty-five who  
enter business are even moderately success-  
ful, and if the unsuccessful nine-tenths  
of them fail from incompetence, want of  
fitness for the duties they have assumed,  
or the positions they have endeavored to  
fill, it is well that we should examine the  
causes of their failure. Why is it that so  
many, even of those whom we call edu-  
cated, make so lame and feeble a fight in  
life's struggle? It is because what we call  
education is not education at all; because  
what education we have is not practical;  
and because it is not sufficiently thorough.  
A system of education which begins with  
the barbarity of forcing the tender mind to  
commit an arbitrary alphabet to memory,  
and which continues throughout nearly its  
whole course to compel the student to re-  
member the results of the inquiries of  
others upon each subject passed over, in-  
stead of training him to work out results  
for himself is very far from being an un-  
improved good. Our best schools of learning  
are yearly conferring their much prized  
degrees upon nonentities whose minds have  
been enfeebled by the half-a-simulation of  
other men's ideas. True education consists  
in the development of the student's powers.  
A theory is only valuable to one when it is  
not only mentally comprehended, but so  
appropriated by the feelings and conscious-  
ness as to be worked out in life and action.  
But what has all this to do with a course  
of law lectures? What is proposed is to  
impress upon you some of the leading  
principles which underlie commer-  
cial law. These principles it is  
hoped you will merely get a glimmering  
appreciation of, but thoroughly master. The  
mighty trade and commerce of the world  
is regulated by them to-day, and they may  
not be disregarded in the smallest affairs of  
business any more than in the largest trans-  
actions. The knowledge of law such as  
we seek to impart, is such as shall make  
you better business men. Start not your  
career with a half finished weapon. Be  
not content when you have secured the  
iron foundation; quite as much you need  
the steel facing and the bright, hard finish.  
Patiently submit to have this instrument of  
future execution completed. Think not  
the time lost. It is capital safely invested  
that will ultimately yield heavier interest  
than any other. When this weapon is in  
your possession complete, you may dart  
upon the contest confidently counting upon  
your power to cut your way through the  
difficulties, without overcoming which,  
fortune vouchsafes success to no mortal,  
however gifted, however fortunate.

**Charles Reade on Women.**

She is just like a man like ourselves,  
but with certain tendencies we call  
womanly. Like ourselves she ardently  
desires love. She knows it is the best,  
absolutely the best thing the world has to  
give; that we are all born for love, man  
and woman alike; that to lack this con-  
summate and supreme blessing is to lose  
the best part of life. She desires above all  
things to be wooed, and is forbidden to woo  
on her own account. She conceals her own  
thoughts, yet from her experience in hiding  
she is quick at reading the thoughts of  
others. She is satisfied with nothing less  
than she herself gives, which is all herself.  
Her reserve leads her, in the lower natures,  
to deceit and falsehood. Her devotion,  
which is part of her nature, leads her also  
in the lower natures to suspicion and jeal-  
ousy. She is always in the house, there-  
fore her mind is apt to run in narrow  
grooves. The prodigality and wastefulness  
of men are beyond her understanding or  
patience. She is unversed in affairs, and,  
therefore, understands nothing of compro-  
mise. This is the woman I present to my  
reader. She is not, at all events, insipid—  
no real woman are. If she is artificial, the  
real woman shows from underneath. What  
I love most is the woman whom fashion has  
not spoiled; the true feminine woman, with  
her natural passion, her jealousy, her  
devotion, her love of admiration, her  
fidelity, her righteous wrath, her maternal  
ferocity, her narrow faith, her awareness  
—even her audacity of falsehood, when  
that can serve her purpose, and finally her  
perfect self-abnegation. That's the woman  
—that's the woman I believe in. That is  
the creature that is is human. She is  
nature."

**The Great French Remedy, Dr.  
LeDuc's Periodical Pills.**

For the cure of Leucorrhoea or White's Excessive or  
painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Falling of the  
Womb, Catarrh of the Uterus or Vagina, Hysteria,  
Pain in the Back, or Piles, or for the purpose of in-  
vigorating and giving tone to the Generative Organs,  
two pills should be taken twice daily, or in very  
debilitated conditions, one pill three times a day. To effect  
cure in chronic cases it will be necessary to continue  
the use of the remedy for some months. A reasonable  
trial will create sufficient confidence in the remedy to  
insure its being taken until a permanent cure is ef-  
fected.  
STARR KINNEY PAD CO., 31 King Street, West  
Toronto, All Druggists. Dec. 16

**SLEIGHTS FOR SALE.**—A few new and second-  
hand sleights for sale by P. H. TRAVIS, Kent  
Street, opposite the Boldin House. Jan 27