

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1882.

VOL 11.—NO. 108

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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 SEPTEMBER, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Third Quarter 4th day, 9h. 14m., a. m., S. W.
New Moon 12th day, 8h. 46m., a. m., S. E.
First Quarter, 20th day, 9h. 15m., a. m., N. E.
(below horizon.)
Full Moon, 27th day, 1h. 51m., a. m., S. W.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
M	rises	sets	water	len'th.
1 Friday	5 26	6 34	8 29	0 54
2 Saturday	27	32	9 51	1 40
3 Sunday	28	30	9 52	2 30
4 Monday	29	28	10 44	3 32
5 Tuesday	31	26	11 43	4 45
6 Wednesday	22	24	10 43	6 10
7 Thursday	23	22	9 43	7 21
8 Friday	24	20	11 44	8 16
9 Saturday	25	18	12 45	8 59
10 Sunday	26	16	3 47	9 36
11 Monday	27	14	4 47	10 10
12 Tuesday	28	12	5 48	10 41
13 Wednesday	29	10	6 47	11 11
14 Thursday	30	8	7 47	11 43
15 Friday	1	7	8 47	12 10
16 Saturday	2	5	9 48	0 15
17 Sunday	3	4	10 48	0 49
18 Monday	4	3	11 46	1 27
19 Tuesday	5	2	12 43	2 12
20 Wednesday	6	1	1 42	3 2
21 Thursday	7	1	2 41	4 14
22 Friday	8	1	3 40	5 39
23 Saturday	9	1	4 39	7 3
24 Sunday	10	1	5 38	8 10
25 Monday	11	1	6 36	9 2
26 Tuesday	12	1	7 35	9 49
27 Wednesday	13	1	8 34	10 32
28 Thursday	14	1	9 33	11 14
29 Friday	15	1	10 32	11 56
30 Saturday	16	1	11 31	12 37

W. WHEATLEY,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
269 Barrington Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Consignments solicited. Highest prices
and prompt returns guaranteed.
Sept. 19, 1882—2aw 2m

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—wky

EDWARD T. RUSSELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
284 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

May 19, 1882—6m

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 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

W. C. BISHOP,
SHIPPING

—AND—

FORWARDING AGENT,
Marine Insurance Broker,

—AND—

General Commission Agent,
BEDFORD ROW.

P. O. BOX 1 . . . HALIFAX, N. S.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the
Shipment of Lobsters and other Canned
Goods, and collection of Custom Drawbacks
thereon.

Hulls, Cargoes, and Freight insured in
first-class offices at most favorable rates.

Consignments of Produce solicited, and
prompt returns guaranteed.

Correspondence solicited and answered
promptly.

Nov. 14, 1881—1yr

OPENED THIS WEEK

—AT—
JOHN MCPHEE & CO'S.

Black and Cream Spanish Laces, Fringes,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
Gloves, Hosiery, Fancy Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings,
Denims, Grey Cottons, Bleached Cottons,
Cotton Warp, &c.

WE ARE SELLING THE BALANCE OF OUR
STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Rare Bargains in every Department.
JOHN MCPHEE & CO.

August 9, 1882—2aw, wky

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.

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.

—GO TO—
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.

For Scotch and English Tweeds or Worsted Suits

For Canadian Tweed Suits,

For Overcoats of all Descriptions,

—GO TO—
JOHN MACLEOD & CO'S,

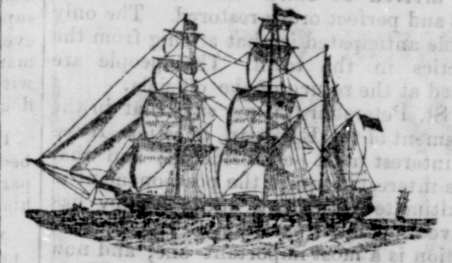
UPPER QUEEN STREET,

TWO DOORS ABOVE APOTHECARIES HALL CORNER

There you will find the largest and best assortment of Cloth 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.

REGULAR TRADERS.



From London and Liverpool
TO CHARLOTTETOWN,
P. E. Island, Direct.

The Clipper Brig Alpheta
Andrew Neilson, Commander,

Will Sail from London about
the 1st of October,

—ALSO—
THE CLIPPER BARKENTINE

ETHEL BLANCHE,
ALEX. McLEOD, Commander,

Will Sail from Liverpool
About the 5th October,

Carrying freight at through rates to
Picton, Georgetown, Summerside,
Souris and Shediac.

For Freight or passage, apply in
London to John Pitcairn & Sons, 16
Great Winchester Street, E. C.; in Liverpool
to Pitcairn Brothers, 31 South John Street;
or here, to the owners.

PEAKE BROS & CO.,
Sept. 6, '82—3aw

New Tobacco Factory.

RICHMOND STREET.

THE Subscribers wish to inform the public
that they have opened a TOBACCO
MANUFACTORY on Richmond Street, in
the establishment formerly occupied by Mr.
Philip Coyle, and are prepared to supply the
trade with

Tobacco of all kinds,
as good as can be purchased in the city, and
at lowest prices.

Patronage solicited and orders promptly
filled.

COYLE & McQUAID,
Ch'town, July 31, 1882—3m 2aw wky s jo

BAGNALL & ROBINS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

NEWSON'S BUILDING,
OFF. POST OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

June 5, 1882—law

STEAMER HEATHER BELLE

WILL leave Orwell Wharf for Char-
lottetown every Tuesday, Wednesday
and Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, calling
at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; re-
turning from Charlottetown to Orwell same
evening at 3 o'clock; remaining at Orwell
Wharf Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and
Thursday night returning to Charlottetown,
arriving about 8.30 o'clock, p. m., and when
tide permits on one of these days the steamer
will run to Vernon River Bridge.

Will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud
every Friday and Saturday, according to
tide, till first November, and not after; every
alternate Friday the steamer will remain at
Crapaud Wharf over night.

Fares to Orwell and other wharves—Upper
Deck and Cabin, 30 cts; Lower deck, 20 cts.

Fares to Crapaud—Upper Deck and Cabin,
40 cts., Lower Deck, 30 cts.

JOHN HUGHES,
May 11, 1882—pat ne pre 3f law Agent

A POSITIVE CURE

Without Medicines.
ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED
BOUGIES.

Patented October 16th, 1876. One box
No. 1 will cure any case in four days or
less.

No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no
matter of how long standing.

No nauseous doses or cubes, copalts, or
oil of sandalwood, that are certain to pro-
duce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of
the stomach.

Price \$1.50. Sold by all druggists, or
mailed on receipt of price. For further par-
ticulars send for circular. P. O. Box 1,533.

J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John street,
New York.

se 1'82—1yr

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

A Live Newspaper.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Your contemporaries having been
about a week late with their accounts of the
last Egyptian battle, naturally feel pretty
bad; and I do not much wonder that they
are trying to cast doubts upon the credibil-
ity of your excellent dispatches. Let them
howl! The public still considers THE
EXAMINER about the only real live news-
paper published in this Province.

Yours,
AN OBSERVER.
Prince County, Sept. 20, 1882.

Teaching on Saturday's

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—In THE WEEKLY EXAMINER,
of the 8th inst., I noticed an article over
the signature of "Teacher" in which the
writer shows the bad effects teaching on
Saturday's has on the average daily attend-
ance. Now, Sir, my experience, and that
of the majority of country teachers are
precisely the same. What are we then to
infer from these facts? The only inference
which can be drawn is, that sending chil-
dren to school on Saturday's is not ap-
proved of by the majority of the people.
Indeed, in most cases, it is little better
than a waste of time for the teacher to go
to the schoolroom on that day, as he is re-
warded for his trouble by being compelled
to look at the empty seats, and what
teacher can keep up enthusiasm with half a
dozen pupils. It is an old proverb, and a
true one, that says: "All work, no play,
makes Jack a dull boy," and it is not
reasonable to suppose that a child's mind
may become weakened by excessive appli-
cation to books? I know that my pupils
always enter the schoolroom with brighter
faces, and work with greater interest the
week in which they are to have a holiday on
Saturday.

Besides all this, I see greater reason why
we teachers in the country should not teach
on Saturday's. The teachers in the City
Schools have eight weeks in mid-summer, a
week at Christmas, the same at Easter, and
every Saturday, which makes about eleven
weeks annually. Now, all country teachers
have, are three weeks in the Spring, the
same in Autumn, with the first and third
Saturday of every month, making, in all,
about eight weeks. Therefore it can be
easily seen that we have to teach nearly a
month more during the year, than our favor-
ed brethren of the metropolis. Now, why this
difference? Have we not to pay the same
for our education? Have we not to go
through the same training? Yes; and do
we enjoy such advantages as city teachers?
Are we paid as high salaries? No. Why,
then, I ask, are we not placed on a level
with them? I seek for information. Let
some person who knows, kindly answer,
and oblige.

A COUNTRY TEACHER.
Dromore, Sept. 15th, 1882.

The North Sydney Murder

Particulars regarding the shooting of
the English sailor Patrick Farrel by
Black Lizzie are at hand. It appears
that the place which is kept by the family
of a negro woman, is frequently visited
by sailors, some of whom remain there
for weeks. The man shot went to the
den last Tuesday evening in company
with another sailor and found it occupied
by a young negro woman named Lizzie,
daughter of the keeper, who is known
by the name of Black Hannah and by
whom the information was carried to the
police. One of two men shortly after
left, stating that he was going back to
town, but he had not gone very far from
the house before the report of a pistol
was heard inside. He immediately re-
turned and looking through the door saw
his companion of a few minutes before
trying to wrench from the girl a pistol
she held. He succeeded in getting pos-
session of the weapon and handed it to his
mate who threw it away. Black Lizzie
states that the sailor insulted her when
they were left together, which she resist-
ed, when he threatened to murder her.
She then seized the pistol and fired at
him and was attempting to fire a second
time when he seized her hand and frustrated
her. The sailor suffered terribly all
through the night, vomiting blood every
few minutes. The murderess is in jail.

Swan's Skin and English Complexion.

An English statistician says that no
less than 7000 swans' skins are annually
imported into London alone for the ex-
clusive manufacture of the "puffs" used
for the purpose of laying powder on the
face. Every swan's skin makes about
sixty puffs, which would make an annual
consumption of 420,000 puffs. Is then,
the natural whiteness of the English skin
a myth that tons of rice and wheat powder
are consumed annually in England, and
he regrets the waste of so much rice and
wheat, which might be better used to
feed the starving.

The hardships he endured during his last
weary voyage and retreat have not cooled
the ardour of Mr. Leigh Smith for Arctic
exploration, and he is already thinking of
fitting out a new expedition to follow after
the lost Eira.

The Turk on Ireland.

A startling rumor, says *Vanity Fair*,
comes from Constantinople. It is said
that the grand old Turk, seized with a
sudden enthusiasm for order and horrified
by the tales of massacre and outrage
which have reached him from Ireland,
has countermanded the forces destined
for Egypt and has directed them to
proceed at once to Dublin Bay. The
ships on their arrival will take up
positions within easy range of the for-
midable Martello towers which guard
the Irish coast, and their instructions are
on the first appearance of hostile symp-
toms, to lay Dublin in ashes. Prompt
measures, the Turk feels, are absolutely
necessary to curb the rebellious spirit of
the Irish and to restore the authority of
Lord Spencer, who now finds himself un-
able to trust even the Pratorian guards
assigned for his protection. It is satis-
factory to learn that in all this there is no
unfriendly intent toward this country.

So far from it, England is to be invited
to send a contingent to assist in restoring
order in Ireland, the only condition being
that such contingent must place itself
under the orders of the Pacha in com-
mand. When Ireland has been thorough-
ly cowed, and Mr. Parnell executed, the
future destinies of the country will be
arranged by a conference of the in-
different Powers, to be held in London.

Captain Shaw of the London Fire Brigade.

Capt. Eyre M. Shaw has returned to
New York on his way home. He has
visited nearly all the prominent cities of
the country, and has paid careful atten-
tion everywhere to their fire departments.
He says:—"I visited the United States
ten years ago, and then the fire depart-
ments were away behind the age. Since
that time the rest of the world has far
advanced; here not a single step on-
ward has been made. In fact I noticed
many evidences of a decided retrograde
movement. The London Chief in-
vaded strongly against the influence of
politics in the service. The "best
American fireman" seemed to be the in-
dividual who had "the strongest pull on
the political string." He had heard a
great deal of boasting, he said, about
the wonderfully trained firemen of New
York. They had talked to him loudly
and long of the magnificent drill of the
department. He had seen it all, and it
all amounted to a little exhibition in
harnessing horses. He had seen ladders
in America which he had been informed
cost \$4,000. In his experience his de-
partment never bought but one ladder
that cost over \$100. They couldn't
afford to buy ladders at such an enormous
price. He was in the habit of paying
£400 for a fire engine; it would be ex-
travagant to pay more. During his trip
he had seen machines costing from \$10,-
000 to \$18,000. The low-priced Eng-
lish engines he was certain were superior
to the high-priced American ones. The
very inferior quality, and sold at a base-
ly extortionate price.

Mourning Colors.

In Italy women grieve in white gar-
ments and men in brown. In China
white is worn by both sexes. In Turkey
Syria, Cappadocia, and Armenia celestial
blue is the tint chosen. In Egypt
yellowish brown, the hue of the dead
leaf, is deemed proper, and in Ethiopia,
where men are black, gray is the emblem
of mourning. All of these colors are
symbols. White symbolizes purity, an
attribute of our dead; the celestial blue,
that place of rest where happy souls are
at peace; the yellow, or dead leaf, tells
that death is the end of all human hope,
and that man falls as the autumn leaf;
and grey whispers of the earth to which we
return. The Syrians considered mourn-
ing for the dead an effeminate practice,
and so, when they grieved, they put on
women's clothes, as a symbol of weak-
ness, and as a shame to them for a lack
of manliness. The Troicians made a
feast when one of their loved ones died,
and every method of joy and delight
was employed. This meant that the dead
had passed from a state of misery into
one of felicity. Black was introduced as
mourning by the queen of Charles VIII.
of France. Before that the French
queens wore white mourning, and were
known as "white queens."

The foundering of the "Asia" in Georgian Bay.

The foundering of the "Asia" in Geor-
gian Bay leads the *N. Y. Herald* to re-
flect on the carelessness of the captain in
leaving Collingwood with all the necessary
weather premonitions of the lake tempest
before him. It truly says that the baromet-
ric indications alone ought to have suf-
ficed to put the officers on their guard.
The *Brooklyn Eagle* urges the necessity of
a strict inquiry. It says:—"If the Cana-
dian authorities do not make a searching
inquiry into the vessel's condition a rep-
etition of the narrative may be expected any
day. As a rule the lake craft are finally
built, overlaid, and unseaworthy. It
would be just as well for the Federal
authorities to order a rigid investigation
into the condition of vessels plying between
the lake ports on this side."