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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1882.

VOL. 10.—NO. 67.

## 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.

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THE above Hotel is now RE OPENED,  
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MILK DISHES,  
CREAM AND BUTTER CROCKS,  
FLOWER POTS,  
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with, and trust that merchants will reserve  
their orders.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
Ch'town, Jan. 18, '82—wkly 2w

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promptly.  
Nov. 14, 1881—1yr

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Best quality, which he is selling cheap for Cash.

Tinware and Stovepipe, all kinds made to  
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R. RODD,  
Practical Tinsmith,  
Charlottetown, Sept. 30, '81 3m

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—AT—

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GOOD TEA, 25, 30 and 33 cents; CRACKERS, 4 to 14 cents; MOLASSES, 47 cents;  
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A large lot of **CONFECTIONERY** from 15 to 20 cents; lot **CHRISTMAS GOODS**, very  
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of superior quality and texture, which cannot be surpassed either for price or quality,  
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INSPECT THEIR STOCK IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

[js 9

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Readymade Clothing, Tweeds and Heavy Cloths,

AS I WANT TO CLOSE OUT MY STOCK IN THIS LINE.

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Jan. 7, '81—eod.

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dwelling House and other necessary build-  
ings. Address, with full particulars to Mr.  
REID, Hamilton Lodge, Joppa, Edinburgh,  
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FELT HATS,

MEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

JUST RECEIVED VIA GEORGETOWN,

100 PIECES OF SPRING TWEEDS,

(NEWEST PATTERNS.)

4 CASES HARD AND SOFT FELT HATS,  
1 CASE MEN'S FANCY COLORED SHIRTS,  
20 DOZ. MEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

Will be sold at a small advance on cost for Cash.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Brennan's Old Stand, Queen Street, January 20, 1882—wkly pat pres ne

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AND WE ARE NOW PREPARED,

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HAND BILLS, DODGERS, &c., &c.,

On Short Notice, in Good Style, at Cheap Prices.

## NOTES OF TRAVEL.

### FROM HOME TO ROME

BY ONE OF OURSELVES.

NICE TO ROME.

Between Nice and Genoa we passed  
over some very romantic looking country,  
and went through twenty-six tunnels. At  
Vilfranche, we saw some beautiful groves  
of orange trees, and at Monte Carlo enjoyed  
some delightful views. At Mentone a  
much frequented winter residence, orange,  
lemon, and fig trees are very plentiful. At  
Ventimiglia on the Italian frontier, we  
changed our French train for an Italian  
one, and from that time onward the clocks  
marked Rome time. At Bordighera we  
noticed an abundance of palm-trees, which  
it is said are sent to Rome annually for the  
decoration of the churches on Palm Sunday.  
It seemed to me that I could trace the  
difference of nationality very soon after  
crossing the frontier, everything looked  
older, greyer, and dirtier. One missed  
almost immediately, the tidiness and trim-  
ness of the industrious French peasant.  
The houses of the Italians in many of the  
towns, are painted in gaudy colors, and  
many of them elaborately frescoed. Their  
owners and their numerous progeny, seem  
to live altogether outside of them, congre-  
gating in the squares and narrow streets.

Genoa is one of the quaintest of old  
towns, and has a very imposing appearance,  
the land upon which it is built being of  
great height.

On our way from the Station to our  
hotel, I observed a fine monument to  
"Christoforo Colombo," erected by his  
countrymen in Genoa. I wondered if the  
brave navigator ever walked up and down  
and in and out of the queer old streets in  
which we afterwards almost lost our way.  
Many of the streets are gutless of side-  
walks, and vehicles of every description,  
and pedestrians of all classes jostle each  
other indiscriminately. Over the door of a  
building I read a piece of gratuitous infor-  
mation which took me back to my school-  
days, and was to the effect that Christopher  
Columbus discovered America.

The pet manufacture is filligree jewelry,  
quantities of which are to be seen in almost  
every other shop window.

Genoa may be called the city of palaces.  
We visited the Balbi, one of the most  
noted. The lower floor was rented in  
shops and apartments, as is always the case  
with Italian palaces; the upper stories  
being considered the more healthy. The  
State apartments, which contain treasures  
of art, are generally open to the public two  
or three days in the week. In the Balbi  
an old servant conducted us obsequiously  
about, and received the customary fee at  
the door. The Campo Santo is one of the  
finest sights of Genoa, and is about three  
miles from the city. To it we drove one  
fine morning. From the road our driver  
pointed out some ancient aqueducts, which  
they had done for some hundreds of years.  
The beautiful monuments raised in the  
Campo Santo by the Genoese to their dead,  
defy description. Somebody once wrote of  
them, "that one might almost wish to die  
to be perpetuated in so exquisite a man-  
ner."

In the oldest church, that of the Annun-  
ciato, we spent an hour. Inside it is very  
magnificent in frescoes and gilding, but  
outside is grimy and unpretentious.

An half-day's ride from Genoa took us to  
Pisa, on the way to which we passed  
through a number of towns noted in his-  
tory. Spzia, a little fortress on the sea  
shore, now the chief war harbor of Italy,  
is famous for being the place of Garibaldi's  
imprisonment, after his arrival at Aspre-  
monte.

Pisa, formerly a seaport, is now six miles  
from the sea. When I arose the first morn-  
ing after our arrival there, and looked out  
of the window, I had to give my eyes a  
vigorous rubbing before I could convince  
myself that I was upon foreign soil. Alas!  
I thought, Paris, Cannes, Nice have been  
all delicious; I have been dreaming for  
six weeks and am in reality only in frozen  
Canada after all. The ground was covered  
with a sheet of snow, and the temperature  
of our room, with its stone walls and floor,  
did not invite us at all to make a very pro-  
longed toilette.

As I glanced at the huge porcelain box in  
the corner, which the maid persisted in  
calling a stove, I determined to have a  
Canadian fire. The snow disappeared  
through the morning, but it was cold  
enough, on driving out, for winter wars.  
Indeed, not only here, but afterwards, in  
Rome, though the sun shone brightly at the  
same time, there were many days when we  
found our warmest clothing very comfort-  
able. The sights of Pisa are nearly all in  
one group. These are the Cathedral, Bap-  
tistery, Leaning Tower, and Campo Santo.

The Cathedral of the Byzantine style, is  
considered to be the finest church of its  
kind in Italy. It was built in 1063 and  
restored in 1600. Its facade of white and  
black marble is very fine. Inside it is  
rich in altars of silver and lapis lazuli. Its  
walls are covered with many fine paintings,  
four of which are original by Andrea del  
Sartori. From the centre still hangs the  
lamp from which Galileo got his idea of  
the pendulum. The ancient chairs and  
tables of inlaid wood are very quaint and  
pretty.

The Baptistery is famous for its carved  
pulpit and font in Parian marble; also for  
its wonderful echo. The voice of the  
guide, who sang a succession of notes,  
one above the other, sounded like a choir  
of voices.

Whether the Leaning Tower was origi-  
nally built as it now stands, is uncertain.  
It leans thirteen feet out of the perpendi-  
cular, and is 178 feet high. It may have  
assumed its present position through time.  
After ascending 294 steps we arrived at the  
top of it; where we had a fine view of the  
surrounding country.

We afterwards drove some miles  
to see one of King Humbert's sum-

mer residences, which was quite an un-  
pretentious chateau. Back of the  
gardens we walked down on to the beach  
where we were almost cut at sea, the  
breakers from the Mediterranean sweeping  
in here with great force. The forest in  
which the palace is built is quite an exten-  
sive one, and the drives through it very  
pretty. In it we saw bareheaded and bare-  
footed peasant women, like beasts of bur-  
den, dragging behind them carts enor-  
mously laden with wood, which were fas-  
tened to their waists by a rope. Others  
were almost borne down by the huge piles  
of fagots, which they carried upon their  
shoulders.

### A Foolish Peer.

The Earl of Shrewsbury is disgracing  
the nobility quite as much as did the  
Marquis of Huntley. The Earl who  
eloped with Mrs. Miller Mundy last  
summer, is before the public again in a  
discreditable role. When he came of  
age in November, his tenantry, accord-  
ing to old feudal custom, waited upon  
him, headed by the local clergy, to  
present an address of congratulation,  
but he scandalized them by appearing  
with that lady on his arm. This was  
bad enough, but it now appears that  
when he took Mrs. Miller Mundy under  
his roof, he also saddled himself with  
her blackguard brothers. One of her  
brothers, C. R. Palmer Morewood, of  
Alfreton Hall, Derbyshire, was terribly  
assaulted on Christmas night by four  
other brothers. They had been invited  
to spend Christmas at a Feiton by their  
mother, the youngest daughter of the  
seventh Lord Byron. These gentle-  
men, on going to the smoking room  
with C. R. Palmer Morewood, put a  
document before him conveying to  
them certain property, and asked him  
to sign it. He refused, and they fell  
upon him, stripped him naked, and  
fled. Warrants were issued, and they  
were arrested, and remanded on bail of  
£1,000 each. The case was set for  
hearing on January 2nd, but the four  
brothers did not put in an appearance,  
and it is now learned that they have  
taken refuge with the Earl of Shaftes-  
bury and their sister, who are yacht-  
ing in the Mediterranean. The Earl  
will pay the estrated bail, and every-  
body will be happy. This scandal has  
shocked society. One of the young  
men helped to give his lordship a  
sound thrashing when he was dis-  
covered with their sister on the contin-  
ent. The Earl is entitled the Premier  
Earl of England, but public opinion  
rightly proclaims him to be the Prem-  
ier Fool of England.

Carlyle made a tour in Ireland in the late  
Autumn in 1849, and a letter which he  
then wrote to a Dublin newspaper on tre-  
planting has just been called to light for  
its interest in connection with recent pro-  
posals that the Irish should plant trees.  
"Many Irishmen," he says, "talk of dying  
for Ireland; but, before dying for your  
country, think, my friends, in how many  
quite, strenuous ways you might beneficia-  
lly live for it. Every patriotic Irishman (that  
is, by hypothesis, almost every Irishman  
now alive) who would so far make the old  
country a present of his whole life and self,  
why does he not, for example—directly  
after reading this, and choosing a feasible  
spot, at least, plant one tree? That were  
a small act of self devotion; small but fea-  
sible. Eight million trees before the pre-  
sent generation run out, that were an  
indubitable acquisition for Ireland, for it is  
one of the barest, ruggedest countries now  
known; far too rugged a country." Trees  
of liberty, he adds, have not succeeded  
well in these ages; but each man's tree of  
industry in Ireland, he predicts, will be  
his tree of liberty, "and the sum of them,  
never doubt it, will be Ireland's."

The collapse of the Union Generale will  
probably carry down several other insti-  
tutions, and no doubt thousands of persons  
will be involved in ruin. But there is the  
best reason for believing that the momen-  
tary disturbance will not be seriously felt  
outside of France and the various Con-  
tinental capitals in which the defunct bank  
was doing business. The prompt action of  
the Bank of England in raising the rate of  
discount to 6 and then to 7 per cent. will  
have the effect of checking the outflow of  
gold in Paris. The rise in the price of  
money in England will also act beneficially  
in snuffing out a great many speculative  
companies which have been too obviously  
preparing a general attack on the public  
purse. The condition of business in Eng-  
land is such that the banks can afford to  
keep all the gold which the country wants.

The long threatened reversal of the flow  
of specie to the United States has taken  
place. Large shipments of gold have  
already been made from New York to  
Europe, and it is probable that the move-  
ment will increase. But the sending away  
of specie from the United States signifies  
nothing more than the exportation of raw  
produce, enormous, as it still is, even in its  
reduced condition, is not sufficient to pay  
for the bulk of imports from Europe which  
the American people now find themselves  
able to consume.

A boy at Montreal swam twenty feet  
of red ribbon in order that he might after-  
ward pull it out of his mouth, conjurer  
fashion, and amuse the family. It took  
a doctor four weeks to get him on his feet  
again.

Tawfiq the young ruler of Egypt, is par-  
ticularly fond of poetical and theological dis-  
cussions, and keeps his court full of them. He is weak,  
timid and pious, and inclined to religious  
mysticism.