

# The Daily Examiner.

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

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1882.

VOL 11.—NO. 48.

## 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 advertisements, 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	MOON	HIGH	WATER	LOW	DAYS				
M	h	m	h	m	h	m				
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	11	8				
4 Tuesday	20	48	9	44	10	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	10	23	7	1				
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	05		
16 Sunday	30	42	5	59	11	35				
17 Monday	31	41	7	1	1	1				
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	14	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 . . . \$1,609,000 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.

Stealing and other Exchange bought and sold, and general banking business transacted.

D. C. CHALMERS, Agent.

Ch'town, June 17, 1882—tf

## 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.

## PROFESSIONAL CARD.

## 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.

## SUBSCRIBER FOR THE DAILY EXAMINER.

the Cheapest and most Newsy Paper

Published in P. E. Island.

## "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. J. QUIRK, Prince Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

May 4, 1882.

## 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,

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.

## 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.

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.

## JACOBSON'S OIL



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Cough, 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 Dr. Jacobson's 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. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

## TEA PARTY

Picnic Supplies, Beer & Goff's.

Raspberry, Lemon and Pine Apple Syrups, Ginger Beer and Ginger Ale.

(IN BARRELS AND BOTTLES). BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY, DATES, FIGS, NUTS, &c.

Favorable arrangements made with Tea Party Committees. HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR EGGS. BEER & GOFF.

Charlottetown, June 22, 1882.

## SELLING OFF

Greatly Reduced Prices. A LARGE LOT OF MEN'S AND BOYS' Hats, Caps, Clothing, &c.

2000 Straw Hats, 1600 Felt Hats, 50 Caps, in Cloth, Silk and Linen, Boys' Suits, Youth's Suits, Men's (coats, Pants and Vests, Shirts, Liners and Drawers, Collars, Ties, Braces, &c. Also, 3000 Rolls Paper Hangings, Blinds, Borderings, &c.

As the subscribers are desirous of clearing out the above Goods during the present month, great bargains may be expected for ready cash.

F. LePAGE & CO. July 5, 1882—wkly

## MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE.

Is a Safe, Prompt and Efficacious Remedy for Nervousness in All its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Suppression of Urine, General Debility, and all the Indolent, Lethargic, Stagnant, and Exhausted Gen. ratic Organs. The experience of thousands proves it an INVALUABLE REMEDY. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two week's application, and is the cheapest and best. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cts. per box, or 12 boxes for \$5, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ont., Canada. Agents for Charlottetown by Apothecaries Hall Cor. Agents for Prince Edward Island, and by all Druggists everywhere.

## WAR NOTES.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

In the Commons, Friday afternoon, Gladstone stated that Consul Cartwright had telegraphed that the Khedive had secured the loyalty of the cavalry, and the infantry guard sent to watch the hill lands. He would summon the leading Pachas and endeavor to re-establish order in Alexandria. Cherif Pacha is among those summoned by the Khedive. Gunboats have been ordered to accompany the British merchant vessels through the Suez Canal if deemed necessary. Dilke said Arabi Pacha fled from Alexandria in a boat by the canal, but it is not known whether it is understood that the troops are dispersing.

WHAT IS BEST FOR EGYPT? 'What Egypt needs,' says Dr. Field, replying to a question, 'is just what Nubar Pacha, Egypt's greatest patriot and statesman, described to me six years ago, 'an enlightened despotism.' The people need to be governed.'

'Do you not think Egypt contains the material for a republic, then?' 'You might as well take the scullions from the kitchen as material for a republic.'

'You think England did right to bombard Alexandria?' 'Most certainly; and the sooner she crushes the rebellion the better. The country has suffered terribly already, and it will be ruined if the war continues long. The 5,000,000 people of Egypt have been paying a tax of \$8 an acre on their land, and their poverty will grind them to the dust if war lays waste their cities and ravages their fields.'

'What do you expect the result of the war will be?' 'The war will be the end of Arabi Pacha, for one thing. Either he will fly or he will be executed.'

'You consider the triumph of England certain, then?' 'I do. The Arabs may defend themselves in the interior for a time, but they will be conquered at last and the authority of the Khedive restored. It is best for Egypt to have it so, although the abuses which provoked the present revolt should be removed by England.'

'You do not believe that Arabi Pacha is to effect the restoration of the Arabian caliphate?' 'The Arabs hate the Turks most bitterly, although both are Mohammedans, and Mohammed himself was an Arab, as too many people fail to remember, but there is no immediate prospect of the realization of the dream of a prophet who is to restore the glory of Islam and transfer the caliphate to Arabi. I believe Arabi Pacha has fallen never to rise. These are the views I believe to be generally entertained by the best judges in the Old World, as well as by myself,' said Dr. Field, as he began preparations for his journey to his summer house at Stockbridge, Mass.

ENGLISH OPINIONS ON THE SITUATION. The Times says: We might long ago have left Egypt to its own devices, that is, to relapse further into bankruptcy and degradation. Such a policy would have been simple and easy. The Government of the day chose one which was more embarrassing to the Western powers, but at the same time one which opened up a great future to Egypt herself. By establishing the control that country was within a comparatively short period placed in such a position of material prosperity as it had never dreamed of. For Ismail there was substituted a ruler who was willing to recognize that control and abide by his engagements. The prosperous position thus attained by Egypt has been shattered by a military adventurer, who has persuaded others, and perhaps himself, that he is at the head of a great national party, and his first service to his country is virtually to throw her backwards for half a century. Any decision to which the conference may come teaching this mutinous soldier his place will be a real blessing to the native Egyptians, whose cause he affects to espouse.

The Standard remarks that the conference continues the sittings, but whatever the issue may be of the interchange of interviews between the ambassadors at Constantinople there seems little doubt—though no official statement has yet been made on the subject—that this country is at length taking, or diligently putting itself in a position to take, active measures for securing some of the many interests we have in Egypt.

The Daily News says:—It is desirable, before we drift further into a possibly intricate complication, to formulate clearly and estimate justly what the concern of this country with Egypt is. Most men of all parties are agreed that no step ought in any circumstances to be taken which would endanger the security of our route to India in time of war. It has been generally further admitted that to keep the Suez canal at all times clear is an object of vital importance to the British Empire, and that for that, if for no other reason, we are directly concerned with the Government of Egypt. This is a point on which it is the highest moment that there should be no misconception, and which cannot be too thoroughly investigated.

THE ANGO-FRENCH STUMBLING-BLOCK. Discussing the English and French parliamentary papers recently published with respect to Egypt, the Morning Post observes that it is plain that the idea of a common programme and a common course of action was entertained on both sides of the Channel down to a comparatively recent period. 'The revelations of the Gambettist press enable us to understand both how that idea of co-operation which is now proving so embarrassing came into existence, and why it was so nervously abandoned by the British Government after it had already been acted upon only too long. The unofficial negotiations between M. Gambetta and Sir Charles Dilke, the alleged belief of Sir Charles Dilke, shared by his colleagues

in the Ministry, that M. Gambetta was the coming man in France, and the subsequent recoil when it was understood that Downing street that the fancied dictator of the French Republic had fallen more disastrously than any other politician since Mr. Thiers, all these matters present themselves as so many links in one chain. We may dismiss for the moment the French aspect of the affair. But what a further indication of the incredible levity with which our Ministry embark upon the most harebrained enterprises is here set before the public mind. The exaggerated and mischievous interpretation put by Mr. Gladstone's Government upon the 'joint control' of England and France in Egypt, an exaggerated interpretation which is at the bottom of all the present trouble on the Nile, would naturally spring from the programme of action planned between M. Gambetta and Sir Charles Dilke. If Mr. Gladstone's Government had firmly abided by the 'joint control' as sanctioned by Lord Salisbury, if, instead of a meddling activity along with France, which threatened every department of Egyptian public life, and practically denied the dependence of Egypt on the Ottoman Empire, an opposite course had been followed, and if the 'joint control' had been kept what it was intended to be, a purely financial board of supervision, we should not now have the Egyptian crisis. But Mr. Gladstone's Government bound itself to M. Gambetta's plans till it was too late to escape the consequences, and the security of the State and the peace of Europe are now menaced with the penalties.'

WHAT LORD SALISBURY SAYS: 'The reputation of England is like confidence to a merchant or a bank. (Cheers.) Our island is small, our basis of operations is distant, the material force which we keep constantly at our disposal is comparatively insignificant; but we rely on this—in a merchant, relies upon the confidence which his probity and his wealth inspire to carry out the multiplied operations which his comparatively small amount of resources enables him to undertake—so we, by the help of the reputation which our fathers have won, and which, happily, blunders cannot speedily destroy—(Cheers)—are able to maintain an empire and to exercise a power, though we do not hold on the spot, or at any one moment, the material resources necessary to enable us to enforce that power. (Hear, hear.) You have force in distant lands—in China and Japan. You stand opposite vast multitudes of civilized peoples. Do not mistake the position that you hold. The tolerance that they extend to you, the facilities that they give you, the safety that they secure to you, are not due to any high philanthropic impulse; they are not due to any millennial spread of peace among mankind. (Cheers.) They are not due even to an enlightened appreciation of the benefits of free trade. (Laughter.) They are due simply to the fact that they believe you to be strong, and that you are capable of backing up your words by deeds. (Cheers.) Look at what M. St. Hilaire called 'the magnificent colony of England'—250,000,000 of Indians whom you rule. Do you imagine that you rule them entirely by love and confidence and emotions of that class? I do not doubt that you deserve it. I do not doubt that your Government is the most beneficent that that country has ever enjoyed, and I earnestly hope that it will always continue to be so. I believe that the most enlightened of the Indian population would deeply deplore that you should be driven from their land; but that does not interfere with the fact that with those vast millions of population your title to rule is sharpness and readiness of your sword. (Cheers.) Well, then, if that is the case, conceive what an effect such events as those which have taken place in Alexandria must have had upon their minds; conceive the effect which will be produced if it is known throughout the East that the Viceroy of Egypt, who abandoned himself to your counsels, and who, in deference to your counsels, opposed many of his subjects and allowed himself to be drawn into great danger, was abandoned to his fate. Conceive what the feeling will be if it is known that you laid down as an ultimatum, with all the solemnity of which international acts are capable, that Arabi Bey was to be removed from power; ultimately that Arabi Bey should dictate the terms which you would be willing to accept.' (Cheers.)

Address. To the Rev. John Burwash, A. M. REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We cannot permit you to leave this village without expressing our regret at the severance of the agreeable and cordial relations which your residence here for twelve years has established between you and all classes and denominations of the people of Sackville. During that time you have always recognized and assumed the responsibilities of active citizenship, and in your efforts for the material development of the country you have gone beyond the routine of your professional duties, and by your liberal and courteous demeanor, you have won the friendship and esteem of us all. Be assured that you take with you the best wishes of this community for your health and prosperity and that of your family, and the conviction that in the new and more extended fields of labor which you may hereafter be called to occupy, your eloquence, your ability, and your manly character will secure for you the reward most to be desired—that of being useful in your day and generation, and leaving behind you as a legacy, the record of an honorable and well spent life.

A. E. BOTSFORD, Senator, J. L. WOOD, M. P., J. L. BLACK, M. P. P., W. C. MILLNER, Collector of Customs, EDWARD COGSWELL, and 300 others.

Mr. S. Wilmut is in Ottawa.