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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1882.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER

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BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
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AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon 1st day, 4h. 21m. p. m., N. E.
(below horizon.)
Third Quarter 8th day, 0h. 57m. p. m., W.
(below horizon.)
New Moon 15th day, 2h. 21m. p. m., S. W.,
First Quarter, 23rd day, 1h. 49m. p. m., E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days len
1 Thursday	4 17 7	38 7	42 10	16	
2 Friday	17 39	8 36	10 58		
3 Saturday	16 40	9 24	11 39		
4 Sunday	16 41	10 12	12 21	15 22	
5 Monday	15 42	10 40	1 4		
6 Tuesday	15 43	11 11	1 49		
7 Wednesday	14 43	11 40	2 38		
8 Thursday	14 44	12 10	3 37		
9 Friday	14 44	0 16	4 48		
10 Saturday	14 45	0 37	5 10		
11 Sunday	13 45	1 7	7 24	15 27	
12 Monday	13 46	1 42	8 25		
13 Tuesday	13 46	2 22	9 13		
14 Wednesday	13 47	3 11	10 1		
15 Thursday	13 47	4 3	10 42		
16 Friday	13 48	5 3	11 22		
17 Saturday	13 48	6 5	11 58		
18 Sunday	13 49	7 9	12 51	15 31	
19 Monday	14 49	8 11	0 33		
20 Tuesday	14 49	9 13	1 8		
21 Wednesday	14 49	10 14	1 43		
22 Thursday	14 50	11 15	2 22		
23 Friday	15 50	1 16	3 59		
24 Saturday	15 50	2 18	5 3	15 31	
25 Monday	15 50	3 21	6 14		
26 Tuesday	16 50	4 25	7 22		
27 Wednesday	16 50	5 27	8 22		
28 Thursday	17 50	6 25	9 12		
29 Friday	17 50	7 17	10 1		

1882, Point du Chene House, 1882.

CEG. L. HANINGTON, PROPRIETOR,
(FORMERLY P. SCHURMAN.)

Our Regular Summer Tourists and the traveling public will find the above Hotel one of the best in New Brunswick.

Dinner on the table on arrival of the P. E. Island steamboats.
Trains leave the platform (opposite the Hotel), at 2.45 o'clock, giving passengers ample time to dine. [ju 5 1m]

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BOSTON, MASS.
May 19, 1882—6m

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—AND—

FORWARDING AGENT,

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—AND—

General Commission Agent,

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Hulls, Cargoes, and Freights insured in first-class offices at most favorable rates. Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt returns guaranteed.

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Nov. 14, 1881—1yr

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GREAT BARGAINS in Dress Goods, Tweeds, Winceys, Silks, Curtains, and all kinds of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Come early and secure Bargains.

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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

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Will be sold as Cheap as Imported.

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For Scotch and English Tweeds or Worsted Suits

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LONDON HOUSE.

May 27, 1882—1m



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UNION BANK P. E. ISLAND.

DIVIDEND NO. 36.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of eight per cent, per annum has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank for the past six months, payable at its Head Office and Branches after this date.

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Charlottetown, May 31, 1882. Cashier.



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Windsor, Ont., Canada

Sold in Charlottetown by Apothecaries' Hall Co., Agents for Prince Edward Island, and by all Druggists everywhere.

The General Elections.

To the Irish People of the Dominion of Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned deem it to be their duty at this crisis to explain their position before their co-religionists and fellow-countrymen.

In 1871 the Catholic League, composed of Irish Catholics of both shades of politics, was formed for the purpose of securing some measure of representation for the Irish Catholic people. Prior to that the Irish Catholics of Ontario had been, practically, unrepresented. Negotiations, honorable alike to all parties concerned, were opened with the party leaders of those days, the result being that our people cast their votes mainly for the Reform candidates.

One of us (Mr. O'Donohoe) declared from the first that if the Liberal party, with which he was then acting, should prove recreant to pledges, he would be the first to avenge such a breach of faith by voting and working against it.

Time passed on, and the Irish Catholics of Ontario, relying upon the promises of the Reform leaders, gave those gentlemen their hearty support, when they were, apparently, in a hopeless minority in the Dominion Parliament as well as in the country.

But a change of Government ensued in the winter of 1873, and the Reform party having been returned with an overwhelming majority at the general election in January, 1874, had the opportunity, of which its leaders had expressed themselves desirous, of doing justice (and nothing but justice was asked) to the Irish Catholic people.

You know in what a beggarly spirit they set about fulfilling that honest covenant. Our people had been ignored before; now they were practically ostracised. In the Cabinet of Mr. Mackenzie there was, during his tenure of office, one Irish Catholic. That had been the rule in previous Governments, so that no fault could have been found with him upon that ground had he not been pledged, as he was, to give to the Irish Catholic people that representation to which they were entitled, and of which, in the fierce conflict of parties, they had hitherto been denied. But party exigencies, and mainly the bitter hostility of those who boasted that they were Liberals, defeated his purpose. We have held, and now hold, him responsible, because, being the leader, he had or ought to have had such power over his followers as to have induced them, forced them if necessary, to carry out the conditions upon which they obtained Catholic support.

But about this time a graver issue even than our Parliamentary representation had presented itself. The industries of the country have been paralyzed; our markets were being overrun by American traders, throwing their surplus and bankrupt stocks into competition with the labor of the Canadian mechanic; in a word, Canada, in so far as her manufacturing and industrial life was concerned, had passed out of the hands of the Canadians.

The undersigned were resolved to stand by the country at that critical period of its history. Mr. O'Donohoe then especially felt it to be his duty, casting off old party affiliations, to join Messrs. Smith and Costigan and support the National party, which was advocating a national tariff and fair play to every section of the community. We arrived at that determination not merely upon the abstract view that all countries which have become great have laid the foundation of their greatness by defending their capital and labor, as they defend their territory against foreign invasion; but because every practical man, artisan as well as manufacturer, and all who had studied the peculiar circumstances in which Canada was placed, were of opinion that a protective tariff had become absolutely necessary in the public interest.

We qualified our adhesion to the National party by declaring that if the Government of Sir John Macdonald did not carry out its pledges, our support should forthwith be withdrawn. But, as you are aware, Sir John Macdonald has not merely done what he promised, but excelled his promise. The tariff now in operation has given the Canadian manufacturer and the Canadian mechanic that protection without which the successful prosecution of their industries had become impossible. From 1874 until 1878 we had depression; now we have prosperity; then we had gloom and despondency, poor wages and poverty; now we can credit the Government with their due, thank Providence that a better state of things has set in.

In its treatment alike of Protestant and Catholic, the present Ministry has rendered fair and equal justice, and it is prepared to pursue a similar course in the future. Neither Mr. Costigan nor Mr. Smith would have agreed to assume the responsibilities of office, nor would Mr. O'Donohoe have consented to re-enter political life, did they not believe that the invitation to them included not merely those for whom they may think themselves commissioned to speak, but equally, as they hope, their intention, as it is their duty, to represent not merely the Irish Catholics, whose confidence they believe they enjoy, but likewise, if they may be permitted to say so, the whole Irish race in the Dominion of Canada. We may differ in the matter of creed; but we have yet to be convinced that religion, on either side, vitiate our common love of the country of our birth or makes us enemies in the country of our adoption.

The undersigned appeal, therefore, to their fellow-countrymen, no matter what may be their creed, to judge them and the Ministry which they have the honor to support, not fairly only, but generously. We do not hesitate, however, to declare to you that should the Ministry of which we are supporters, slight or neglect either our

Irish Protestant or our Irish Catholic countrymen, or prove untrue to the principles of the National Policy, we shall at once withdraw our support and appeal to those to whose good and kindly offices we owe subinfluence as we may possess.

We, therefore, appeal to you to cast your votes for the supporters of the Government which we, your kith and kin, are pledged to support. We put it to our Irish fellow-countrymen, regardless of creed, that their interests are safer in our hands than in those of Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie. Our people have long struggled to secure fair representation in the Government and in Parliament. They have secured it now; and it is for you, at this juncture, to sustain by your votes the policy, and to express your approval of the Government of Sir John Macdonald.

FRANK SMITH,
JOHN COSTIGAN,
JOHN O'DONOHOE.

Who attempted to disfranchise every P. E. Island voter, who did not own one hundred pounds worth of real estate?

Laird,
Yeo,
McIntyre,
Perry.

Now, what is the trade policy of the Reform party? It is as follows:

- To promote free trade;
- To encourage the importation of manufactured articles from the United States;
- To raise the policy of protection;
- To raise the revenue by means of import duties on such articles as we can make;
- To revert to the 17 1/2 per cent. tariff;
- To adopt a 20 per cent. tariff;
- To adopt a 22 per cent. tariff;
- To adopt a 25 per cent. tariff;
- To abolish the protective system as ruinous and depressive;
- To abolish the National Policy;
- To give the National Policy a fair trial;
- To remove the duties on sugar;
- To continue the protection to the sugar industry;
- To remove the duty on iron;
- To increase the protection to the iron industry;
- To remove the protection to petroleum;
- To continue the protection to petroleum; this is the "go-as-you-please" trade policy.

Who voted for a duty of 6 cents a pound on Tea?

Laird,
Yeo,
Perry,
McIntyre.

THE GROWTH OF ENGLAND AND LONDON.

The census returns are just coming out in dribbles. It is said, but we will not vouch for the precise accuracy of the figures, that the population of the United Kingdom will be found to be 34,000,000, of which 25,000,000 live in England, 4,000,000 in Scotland and 5,000,000 in Ireland. It is more certain that the population of "Registration London" has increased from 3,254,000 in 1871 to 3,814,000, the increase being 560,000 or 17 per cent. in the decade. In 1801 on the same area the population was 953,000 and in 1821 1,378,000, the increase being nearly threefold in sixty years. The centres of largest increase have been Kensington, which now contains 270,000 and is larger than Leeds; Islington, now 282,000; Hackney, 180,000; Poplar, 156,000; Lambeth, 253,000; Wandsworth, which has nearly doubled, now a parish of 210,000; and Cumberwell, 186,000. The Cities, Westminster and Marylebone have all declined, and the two former are now trumpery little places, only 51,000 people living in "London" and 46,000 in Westminster. Lewisham has now 20,000 more people than the Lord Mayor's domain. It is astonishing how difficult it is to rid ourselves of the effect of historic names. No one ever thinks of these London Parishes as if they were great cities. Woolwich now contains the population of Norwich, and is probably richer; but who thinks of Woolwich and Norwich as equal in national importance?—London Spectator.

One Testaman is a well-to-do farmer who lives fourteen miles from Asheville, N. C. On the 31st ult. he went off in the neighborhood on a spree, accompanied by his daughter, then eight years old. While the father was lying down in the shade sleeping off the effect of his libations, the child crept up to him, secured the bottle of whisky, which he had near him, and emptied the contents down her mouth. The child made her way home, where her father found her beastly drunk. He swore that he would kill her. He raised her up and told her of his intention. The little thing begged piteously for her life, saying: "Pa, don't kill me now; I am drunk; wait till I get sober." These appeals were of no avail. The infuriated man dragged his child out of the bed and beat her to death.

The official world in the neighborhood of Avignon, in the south of France, was the victim of rather a cruel hoax a few days ago. The Prefect having sent out a limited number of invitations to a dinner to be given in honor of M. de Mahy, Minister of Agriculture, some practical joker procured one of the cards, and having had about 300 more piloted to match, forwarded them to mayors, judges and other big-wigs with the utmost liberality. At the dinner hour troops of these functionaries made their appearance at the Prefect's door, only to receive a civil apology from his secretary and to return to their own tables.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, and all diseases arising from youthful indiscretions are speedily and radically removed by that wonderful remedy known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine, an advertisement of which appears in another column. Sold in Charlottetown by Apothecaries Hall Co. June 16, 2 wks., wky. 2i.