

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1882.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER

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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 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 rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days len'th.
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	aft 8		
4 Tuesday	20 48	9 44	0 49		
5 Wednesday	21 48	10 19	1 31		
6 Thursday	21 47	11 11	2 28		
7 Friday	22 47	11 45	3 11		
8 Saturday	23 47	11 45	4 20	15 19	
9 Sunday	24 46	morn	5 41		
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 08	
16 Sunday	30 42	5 59	11 35		
17 Monday	31 41	7 1	morn		
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	aft 4	2 25	14 54	
23 Sunday	37 35	1 6	3 10		
24 Monday	37 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	46 26	7 43	11 10		

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—wklly

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,
Ch'town, June 17, 1882—Agent.

EDWARD T. RUSSELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

213 STATE STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

May 19, 1882—6m

INSURANCE OFFICE.

Queen Insurance Company,

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

City of London Fire Insur-
ance 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,

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OFFICE—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
H. V. PALMER. JAS. W. MULLALLY.
April 10, 1882.

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Published in P. E. Island.

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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

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.

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Prince Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

May 4, 1882.

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.

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.

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.

—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.

JACOBSON'S OIL



THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatic, Lumbago,
Backache, Soreness of the Chest,
Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-
ings 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 *Sr. 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.

Dominion of Canada.

Province of Prince Edward Island,

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of an Act of the Parliam-
ent of Canada, passed in the
fourth year of Her present Ma-
jesty's reign, chapter 23, intitled an
Act respecting Insolvent Banks, Insur-
ance Companies, Loan Companies, Build-
ing Societies and Trading Corporations,
and of the President, Directors and
Company of the Bank of Prince Edward
Island an Insolvent Banking Company.

THE creditors of the above named Banking
Company are required, on or before the
TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF JULY NEXT,
(A. D. 1882), to send their names and ad-
dresses and the particulars of their debts or
claims, and the names and addresses of their
Solicitors, if any, to David C. Chalmers, of
Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the
Province of Prince Edward Island, in said
Dominion of Canada, the person appointed to
act for the Bank of Nova Scotia, one of the
liquidators of the said Banking Company, and
if so required by notice in writing from the
said David C. Chalmers, acting as aforesaid,
or by the Solicitor of the liquidators of said
Banking Company, to come in and prove
their said debts or claims at the Chambers of
the Honorable James Horsfield Peters, a
Judge of the said Supreme Court, of said
Province in the Law Courts Building, in Char-
lottetown aforesaid, at such time as shall be
specified in such notice, or in default thereof
they will be excluded from the benefit of any
distribution made before such debts are
proved.

MONDAY, the twenty-eighth day of August
next coming, A. D. 1882, at eleven o'clock in
the forenoon, at the said Chambers, is ap-
pointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the
debts and claims.

Dated the 19th day of June, A. D. 1882.
JAMES D. IRVING,
Deputy Prothy.

[ju 21 till 24 jyl]

Tickets to all Points

WEST AND NORTH WEST,

Over the Intercolonial and
Grand Trunk Railways.

For sale at Post Office at Pictou Landing by
D. A. McLEOD.

May 2, 1882.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE
WORLD.

MAC'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE.

Brain and
Nerve Food

Is a Sure, Prompt and Effective Remedy for Ner-
vousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of
Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats,
Supernaturalness, Seminal Weakness, and General
Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates
the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled
Brain and Restores Surprising Force and Vigor to the
Exhausted Genrative Organs. The experience of
thousands proves it an IRRESISTIBLE REMEDY. The
Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box con-
tains sufficient for two weeks' medication, and is the
cheapest and best. For full particulars in our
pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address,
Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Drug-
gists at 50 cts. per box, or 12 boxes for \$5, or will
be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by
directing
MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada
Solely in Charlottetown by Apothecaries Hall Co.
Agents for Prince Edward Island, and by all Druggists
everywhere

WAR NOTES.

BURYING THE DEAD.

On the morning of the 12th inst., was
performed the melancholy duty of burying
the bodies of those who fell in the fray of
yesterday. Each coffin covered with the
Union Jack, was taken on board the flag-
ship, the boats which conveyed them dis-
playing the ships ensign draped with crape.
The crews of each vessel were mustered on
deck, bareheaded and dressed in their
white duck suits, the marines presented
arms, the bands played the Dead March in
Saul, the flags flew at half-mast, and the
officers saluted. The scene was highly im-
pressive. Arrived at the flag-ship a guard
of honor composed of marines lined the
sides, and stood with arms reversed on
each side of the coffins as they were laid in
a row on the deck, where were assembled
the Admiral with all the officers of the ship,
and two chaplains in their surplices. The
band played a solemn dirge; the solemn
Burial Service of the Church of England
was read, and at the words, "We, there-
fore, commit his body to the deep to be
turned into corruption, looking for the
restoration of the body (when the Sea
shall give up her dead)," were read over
each body, the port-hole was opened, and
the hammock—to which a heavy cannon
ball was attached—was slid into the deep.
A three fold volley was fired, and the sad
ceremony came to an end.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone,
in a spirited defence of the Government's
Egyptian policy, pointed out that if the
Alexandria massacre had remained un-
avenged the effect would be serious to all
Europeans, and declared that the proceed-
ings of Great Britain were not against the
regime of a military despotism.

HISTORY OF THE CRISIS.

The Cairo correspondent of the New
York Herald sends the following: The
immediate cause of the present state of
anarchy and rebellion existing in Egypt
was the refusal of the Khedive to ratify the
sentence of a court-martial condemning
some fifty officers of the army, most of
whom were of Turkish or Circassian origin,
to be degraded from their rank, shorn of
their decorations, and sent into exile in
the distant provinces of the Sudan.
These officers had been charged with con-
spiring together to take the life of Arabi
Pasha, Minister of War, and the court was
composed of men all friendly to Arabi.
There can be no doubt that the charge was
in the main unfounded, though many
officers as well as civilians had expressed
themselves as opposed to Arabi and his
creatures, and looked forward anxiously to
the time when either Turkey or the powers
should interfere and put a stop to the
farce. The court-martial, however, was a
packed one, and, irrespective of what evi-
dence might be heard before it, was pre-
determined to get rid of, wholesale, the
non conforming spirits of the army. The
Khedive, in the exercise of his sovereign
prerogative, was, with the knowledge of the
facts before him, quite within the bounds
of that prerogative when he refused to con-
firm the sentence of the court martial, and
he was strengthened in his determination
by the knowledge that the Sultan approved
his action and by the assurances of the
Consuls-General of England and France
that their Governments would support him
also.

COERCING THE KHEDIVÉ.

On the evening of May 10th the Ministry
waited on the Khedive and demanded that
he should withdraw the decree he had
signed at noon modifying the sentence of
the court-martial to one of simple exile,
and insisting that the original sentence
should be carried out in its entirety, and
threatening in the event of refusal to dis-
pose of the Khedive. In consequence of
these threats, the public order and safety
being endangered, the Consuls-General of
England and France telegraphed to their
Governments for ships of war to sustain the
authority of the Khedive. The threat of
deposing the Khedive was no idle one.
But Arabi, who has all along been very
sensitive of the opinion of Europe and ex-
tremely desirous of throwing dust in the
eyes of England and France as to the real
character of the movement, thought he saw
his way to accomplishing both the objects
and getting credit at the same time for
moderation and constitutional punctilious-
ness. He, therefore, decided to convoke
the Mejliss-el-Nawab, or Chamber of Not-
ables, and by a vote of that body depose
the Khedive. Here, however, he reckoned
without his host, for he had altogether
neglected to take into account the effect
of the military movement on the internal
economy of the country, and surrounded
by hatters, who, Oriental like, never told
him anything they thought might displease
him, had remained in sublime ignorance of
the discontent which found expression
through the whole country. Prior to the
military demonstration in September last,
money had been plentiful, and landed pro-
prietors had no difficulty in effecting mort-
gages or getting advances on their crops
from the banks and money lenders, with
which the country swarms. As soon, how-
ever, as it became evident that the military
movement constituted a real danger to the
country, the banks and money lenders re-
fused to advance money on any terms, and
demanded the immediate repayment of
money already loaned.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

As week by week went by and no change
for the better took place, the difficulty of
obtaining money became greater and
greater, and when would-be borrowers de-
manded the reason for this close-fistedness
the reply was invariably Arabi Bey, and the
feeling soon began cursing the father of the
Cromwell of Egypt—as he delights to be
called—with as much unctiousness as he does the
progenitor of his own sons. The result of
this discontent among the agricultural
population was a distinct refusal on the
part of the Notables to assemble unless

legally convoked by the Khedive, who
alone, as laid down in paragraph 5 of the
Organic Law, has the right to do so. Foiled
in their attempts to cover a revolution with
the coating of constitutional whitewash
which they had hoped would hoodwink
Europe, the Arabi Ministry, both officially
and otherwise, endeavored to blarney the
country into the belief that there was really
no material difference of opinion between
themselves and the Khedive. Official dis-
claimers appeared in all the Government
organs, and the news agencies of Reuter
and Havas were employed to spread the
news of peace and harmony. The opti-
mists thought that all was over and that
the military and their Ministry would accept
their position, eat humble pie, and be good
for the future. Meanwhile a few ships,
detached from the fleets of England and
France, arrived at Alexandria, and moral
suasion was supposed to have gained the
day and left the Khedives and the powers
masters of the situation.

THE ACTION OF FRANCE.

This happy solution of the difficulty in
all probability would have resulted if the
French antipathy to Turkish intervention
could have been got over. The English
and French Consuls-General, I have reason
to believe, received almost identical in-
structions, which were to the effect that if
Arabi and the army did not bow to the
will of Europe a Turkish intervention
would be the consequence. Unable offici-
ally to endeavour to persuade the Minis-
try and army to submit, M. Sienkewitz
made the fatal blunder of employing
Messrs. Monge and Gay Lussac to carry on
unofficial negotiations to persuade the Mi-
nistry to give in. The fact of no English
representative taking part in these nego-
tiations at once made Arabi suspect that
the much trumpeted accord between Eng-
land and France was very much of a myth,
and he at once saw his opportunity and re-
fused to listen to any talk of resignation,
hoping thereby to cause a split between
England and France. Thereupon the
Consuls-General presented an ultimatum
to the effect that the Ministry should re-
sign, that Arabi Pasha should leave the
country, and that officers named should
retire to their native villages. The ulti-
matum offered the same terms as the
unofficial negotiations had offered, but the
idea that discord was sown between the
two powers was firmly planted in the mind
of Arabi, and it is also highly probable that
he found when he talked of resigning that
he had started a trotter he was powerless
to pull up. The well fed and little exer-
cised animal had got the bit between his
teeth, and whether the driver liked it or
not, intended to have his fling.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Preparations for war on such a scale as
a lot of talk and no money, combined with
a lamentable paucity of stores and mat-
erial, were begun. Carpenters employed
in building the American Mission Church
and schools and other works were hurried
off to make tent pegs for the army. Bakers
were seized wholesale to knead and bake
the homely flap jack or native bread for the
patriots, and workers in iron were em-
ployed to face ancient fortifications with
armor composed of half-inch boiler plates.
The Ministry took two days to consider
the ultimatum, and then, to the joy of the
optimists, resigned. Fat and cheery pashas,
who had grown flabby with anxiey,
mounted their noble donkeys and con-
gratulated each other on the happy solu-
tion of the difficulty, forgetting all about
the ultimatum, which had not been ac-
cepted by the Ministry before resigning,
nor was a word said about Arabi consent-
ing to leave the country. Many people
were made exceedingly happy for about
twenty-four hours, and then were plunged
into worse trouble than before. At about
12 o'clock on Saturday, the 27th, the
Khedive received a telegram from the com-
mandant at Alexandria to the effect that
if Arabi Pasha was not reinstated as Mi-
nister of War within twelve hours he
could not answer for the public safety of
Alexandria. On the receipt of this tele-
gram the Khedive sent for the malcontent
officers of the Cairo garrison and informed
them that he took command of the army,
ordering them to confine their troops to
barracks and not to make any military dis-
positions without orders from. The behav-
ior of the officers in the presence of the
Khedive was most insolent, and one of
them, Abdul-al Pasha, turning to the Ali
Pasha Pehmi, while the Khedive was still
speaking, said, "It is evident we can do
nothing with this fellow," and turning their
backs on his Highness, left the audience
chamber without saluting. Owing to the
telegram from Alexandria great anxiety
prevailed in Cairo, and although the city
was outwardly very calm, the streets up to
four in the morning were filled with knots
of quiet people awaiting anxiously for
news. Everyone as he went by was
stopped and pumped for the latest intelli-
gence. Pashas in their carriages drove
from house to house eagerly seeking for
the latest, and swallowing the most palpa-
ble canards with gusto; and consular
cavasses, in their blue jackets embroid-
ered with gold, and baggy trousers, were
waylaid and turned inside out for infor-
mation, and had their inventive facilities
taxed to the utmost, to judge from the lies
they told.

RIVAL HOUSES.

The houses of Sultan Pasha, President of the
Chamber of Notables, and of Arabi
Pasha were surrounded; the one by anxious
ul-mas and merchants, the other by the
military supporters of the owner. Nego-
tiations between Sultan Pasha and Arabi
went on throughout the whole night.
Sultan Pasha, who by reason of his high
character and wealth has the confidence of
the "evil population of Egypt, endeavored
to solve the difficulty by appealing to the
patriotism of the army to save their country
from the horrors of a Turkish intervention
with its attendant expenses. Arabi, on the
other hand, who not long ago was descried
by Mr. Wilfred Brunt and Sir William
Gregory as a simple and unambitious man,