

The Daily Examiner.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1883.

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NEW SERIES.

THE DAILY EXAMINER
IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,
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PRINTING OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
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Six Months, 1 25
Three Months, 0 50
Advertisements at most moderate rates.
Orders may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertisements
on application.

ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	rises	sets	water	len'th.
Sunday	5 44	6 24	1 51	4 57
Monday	4 42	24 23	1 6 21	
Tuesday	4 09	27 3 7	7 34	
Wednesday	3 35	28 3 40	8 33	
Thursday	2 56	29 4 13	9 22	
Friday	34	30 4 44	10 7	
Saturday	32	32 5 14	11 32	13 8
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Wednesday	25	37 8 15	1 0	
Thursday	23	38 9 13	1 48	
Friday	21	40 10 14	2 41	
Saturday	19	41 11 17	3 44	
Sunday	17	42 12 19	4 56	13 25
Monday	16	44 1 21	6 11	
Tuesday	14	45 2 22	7 15	
Wednesday	12	46 3 18	8 7	
Thursday	10	48 4 21	8 47	
Friday	9	49 5 21	9 25	
Saturday	7	50 6 21	10 0	
Sunday	5	52 7 20	10 33	13 49
Monday	4	53 8 20	11 6	
Tuesday	2	54 9 17	11 41	
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Sunday	54 7	1 0 29	3 14	14 9
Monday	52	2 1 9	4 23	

DR. MACLEOD
—HAS—
Removed his Office
TO HIS RESIDENCE,
DOOR TO ZION CHURCH,
South Side Queen Square.
March 6, 1883.—1m eod wky

MACLEOD & MORSON
Solicitors & Attorneys-at-Law,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.
OFFICES:
Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post
Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
Bank of Halifax Building, Sum-
merside, P. E. Island.
READY TO LOAN, on good security, at
low interest.
W. A. O. MORSON.
24, 22—pres her

CARD.
DR. McLEAN,
SOURIS EAST.
"Royal Oak Hotel."
11, 1882.—1m 3aw wly 3m

JOHN MACEAGHERN,
(Late of Italian Warehouse)
AGENT FOR
London Fire Insurance Company, of
England,
and Lancashire Fire Insurance
Company, of England,
and London Fire Insurance Co.,
of England.

REMOVED
Office to his New Building,
Queen and King Sts.—Up Stairs.
1882, Dec. 7, 82.

Bank of Nova Scotia.
ESTABLISHED 1832,
Paid up Capital . . . \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund . . . 325,000

Agency of this Bank will be opened on
next, 19th inst., in the building
occupied by the Bank of Prince Edward
under the management of the under-
signed.

Deposits will be received on interest, and
loans granted on the various Agencies and
branches of the Bank.

Exchange and other Exchange bought and
sold, and general banking business transacted.
D. C. CHALMERS,
Agent.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown,
\$25 Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL,
Jan. 16, '83.

INSURANCE OFFICE.
Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Lancashire Insurance Company
CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Insurance effected on all kinds of property
at current rates. Losses settled promptly
and equitably.
DESBRISAY & ANGUS,
General Agents,
Office—South Side Queen Square,
Charlottetown, Sept. 15, 1882.

SEED WHEAT.
FOR SALE.
WHITE RUSSIAN. Makes white strong
flour. Yields the best. Well suited
to the Island soil and climate.
JOHN NEWSON.
Charlottetown, March 3, '83.—2w

THE STARR
KIDNEY PAD.
Indubitable Evidence,
(Condensed)
From Doctors, Druggists, Merchants,
Farmers.

Some of the additional home testimony re-
ceived since publication of last pamphlet.
GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION.
Pictou, April 20.
Gentlemen,—I find that your Pads are giv-
ing entire satisfaction, and wish you in-
crease sales for so valuable a remedy for disease of
the kidneys. J. B. MORRIS, M. D.
OF SERVICE TO PATIENTS.
Limo Lake, April 23.
Gentlemen,—Your Pad has been of great
service to some of my patients already.
Jno. MAXWELL, M. D.
BRIGHT'S DISEASE CONQUERED.
Enterprise, April 13.
Gentlemen,—Five years ago I fell with a
bag of grain, which caused weakness in my
back, and also brought on an attack of
Bright's disease, and which caused me to lose
considerable in weight. After wearing your
Pads for six weeks, I gained 13 pounds. All
pain and weakness has left me. I would
have been yet in the doctor's hands, had it
not been for my using your Kidney Pad.
Signed, W. FENWICK, Miller.
THE ONLY PERMANENT CURE.
Tamworth, April 13.
Gentlemen,—I was troubled with painful
back, and could not retain my urinal secre-
tion, from painful inflammation of the blad-
der. I have been treated by a dozen physi-
cians to no purpose, but have worn your
Special Pad six weeks. The pain, swelling
and inflammation are gone and I am well.
Your Pad is the only cure for kidney diseases.
J. A. FRASER, Manf. of Wooden Wares.

ALL PRAISE THEM HIGHLY.
Tamworth, April 13.
Gentlemen,—An accident 12 years ago
wrenched my back. I could hardly walk, and
never lifted anything. The Pad purchased
from Mr. Jas. Aylworth has nearly made me
as strong as I ever was. I know of several
being used, and all praise them highly.
JAS. SUMMERS.
Enterprise, April 13.
Gentlemen,—Your Pad is helping me won-
derfully. My complaint is inflammation of
the kidneys. Jos. FIFE.
Fences—Child's Pad, \$1.50. Regular Pad,
\$2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases,
\$3.00.
JOHN KNIGHT, sole agent Georgetown.
J. A. GOURLIE, sole agent Summerside.
JOHN J. ARSENAULT, Tignish.

THE STARR KIDNEY PAD CO.,
TORONTO, ONT. [de 15 wky

A CURE GUARANTEED.
Magnetic Medicine!
Nerve Food
For Old and Young, Male and Female.
Positively cures Nervousness in ALL its stages
Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Pro-
stitution, Night Sweats, Supercatarrhs, Laceration,
Barroness, Spinal Weakness, and General Loss
of Power. It repairs & cures Waste, Ripeness
of Age, and Indolence, Strengthens the Inflicted
Brain and Restores Surprising Force and Vigor to the
Exhausted Generative Organs in either sex. With
each order for twelve packages, accompanied with five
dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund
the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is
the Cheapest and Best Medicine in the Market.
Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we
desire to mail free to any address.
Macleod's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Drug
Stores, or by direct order, for \$2.50, or will
be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by
direct order.
MACH'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.
Sole Agent for Charlottetown by Apudicor's Hall Co.,
Agents for Prince Edward Island, and by St. Dunstons
Pharmacy, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 13, 1883.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-
ternal Use). CURES Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist
now traveling in this country, says that most
of the Horse and Cattle Feeders sold here
are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's
Condition Powders are absolutely pure and
immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoon-
ful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

CHEAPEST, SAFEST, SIMPLEST
LIFE INSURANCE
IN THE WORLD.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association
OF ST. JOHN, N. B.
\$50,000 Deposit with the Dominion Government. Working
under Government License.
An Assessment Company with a Safety Fund. Life Insurance
at its actual cost.
Good Canvassers Wanted.
LEONARD MORRIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.
Summerside, Oct. 28, 1882.—1y

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
AT COST.
Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.
BEDSTEADS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room
Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and
Picture Mouldings.
JOHN NEWSON.
Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—1y

TO LET,
The Business Premises Known as
"83 Queen Street,"
Lately in the Occupation of R. W. Tremaine.
JAS. DESBRISAY.
Charlottetown, Dec. 29, 1882.—1y

THE EXAMINER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE
HAS LATELY BEEN REPLENISHED WITH
A Large Supply of Printing Types and Material
OF THE LATEST INVENTION AND BEST DESCRIPTION,
AND WE ARE NOW PREPARED,
Under the Careful and Skillful Supervision of Mr. J. W. Mitchell,
TO PRINT
BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,
BLANK CHEQUES, RECEIPTS,
NOTES OF HAND, POSTERS,
HAND BILLS, DODGERS, &c., &c.,
On Short Notice, in Good Style, at Cheap Prices.

Our Destiny.
EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS BY G. A. MAC-
LELLAN, M. A., L. L. D., TO THE ONTARIO
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

We believe a grand future is before us. We have been called to a great inheritance and entrusted with an exalted mission among the peoples of the world. Never was nation more splendidly endowed with the elements of a vigorous life, never was national birthday ushered in under brighter auspices for future greatness. We have a climate, under whose invigorating influence is attained the highest degree of physical and intellectual life; we have a geographical position affording unsurpassed facilities for achieving maritime and commercial greatness; we have a rich exuberance of material resources for the rapid development of all the industrial arts; we have in our fertile plains and valleys "ample room and verge enough" for the support of a mighty population. We have more than this. We have all the high instincts and all the manly qualities that distinguish the British race, whose valor and whose genius and whose love of liberty, consecrated ever by the spirit of religion, have made them the leaders in the grand march of humanity. We have more than this. The rich heritage of Britain's history is ours; we share in the renown of her immortal deeds; her glory is reflected from our national escutcheon; the spirit of her illustrious dead inspires us to high purpose and heroic endeavour. We reflect on her gallant conflicts with despotism, her splendid achievements in science and literature, and all the priceless triumphs in civil and religious liberty she has won for the human race, and we are lifted to the requirements of a grander destiny, and impelled to strive for a future worthy of so magnificent a past: We have more than this. The English language is ours, by no means the least valuable element in our peerless heritage; it is of all living tongues the noblest vehicle of human thought; it is the language which no nation can speak and remain enslaved—the language of liberty, of science, of religion—the language "which stronger far than hosts that march with battle-flags unfurled, goes forth with Freedom, Thought, and Truth to rouse and rule the world." We have more than this. The accumulated wisdom and experience of all past ages of the world are ours. To Egypt descended only the civilization of the East; Greece inherited that of Egypt and transmitted it purified and enlarged to Rome, which in turn bequeathed modern civilization to the world. We enter, therefore, upon our national career with the light of all the past beaming on our pathway, "the heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of Time." We have more than this—immeasurably more. Effective in national development, more fruitful of national happiness, more conservative of national greatness, we have institutions enshrining the very genius of liberty—founded on the great principle of human brotherhood and equal rights to all. And we have that pure religious Faith, which exercises upon all other elements of national life a purifying and vitalizing power, and without which no nation can win enduring greatness.

If, then we are true to ourselves, a grand future lies before us. No power can quench that spirit of enterprise, that love of liberty, that universal intelligence, that religious zeal which characterize our race and which guide and impel us onward in an ever-brightening pathway. Sublime destiny! I seem to hear the tread of the uncounted millions coming up to the possession of this great Canadian zone. They are millions of the truly noble whom virtue and intelligence have ennobled; millions of the truly free whom the truth of God has made free. Their lineaments are the lineaments of the British race, their speech is the speech of freedom—the noble tongue of England. In a mighty chorus of voices, like the sound of many waters, I hear the melodies of a divine religion blending with the songs of liberty. I look, and visions of a beautiful land break upon my view. The fairer forms that cultivation glories in have been won from the savage wilderness; the genius of intelligence has breathed over the solitary places, a thousand forms of beauty have started into being, and the song of civilization has broken on the immortal solitudes. Throughout the boundless extent of our rich domain the workshops of industry have risen in thousands, where the genius and skill of myriads of artisans are daily added to the national wealth. I see Schools and Colleges so increased in number and efficiency, that the blessings of a liberal education have become universally diffused, and ignorance finds no lurking place in all the happy land. I see political institutions become as nearly perfect as anything of human origin can be, and all the great purposes of Government accomplished with the simplest machinery. I see policies lifted from the mire and invested with unwonted dignity. I see poor laws and high intelligence and refined manners, and truth and justice, and honor, and patriotism and and divine benevolence everywhere prevail. I see the universal people, amid all their material prosperity and marvellous intellectual progress, governed ever by the immutable principles of pure religion,—repressing vice, exalting virtue—true to themselves, true to humanity, true to the high purposes of heaven, exalted by that righteousness which exalteth a nation—brave and free, and happy and powerful, working out their glories destiny under the benign guidance of the Ruler of nations.

If the Nihilists ever allow Alexander to ascend the throne of the Czars he will carry in his hand a sceptre that would make a pretty ornament for anybody's parlor. True, it is not a very useful affair, and would be worthless to poke the fire or beat carpet, but it is well worth having, nevertheless. The bauble is worth 32,000,000 roubles, and was made for Paul I., being tipped with the famous Orloff diamond; which is alone valued at 8,000,000 roubles.

Opinions of the Press.

The St. John Telegraph says:—"Perhaps no class in the community is more interested in the increase of population than the owners of real estate, upon whom, ultimately, the burden of taxation for local purposes falls, and when investments are not readily transferable in the event of a depreciation of values. It follows, therefore, that whatever governments may or may not do, the interests, of self-preservation ought to induce owners of real estate to invest in labor-employing enterprises. While much may be done by a wise emigration policy, more can be accomplished by the people of the country as individuals, acting in combination, and investing of their means in manufacturing. A market for labor means a market for everything else which promotes the welfare of a country and enhances the value of its permanent investments."

The Montreal Gazette, is discussing the repatriation of French Canadians who have settled in the United States, draws attention to the fact that there are five million acres of good land, disposable for colonization, in Quebec at the present time, and urges that in any scheme for the return of our absent fellow-countrymen, the advantages which their native Province affords should not be lost sight of.

The London Spectator has a thoughtful article upon the inciting cause of the unrest and agitation among the masses of the people which is now causing so much disquietude and alarm in Europe. It does not believe that the mainspring of the movements known as "Socialism," "Anarchism," etc., is, as commonly supposed, the desire for equality. This may be a passion with a few minds, but they are but a group. The discontent that is so wide-spread is, it holds, due to a new suffering—not the actual lack of the present means of existence, but the newly developed consciousness among the poor of the insecurity of their future. It is this which more than any positive want constitutes the wide distinction between the proletariat and the owners of property. It is urged that the country where Socialism is weakest is England, and though inequality in condition is much greater than in the Continental nations, insecurity is robbed of some of its terrors by the operation of the poor-law. The only poor class on the Continent which does not rebel is that of the peasant proprietors, who have an assured future and cannot be deprived of their position, poor though it may be. The most Communistic movements are among the artisans, who wish to protect themselves from dismissal by vesting in the communes the power to employ labor.

Charles G. Leland, who, as is well known, has made special studies of the Gypsies and their language, contributes an illustrated paper to the April Century on "Visiting the Gypsies," from which we quote following: In conclusion I may briefly answer a question which many persons have put—"Who and what are the Gypsies?" To this, I reply that they are of a mixed Aryan and non-Aryan stock from Northern India, where they have been known since prehistoric times. In their own language they call themselves Rom, meaning husband; but the word may also have some affinity with rama, meaning to roam or wander. I believe that I have been the first to prove that there is at the present day in India, among the one hundred and fifty kinds of wandering castes of that country, which are all Gypsies, one in particular which is there regarded as specially Gypsy, and which calls itself Rom, and which uses words not collected in any other Indian dialect, but which are used by the Gypsies of Syria, Turkey, and Europe. This tribe is allied to, and is most probably, only a more widely wandering branch of the Dom, who are also known as outcasts and Gypsies. When I speak of so many kinds of wanderers as Gypsies, and yet not identical with our own, I may make my meaning clearer by saying, that as all the tramps, peddlers, etc., who roam in our roads, are still not Romany, so of all the Indian nomads, there is but one which in every particular, especially that of language, exactly corresponds to those whom I have described.

A glaring illustration of the great amount of ignorance prevailing among mothers, in respect of the improper feeding of infants, is shown in a case which recently came before Mr. George Collier, the evidence of which showed that a child, aged 11 months, being fretful from birth, the mother had given it anything to eat that it fancied. The result was that it had breaking out on the body and convulsions; and ultimately it had a fit, a doctor was sent for; but before a bath could be got ready it died of convulsions certainly set up by improper feeding. The coroner wisely dilated upon the gross ignorance of mothers as shown repeatedly before him, and the gross stupidity of giving a child of tender years meat and other food which its digestive organs found it wholly unable to assimilate, and said that mothers, in this matter and many others, would never grow wiser until the duties of maternity became part of the curriculum of the public schools. The jury said they hoped the case would carry its moral to other mothers and returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.—The British Medical Journal, Feb. 24.

Minnesota farmers are steadily lessening their wheat acreage, and increasing their production of butter, cheese and beef. In 1880 they had 2,961,842 acres under wheat last year, 2,572,255, and the estimate for this year shows a further decrease. In 1880, on the other hand, there was not a creamery in the State, while now there are 68, using cream from 150,000 cows, and the building of many others has been begun. The butter production of last year was 4,200,000 pounds and the cheese sent to market weighed 400,000 pounds. Manitoba farmers are beginning to consider the property of devoting more attention to dairy products and less to wheat.