

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1882.

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ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 3rd day, 1h. 34m. p. m., N. (below horizon.)
Third Quarter 11th day, 2h. 17m., a. m., E.
New Moon 17th day, 4h. 26m., p. m., E.
First Quarter, 25th day, 2h. 43m., a. m., S. E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Days len'th
1 Saturday	5 44	6 24	4 49	9 18	12 49	
2 Sunday	42	24	5 50	9 52		
3 Monday	40	27	6 53	10 25		
4 Tuesday	38	28	7 16	10 53		
5 Wednesday	36	29	8 01	11 32		
6 Thursday	34	30	10 2	12 7		
7 Friday	33	32	11 1	0 45		
8 Saturday	30	33	11 56	1 27	13 09	
9 Sunday	28	35	morn	2 15		
10 Monday	27	36	0 44	3 13		
11 Tuesday	25	37	1 26	4 28		
12 Wednesday	23	38	2 3	5 53		
13 Thursday	21	40	2 35	7 12		
14 Friday	19	41	3 5	8 15		
15 Saturday	17	42	3 33	9 5	13 32	
16 Sunday	16	44	4 4	9 51		
17 Monday	14	45	4 35	10 33		
18 Tuesday	12	46	5 12	11 14		
19 Wednesday	10	48	5 53	11 55		
20 Thursday	9	49	6 40	morn		
21 Friday	7	50	7 52	0 36		
22 Saturday	5	52	8 32	1 19	13 51	
23 Sunday	4	53	9 33	2 5		
24 Monday	2	54	10 24	3 54		
25 Tuesday	0	55	11 39	5 52		
26 Wednesday	4 59	57	aft 37	4 57		
27 Thursday	57	58	1 38	6 7		
28 Friday	55	59	2 42	7 8		
29 Saturday	54	7	1 39	7 59	14 10	
30 Sunday	4 52	7	2 42	8 42		

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Keep in Every Department of their Establishment a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

of superior quality and texture, which cannot be surpassed either for price or quality, as they import direct from the best British and Foreign markets.

INSPECT THEIR STOCK IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

AT COST!

Readymade Clothing, Tweeds and Heavy Cloths,

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

Some Expensive Ladies' Cloth Mantles and Dolmans, and Fur Lined Cloaks, Sealettes and Colored Dress Goods.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION.

JUST OPENED AND MARKED LOW,

A Select Assortment of Flowers, Feathers, Velveteens, Ladies' Sacques, &c., &c.

R. W. TREMAINE,

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Nov. 1, 1881.

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—AT—

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COST.

Parties wishing to get their GROCERIES Cheap should call at once and leave their orders.

GOOD TEA, 25, 30 and 33 cents; CRACKERS, 4 to 14 cents; MOLASSES, 47 cents; RAISINS, 10 cents; CURRANTS, 8 cents; SUGAR, 8 cents.

A large lot of CONFECTIONERY from 15 to 20 cents; lot CHRISTMAS GOODS, very cheap; and sundry other articles too numerous to mention—all at cost for Cash only.

W. A. HUTCHESON,

109 UPPER QUEEN STREET

Dec. 16, 1881—3m eod, wly

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100 do. Hake,
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DAVID SMALL,
Queen's Wharf, Sept. 10, 1881.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents

Ye "Commercial Traveller."

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Noticing a short paragraph under the above heading, I should be glad to know what object the writer had in view when writing. Does it come under the head of "amusement" or "instruction," or, what is still more probable, the outpouring of some envious person, who thinks that by belittling a more respectable business than his own, he will make himself of greater importance.

The lady of Charlottetown has the misfortune to know some exceedingly vulgar people—if, in conversing with her, they use such slang "Yankee" expressions as "bummer," which is never applied in England or Canada, even by very vulgar people, to commercial travellers; but to a totally different occupation, which is not necessary to mention here.

If only gentlemen's names appeared on hotel registers, as this unsophisticated maiden is said to have thought, and that commercial travellers cannot be gentlemen, it would be interesting to know who in this community are entitled to be called gentlemen, and what particular calling on this Island monopolises the claim to that title.

Commercial travellers have opportunities for observation and instruction possessed by few business men. Their employment is honorable, healthy and agreeable. As a class, they are better paid than Bank or Government officials, or young professional men, causing little minds to be filled with envy and all uncharitableness.

Yours, &c.,
A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.
Revere House, 17th April, '82.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In the Patriot of the 13th inst., I noticed a communication, signed, "One of a Complaining Public," and dated at Belfast.

There are several references in said communication beneath notice; but with reference to the irregularity of the mails, I am of opinion, considering the stormy winter, that the mail driver has done very well indeed, when he only missed three trips during the winter.

Had "One of a Complaining Public" to travel three times a week between Vernon River and Wood Islands, with such unprecedented snow storms, I question if the same satisfaction would be given. I am given to understand, on good authority that, when the roads are passable, the mails are duly delivered at the Eastern end of the route on time.

I know the mail carrier to be an efficient and obliging official, and does all he can to satisfy the public.

Yours, &c.,
ELDON.
Belfast, April 15th., 1882.

Grit Chances in Quebec.

The following brief but important interview was published in Montreal on the 12th:—

What are the prospects of the Liberal party in the province of Quebec? A Star reporter to day asked an hon. gentleman who held a portfolio under the Mackenzie regime.

Not very favorable, I am afraid. I believe we will be badly beaten in Quebec.

What makes you think so?
Because the French-Canadians, as a rule, are protectionists and firm believers in the National Policy, and in fact I myself have always believed that a young country like Canada required such a policy.

The United States appear to be on the verge of another unholy and disastrous Indian war. The cause of the present difficulty with the Apaches is concisely stated in the following telegram from General Pope to the authorities at Washington: "The Indians cannot live on the reduced bee rations. There are 100,000 cattle grazing not far from there. Rather than starve they will take by force the cattle needed to keep them and their families from starving. This will provoke Indian hostilities, which will lead God knows where. The only legal act the military can do is to make them starve peaceably, a most inhuman service. There will be fearful responsibilities somewhere if this matter is not settled now. It can be done in an hour. Should I find nothing done when I reach Reno I shall probably assume the responsibility myself. I had rather suffer anything myself than see an Indian outbreak so inexcusable, unjust, and fraught with such dreadful consequences."

HOOPSKIRTISM.—The spectre of the hoop-skirt looms up in the distance, and the dire report that crinoline has made its appearance in London has filled aesthetic Paris with dismay. It will be a great nuisance if Crinoline is once more donned by the gentler sex. It was revived by the Empress Eugenie in Paris in 1855, and thereafter introduced into England, where it was worn for ten years, having spread to extraordinary dimensions, until it became so common that ladies ceased to wear it, and left it to their domestics. Crinoline has almost disappeared, but there is never anything certain about women's clothes, except the bills. If fashion says so, the big hoopskirt must be, and one might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION, vital weakness, debility from overwork or indiscretion is radically and promptly cured by that great nerve and brain food known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine, which is sold by all responsible druggists. Sold in Charlottetown at Apothecaries Hall Co. See advertisement in another column. 2w wly—aps

Census of Canada.

The first volume of the Census of Canada has been before Parliament, and from it the following summaries are taken. The total area of the several Provinces is put as follows:—

	Sq. Miles.	Acres.
Prince Edward Island	2,133	1,365,400
Nova Scotia	20,807	13,382,068
New Brunswick	27,174	17,393,410
Quebec	188,638	120,764,651
Ontario	101,738	65,111,462
Manitoba	123,260	78,848,640
The Territories	2,665,252	1,705,761,250

The table of dwellings, families, population, sexes and conjugal condition gives the following:—

New Brunswick has of houses—50,960 inhabited, 2,397 uninhabited, 901 being built, 199 shanties and 11 vessels occupied as residences—total occupied, 51,166.

Nova Scotia has a total of 74,154 occupied dwellings; P. E. Island 17,724; Quebec 216,432; Ontario 359,293; Manitoba 12,805; British Columbia, 9,793; the Territories 11,652; a grand total of dwellings 753,017.

As regards families, the Provinces stand as follows:—

Prince Edward Island	17,973
Nova Scotia	79,596
New Brunswick	56,988
Quebec	254,841
Ontario	366,444
Manitoba	14,196
British Columbia	10,439
The Territories	11,726

Grand Total

812,136

The exact population of the Provinces is as follows:—

Prince Edward Island, 108,891—viz., 54,729 males and 54,162 females.

Norwegian Fisheries.

News has been received to the effect that the Norwegian fisheries, up till the 23rd instant, had proved a failure, being then 12,000,000 codfish short of the previous year's catch. The information refers to the Lofoden and Sondmre fisheries, which are the principal cod fisheries of Norway.

They are prosecuted from the 1st of Feb. till the 12th of April. As a rule, 60 per cent of the catch are taken in March, and only 19 per cent in April, so that when at such a late date, the amount taken so short of the average, there was little hope of recovering lost ground afterwards.

This failure will be likely to enhance the price of codfish in foreign markets; and what will injure the poor fishermen of Norway will probably benefit those of Newfoundland as the Norwegians have been, of late, Newfoundland's most formidable competitors.

By the application of science to their fisheries and great care in curing the fish, they have greatly increased their catch and improved its quality. In 1871, the Norwegian catch was 36,700,000 cod; in 1875, 42,750,000; 1877, 70,000,000. The latter was the largest fishery on record and, of course, exceptional; its value was \$6,500,000.

The number of quintals in the above returns may be found by allowing forty codfish to a quintal. The Lofoden fisheries employ 27,000 men, 4,915 boats, and 722 vessels. An average yield is reckoned at 20,500,000 cod, of which 21 per cent are taken in February, 60 per cent in March, and 19 per cent in April. In 1878, 24,600,000 cod were taken. Of these 14,000,000 were caught with nets, 9,200,000 with lines, and 1,250,000 with deep bait. The hand-line fishing is rapidly disappearing in Norway before the improved methods, with gill nets, trawls (bultows), and bottom nets. The telegraph is largely used in Norway, in connection with the fisheries, to inform the men where the fish have appeared. Much is to be learned from the Norwegians, who are far ahead of all other nations in their methods of catching and curing codfish.

Canadian Butter.

WHAT IS NECESSARY TO MAKE IT A FAVORITE ABROAD.

Mr. A. A. Wright, of Renfrew, who recently went to England to sell Canadian butter, writes a letter to the Mercury, in which he points to the depressing effects of butterine competition on the butter market of Great Britain as a warning to Canadian makers to take especial care that none but the very best samples of Canadian butter are sent abroad. He states that "during the past year the Danish and French manufacturers, by adding a certain percentage of butter, have brought their butterine to such a state of perfection that it is almost impossible to tell it from the best dairy butter. Consequently the demand for ordinary to fair goods is now almost gone, except in the inland towns, and even these are now beginning to use the manufactured article. On Saturday I went into one of the largest retail provision stores in Liverpool. On the counter were three packages of butter and seven of butterine. These were marked in large figures as follows: The butter packages 40c., 45c., and 50c., respectively, whilst the butterine ranged from 10c. to 30c. For the 30c. butterine the proprietor stated that he paid 112s., or 25c. per pound. Furthermore, he said that he could sell three packages of Danish butterine to one of butter, and that now he only bought the finest grades of the latter, and that he had given up handling American and Canadian goods altogether." Mr. Wright returns from Birmingham in a few days, and will bring with him a carefully preserved sample of the article which threatens to drive Canadian butter out of the English market for the inspection of Renfrew farmers.

The Detroit Post and Tribune warns the Boston girls who have taken to wearing helmet hats, that if they imitate the Boston police they will never catch a man.

INSURANCE OFFICE.

Queen Insurance Company, OF ENGLAND.

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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.

St. Lawrence Hotel.

THE above Hotel is now RE-OPENED, having been thoroughly repainted and refurnished in the best style. Being centrally situated and within three minutes walk of the Railway Depot and Steamboats, it offers inducements to the travelling public.

Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodation unsurpassed by any other Hotel in the city.

WM. E. HICKEY, Proprietor

Ch'town, Dec. 21, '81.

W. C. BISHOP, SHIPPING

—AND— FORWARDING AGENT,

Marine Insurance Broker,

—AND— General Commission Agent,

BEDFORD ROW.

P. O. BOX 1 . . . HALIFAX, N. S.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the Shipment of Lobsters and other Canned Goods, and collection of Custom Drawbacks thereon.

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

Correspondence solicited and answered promptly.

Nov. 14, 1881—1yr

Removed.

MRS. W. W. IRVING begs to notify her friends and the public generally that she has opened her Fall and Winter Classes for Painting and Drawing in all their different branches.

For terms, etc., apply at her Studio—residence of Mr. Feebles, South Side of King Square. Jan 29 1882

For Sale or to Let.

THAT Freehold Property, with a front of eighty feet on Pownall Street and eighty-four feet on Sydney Street, the House containing 16 large rooms and two Kitchens. Can be turned into one Dwelling by unlocking a door. Apply on the premises to MRS. BOSWALL.

March 12, 1881—1f