

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager, Office Sup't.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

Breakwater at West Point.

ON Friday evening, the 11th ult., a meeting was held at West Point, for the purpose of taking such action as they might consider best to secure a breakwater at that place. The following resolutions were passed:—

Whereas, A numerously signed petition has been presented to the Dominion Parliament, praying for a sum of money to be granted for the construction of a breakwater at West Point, and as no action has been taken in reference to said petition,—

Therefore Resolved, That our representatives in the Dominion Parliament be requested to use their influence in obtaining the public work already petitioned for.

Fire Alarm.

AN OLD MAN AND A LITTLE GIRL BADLY BURNED.

THURSDAY evening's alarm was caused by a fire that originated in a house on Grafton Street east. The occupant of the house, a very old man named Simmes, was, late in the evening, engaged at picking oakum before the kitchen stove. He was assisted in his work by a little girl about eight years of age. Shortly after 8 o'clock, a spark from the stove set fire to the oakum, which immediately went into a blaze that completely enveloped the old man. The girl, terror-stricken on seeing her father surrounded by the fire, threw her arms around his neck and screamed in a very loud voice. Residents of the neighborhood, attracted by the cries, entered the house and found the child clinging to the old man's neck, surrounded by the burning oakum. It was speedily extinguished, and the burning clothes removed from both. The body of the old man is very badly burned, and the girl's face is much disfigured.

Don't forget Mr. Manning's lecture in the Y. M. C. A. Hall to-night.

Boy's RUBBER BOOTS, No 3 and 4, reduced to \$1.50.—Dorsey and Jost.

The majority of our Representatives in the House of Commons left for Ottawa, via Cape Traverse, this morning.

The Northern Light left the sight of the Pictouneaux yesterday evening, and her whereabouts are as yet unknown.

DELICIOUS.—Get at "The Confectionery" some of those Crystallized Cream Dates, Chocolate Caramels, Almond Macaroons, &c.

It will be seen by advertisement in another column that the inhabitants of Souris will be again tried for the support of a newspaper.

The fishery establishment of Messrs. Davies & McFadyen, at Murray Harbor beach, was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening. There are no further particulars.

GENTLEMEN'S All Wool Heavy Canadian Tweed PANTS, thoroughly shrunken and made to order in best style, \$3.75 and \$4.75. Forty First-class Patterns to select from.—W. A. WEEKS & Co. 4i

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—Thomas Dawson, Esq., one of the oldest inhabitants of this city, died at his residence this morning. Mr. Dawson emigrated to this Island in the year 1801.

GENTLEMEN'S All Wool Scotch Tweed PANTS, thoroughly shrunken and made to measure in best style, \$3.75 and \$5.00. Fifty patterns to select from, at W. A. WEEKS & Co's. 4i f & tue

SUPREME COURT.—The time of the Court to-day is occupied in the argument regarding the indictment against Collins and others. No decision will be given till to-morrow.

A MEETING was held in the store of D. Montgomery, Esq., last evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Dominion Government for a grant to improve the harbor of this place. Other much needed improvements will be asked for. Safes for the Custom House and the Post Office, we know, are required—in fact, are an actual necessity—and will, no doubt, be asked for in the petition.—S. J.

THE Market Clerk informs us that today's market was the largest and best since Christmas. It was abundantly supplied with all kinds of goods. The following are the prices: Beef, small, from 6 to 12 cts.; Mutton, from 6 to 10 cts.; Pork, carcass, from 4 to 5 1/2 cts.; Veal, from 4 to 5 cts.; Oxtail, from \$1.75 to \$3.00; Butter, fresh, from 24 to 25 cts.; Butter, tub, from 19 to 21 cts.; Hay per 100, from \$16 to \$18; Potatoes, from 25 to 30 cts.; Sheepskins from 50 to 80 cts.; Oats, from 40 to 42 cts.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of Correspondents.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

DEAR SIR,—I regret to see the *Argus* of Tuesday last disseminating to the minds of our young men the organization of a new Brass Band in this city. It must, I think, be apparent to every sane mind that the existing band has been receiving a very considerable pecuniary support, without approaching much nearer to making itself a public benefit. More exertion would, no doubt, be required to ensure financial success than where no Government money exists. Yet very many of our best citizens look to another Band as a public necessity.

Yours, &c., Good Music.

Jan. 31, 1873.

St. James' Kirk Entertainment.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

DEAR SIR,—On the 19th of March, 1873, (very nearly five years ago) I was present at a "Musical and Literary Club," held in the Market Hall, in aid of St. James' Church Building Fund. Last evening I again had the extreme pleasure of attending, in the same Hall, another interesting Musical and Literary Entertainment given in connection with the "public tea" held by the ladies of St. James' Kirk.

Many changes have taken place during the past five years, within the circles of several persons who kindly lent their assistance towards making the 1873 affair a success. Some have gone to lands far distant; some have gone from us forever, longer here they might not stay, they have reached a fairer region, far away, far away.

The "social gathering of 1873" was opened with an address by the late and deeply regretted Neil Rankin, Esq., and closed with the Benediction, pronounced by the late and much respected Rev. Mr. Davis. Rev. Thos. Duncay delivered an address, Mr. Robert Shaw read, and Mr. Gray (McDonnell, Gray & Co.) sang on that occasion. I noticed last night three persons on the platform who also took prominent parts in 1873, viz, Miss J. Morrison, Miss F. Rankin and Mr. McKinnon. I had almost forgotten to mention the "old familiar face" of our worthy Professor of Music, Mr. S. N. Earle, always present at first-class concerts. This gentleman "makes four."

But enough of retrospection. I must try and forget the past for the present, "at all events," and confine my remarks to last night's programme. A friend looking over my shoulder reminds me that last night's entertainment is a past event. Thanking him for the information, "I will go."

Mr. J. W. Morrison acted as Chairman and succeeded admirably, so far as keeping order was concerned; the recitation of "The Belle" (a la Bismarck) by him was a noble effort. Miss Rankin's "solo" and "the chorus" by several ladies and gentlemen, were sung with much feeling and expression. Miss Dana's solo displayed the sweet richness of her voice to perfection. Mr. Herman's songs were rendered in a manner well worthy of a professional vocalist. The Irish reading by Mr. F. S. Longworth was very good, and caused much amusement. Mr. McKinnon's "Prince Charlie" was received with tremendous applause. The piano duet was brilliantly performed by the Misses Morrison and McLennan. Mrs. Strickland, as usual, acquitted herself to the entire satisfaction of her audience; she possesses a fine silvery voice. The piano and tin whistle piece brought down the house. The Rev. Mr. McLennan delivered a short and very pleasing address. Miss Rankin's second solo was certainly not wanting in the least degree as regards expression; the beautiful vocal changes were fully illustrated by this gifted young lady. Master Hyndman proved himself the happy owner of musical talent seldom exhibited in one so young.

The Tea was over when I arrived; whether a good one or not, I leave those who partook of it to judge.

The decorations of the Hall were of the most simple kind imaginable. Nothing to offend the most fastidious taste.

Yours truly, FLUTE.

Jan. 31, 1873.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

BOSTON, JAN. 24, 1873.
MY DEAR SIR,—I want to address a few words to you in reference to the Reciprocity question as it now stands. Up to the time of the award by the Fishery Commissioners everything looked favorable. The friends on this side had kept the subject before our representative men, including the President of this Cabinet. That award, however, sent it into an eclipse, though its advocates have, by no means, ceased their efforts. Indeed, we now have a delegation from this city at Washington, urging the subject upon the attention of Congress and the Executive, but it is evident that effort will avail but little. I was a delegate from the National Board of Trade to the Dominion Board, at its last session, and, in private conversation with members of the Board and of the Government, I showed them the difficulties in the way. Our fishermen had been waiting for some just such thing to happen as a large award against the United States. It supplied them with just the arguments they needed. Already they have memorialized Congress, setting forth, in the strongest terms, that the fishing interests of New England are not in the least benefited by the payment of the Halifax Award; and that it may be distinctly understood that people most interested, are not, in the least, benefited by the treaty, and asking that some protection of their interests be devised, and they have Gen. Butler and other New England delegates at their back. It is not likely that the United States will refuse to recognize the award of a majority as binding, but will tender payment for the award. If this is accepted by the representatives of Great Britain, it means replacing of duty on fish at the end of 12 years, and an indefinite postponement of Reciprocity—the friends here think it will postpone action on that subject 29 years. Now there has been an actual saving of duties in four years (of which we have statistics) of an average of \$340,000 per annum, and for the 5 years of about (estimated) \$350,000, making a saving, in duties alone, of between \$1,700,000 and \$5,000,000 for 12 years, in other words, to replace duties on fish and oil would pay the amount of the award in about twelve years. Now this is not desired by friends of Reciprocity, but these are so few

in number that their wishes will not likely be regarded. We say to you, gentlemen of the Dominion, that we have done all we can; that our positions have changed with the making of that award. You now occupy the vantage ground, and are in a position to approach our Government with evidence for a settlement of all questions. The Treaty of Washington stipulates for the removal of all causes of irritation, and by singular oversight that most irritating question of headlands was settled for only twelve years. The British interpretation is from headland to headland; the United States, within three marine miles of the shore, following the contour of the shore. If each country, at the termination of the twelve years ending July 1, 1855, insists upon its own interpretation, past irritations will only be renewed by the presence of armed vessels, as in 1855, when Reciprocity ended. It would be well for both nations to have that matter settled forever; also to include but and sea, the sale of which your fishermen to ours have enjoyed, but which was ruled out as not being within limits of the Treaty. All these matters, the award, but and sea, headlands and Reciprocity might be put before another Commission to determine all these questions, and I do not believe the Dominion of Canada would be any poorer by so doing. But why before another Commission? Because such a Commission would, I believe, be able to arrange and negotiate a treaty of reciprocity; whereas, otherwise, I can see no hope for consummating such a treaty. You know, so far as your inshore fisheries are concerned, whether they are worth more than to enable you to establish trade relations with the United States for a term say twenty or thirty years. I write you thus freely that you may talk the matter among your friends. So far as our respective Governments are concerned, it will make but little difference which party is in power, whether Republican or Democrat, Reformers or Grits,—if each be disposed to meet the situation squarely and fairly. Either we shall have Reciprocity within one year, or not for a long time—all depends upon the sentiment of you people and your Government.
Yours, sincerely,
J. A. BATES.

The Rights of Married Women.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

Mrs. Livermore, in her recent lecture on "Husbands," complained of the grievous disabilities under which married women labored in most countries. She said that she did not know what was the law in Ontario, and therefore did not speak of it. Perhaps others are equally ignorant, and it may therefore be worth while to state in a few words what the Ontario law on the subject really is. Any woman married before the 4th of May, 1859, may hold property not then reduced to possession of her husband. A woman married between 4th May, 1859, and 2nd March, 1872, may hold her real property free from the debts and control of her husband without having had any marriage contract. Any property received from her husband is not protected by this enactment.

A woman married after the 2nd of March, 1872, may hold any property free from any estate or claim of her husband during her life.

A woman married since 4th of May, 1859, may hold her personal property free from the debts and control of her husband, always excepting such property as she may have received from her husband. The personal earnings of a married woman after the 2nd of March, 1872, are protected from the disposal of her husband, and cannot be seized for his debts.

In a very great number of specified cases a married woman can obtain an order of protection for the earnings of her minor children, so that her husband can no more interfere with such earnings than if he were no relation, so can these earnings be seized by the husband's creditors. The separate property of the wife is liable for her debts before marriage. If by marriage contract the husband takes any interest in the separate, real, or personal property of the wife, he becomes liable for her contracts and debts made before marriage; to the extent or value of such interest only, and no more. Husbands are not liable for debts of their wives incurred before marriage, nor for her debts in her separate contracts. Married women can sue and be sued; can insure their own or their husbands' lives; can hold stock and vote at meetings; can deposit in a bank and cheque out, &c.

All this seems to us to give married women a very fair amount of protection.

A Mysterious Marriage.

The news of the fall of Plevna reached Constantinople in a curious way. The Porte was informed of the fact but it kept back the unwelcome intelligence from the public. Private telegrams on the subject were suppressed. It was hoped the disaster would be neutralized by an Asiatic victory, and that the bane and misdoe could thus be made known at the same time. It happened, however, that a Greek banker of the name of Camara, and who has had always financial and confidential relations with the Russian embassy, was at Paris. Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the Plevna defeat he telegraphed the news in the following mysterious style: "I announce to you the marriage of Mlle. Plevce with M. Camaroff." There was but one way of interpreting the sphinx-like despatch, and that was that Plevna had surrendered to the embraces of her Russian suitor. The telegraph operators suspected nothing, and the more so as the same day several nuptial notices had passed through their hands. Unluckily, also, when the partner of Mr. Camara received the telegram, several of his colleagues on "Change were present. They read the mystery through at a glance, and, with characteristic Greek volubility, soon spread the fact through Galata and Pera. The Porte knew nothing until the next day, when the sudden fall in Turkish consols startled it out of its equanimity. It then promulgated its own telegram, ascribing the delay to a derangement of the telegraph lines. In any other community than this, so grave a misfortune would have created great excitement. Here its effect was slight and transitory, owing to the spirit of resignation that controls Mussulemen, and the belief that Allah shapes everything to his own ends.

CITIZENS are generally complaining of the manner in which the pumps are let run out of order. At present there are a number of pumps dry in the west end of the city.

New Advertisements.

Ch'town Woollen Factory Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 26th February, at SCOTT'S HALL, Kent Street, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other business.

All Shareholders should be present or represented by proxy.
ALBERT SIMPSON,
Secy & Treasurer.
Ch'town, Jan. 31, 1873—3m

LECTURE.

THE SIXTH LECTURE of the Course in connection with the Y. M. C. Association, will be delivered on

Friday Evening, Feb. 1st,

—BY—
E. MANNING, ESQ.

SUBJECT:

"Early History of British Commerce."

Doors open at 7.30; lecture to commence at 8. Admission 10 cents.

JOHN McLEOD, Sec'y.
Jan. 29, 1873.

GROCERY

—AND—

Provision Store!

Cor. Great George & Kent Sts.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he still keeps on hand a choice assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS OLD STAND,

and will be pleased to have them call and inspect for themselves.

ON HAND,

10 CHESTS CONGOU TEA,

("New Season")

1,000 Lbs. Canadian Cheese,

11 Casks American Kerosene Oil,

(120 test; 35 cts. per gal.)

20 BARRELS SUGAR

(all kinds),

100 Bbls. Sup. Extra Flour,

3 Pans. Very Choice

MOLASSES

20 doz. Pickles, 20 doz. Assorted Jams

20 boxes Dessert Prunes,

100 Tins Sardines.

TINS PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, STRAWBERRIES, TOMATOES

NEW RAISINS, ZANTE CURRANTS, DRIED APPLES, STEWING PRUNES, 300 QUARTS CRANBERRIES, GREEN CRAPES.

300 LBS. SMOKED HALIBUT, 25 QTLS. CODFISH, 100 BOXES DIGBY HERRING.

and all goods usually found in a First-Class Grocery Store.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED BY THE MONTH!

DONALD NICHOLSON.

Jan. 16, 1873—y.

KING SQUARE HOUSE!

WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

GARRIAGE GOODS

Consisting in part of

Iron, Steel, and Castings, Spokes and Rims, Axles and Springs.

We call special attention to HENRY'S PATENT SINGLE PLY

Cast Steel Carriage Springs,

for which we are agents. We warrant each set.

OUR PRICES ARE VERY LOW

BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, Jan. 9, 1873.

New Advertisements.

Newspaper for Souris!

THE SUBSCRIBER purposes issuing a Paper in Souris in MARCH, and would take this opportunity to solicit the support of the Mercantile and Industrial Communities of that place. I shall endeavor to make it a LIVE NEWSPAPER; and should the people of Souris and surrounding districts cheerfully second my efforts to establish a first-class Paper, there can be no doubt of its success, literary and financially.

Any information in reference to the above can be obtained of
A. T. FULTZ,
At Dorsey & Jost's,
Ch'town, Feb. 1, 1873—4i 2aw

LECTURE & CONCERT,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

King Solomon Lodge No. 9 A. F. & A. M.

—ON—

Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1873,

—IN THE—

REFORM CLUB HALL

(Athenaeum), Charlottetown.

The Lecture will be delivered by brother the Rev. Alfred Osborne, Chaplain of the above named Lodge, on

MASONRY, ITS HISTORY & PRINCIPLES.

After which a short programme of

Musical & Literary Selections

will be given by some of our most talented amateurs.

Complete Bills of Fare will be issued shortly.

All members of the Fraternity are invited to appear in Masonic costume.

The Chair will be taken by His Worship the Mayor, Brother J. S. Carvell,

Tickets 25 cents each, on sale at the Drug Stores of W. R. Watson, S. W. Dodd, C. D. Rankin; also, at Bremner Bros., and at the door of the Hall.

Doors open at 7.30; Concert to commence at 8, sharp.

L. M. POOLE,
Chairman of Committee.

Ch'town, Jan. 31—3 taw pat

To His Worship Jedediah S. Carvell, Esq., Mayor.

SIR,—We, the undersigned citizens of Charlottetown, respectfully request that you will be pleased to call a Public Meeting of the inhabitants, to take into consideration the action of the School Board in the contemplated erection of a very costly School Building, in an extremely remote part of the City.

- John T. Jenkins, Joseph Creamer,
- E. W. Taylor, Owen Connolly,
- Theo. L. Chappelle, W. C. Bourke,
- William C. DesBrisay, John McEachern,
- J. D. McLeod, H. M. Churchill,
- Fred'k Perkins, J. Grant,
- Simon W. Dodd, Paul McPhail,
- W. H. Hobkirk, Joseph A. McDonald,
- Wm. H. Findley, Samuel McRae,
- George G. Hughes, Robert Neeston,
- James McGill, C. L. Strickland,
- J. D. Mason, Joseph Knight,
- John Dorsey, John Beer,
- H. A. Harvie, Frank D. Beer,
- Robert Brown, D. Farquharson,
- Joseph W. Hodgson, Wm. R. Watson,
- John LeLachear, W. L. Cotton,
- Adam Murray, A. A. Baldwin,
- Wm. W. Stumbles, jr., G. F. Longworth,
- John Brecken, P. W. Hyndman,
- P. G. Fraser, T. C. James,
- Lewis W. Goff, A. McNeill,
- A. B. Mackenzie, J. J. Chappell,
- R. B. Peake, Benjamin Balderston.

IN compliance with the above requisition, and for the purpose therein stated,

A PUBLIC MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN THE

MARKAT HALL

On Monday Evening next,

at 7.30 o'clock.

J. S. CARVELL, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, 30th Jan., 1873— j31

MOLASSES—In Store and to arrive for

Winter's Stock, 125 Pans. Barbadoes & Stenfigos, CARVELL BROS.

Dec. 5—pat 3

REMEMBER

We are the Agents for the

Cast Steel Single-ply Springs,

which stood the test so well last season.

Buy no other Single Ply Springs but

ARMSTRONG'S PATENT!

30 PAIRS IN STOCK,

all sizes, to carry from 160 to 850 lbs.

All Warranted!

[and sold at Manufacturers' prices.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

W. E. DAWSON & CO.
Jan. 13—2aw pat 3w