

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES

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ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1882.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
M	h m	h m	water	low
1 Wednesday	6 43	5 42	2 3	8 32
2 Thursday	41	44	3 5	9 33
3 Friday	49	45	4 6	9 49
4 Saturday	38	46	5 23	10 24
5 Sunday	36	47	6 53	10 55
6 Monday	34	49	7 9	11 24
7 Tuesday	32	50	9 11	11 55
8 Wednesday	30	52	10 4	12 28
9 Thursday	28	54	11 7	1 2
10 Friday	26	55	12 1	1 43
11 Saturday	24	56	0 9	2 30
12 Sunday	23	57	1 6	3 44
13 Monday	21	58	2 0	4 49
14 Tuesday	19	6	2 49	6 8
15 Wednesday	17	1	3 29	7 38
16 Thursday	15	3	4 5	8 38
17 Friday	13	4	4 38	9 28
18 Saturday	11	5	8 10	12 07
19 Sunday	9	7	5 37	10 53
20 Monday	7	8	6 8	11 33
21 Tuesday	5	9	6 41	12 07
22 Wednesday	3	11	7 18	6 13
23 Thursday	6	12	8 2	0 54
24 Friday	5	13	8 52	1 39
25 Saturday	5	15	9 45	2 29
26 Sunday	5	16	10 44	3 26
27 Monday	5	17	11 43	4 38
28 Tuesday	5	19	12 46	5 53
29 Wednesday	4	20	1 47	7 1
30 Thursday	4	21	2 47	7 57
31 Friday	5	46	6 22	8 39

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, QUEEN SQUARE.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

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.

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—AT—

W. A. HUTCHESON'S.

I shall Sell off my Stock of Groceries at
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,

Dec. 16, 1881—3m eod, wky

100 UPPER QUEEN STREET

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, Seattles 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,

Nov. 1, 1881.

83 QUEEN STREET

**MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES,
FREESTONE.**

ON HAND, at the subscriber's premises
UPPER QUEEN STREET, and for sale
at very low prices—

1 handsome Freestone Monument,
7 handsome Freestone Headstones,
and a large quantity of
FREESTONE IN THE ROUGH.

All the above Stock is from Battye's best
quarry, recently closed up.
Apply at the Office of FOSTON T. NEWBELL,
Esq., to

NORMAN J. CAMPBELL,
Ch'town, Feb. 23, '82—2w eod wky 4

Team Communication with
the Magdalen Islands.

FRIENDS addressed to the Postmaster,
General will be received at Ottawa until
noon on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of APRIL
NEXT, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's
Mails by steamer once a week, during the
season of Navigation between Pictou, N. S.,
and the Magdalen Islands and Gaspé, under
a contract for four years, commencing with
the opening of navigation in 1882.

The steamer to leave Pictou on such regular
day in each week as the Postmaster General
may appoint, and proceed to Amherst and
Cape de Mealy, Magdalen Islands, and re-
turning once a week to the Islands for exchange
of Mails, to return to Pictou, calling both
ways and exchanging Mails at Georgetown
and Souris, Prince Edward Island. On every
fourth trip the steamer is to proceed from the
Magdalen Islands to Gaspé and back before
returning to Pictou, calling for exchange of
Mails at Gaspé Basin, and at Percé weather
permitting. The Postmaster General will re-
quire a first-class sea-going steamer for this
service, and the tender must give a full de-
scription of the steamer offered—specifying
name, tonnage, speed and accommodation for
passengers and freight, also the price asked
for each round weekly trip between Pictou
and the Magdalen Islands, and for each
monthly round trip between the Islands and
Gaspé.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

Post Office Dept., Ottawa, March 11, 1882.

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.

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.

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 Skilful 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.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 24, 1882.

The Little Giant.

Speaking so much of the "Little Giant
Railway" of Colorado, one may be led to
suppose that it is the only railway belonging
to the "youngest star in the constellation of
states." But not so. There are many
others beside it, but none that displays so
much energy and enterprise.

The great Union Pacific Railway Com-
pany has gained control of the Denver and
South Park Railroad, and now this line is
beginning to be known as the Union Pacific.
But the most important extension of the
Union Pacific Railway, so far as Colorado
is concerned, is the "Inletburg Cut-off."
Known as the Denver and Omaha short
line. The grade of this new road is very
easy, and it effects a saving of twelve hours'
time in going from Denver to Chicago. It
is 500 miles in length, and, therefore,
brings Omaha 50 miles nearer Denver than
any other line.

The Colorado Central is also a branch of
the Union Pacific. It is 184 miles in length,
and extends from Denver to Chryse.
The Kansas Pacific is also owned and
operated by the same Company, and may
fairly be considered the main line.

The Union Pacific Company also own the
Boulder Valley Railway—a line 27 miles
long, and used chiefly in hauling freight;
the Golden Boulder and Caribou, a spur
road six miles in length; the Wayneth
and Enterprise, also a spur four miles in
length.

The scenery along some of these sections,
like most roads in Colorado, is particularly
beautiful, by reason of their wild and
rugged grandeur.

From the South Park Branch, an ex-
tension to the Gunnison River—a length
of 220 miles—is now nearly completed. In
its course to the Gunnison it has tunneled
the Continental Divide through what is
known as the Alpine Pass. Then there is
the Breckenridge extension, which runs
down the valley of the Blue to the Grand
River, a distance of ninety-five miles, with
branches to Kokomo and Montezuma.
Thirty-eight miles have already been laid
with steel rails, and on the two extensions
over 100 miles of grading has been
completed. The Union Pacific, therefore,
comes next to the D. & R. G. in the extent
of its mileage in that far distant State.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe
has also done a great deal to spur up Colo-
rado. This line starts at Atchison, in
Kansas, and runs through that State and
Colorado until it touches Pueblo. From
this point an extension is nearly com-
pleted to Santa Fe in New Mexico—said
to be the oldest town in the Union States.
It passes South through much fine pastoral
lands in Colorado and New Mexico. This
is the route one takes to connect with the
Santa Fe Pacific to Los Angeles in Cali-
fornia.

Several other railroads have partly built
projected lines in Colorado during the past
year. The Denver and New Orleans has
its line graded as far as Pueblo and laid
several miles of track. The Chicago, Bur-
lington, and Quincy, has contracted for
grading from Denver to a junction with
the Burlington and Missouri. The Denver,
Utah and Pacific; the Denver, Western
and Pacific; and the Greeley, Salt Lake
and Pacific, have all graded some miles,
and laid some track.

When all these lines are completed,
Colorado ought to have railroads enough to
meet her requirements. The great draw-
back in Colorado, so far, has been the want
of proper facilities for the shipment of her
ore and other products. The lack of mills
and machinery for the reduction of ore has
also materially retarded the growth and
development of the State. Her magnifi-
cent system of railways, however, will
speedily overcome this great drawback, and
the "baby State," in a very short space of
time, will throw off her "swaddling clothes"
and stand forth in the full manhood of her
greatness and power.

Notes of a Naturalist.

"And cheering his dark hours, and teaching
him,
Through cold and gloom, Autumn and Winter."

—HORE—
This winter has been more than usually
severe. We have had a greater number of
furious northern storms, and a greater depth
of snow obstructing the farms and highways
than is common.

Yet, with her most savage aspects, how
nature associates features of beauty, which
refit to the beneficence of her great Author!
When the storm clears off and the keen
blue sky bows over the world, wrapped in
its stainless snow-cloak, how it flashes with
brilliant crystal light! Every plain is a
resplendent floor of marble, and the great
hills, wrapped up in the pure white archi-
tecture, make piled domes that laugh at the
mimic arts of Greece.

The grandest moonlight nights in the
world are those of our northern winters.
Tropical countries, with all their magnifi-
cence, never enjoy a night display like the
golden blaze of the constellations above
our plains of glittering snow. After one
of these keen, resplendent nights how the
morning will sometimes flash with frost-
crystals! Every fence stake is covered
with them, and gleams like a rod of silver.
The tall buildings are ablaze with crystal
beauty, and each spray of leafless vegeta-
tion has won a new beauty, clothed with
crystal foliage. You towering fir-trees
whose lot, spire cleaves the blue sky,
flashes in the sunlight as if clothed to its
topmost spray with blazing jewels.

Our winter birds! wild sprites of the
storm and the wilderness! How are they
fed and harbored now? We see the fit of
a passing wing in the thick tempest, or a
downy bosom pressed close to the icy
snow-craze, or we hear a soft voice whis-

pered from the tempest-torn forest trees,
like the wail of some sad spirit for rest.
But where do the sprites rest and feed?
where is their home amid the wild war of
wintry tempests? Many wild plants
carry their seeds yet. The tall Goose-foot,
Docks, Mullens, Porearias, and many
Sanguineous plants bear their heads above
the snow, still laden with seeds. We have
seen philosophers ridicule this redundancy
of seeds as being a deformity in nature.
But is not God's garner for the wild
birds, sweet forms of grace and beauty
which teach us to trust his providential
care?

Snow Buntings and Red-poles feed on
the seeds of the plants which we have just
named. Grosbeaks are reputed to live on
the seeds of pines, but we have more fre-
quently seen them feeding on the young
buds of firs and spruces. There are a few
beech nuts still hanging on the bare limbs.
The laughing jays in their bright blue
frocks, find a substantial meal among these.
There is nothing more striking on a clear,
bright day, when you are at work among
the frozen scenes of the winter woods, than
to see a Linnet, his head and breast all
flaming with crimson, dash, like a brilliant
meteor, across the narrow, forest-
hemmed opening where you are, and rising
through the lofty archways of interlacing
limbs, mount to where a great yellow birch
(*Betula exaltata*) waves its golden twigs in
the deep azure of heaven. Then, resting
among the seed-laden straggles, that hang
pendant from their extremities, he pours
out to the sky half a strain of the soft, rich,
mellow, flute-like notes of his unrivalled
song. The whispered, rippling tide of
sound rolls its soft waves out through the
crystal air and hollow forest arches, like a
rising flood of incense, that lifts the listen-
ing soul to a holier communion with
nature. 'Tis the wild bird's benison on the
Heaven given bounty of his forest meal.

How often have we watched the little
gold-crest *Regulus (Regulus satrapa)* in his
winter home, and as often wondered how
he braved the fierce tempests of this sea-
son. He is the smallest songster of our
forest bough, and so much at home amidst
its wildness that he never frequents the
abodes of men. Insects and their eggs
constitute his food, and most marvelous is
his activity in pursuit of them. His golden
crest and ash-green coat and tiny wings,
barred with white, make him a gem of
feathered beauty. But how frail a mite!
The little mass of shivering locks as if
the first breath of the storm would dissolve
it in air. We do see him shiver with the
cold. He puckers up his feathers and his
voice is less gay than in the sunny hours of
summer. But he succumbs not. Bravely
he dares the fiercest storm. He who ap-
pointed him his home in the wilderness,
knows how to make that shivering mite of
a down-clad spirit of humble song, stronger
than the wildest fury of the tempest.

The Cabala Applied to History.

The following are remarkable circum-
stances connected with the dates of some
important events in French history during
the past 100 years. The sum of the digits
composing a date appears sometimes to
have a kind of fatality with respect to the
person or event concerned.

Commencing with the accession of Louis
XVI., 1774, to this date, adding 19, the
sum of the digits, brings us to 1793, the
year when he was beheaded.
In the same way the date of the convic-
tion of the States General, being the com-
mencement of the French Revolution, 1789
is brought to 1814, the termination of the
French career of victory and commencement
of the fall of Napoleon.

The fall of Robespierre and rise of Na-
poleon 1794 is brought to 1815, the date of
his final defeat.

So also of the Restoration of the Bour-
bons in 1815 to their expulsion in 1830.

Louis Philippe was born 1773; his queen
Amelia in 1782; they were married in
1800. The digits in each of these dates
amount to 18, which added to 1830, the
commencement of his reign, bring us to
1848, his abdication.

In like manner Louis Napoleon III. was
born in 1808, and Eugénie in 1826; they
were married in 1853. Add 17, the sum of
the digits, to 1853, the year of their cor-
onation, gives 1870, the year of their fall.

Another singular coincidence, numerical
though not chronological, is recorded. At
the joint Plebiscite, the votes cast for and
against Louis Napoleon as first President
of the French Republic were 7559795 and
5559. These numbers, written together in
the French current hand with a perpen-
dicular line between them, 7559795 559,
if held before a looking glass, or read through
the back of the paper, will show the word
"empereur."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—It is much to be regretted that the
Railway authorities did not consult the
learned editor of the *Pioneer*, before locating
these iron fences between Summerside and St.
Eleanors. He might have told them which
way the wind would blow, and a valuable life
might have been saved. The omission arose,
I suppose, from the experience of former
years; but it is hard to bring an implied
charge of murder—certainly of manslaughter—
grounded on this omission. In the same
way, neither he nor his conditor, the *Examiner*,
nor the impartial promoter of both, the
Toronto Globe, were skilful as to the taxes to
be taken off by the Dominion Legislature,
how much better it would have been to have
fostered the States' manufactures than to have
encouraged some wretched fellow subjects. Alas,
alas, Mr. Editor.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen;
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.
But I have my doubts about the *Blushes*, Mr.
Editor,

Yours, etc.,

O.