

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1882.

VOL 10.--NO. 69.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

ISSUED EVERY EVENING,  
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER  
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Six Months, \$2 50  
Three Months, 1 25  
One Month, 0 50  
Advertising at most moderate rates.  
Contracts may be made for monthly,  
quarterly, half yearly or yearly advertise-  
ments, on application.

## INSURANCE OFFICE.

Queen Insurance Company,  
OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.  
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.

P. 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 repaired and  
refurnished in the best style. Being centrally  
situated and within three minutes walk of  
the Railway Depot and Steamboats, it offers  
inconvenient to the travelling public.  
Permanent and Transient Boarders accom-  
modated unsurpassed by any other Hotel in  
the city.

WM. E. HICKEY,  
Proprietor  
Ch'town, Dec. 21, '81.

## STEAM! STEAM! To the Front!

The Mayflower Mills  
Have been thoroughly overhauled, and  
a first-class Steam Engine put in,  
making it second to none on  
the Island.

Parties from a distance can receive their  
grists at shortest notice.  
H. S. GATES,  
W. at Royalty, Dec. 20—41 2nd, wklly 2m

## GROCERIES, &c.

AT THE FISH MARKET  
CRAFTON STREET,  
Wholesale and Retail.

50 barrels SUGAR (Yellow Extra C),  
20 barrels Granulated SUGAR,  
100 half-chests and caddies TEA,  
20 barrels Choice Family FLOUR,  
100 barrels (American) K. D. MEAL,  
10 barrels BEANS,  
20 barrels DRIED APPLES,  
50 boxes Valencia and Muscatel RAISINS,  
Soap, Brooms, Buckets, Wash Boards, &c., &c.

—ALSO—  
500 qts Choice Family Codfish; Shad, Sal.  
mon, Mackerel, Herring, Digby Herring,  
Pork, Hams Bacon and Lard at lowest prices.  
J. H. MYRICK,  
Ch'town, Jan. 27, 1882—61 eod

## W. C. BISHOP, SHIPPING

FORWARDING AGENT,  
Marine Insurance Broker,

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

## LOOK YOU HERE.

STOVEPIPE. STOVEPIPE.

THE subscriber is now making an assort-  
ment of

Stovepipe and Tinware,

Best quality, which he is selling cheap for Cash.

Tinware and Stovepipe, all kinds, made to  
order. Special prices to wholesale dealers.

Orders for fitting up Stoves promptly and  
carefully attended to.

Orders solicited. Shop opposite Dr. Jen-  
kin's residence, Queen Street.

R. RODD,  
Practical Tinsmith,  
Charlottetown, Sept. 3, '81—6m

## 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.

## 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,

Nov. 1, 1881.

83 QUEEN STREET

## SELLING OFF

—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, wklly

109 UPPER QUEEN STREET

## CHARLOTTETOWN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

(ESTABLISHED 1873.)

Welsh & Owen's Brick Building, Corner of  
King and Queen Streets, Char-  
lottetown, P. E. I.

BEAGH & MILLER, - - Proprietors.

Designed to Educate Young Men  
for Business.

OUR SYSTEM is conducted on Actual  
Business and Scientific Principles, and  
embraces all subjects necessary for a thorough  
Commercial Education. Our facilities for  
teaching these are the most complete that have  
ever been devised. Theory and practice are  
combined, and the whole course rendered so  
interesting and practical that the duller stu-  
dent cannot fail to be largely benefited. The  
course of study is short, practical, useful and  
reasonable; it is just what every MAN needs  
and will use, no matter what his calling or  
profession is to be.

The youth commencing a business life with  
only industry and integrity as his capital, the  
clerk engaged during business hours, but  
desirous by evening study to repair the de-  
fects in his education, each have the advan-  
tage offered by our sessions occupying DAY  
AND EVENING. Morning Session, 9.30 to  
12 and 2 to 4 p. m. Evening Session, 7.30  
to 9.30.

Diplomas granted to such as pass satisfac-  
tory examinations. Students may enter at  
any time. No entrance examination required.  
Business men and others are cordially invited  
to call and examine our system.

Teach your sons what they will practice  
when they become men.

Fall particulars concerning Terms, Tuition,  
Scholarships, &c., &c., on application to  
L. B. MILLER, Principal.

Jan. 7, '81—eod.

## BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND NOTES taken  
at their face for Goods or in payment of  
Bills, at

BOREHAM'S BOOT STORE.  
Nov. 29—1f

## FARM WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a Farm of  
from 300 to 500 acres of fertile soil and  
porous subsoil, well watered, with good  
dwelling House and other necessary build-  
ings. Address, with full particulars to Mr.  
Renn Hamilton Lodge, Joppa, Edinburgh,  
Scotland.

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.

## 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, BODGERS, &c., &c.,

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

## The Erl-King.

The Erl-King is a name applied to a poeti-  
cal personified natural power. He is king  
of the elves, who prepares mischief for chil-  
dren, and even deceives men with his seduc-  
tions. He is said to haunt the Black Forest.  
The following poem of Goethe has made the  
word famous in every civilized household:—

Who rides there so late through the night  
dark and drear?

The father it is, with his infant so dear;  
He holdeth the boy tightly clasped in his  
arm,

He holdeth him safely, he keepeth him  
warm.

"My son, wherefore seek'st thou thy face thus  
to hide?"

"Look, father, the Erl-King is close by our  
side!"

Dost see not the Erl-King, with crown and  
with train?"

"My son, 'tis the mist rising over the plain."

"Oh come, thou dear infant! oh come thou  
with me!"

Full many a game I will play there with  
thee;

On my strand, lovely flowers their blossoms  
unfold,

My mother shall grace thee with garments of  
gold."

"My father, my father, and dost thou not  
hear

The words that the Erl-King now breathes in  
mine ear?"

"Be calm, dearest child, 'tis thy fancy de-  
ceives;

'Tis the sad wind that sighs through the with-  
ering leaves."

"Wilt go, then, dear infant, wilt go with me  
there!

My daughters shall tend thee with sisterly  
care;

My daughters by night their glad festival  
keep,

They'll dance thee, and rock thee, and sing  
thee to sleep."

"My father, my father, and dost thou not  
see

How the Erl-King his daughters has brought  
here for me?"

"My darling, my darling, I see it aright,  
'Tis the aged grey willows deceiving thy  
sight."

"I love thee, I'm charmed by thy beauty,  
dear boy!

And if thou'rt unwilling, then force I'll em-  
ploy."

"My father, my father, he seizes me fast,  
Full sorely the Erl-King has hurt me at last."

The father now gallops, with terror half wild,  
He grasps in his arms the poor shuddering  
child;

He reaches his courtyard with toil and with  
dread,—

The child in his arms he finds motionless,  
DEAD.

Ge. H.

## Woman's Work

It is an odd thing, again, that so many  
feel, as they seem to feel, that while there  
is no degradation in work there is degrada-  
tion in pay. Does not the Holy Scripture  
say that the laborer is worthy of his hire?  
Is it not foolish when one finds it neces-  
sary to increase one's income by honest toil  
of brain or hand to hesitate about doing  
for pay what one gladly does for love of  
a sick friend or for sympathy with an  
indigent neighbor? It is, to be sure, a  
beautiful and sacred thing to think that  
thousands of human angels on this earth  
are doing to the poor, the sick and the  
suffering every day, out of pure kindness,  
what they could not be induced to do by  
money or hope of earthly reward. But is  
not an unworthy, nay, a discreditable ex-  
aggeration of a holy feeling, to find ladies  
of gentle birth going to the poor house or  
accepting the charity (for it is nothing else)  
of richer ones, because they are too "high-  
toned" save the mark! to accept any oc-  
cupation for pay? We must get rid of this  
false feeling. It is a relic of past ages,  
and is unsuited to the present practical age,  
whose truest insight discerns and whose  
common sense insists that whatever canting  
caste may say or frivolous fashion do about  
it, there is nothing lowering in working for  
a living.

Labor is dignified when its pay enables  
the laborer to make mental and moral pro-  
gress. If the work be well done, there is  
honor to him or her who receives, as well as  
satisfaction to him who pays the wages.  
But poor work is undignified; to pretend  
to teach or paint or write, when one does  
not know how to properly do either, is un-  
dignified. To make a pretence of doing  
any kind of service, and to take the pay of  
a skilled workman for doing an apprentice's  
work, is undignified; far less so  
would it be to do as the 400 London women  
of whom we wrote above, that is, to go to  
school with the avowed purpose of learning  
how to work worthily.

There is something incongruous in the  
attitude of women towards those of their  
own whom change of circumstances  
has compelled to earn a living.  
Men do not "cut" the acquaintance  
of a man because his failure in  
business has compelled him to be-  
come an employe. If he is honest he  
generally finds the helping hand held out  
to him in numerous ways that need not  
hurt his self-respect. We have known a  
noble looking old gentleman, ruined by the  
failure of a bank, made free of a club after  
his losses and offered a post worth a  
thousand a year, requiring skill in figures;  
but the chivalrous man declined the kindly  
offer, admitting his ignorance of figures,  
and took a lower position with less pay,  
rather than jeopardise the property of his  
generous friends. It is gladdening to  
know that he was not ashamed of his labor  
—unaccustomed to it as he had been all his  
life before—nor where his associates and  
friends ashamed of him. It ought not to  
be otherwise with women. One does not  
require to contend that woman should vote,  
wear trousers, or become Mrs. Jellaby's,  
because one insists that they should be al-  
lowed to earn their living without loss of  
social status.

Girls may make their useful lives still  
more useful by getting some practical busi-  
ness training. It is safe to give a practical  
education to all the girls we can—all the  
girls who have the courage to carry out  
their convictions, and still there will be  
plenty remaining to do scullery work.  
While we say this, we do not consider a  
woman's education complete without a good  
knowledge of the culinary art. But, if she  
should not fancy this kind of work, is it  
fair that she should be condemned by  
society to follow it all her lifetime? Un-  
fortunately, parents too often make a  
mistake in educating their children. From  
infancy the boys are taught self-re-  
liance; taught that much of their success  
depends upon their own exertions. On  
the other hand, girls are, for the most part,  
quietly given to understand that it is their  
mission, their highest ambition, to catch a  
husband, or "to have a good time." In-  
stead of being taught to rely upon them-  
selves, they are depending upon their  
father, their brother, or some other girl's  
brother, for pecuniary assistance. Is not  
this all wrong? Girls cannot all get good  
husbands, because good men are not to be  
found to marry them. To be compelled to  
marry a man she does not love, in order to  
get food, clothing and shelter, is a more  
cruel and lasting humiliation to a woman  
than to work in a factory for wages or to be  
bookkeeper in a shop.

## Marriage in Japan.

THE RELATIONS OF THE SEXES ADJUSTED  
AMONG THE ORIENTALS BY A VERY SIMPLER  
PROCESS.

Marriage in Japan is an institution un-  
known as a religious sacrament, or as a  
legal contract, pronounced or ratified by  
any civil officer or court. It is the sim-  
plest form of matrimonial union that can  
be conceived under the name of marriage.  
It is simply this: When the child is born  
and named in Japan, it is registered in the  
official register of the ken or district where  
the parents live. If at any time the person  
remove to another ken or province he  
takes his registration from where he is  
leaving and is registered at his new home.  
There is no Japanese living unregistered.

When the man wishes to take a wife, and  
the consent of the selected one is obtained,  
or that of her parents, the husband that is  
to be appears at the kencho, or office of the  
registration, and there registers the name  
of the woman as his wife, and the woman is  
then known and considered as his sacred  
property, to have and to hold so long as he  
likes, and no longer. If the man wishes  
for more female companionship than his  
wife affords him, he contracts for and regis-  
ters another woman as his mistress, and  
she is thus known and regarded as a mem-  
ber of his household. The manner of di-  
vorce is just as easy as the marriage; that  
is, if the man so desires, as he only can  
divorce. All that is done is for the man  
to give the woman what is known as the  
"three lines and a half paper," stating to  
her that she is no longer considered by him  
as his wife. She is then unmarried, and  
can take her maiden name. The registry  
is made to show this fact, and the two are  
"quits." On the other hand, there is no  
power that can divorce the husband from  
the wife—the woman is powerless to act as  
against the man. Divorce is the prerogative  
of the husband, uncontrolled by any  
power whatever; he alone binds and he  
alone can loose.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## Savings on the Farm.

SAVE THE ASHES—A bushel of ashes is  
worth fifty cents for fertilizing purposes for  
the potato it contains. All the ashes that  
are made in the clearings and the house,  
and that can be procured in any way,  
should be saved carefully, and used to the  
best advantage.

SAVE THE SHELLS.—Every kind of shells  
are valuable for the lime that can be made  
by burning them. To use them to the  
best advantage, five or six loads may be  
thrown into a heap with small wood, chips,  
and brush wood intermixed. When well  
kindled, the heap may be covered with  
earth, and left to burn out slowly. At the  
end of three or four days there will be a  
heap of 250 or 300 bushels of the best lime,  
which will serve for six to ten acres of land.

SAVE THE MANURE.—In the winter season  
a large addition may be made to the manure  
heaps by digging swamp muck, raking up  
leaves, gathering up sods and scrapings  
from road sides, and in other ways. These  
are all valuable when rotted with the  
manure, and there is no more valuable  
work to be done at any season than to in-  
crease the stock of manure.

SAVE THE STOCK from cold and wet espe-  
cially, and from all uncleanness. To ex-  
pose an animal to cold is to cause a more  
rapid expenditure of the food which is used  
up in creating and maintaining warmth,  
precisely as wood or coal is used up in a  
stove. The cold has a weakening effect,  
too, upon the vitality, and a greater quan-  
tity of food is needed to restore the  
animal. One night's exposure to severe  
cold will require a whole week's time to  
recover from it, and there is some risk  
besides that serious disease might result  
from it.

SAVE THE TIME.—Time is money. When  
it is well spent it is; when it is wasted it  
is money wasted. There is always something  
to be done. When the work is all done up  
and leisure can be taken, there is no time,  
even then, to spare for doing nothing. One  
can read, either for study or for amuse-  
ment; but if a good book is chosen, even for  
the latter purpose, there will be instruction  
or food for useful thought at any rate.

ALL our Druggists now heartily endorse the  
amazing success of Mack's Magneto Medicine,  
and recommend it for both sexes in all cases  
of sexual weakness. Sold in Charlottetown  
by Apothecaries Hall Co. See advertisement in  
another column. [Feb 10 2v

TRUNKS AND VALISES—Young men, leav-  
ing the island, will save money by purchasing  
their Trunks and Valises at L. E. Prowse's, 74  
Queen Street. 17