

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, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1882.

VOL. 11.—NO. 55.

THE DAILY EXAMINER
IS 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.

ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 1st day, 1h. 56m. a. m., N.
(below horizon.)
Third Quarter 7th day, 5h. 38m. p. m., N.
(below horizon.)
New Moon 15th day, 2h. 49m. a. m., S. W.
First Quarter, 23rd day, 6h. 5m. a. m., N.
(below horizon.)
Full Moon, 30th day, 9h. 49m. a. m., N. W.
(below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Days len'th
1 Saturday	4 18	7 48	8 4	10 43	15 27	
2 Sunday	19	49	8 40	11 26		
3 Monday	19	49	9 14	11 47		
4 Tuesday	20	48	9 44	10 49		
5 Wednesday	21	48	10 19	11 31		
6 Thursday	21	47	10 41	12 28		
7 Friday	22	47	11 11	3 11		
8 Saturday	23	47	11 45	4 20	15 19	
9 Sunday	24	46	morn	5 41		
10 Monday	24	46	0 23	7 1		
11 Tuesday	25	45	1 6	8 8		
12 Wednesday	26	45	1 57	9 0		
13 Thursday	27	44	2 53	9 45		
14 Friday	27	43	3 54	10 25		
15 Saturday	29	42	4 56	11 2	15 08	
16 Sunday	30	42	5 59	11 35		
17 Monday	31	41	7 1	morn		
18 Tuesday	32	40	8 3	0 8		
19 Wednesday	33	39	9 3	0 39		
20 Thursday	34	38	10 4	1 11		
21 Friday	35	37	10 56	1 45		
22 Saturday	36	36	11 4	2 25	14 54	
23 Sunday	37	35	1 6	3 10		
24 Monday	38	34	2 8	4 0		
25 Tuesday	39	33	3 10	5 20		
26 Wednesday	40	32	4 9	6 40		
27 Thursday	42	31	5 3	7 55		
28 Friday	43	30	5 52	8 53		
29 Saturday	44	29	6 34	9 43	14 42	
30 Sunday	45	28	7 10	10 29		
31 Monday	4 46	26	7 43	11 10		

Bank of Nova Scotia.
ESTABLISHED 1832.
Paid Up Capital . . . \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund . . . 325,000
An Agency of this Bank will be opened on Monday next, 19th inst., in the building lately occupied by the Bank of Prince Edward Island under the management of the undersigned.
Deposits will be received on interest, and on current account.
Drafts granted on the various Agencies and correspondents of the Bank.
Sterling and other Exchange bought and sold, and general banking business transacted.
D. C. CHALMERS,
Ch'town, June 17, 1882—tf Agent.

WARD T. RUSSELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
213 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
May 19, 1882—6m

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.
F. KENNEDY,
General Agent.
Office—South Side, Queen Square.
Ch'town, Feb. 3 1882.

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.
Hells, 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

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
Fire and Life Insurance Company,
OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

Subscribed Capital . . . \$ 9,133,332.00
Paid Up Capital . . . 1,216,666.00

TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE, LIFE AND ANNUITY BUSINESS
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses Settled With Promptitude and Liberality
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Reserved Funds (Irrespective of Paid up Capital) over - \$5,000,000.00
Insurances effected at the Lowest Current Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Accumulated Funds (irrespective of Paid up Capital) over - \$12,000,000.00
Nine-tenths of the whole Profits of the Life Branch belong to the Assured
Profits of previous Quinquennium divided among Policy Holders, \$1,158,500.00

New and Reduced Premiums for the Dominion of Canada.
Copies of the Annual Report, Prospectuses, and every information, may be obtained at the

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BRANCH,
No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown
GEORGE W. DEBLOIS,
GENERAL AGENT
March 16, 1882—cod

D. A. BRUCE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Is now offering Cash Buyers the BEST VALUE that can be had in the market, in

Broadcloth, Worsted, Scotch and Canadian
Tweed Suits.

A magnificent range of
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
—IN—
AMERICAN WHITE & COLORED SHIRTS
Collars, Ties, Underclothing, English and American Hats.

Our Readymade Clothing is Manufactured on the Premises,
fashionably cut, well sewed, and having good trimmings,
Will be sold as Cheap as Imported.

We invite you to inspect our Goods.
D. A. BRUCE,
Charlottetown, May 22, '82. 72 Queen Street.

"CITY STEAM BAKERY."

THE proprietor of this Establishment, owing to the increased demand for his Goods, has added new facilities to his Bakery, consisting of the latest and most improved machinery, etc., and is now prepared to supply the trade with

Hard Bread, Plain and Fancy Biscuits, &c.,
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

1000 lbs. CHOICE CONFECTIONERY
To arrive per Steamship "Miranichi," from Montreal.

Orders by mail promptly executed.
J. QUIRK,
Prince Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island
May 4, 1882.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatic, Lumbago,
Backache, Soreness of the Chest,
Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-
ings and Sprains, Burns and
Scalds, General Bodily
Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted
Feet and Ears, and all other
Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals Dr. Jacobs Oil
as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External
Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively
trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering
with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its
claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS
IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Steam Communication

Between Pictou, N. S., Georgetown and
Souris, P. E. I., Magdalen Islands
and Gaspe.
THE Strongly-Bull Iron S. S. BEAVER,
P. P. Lemaitre, master, carrying Her
Majesty's mails, will leave Pictou Landing
during the season of Navigation, every Mon-
day afternoon, on arrival of Express Train
from Halifax for Georgetown, Souris and the
Magdalen Islands; and every fourth trip,
commencing Monday, 19th June, will extend
her voyage to Gaspe, calling (weather per-
mitting, at Perce.

Port Hood, C. B.
Will leave for Port Hood every Friday
Night, from Railway Wharf, Pictou Town,
on arrival of Passengers by accommodation
train from Halifax.
Every attention will be paid to the com-
fort of passengers
For freight or passage apply to
A. FRASER & CO., Quebec;
FRED. W. FRASER,
Pictou, N. S.
A. A. MACDONALD BROS.,
Georgetown, P. E. I.
C. J. HALEY, Souris, P. E. I.
July 14, 1882.

STR. SOUTHPORT.

WEST RIVER,
FROM PRINCE ST. WHARF.

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN
EVERY MONDAY, at 5.30 a. m., for
Shaw's Wharf, returning at 7 a. m., calling at
Westville and Rocky Point (when tide per-
mits); returning, will leave Charlottetown
again on Monday, at 3.30 p. m., aft on
Friday, at 4 p. m.

FOR EAST RIVER.

Will leave Charlottetown, at 4.30 a. m., on
Tuesday morning for Mount Stewart, return-
ing at 7 a. m., calling at Cranberry and
Hickey's Wharves. Also will leave Mt
Stewart, on Wednesday morning, at 7 a. m.,
calling at Cranberry and Hickey's Wharves,
returning to Mount Stewart same evening;
occasionally on Tuesday mornings (when
the tide will not otherwise permit) the
Steamer will not proceed beyond Cranberry
Wharf, but will invariably leave Mount
Stewart for Charlottetown on Wednesday
mornings, returning same evening as above.
On Sundays, Steamer will leave Charlottetown
for Rocky Point (tide permitting) at
9 a. m. and 1.15 p. m.; returning, will leave
Rocky Point at 9.30 a. m. and 1.45 p. m.
If Steamer is not on route on Sundays, sail
boat will take her place.
F. L. HASZARD.
Ch'town, June 1882—pat (jy 3

ALL RIGHT

WILL stand at "The North American
Hotel" on May 11th, 12th, 25th and
26th, June 8th, 9th, 22nd and 23rd, and July
6th, 7th, 20th and 21st. This will be con-
tinued throughout the season, health and
weather permitting. For further particulars
see posters.
NEWTON LEE.
April 22, 1882—tf

To Shippers of Produce to Newfoundland.

BOWN & WOODS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ST. JOHN'S, N. F.,
Give particular attention to Shipments from
Prince Edward Island. Consignments
Solicited.

REFERENCES—
The Manager Union Bank, St. John's N. F.
Messrs. C. F. Bennett & Co.,
Messrs. Ayre & Marshall,
John H. Cathrae, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
April 24, '82—pat 2m eod w 2m

Egypt.
THE ADVANCE OF EL MEDHI, THE SOUDAN
PROPHET AND ARAB'S ALLY.
(N. Y. Herald.)

The Soudan prophet who, acting as an ally of Arabi, has produced such a consternation among the Mohammedans, has arrived in Nubia, Upper Egypt, not far to the southward of Thebes, where 4,000 years ago, the historian tells us, the Nile was bridged from shore to shore, and 5,000,000 of people were worshippers in the temple of Boolak. The ease with which this prophet has been able to effect the virtual conquest of the Soudan, with its 30,000,000 of souls, is not surprising when the isolation of that Central African region from the parent government of Cairo is considered. Ismail Pasha, who, with all his faults, was a shrewd sovereign, used to say, when he was told of any monumental piece of rascality in the Soudan provinces, "What can I do? My upper territory is distant from the capital a month by the swiftest means of transit, and any Governor General I may appoint soon assumes the prerogatives of a king, and the Soudan is thus virtually independent." Few of the Khedive's lieutenants of Khartoum—the real capital of central Africa—if Sir Samuel Baker and Colonel Gordon be excepted, have had any other career than that of robbers of the treasury, oppressors of the people and active promoters of the slave trade and all schemes of conquest. The Arab tribes, whose members are direct and unalloyed descendants of the best blood of Arabia, where the standard of Moslem honor and personal purity is the highest in the Mohammedan world, have been many times within the past fifteen years on the verge of revolt against the Egyptian rule because of its corrupt and ruthless character. On one occasion during the reign of Montartz Pacha at Khartoum—an official who constantly proclaimed himself a disciple of Voltaire—he was visited by a body of devout and honorable sheiks from the surrounding tribes, and they protested with elaborate solemnity against his sacrilege. His reply was, ordering them from the divan, "I will shoot your religion!" It was not long after that Montartz died suddenly—it is supposed from a dose of powdered glass, which the expert Oriental can with so little difficulty introduce into the little coffee so often during the day a tender of courtesy.

AROUSING FANATICISM.

Facts like this, of frequent occurrence in the Soudan, served only to deepen the fanaticism of the populations along the Blue and White Niles, where there is little industry beyond the gymnastics of prayer. Thus is revealed how easy a task it has been for El Medhi to rouse the people to opposition, to organize a crusade after the true method of the original Mohammed, and with the crescent to the fore enlist the hundreds of thousands of well mounted and physically well formed Arabs, whose habitations when stationary are in the fertile oases lying between the main stream and the Red Sea. Nor is that all. The annexation of Kordofan and Darfour brought hardy warriors ready to be moved by an eloquent sheik with flowing beard and magnetic person such as this new chieftain seems to be. They are many times superior to the troops of Lower Egypt. On every occasion of a revolt the Central African Arabs and the negro races annexed by conquest have shown their utter indifference to their adversaries from the delta region. The mixed races of the Soudan, too, are also deeply imbued with the spirit of religious fervor—those inhabitants descended from Arab fathers and negro mothers. Some of these bastard races are as fine specimens of physique as can be found anywhere—notably the Dogolowee, who come from the Great Bend of the Nile, and are employed by the slave traders as soldiers on their expeditions for "black ivory" into the interior. Their average height is over six feet. They are fearless in the water among crocodiles and in the jungle among beasts of prey; they can handle the elephant gun and the spear, and understand the art of strangling. This race some years ago endeavored to establish an independent kingdom; but after the usual Egyptian fashion their chiefs were invited to a grand and friendly banquet at the Government House, and during the height of festivities were suddenly massacred by troops in ambush.

THE PROPHET'S ARMY.

With recruits like these different races of the Soudan—having the blood of the negro, the Saracen, the Turk and the Egyptian, and fired by the Moslem enthusiasm—El Medhi has had no difficulty in arousing a popular uprising along the line of his march, which has brought him 800 miles northward of Khartoum and within 1,000 miles of Cairo. As it is now high Nile where he and his followers now are—that is, near the First Cataract—the journey down the river can scarcely be any considerable effort, as the velocity of the stream is three miles an hour. There are always at that point of the river many transports, nuggers and a small fleet of steamers. His other means of transportation for his horde consists of the many thousand camels and dromedaries which can be driven in from the desert, both as baggage convoys and to mount the invading force. Passing through Nubia the Prophet will find a wretched country, peopled by wretched natives for whom Ibrahim Pacha found no better use on his pleasure journeys on the Nile than to make them the target of his fire, in order to test the accuracy of his aim with weapons presented to him by the sovereigns of Europe. From the frontier of Nubia, moving down the Nile, the invaders will find abundant food, abundant forage for their camels, and, of course, no lack of water. But the fellahen who may join them will be scarcely desirable allies, as they are unarmed and unaccustomed to weapons more dangerous than the shepherd's crook. It has always been the

policy of the Egyptian Government to prevent the cultivators of the soil from having arms. The force on its journey to Cairo will pass over fertile and highly cultivated estates, through sugar and corn plantations, by thick settlements and will indeed be a novelty to the people. Not since the days of Ethiopian prowess, in ancient times, has there been such a barbaric incursion. What its effect may be when arriving at Cairo cannot be foreshadowed, but one fact is certain, there is no hostile power that can now be marshalled in Egypt to stay the inflow of the prophet and his followers. Three weeks hence and he can plant his ensign on the citadel of Cairo, when the world will eagerly watch the result of this strange crusade.

Canadian Storm Warnings.

New signals have been issued from the Meteorological Office, Toronto, for use at all Canadian storm signal stations in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The day signals are as follows:—
No. I.—An inverted cone. This signal indicates "moderate gale" is expected probably at first from an easterly direction."
No. II.—A cone, and indicates "moderate gale" is expected, probably at first from a westerly direction."
No. III.—A drum with an inverted cone hanging from it, which indicates "fresh to heavy gale" is expected probably at first from an easterly direction."
No. VI.—A cone with a drum hanging from it, and indicates "fresh to heavy gale" is expected probably at first from a westerly direction."
The Cone, when hoisted by itself, indicates that it is expected that the wind will attain a velocity of thirty miles an hour, but will not exceed forty miles; and it is not intended that an ordinarily well found vessel should stay in port, but simply as a warning to mariners that strong winds are expected from the quarter indicated.
The Drum will always be hoisted when the velocity of the wind is expected to exceed forty miles an hour.
The night signal, corresponding to Nos. I and 3, is two white lanterns hanging perpendicularly.
Night signal, corresponding to Nos. 2 and 4, is two white lanterns hanging horizontally.
Note I.—Mariners will be able to obtain further information from Drum Agents, or by consulting the daily probabilities.
Note II.—Mariners must always bear in mind that the storm signals are merely cautionary and do not necessarily mean that a storm will occur at the place where the signal is displayed, but that one is expected either there or at such a distance that vessels leaving port would be liable to be caught in it.
Note III.—The new signals will be issued and used at all Canadian Storm Signal Stations in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces on and after July 15th.
Sheets containing description of the above named signals and their significations, as well as cuts illustrative of them, will be posted in conspicuous places for the information of pilots, mariners and others interested, and copies left with shipping masters at the various ports where there are signal stations for distribution.
The new signals for use at the signal station at this port arrived here on Saturday and arrangements for their being put in operation will be commenced to-day.—St. John Sun.

Selling a Child.

SIX BLANKETS BUY A VANCOUVER ISLAND CHILD.
(From the Victoria Evening Post.)
Mr. W. H. Gilbert, master of the schooner Winifred, while at Newcity, at the north end of this Island, says, a native woman, two weeks since, gave birth to a child, and when the infant was only three days old, her parents came to her lodge for the purpose of killing it, because the child had no legitimate father. The native doctor, hearing of their murderous intentions, rushed into the lodge, and snatching the child from the hands of the would-be murderers, took it to his own coachman to rear; but this man, being unable to give the poor little thing suitable nourishment, the doctor fearing it would die on his hands, proceeded with it next day to Fort Rupert, and there sold it for six blankets. The child is still there, and the doctor has gone on his way rejoicing at the knowledge that he had saved a human life and is now six blankets richer.

The Climax of the Absurdity.

The climax of the absurdity is capped when titles are extended to the wife of an individual who happens to hold an office which entitles him to a handle on the front end of his name. We have heard of Mrs. Judge So-and-so, of Mrs. Speaker So-and-so, of Mrs. Attorney General So-and-so. There may be nothing out of the way in applying such terms occasionally in conversation, when it is necessary to distinguish the person who is meant; but to use them in a newspaper, and, especially, as some journals do, as though the ladies to whose names they are affixed, had a right to be so styled, is in very bad taste indeed. Mrs. Justice-of-the-Peace Robinson, or Mrs. Commissioner-for-taking-affidavits-in-the-Supreme-Court Jenkins, would be as much in place as some of the terms used.

It is said that the German wife does not occupy the proud position of a woman under the same circumstances in America. Here she is the partner of her husband's riches or poverty, while there she at once becomes the man's servant. "Do you love me, Gretchen?" said a burly Teuton to the maiden of his choice. "I do," was the meek reply. "And will you be my wife?" "I will." "Then, my darling, come here and pull off my boots;" and the proper relationship between husband and wife was at once established.