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, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1883. VOL 12.—NO. 85.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING, BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY, FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER AND 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 advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 2nd day, 1h. 13m., a. m.
New Moon 9th day, 0h. 18m, a. m.
First Quarter, 15th day, 4h. 18m. p. m.
Full Moon, 23rd day, 1h. 52m., p. m.
Third quarter 31st day, 4h. 8m., p. m.

Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days len'h,
	h m	h m	morn	aft'n	
1 Thursday	6 43	5 42	0 34	3 10	
2 Friday	41	43	1 29	4 15	
3 Saturday	40	45	2 24	5 37	11 15
4 Sunday	38	46	3 13	6 57	
5 Monday	36	47	3 58	8 6	
6 Tuesday	34	49	4 37	8 58	
7 Wednesday	32	50	5 13	9 44	
8 Thursday	30	52	5 46	10 29	
9 Friday	28	54	6 18	11 8	
10 Saturday	26	55	6 50	11 50	11 38
11 Sunday	24	56	7 24	morn	
12 Monday	23	57	8 2	0 31	
13 Tuesday	21	58	8 44	1 15	
14 Wednesday	19	6 0	9 32	2 4	
15 Thursday	17	1	10 25	3 0	
16 Friday	15	3	11 22	4 11	
17 Saturday	13	4	aft 23	5 34	12 02
18 Sunday	11	5	1 25	6 53	
19 Monday	9	7	2 26	7 54	
20 Tuesday	7	8	3 28	9 2	
21 Wednesday	5	9	4 28	9 21	
22 Thursday	3	11	5 29	9 57	
23 Friday	1	12	6 28	10 29	
24 Saturday	5 59	13	7 20	11 0	12 26
25 Sunday	57	15	8 28	11 32	
26 Monday	55	16	9 27	aft 3	
27 Tuesday	53	17	10 26	0 37	
28 Wednesday	51	19	11 22	1 14	
1 Thursday	49	20	morn	1 54	
2 Friday	48	21	0 17	2 41	
3 Saturday	46	22	1 5	3 42	

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street, Charlottetown.
☞ Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL.
Jan. 16, '83.

CARD.
DR. McLEAN,
SOURIS EAST.
Office—"Royal Oak Hotel."
Dec. 11, 1882.—1m 3aw wly 3m

McLEOD & MORSON
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,
SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.
OFFICES:
Reform Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Summerside, P. E. Island.
MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at moderate interest.
NEIL MCLEOD. W. A. O. MORSON.
Nov. 24, '82.—pres her

JOHN MACEACHERN,
(Late of Italian Warehouse)
AGENT FOR
Royal Fire Insurance Company, of England,
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, of England,
City of London Fire Insurance Co., of England,
HAS REMOVED
His Office to his New Building,
Cor. Queen and King Sts.—Up Stairs.
Ch'town, Dec. 7, '82.

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, Agent.
Ch'town, June 17, 1882—tf

DR. WARBURTON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(EDINBURGH.)
Office in Old City Hotel, corner of Great George and Dorchester Streets, opposite the Catholic Chapel. Entrance on Great George Street—night bell.
Ch'town, Nov. 14, '82.—3m

INSURANCE OFFICE.
Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Lancashire Insurance Company
CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
Insurance effected on all kinds of property at current rates. Losses settled promptly and equitably.
DESBRISAY & ANGUS, General Agents.
Office—South Side Queen Square.
Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1882.

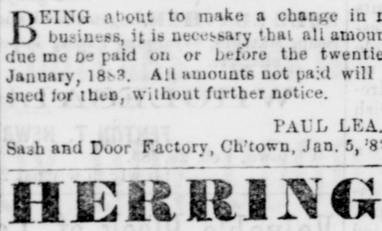
NOW OPENED
NEW
Dining and Coffee Rooms,
North Side of Queen Square,
OPPOSITE THE LAW COURTS.
D. MAY.
Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1882.—3m

FOR SALE.
Lea's Sash and Door Factory,
SAWING & PLANING MILL,
Is now offered for sale.
THE above property will be sold to suit purchasers, as it now stands, or buildings and land will be sold separate from machinery.
Also, that COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Cumberland Street, near Grafton.
For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises,
PAUL LEA.
Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1883.

NOTICE.
BEING about to make a change in my business, it is necessary that all amounts due me be paid on or before the twentieth January, 1883. All amounts not paid will be sued for then, without further notice.
PAUL LEA.
Sash and Door Factory, Ch'town, Jan. 5, '82.

HERRING.
A1 Labrador Herring.
100 Barrels } Extra No. 1.
100 Half-Barrels }
50 Quarter-Barrels, Extra No. 1.
100 tons Nut and Round Coal.
For Sale by the Subscriber.
DAVID SMALL.
Ch'town, Feb. 2, '83.—1m pat

A POSITIVE CURE
Without Medicines.
ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOUGIES.
Patented October 16th, 1876. One box No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less.
No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.
No nauseous doses or cubebs, copaiba, or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.
Price $1.50. Sold by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars send for circular. P. O. Box 1,533.
J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John street, New York
se 1 '82—1yr

A CURE GUARANTEED.
Magnetic Medicine!
Brain and Nerve Food


For Old and Young, Male and Female.
Positively cures *Nervousness in ALL its stages Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power.* It repairs *Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs in either sex.* ☞ With each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the **Cheapest and Best** Medicine in the Market. ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.
Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cts. per box, or 6 boxes for $2.50, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing
MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ont., Canada
Sold in Charlottetown by Apothecaries' Hall Co., Agents for Prince Edward Island, and by all Druggists everywhere. Jan 18 wkly

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. T. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA
CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure mild cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to T. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.
MAKE HENS LAY

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
AT COST.
Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.
BEDSTEADS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room and Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and Picture Mouldings.
JOHN NEWSON.
Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—1y

CHEAPEST, SAFEST, SIMPLEST
LIFE INSURANCE
IN THE WORLD.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association
OF ST. JOHN, N. B.
$50,000 Deposit with the Dominion Government. Working under Government License.
An Assessment Company with a Safety Fund. Life Insurance at its actual cost.
☞ Good Canvassers Wanted.
LEONARD MORRIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.
Summerside, Oct. 28, 1882.—1y

TO LET,
The Business Premises Known as
"83 Queen Street,"
Lately in the Occupation of R. W. Tremaine.
The Stock on hand is now selling at COST and CHARGES, will be cleared off at AUCTION about the middle of January, of which due notice will be given.
JAS. DESBRISAY.
Charlottetown, Dec. 29, 1882.—tf

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.

Lord Lorne's Successor.

THE QUESTION DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT — THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

MR. HESSON having moved for correspondence respecting the successor of the Governor-General, Sir John Macdonald, who was received with applause, said:—There is on correspondence at the disposal of the Gorvenment on this subject which can be brought down. If there is any correspondence between his Excellency and the Imperial Government, it will be with him as an Imperial officer. With that correspondence we have no concern, and over it we have no control. I have no doubt the country will accept any successor that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to send, when we are unfortunate enough to lose the presence among us of the illustrious nobleman who now represents the Queen in Canada. My hon. friend speaks about rumors that I might be selected. Mr. Speaker, I have no aspirations in that direction, and if I had any aspirations there is not the remotest chance that those aspirations would be satisfied or fulfilled. I am condemned to the grateful but onerous duty of leading the Conservative party. And I think that so long as I am in public life I shall most likely hold that position, whether on this side of the House or on the other side, as the people may determine. (Applause.) I have pledged myself to the House to move in 1892 a readjustment of the constituencies in Ontario, and as my hon. friends opposite are always very anxious I should carry out my pledges, I shall try to carry that out—(laughter)—and if I attempt to carry out the pledge to bring down a garrymandering measure in '92 that precludes me from the possibility of aspiring to the position of Governor-General. (Laughter and applause.) But, speaking seriously, the subject has been discussed in the press, and my name has been mentioned as that of a probably successor to his Excellency. The story originated in the mind of the correspondent of a New York paper, and the press of Canada took it up, it being the summer season, and there being nothing else to discuss. Sir, that subject was fully arrived at at the time of Confederation. One of the great advantages we have in Canada, under our political system, is that as the Queen in England stands far above all parties, holds the balance between parties and carries out the constitutional principle of taking advice from her advisers who have the confidence of the people, so her representative here stands above all parties, and holds the balance between them. (Hear, hear.) It would be the greatest misfortune that could befall us if any alteration of that system should take place. I should look upon it as an indication, and no uncertain indication, that England was not so very anxious to continue the connection between Canada and the Mother Country, if she should give up the selection of a representative of the Sovereign, quite aloof from all parties, and belonging to neither party, to come here as our Governor-General. It is in this feature of our system that we have a great advantage over the constitution of the United States. The President there is elected for four years. He the subject of bitter political writing from the time he becomes a candidate, and when he is elected he is the head of a party instead of being the head of a nation. I say it would be a very great misfortune if our present system should be altered. (Hear, hear.) I am happy to believe that there is not the slighest chance of any such change. I am glad to believe that the sense of the importance of our connection with the Empire is increasing in England every day, and that with our growing wealth and our position in the world as an auxiliary nation the desire to retain Canada as one of the brightest jewels in Her Majesty's crown grows stronger. (Cheers.) I am exceedingly obliged to my hon. friend for his kind remarks concerning myself, and with this explanation I hope he will withdraw the motion, as there is no correspondence on the subject.

Maintaining Order.

(St. John News.)

Mr. Speaker Kirkpatrick interfered yesterday with excellent effect in the squabble between Messrs. Davies and Jenkins for the maintenance of order in the House of Commons at Ottawa. Mr. Davies' style of remark as to the condition of Prince Edward Island was absurd and irritating, but the retort made by Mr. Jenkins was insulting. The Speaker was justified in promptly putting down his foot, and insisting on the withdrawal by Mr. Jenkins of the improper language. This action by the Speaker was highly commendable, and if he persists firmly, without fear or favor, in putting a stop to indulgence in personalities, he will do much to exalt the character of the Canadian Parliament. The parliamentary arena never appears to less advantage than when transformed for the nonce into a sort of bear garden. Neither party profits by bitter and vindictive displays of feeling towards opponents in debate. It is of no little importance to Canada that the proceedings of its Parliament should be marked by features fitted to command the respect of the people. In the case in question Mr. Kirkpatrick's promptness and firmness was the more to be commended because they were brought to bear on a respectable member of his own party. And we must do Mr. Jenkins the justice to say that he yielded with a good grace to the authority of the Speaker, and at once withdrew his objectionable observations. The fact did him honor. Any man might be hurried into the use of unjustifiable langtage in the heat of debate; but it is not given to every man to promptly and gracefully set himself right, when it is shown to him that he is in the wrong.

We dare say Mr. Davies will oft during the session give rise to unpleasant scenes. He has a fluent tongue, but it seems to be as rash as it is ready.

The Sugar Trade.

The Montreal *Gazette* has an interesting article, based on the Trade and Navigation returns, showing the beneficial change that has taken place in the sugar trade under the National Policy. It gives the following statement of the imports in the last year of the Cartwright tariff and the year which has recently closed:

From	1878. Lbs.	pc	1882. Lbs.	pc
Great Britain	53,238,162	49	3,239,080	2
United States	45,195,335	41	7,695,441	6
British W. Indies	1,414,847	1	31,923,114	26
Spanish W. Indies	6,736,917	6	44,554,014	36
Brazil			35,926,943	29

The sugar which England and the neighboring Republic sold us four years ago was refined sugar; that which we obtained from countries of growth is raw sugar. The change in the character of the sugar imported is set forth in the following statement of imports:—

	1878. lbs.	1872. lbs.
Refined Sugar	95,154,570	5,969,647
Partially refined	14,801,108	55,303,936
Raw	1,033,278	73,635,927

Five refineries have been established and are in operation in the Dominion; employment has been directly afforded to about twelve hundred workmen; a better article at lower prices than previously prevailed or than could prevail under the old tariff is given to consumers; traffic has been created for the Intercolonial Railway; trade between the Dominion and the West Indies and Brazil has been enormously increased. The advantage, in a word, has been all on the side of this country. Look, for example, at the increase in the shipping trade between the Dominion and the sugar countries as a consequence of the legislation which permits of the establishment of refineries in Canada. The total number of sea going vessels that arrived at Canadian ports, with the tons of freight carried, in 1878 and 1882, was as follows:—

From	1878. No	Tons.	1882. No.	Tons.
British W. Indies	238	22,127	273	37,697
Spanish W. Indies	57	7,571	137	23,470
Brazil	3	1,518	37	17,696
Total	298	30,216	447	78,863

In four years, therefore, the number of sea-going vessels arriving with cargoes from the West Indies and Brazil increased from 298 to 447, or 50 per cent, while the quantity of freight carried to Canada by them has increased from 30,346 tons to 78,863 tons, or about 160 per cent.

The Irish Trials.

(Opinions of the British Press.)

The *St. James Gazette* has a bitter article, and thinks that though the Government have had to endure many humiliations in Ireland none can distress them more than the necessity of pardoning a villain like James Carey for the sake of his information. "It seems most deplorable that they could not continue to keep the rope round the wretch's neck, than whom no man in the dock is more guilty, dangerous, and detestable. But there is consolation in the thought that his death would not create such terror in the assassination club as his treachery, and that no 'Invincible' brother will ever trust another in matters of murder till the memory of this infamous creature has grown dim." The *St. James* goes on to speak of the implication of the Land Leaguers with the assassins. "Above all," it says, "we find associated with them that Mr. Sheridan whose influence with the 'Moonlighters' in going through the country and stopping outrages was the price paid by Mr. Parnell and his friends to the Government for their release from Kilmainham, in the bargain known as the 'Kilmainham compact.' It is all very well to say that Mr. Parnell and his party now lie under a fearful responsibility, because it is true to say it. But what of the other party which, at the very time when the murders of Mr. Forster, Earl Cowper, and Mr. Burke were already planned, scourged the ears of all true Liberals with a cry for making a clean sweep of the Castle? And what of the leaders of the party who, well knowning as they did from Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland and a member of the Cabinet, what they were about, trafficked with Mr. Parnell to buy off for a time, not to destroy, the murder policy which Carey's evidence really made no clearer than it was before?"

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to Mr. Sheridan, says:—"He appears to have been the confidential emissary of the central murder league, which supplied funds and promised arms for the assassinations. But it is almost as difficult to believe that Mr. Parnell, who proffered the assistance of Sheridan, knew anything more than Sir W. Harcourt, who accepted it, of his relations with the assassins. The originators of the conspiracy are still at large. The central nest of the assassins is not Dublin, but London. The Walsh who went to Ireland to found the murder league was commissioned by a directorate of assassins, whose Vehmgericht was set up in this city. Walsh himself seems to come from the north of England; the funds and weapons were supplied from London. Here is where the final blow must be struck at the organization of assassination. Walsh is not yet arrested. The mysterious 'No. 1' has hitherto escaped the vigilance of the police. Even if all the 'Invincibles' were under lock and key there would remain two hundred other desperadoes who are pledged to assistance on the penalty of death for disobedience. These men or most of them are still at large, and some of them are probably in London to-day. The precautions which are taken to preserve the Ministers from assassination show that the authorities are well aware that the criminals still cherish projects of murder. But it is the appalling fact which we have to face, and no satisfaction at the success of the Irish Executive in hunting down the assassins in Dublin should lead to a moment's relaxation of the exertions to discover and punish the assassins whose headquarters may be within a stone's throw of Scotland Yard."