

# 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, JUNE 18, 1883.

VOL 13.--NO. 24.

**THE DAILY EXAMINER**  
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Advertising at most moderate rates.  
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ments, on application.

**ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1883.**

MOON'S CHANGES.  
New Moon 4th day, midnight.  
First Quarter, 12th day, 10a. 29m. a. m.  
Full Moon, 20th day, 0h. 19m., p. m.  
Last quarter 27th day, 3h. 25m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Low water	Days len. h.
1 Friday	4 17	7 38	1 43	7 49			15 39
2 Saturday	17	39	2 18	8 41			
3 Sunday	16	40	3 11	9 32			
4 Monday	16	41	3 46	10 19			
5 Tuesday	15	42	4 39	11 4			
6 Wednesday	15	42	5 39	11 46			
7 Thursday	14	43	6 44	12 0			
8 Friday	14	44	7 50	0 28			
9 Saturday	14	44	8 56	1 7	15 47		
10 Sunday	14	45	10 0	1 48			
11 Monday	15	45	11 2	2 30			
12 Tuesday	15	46	12 3	3 18			
13 Wednesday	15	47	1 58	4 15			
14 Thursday	13	47	3 2	5 20			
15 Friday	13	48	4 2	6 27			
16 Saturday	13	48	5 1	7 28	15 51		
17 Sunday	13	48	5 1	8 20			
18 Monday	13	49	5 59	9 5			
19 Tuesday	14	49	6 54	9 47			
20 Wednesday	14	49	7 41	10 27			
21 Thursday	14	49	8 29	11 4			
22 Friday	14	50	9 11	11 44			
23 Saturday	14	50	9 45	12 22	15 52		
24 Sunday	15	50	10 17	1 0			
25 Monday	15	50	10 47	1 43			
26 Tuesday	15	50	11 15	2 28			
27 Wednesday	16	50	11 46	3 24			
28 Thursday	16	50	12 11	4 36			
29 Friday	17	50	0 23	5 53			
30 Saturday	17	50	0 56	7 21			

**L. ARTHUR & CO.,**  
GENERAL  
Commission Merchants,  
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,  
(ROSS MARKET)  
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.  
April 26, 1883.—wky tf

**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.

**Notice of Removal.**  
MRS. MACLEAN desires to inform the  
ladies of Charlottetown that she has  
removed to Queen Street, next door to W. F.  
Carter's Confectionery Store, where she  
hopes to secure a continuance of the patron-  
age so liberally bestowed in her former  
place of business. Also, that she has added  
Millinery to her stock, and has on hand all  
the newest shapes in Hats and Bonnets,  
Flowers, Feathers, etc., just opened. Also  
Laces in Black, Brown, Cream and White  
New Buttons, New Frillings, Tubular Braids  
Buckles, Canvasses, etc., etc. New Fancy  
Work expected soon. Hats and Bonnets made  
and trimmed to order.  
May 11.—5w eod

**BOSTON STEAMERS.**  
EVERY  
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AT 5 P. M.  
PASSENGERS will find this the Cheapest  
and most pleasant trip to Boston. Accom-  
modations on both steamers are splendid.

**CARVELL BROS.,**  
AGENTS,  
Ch'town, May 17, 1883.—pat her sj

**P. E. ISLAND  
Steam Navigation Co'y.**  
STEAMERS ST. LAWRENCE AND  
PRINCESS OF WALES.

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**  
Commencing Wednesday, 16th May, 1883.  
NOVA SCOTIA.  
Leave Charlottetown for Pictou Landing  
every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and  
Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock, connecting  
there with the Train for Halifax. Returning  
to Charlottetown on Monday, Wednesday Friday  
and Saturday, about 2 p. m., on arrival of  
Train from Halifax.  
Leave Pictou Landing for Georgetown on  
Thursday, on arrival of train at 2 p. m.  
Leave Georgetown for Pictou Landing  
every Friday morning, at 5 a. m.

**NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA AND THE  
UNITED STATES.**  
Leave Summerside every day (Sunday  
excepted) on arrival of Train from Char-  
lottetown, connecting at Shediac with  
Trains for each of the above named places;  
and at St. John, with steamers of the Interna-  
tional Company and Railway for Portland and  
Boston. Also leave Charlottetown for Sum-  
merside every Monday morning at 1 o'clock.  
Returning, leave Shediac every day (Sundays  
excepted) on arrival of day train from St.  
John, for Summerside, connecting there with  
Train for Charlottetown. Also leave Sum-  
merside for Charlottetown every Saturday  
evening, about 5 o'clock.  
By order,  
F. W. HALES,  
Secretary.  
Charlottetown, May 16, 1883.

**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 under-  
signed.  
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. O'HALLMERS,  
Agent.  
Ch'town, June 17, 1883.—tf

**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. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

**DIPHTHERIA** GROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.  
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instan-  
taneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively  
cure them in ten days. Information that will save  
many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment.  
Prevention is better than cure.  
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 tea-spoon-  
ful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

**GOOD VALUE! GOOD VALUE!**  
THE BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY  
is the place to buy your  
**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
Every Pair of Our Own Make Warranted.  
**DORSEY, GOFF & CO.**  
Ch'town, May 31, 1883.—2aw wly

**LOBSTER PACKERS' SUPPLIES**  
SPRING, 1883. SPRING.  
10,000 cases (1 lb.) TALL CANS,  
2,500 " " FLAT CANS,  
500 boxes TIN PLATES,  
200 ingots REFINED TIN,  
50 pigs SOFT LEAD,  
5 bars COPPER (1 1/2 and 1 1/4),  
600 coils ROPE (6, 9, 12 and 15 thread),  
10 bales MARLINE,  
20 puns. MOLASSES,  
30 brls. SUGAR,  
25 brls. HARD BREAD,  
200 chests and half-chests TEA,  
100 suits OIL CLOTHING,  
750 brls. FLOUR (Choice Superior),  
125 brls. KILN DRIED CORNMEAL,  
100 brls. MESS PORK,  
200 brls. PRIME MESS PORK,  
300 HAMS (Smoked and Green),  
50 brls. MESS BEEF,  
100 tins LARD,  
25 tubs BUTTER.

Now in Store and to Arrive, at Lowest Wholesale Prices.  
**HORACE HASZARD.**  
Ch'town, April 28, 1883.

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

Subscribed Capital . . . \$ 9,733,332.00  
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.

Edinburgh.  
The following racy description of the his-  
toric City of Edinburgh will be read with  
interest.—Edinburgh has been so often  
described in song, story, and books of travel  
that I probably could not, if I were willing,  
paint its glories in language half as appro-  
priate as has already been done, and shall  
simply content myself with saying that al-  
though I had inspected it very thoroughly on  
a former visit some four years ago, the details  
of which were still fresh in my memory, I  
went over the same ground again with as  
much delight as before. Edinburgh castle,  
with its lofty grandeur and historic reminis-  
cences, can, I should think, never grow  
old to any reader of Scottish history, and  
nothing is more simple when once within  
its walls, than to people it in imagination  
with the kings and knights and ladies fair  
of the days of chivalry and romance. To me  
it must always remain a thing of beauty  
and a joy forever. John Knox's quaint  
old house on the Canongate is still standing  
and is now utilized by some far-seeing  
Scottishman, by the name of Christie, as a  
snuff manufactory. Holyrood palace, famo-  
us to the end of time by its connection  
with the history of the beautiful and un-  
fortunate Mary Queen of Scots and other  
Scottish monarchs, stands stately and  
picturesque as ever, while towering close  
above it on the right is "Arthur's Seat,"  
looking like a lion couchant, and on the  
left, capped by half a score of historic  
monuments, rises to an almost equal alti-  
tude the celebrated Calton hill. But time  
and space alike would fail me simply to  
mention the places of interest, let  
alone describe all in this wonderful  
city. One place, however, is worthy  
of a few lines, as it was only  
yesterday the scene of a formal opening by  
the Lord High Commissioner. I refer to  
St. Giles' Cathedral, the most celebrated  
structure of its kind in all Scotland. The  
history of St. Giles' is the history of the  
Reformation in Scotland. Built in the  
reign of David II., about the year 1350, it  
was one of the most important cathedrals  
in Scotland, there being no less than fifty  
altars within its walls dedicated to various  
saints. These relics of a faith, which Scot-  
land was rapidly outgrowing, were probably  
in a good state of preservation when John  
Knox first saw the grey towers of old St.  
Andrew's, and breathed the prayer, "Lord  
give me Scotland or I die." It was within  
its walls that he gave the utterances which  
so roused the ire of Queen Mary, and which  
occasioned those stormy interviews, now  
historic, is one of which the stern old  
preacher is credited with saying to the  
weeping queen, "Better women weep than  
beard men." It was here, too, that  
Knox spoke so plainly in one of his ser-  
mons to which Darnley listened that the  
young King returned to Holyrood palace  
determined not to take food until the  
prisoner had been punished. In accom-  
paniment with the resolute Knox was taken  
from his bed to appear before the Council, who  
threatened the heroic preacher, but failed  
to intimidate or silence him.  
It was here too that Knox preached the  
celebrated funeral sermon over the remains  
of the murdered Regent Murray, in pre-  
sence of over 3,000 people, who were  
gathered to witness the interment.  
Here too it was that the Reformer, when  
old and feeble, thundered out the ven-  
geance of heaven against "that cruel murderer  
and false traitor the King of France," for  
complicity in the St. Bartholomew massacre,  
and it was from the same pulpit (which may  
still be seen in the Antiquarian museum on  
Prinace's street) that the old man eloquent,  
assured of the success of the reformation  
movement in which he himself had taken so  
prominent a part, went home to die.

It was in St. Giles' cathedral that Jenny  
Geddes threw her "cutty stool" at the mi-  
nister who was attempting to carry out the  
edict of Parliament which was to force  
Episcopacy upon Scotland, saying, "Will  
ye say mass in my very lug!" and thus  
raised such a storm of indignation that the  
unpopular change fell through, never to be  
revived. Here it was also that the "solemn  
league and movement" was subscribed to by  
the representatives of the public bodies of  
Scotland.  
It is to the historical associations such as  
I have above indicated that St. Giles owes  
much of its interest, and it was therefore  
with feelings of pride that the  
people of Edinburgh flocked to the  
re-opening of this splendid build-  
ing, upon the restoration of which  
Dr. Chambers, one of Edinburgh's great  
publishers, had spent from his own private  
purse the sum of \$250,000. Before its re-  
storation St. Giles' was divided into three  
distinct churches, but as it now stands it  
presents almost the same appearance (one  
immense building of cut stone inside and  
out) as it did in those famous old days  
when John Knox thundered from its pulpit  
and ere Reformers in religion had conceiv-  
ed the idea that the splendid Gothic archi-  
tecture of their ancestors was not in keep-  
ing with the spirit of the worship intended  
to be held within its walls.  
The re-opening was rendered doubly  
solemn by the fact that Dr. Chambers died  
just as his work was completed, and only  
a couple of days before the re-opening. The  
Queen had fittingly recognized his dis-  
interested labor by signifying her intention  
to confer upon him the honor of knight-  
hood, but the old reaper, Death, with  
his scythe stepped in and gathered this  
ripe sheaf into his harvest. Dr. Chambers'  
funeral was held two days after the opening  
of St. Giles, and was numerously attend-  
ed, as was befitting the burial of a citizen so  
eminent and patriotic.

"What is promised to the righteous?"  
asked a mild and amiable Sunday School  
teacher of a small child at the far end of  
her class. "Eternal bliss," quickly re-  
sponded the child. "Quite right, my dear  
child," said the mild and amiable. "And  
now tell me what is promised to the  
wicked?" "Eternal blisser, na'am," was  
the prompt reply. The teacher pronounced  
the answer theologically correct, but pec-  
uliarly expressed.

Lost With All on Board.  
FATE OF THE LEITH STEAMER "AFRICA" WITH  
HER FIFTY MEN—THE VESSEL SEVENTY-SIX  
DAYS OUT FROM NEW YORK, NOW FORM-  
ALLY ABANDONED.  
New York, June 12.—The steamer "Af-  
rica," of the Carr Line, to Leith and Ham-  
burg, which sailed from this port March  
26, and has not been heard of, is now given  
up for lost by the Messrs. Seager Brothers,  
her consignees. It is a sad coincidence that  
the "America," another steamer of the line,  
was lost at sea in October, 1881, no tidings  
ever having come of the fated vessel or her  
crew. The "Africa" was commanded by  
Captain Buchholts of Hamburg, an officer  
of experience, and she was loaded with a  
cargo of wheat, flour, lard and agricultural  
implements, about 1,740 tons in all. The  
report of the marine inspector indicating  
that the work of stowage had been done  
with due care, while the steamer was pro-  
nounced perfectly seaworthy. The names  
of the officers other than as captain as well  
as those of the crew of the ill-fated vessel,  
are unknown to the consignees, nor their  
exact number, but it was calculated that  
there were between fifty and sixty souls on  
board. She was a comparatively new boat,  
and worth from \$125,000 to \$150,000.  
She had been to the East Indies once, and  
made several trips across the Atlantic.  
Her last voyage was from Rio Janeiro to  
this port with a cargo of coffee. The cause  
of the disaster is of course a matter of  
speculation entirely. Messrs. Seager  
Brothers attribute it to collision with some  
other vessel or with ice. The latter is con-  
sidered more probable, as it is unlikely that  
two vessels should come into collision even  
in mid-ocean and no trace of either, or of  
their crew, be discovered.

"The Adelphi," in London, has lately  
been the theatre of a very extraordinary  
scene. A new play—"Rack and Riches"  
—by Wilkie Collins, was on the boards.  
It is related that all through the third act  
the risibility and impatience of the audience  
had much increased, and on the fall of the  
curtain at the end of it, Mr. Anson, who  
played the part of the refugee canary doc-  
tor, appeared before it to make a speech.  
He commenced by saying that he appeared  
as an apologist, and then demanded the  
cause of the behaviour of the audience. A  
storm of disapproval broke forth. Mr.  
Anson then, in a most excited manner,  
begged to recall to the audience that he  
and his associates were endeavoring to do  
their best for a "grand man and novelist."  
Here there was a hearty burst of applause,  
which should instantly have instantly have  
convinced Mr. Anson that the position and  
the rights of the audience were unassailable.  
Mr. Anson, however, had completely lost  
his head; he continued in the same violent  
strain, but only a few of his remarks  
could be heard amid the uproar. "Let the  
curtain fall," he shouted, "before you pro-  
nounce on the play;" and, "one of the  
ladies is entirely prostrated by your con-  
duct," and "This opposition, I dare say, is  
organized." Here, amid a fresh storm, a  
gentleman in the dress circle shouted back  
at him, "You are entirely wrong, Mr.  
Anson. We don't want to be lectured."  
Others joined the colloquy. The remainder  
of this extraordinary and unheeded scene  
was enacted amidst laughter, jeers, hisses,  
and applause.

The Edmonton Bulletin says:—Coal has  
for a long time past been known to exist in  
the banks of the Egg Lake creek, which  
falls into the Saskatchewan on its south  
side, opposite Victoria settlement. It was  
not known whether the deposit was exten-  
sive or not, as coal was not noticeable along  
the river banks. Lately, however, the  
Rev. J. A. McLachlan discovered the out-  
crop of the same layer or seam of coal on  
the north side of the river on the Hudson  
Bay Company's property. Where exposed,  
the seam is five or six feet thick, and the  
coal is very solid, it being possible to take  
it out in blocks a foot or more square. It  
is of a bright black color, and burns freely.  
The seam is about ten feet above high water  
mark, and where the coal crops out it does  
not seem to have suffered from exposure to  
the weather.

The New York Herald, which, by the  
way, is not given to saying flattering things  
of Englishmen generally, pays a tribute to  
the good sense of one of that nationality in  
the following:—"The other evening there  
happened to be sitting in a Madison avenue  
car a number of men of noticeably different  
nationalities. An unmistakable English-  
man calmly waited until the car came to a  
dead standstill before he composedly left  
even the door. The German suddenly rose  
with a bounce, bolted for the door, and, on  
the steps, called for the car to stop. An  
Irishman strongly broke his way through a  
crowd and bumped against a fellow-country-  
man who was trying to get on the car. An  
American swung himself off while the car  
was in rapid motion, had to run a half  
dozen steps to catch up to himself, and  
swore because he got off a block too soon."

Robert Collyer says, "In America dys-  
pepsia lurks beneath the pie-crust," and if  
what follows be true we may well believe  
him. Jack had been away for twenty years  
and after journeying to many lands return-  
ed to his native town to find none of the  
old faces there, and even the old home  
gone. With some trouble he at last found  
what seemed to be the old cellar, but was  
undecided for a time until he found among  
the rubbish what seemed to be a round bit  
of very old leather. He gazed at it for a  
while and then exclaimed: "Yes, it is I!  
Now I know this is the place; for if here  
isn't one of dear old Aunt Sue's undercrusts  
with the plate all moulded away from it!"  
—Harper's Bazar.

The British Government has awarded  
Detective Mallon one thousand pounds for  
his share in securing the conviction of the  
Phoenix Park murderers.