

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1883.

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## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
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Advertising at most moderate rates.  
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ALMANAC FOR JANUARY, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Third Quarter 1st day, 8h. 37m., a. m.  
New Moon 8th day, 1h. 46m., a. m.  
First Quarter 15th day, 8h. 35m., p. m.  
Full Moon 23rd day, 3h. 3m., a. m.  
Third Quarter 31st day, 6h. 14m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	rises	sets	rises	water	len. h.
Monday	7 49	18 0	6 3	4	
Tuesday	49	19 1	0 4	41	
Wednesday	49	20 2	2 5	53	
Thursday	49	21 3	2 7	1	
Friday	49	22 4	3 8	3	
Saturday	49	23 5	3 8	54	8 59
Sunday	48	24 5	59	9 42	
Monday	48	25 6	50	10 25	
Tuesday	48	27 7	36	11 6	
Wednesday	48	28 8	15	11 47	
Thursday	47	29 8	49	morn	
Friday	47	30 9	20	0 27	
Saturday	46	31 9	50	1 6	9 10
Sunday	46	33 10	19	1 59	
Monday	45	34 10	50	2 38	
Tuesday	44	35 11	24	3 38	
Wednesday	44	37	42	4 55	
Thursday	43	38	0	46 6 11	
Friday	42	39	1	36 7 33	
Saturday	41	41	2	33 8 38	9 23
Sunday	41	42	3	34 9 26	
Monday	40	44	4	37 10 9	
Tuesday	39	45	5	41 10 47	
Wednesday	38	47	6	43 11 22	
Thursday	37	48	7	46 11 56	
Friday	36	49	8	47 12 27	
Saturday	35	51	9	47 0 39	
Sunday	35	52	10	47 1 33	
Monday	33	54	11	47 2 11	
Tuesday	32	55	morn	2 53	
Wednesday	31	57	0	47 3 49	

## MOLEOD & MORSON

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,

SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.

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Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Summerside, P. E. Island.

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W. A. O. MORSON.  
Nov. 24, '82.—pres her

## JOHN MACEACHERN,

(Late of Italian Warehouse)

AGENT FOR

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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.

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ESTABLISHED 1832.

Paid Capital . . \$1,000,000

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Deposits will be received on interest, and on current account.

Drafts granted on the various Agencies and correspondents of the Bank.

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Ch'town, June 17, 1882.—Agent.

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CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

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Insurance effected on all kinds of property at current rates. Losses settled promptly and equitably.

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MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Hens 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 5 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

1882. 1882.

## BRITISH WAREHOUSE, QUEEN SQUARE.

To the Wholesale and Retail Trade:

W. & A. BROWN & CO., are showing a general assortment of British and Foreign Dry Goods and Fancy Ware (suitable for the Xmas season) at very close prices. The very latest NOVELTIES shown in every Department.

Fancy Woollens, Dress Goods, Fur Goods, a speciality.

A general assortment of Brussels, Tapestry and Scotch Carpets, of new designs, of extra value. Also Twine Mattings, Hemp, Carpets, Oilcloths, Paper Hangings, etc., in variety, all of which are being disposed of at our usual low prices.

Establishment closes every evening (Saturday's excepted) at 6 p. m.

Ch'town, Dec. 15, 1882.

## W. & A. BROWN & CO.

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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.—ly

## DETERMINED TO SELL.

D. A. BRUCE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Having imported an unusually Large Stock, of excellent value is prepared to make

Suits and Overcoats to Order,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN THEY HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED

FOR ON THIS ISLAND.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

Nap Cloth, Beaver Cloth, Worsted Cloth, Scotch Tweed, Canadian Tweed (355 Patterns to select from.)

And all kinds of Cloth usually found in a First-Class Tailoring Establishment.

Perfect Fits and Good Workmanship Guaranteed

OUR READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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A Large Assortment of FUR and CLOTH CAPS, FELT HATS, Men's and Boys' UNDERCLOTHING, 1000 White and Colored SHIRTS, COLLARS and CUFFS (American), at Clearing-out Prices, and a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Intending Buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

D. A. BRUCE,  
Nov. 22, 1882.—2m

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

JANUARY 15, 1883.

A Mussulman Passion Play.

THE following account of an interesting Mahomedan ceremony has been placed at our disposal by a clergyman formerly living in this city, but now stationed at Bombay:

"His Highness will be pleased to receive you and two friends to witness the Muhurram ceremony." So ran the invitation which, through the courtesy of a friend, we had obtained from Kurin Khan the secretary of His Highness Aga Khan. But before detailing what I saw, it will be well, perhaps, to give some little explanation of what the Muhurram is.

Islam, or the religion founded by Muhammad, is split into two great sects—the Sunnis and the Shiabs, (the latter calling themselves, however, the "Society of the Just") the historical account of which I condense from the Rev. E. Sells' "Faith of Islam." Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammad and fourth Khalif, was assassinated in a mosque at Kufa. Hussain, his son, renounced his claim to the Khalifate, in favor of his father's rival, Muavia, the son of Muhammad's bitter opponent. Hasan was afterwards poisoned by his wife, instigated, it is said, by Muavia, who was succeeded by his son Yazid. The people of Kufa were disgusted with the bad conduct of this man, and sent to Hussain, the remaining son of Ali, asking him to assume the Khalifate, and in an evil hour, contrary to the advice of his friends, he set out to do so, with only forty horsemen, and one hundred foot soldiers. On the plain of Karbala he found his way barred by a force of three thousand men, by whose swords his brave followers were one by one cut down, till only he and his infant son were left. Weary and thirsty Hussain sat upon the ground. The enemy drew near, but no one, at first, dared to kill the grandson of the Prophet. At length an arrow pierced the ear of the little boy, and he died. "We came from God and we return to Him," were the pathetic words of Hussain, as, with a sorrowful heart, he laid the dead body of his son on the sand. The enemy then discharged a flight of arrows, and Hussain, after fighting bravely, at last fell, covered with wounds, A. D. 680. Thenceforward the party of 'Ali broke off from the main body, and became the Shiabs, rejecting the authority of the first three Khalifs, and owing allegiance to an Imam (or Pontiff) instead, and having a good many other minor points of difference. At the present day all Persia and parts of Africa are Shiab, and in India about one in ten of the Mussulman population are of that sect; while the Turkish Empire and Egypt are Sunni. The first month of the year is called Muhurram, and the first ten days of it are occupied by the Shiabs in commemorating the martyrdom of the Saints Hasan, Hussain, whom some actually look upon as saviours. A temporary erection is made, sometimes called "the ten-day house," which is brilliantly lighted up every evening, and in which to a late hour, one and another reads or recites in a high note, and with many nasal quaverings, the story of the martyrs, portions of the Koran, &c., to the accompaniment of weeping and breast-beating, and varied by shouting and drumming of tom-toms around a bon-fire which is lighted in front of the booth, and over which at times a large circle of men and boys sways backward and forward, fencing with sticks and exclaiming "Ali! Ali! Hussain! Hussain! Hussain!" &c., many hundreds of times. They also make models of the tomb of Hasan and his brother, very gaudily decorated, and of various sizes, which are called "torbuts." The Sunnis are not supposed to take any part in these ceremonies which to the more orthodox must seem little short of impious; indeed in some places there is fierce rioting and bloodshed at Muhurram time between the two sects. But it is an example of the influence which the impartiality of British rule in India has, that the Sunnis go through very nearly the same performances as their opponents, minus the mournful element indeed, but plus a great deal of extravagant tomfoolery, such as men painted to represent tigers dancing frantically about, and on the last day, the throwing of the "torbuts" into the sea, these latter performances being imitated from Hindu idolatries, which ought to be an abomination to the iconoclastic Muslim.

The most prominent representative of the Shiab sect in Bombay is a Persian Prince, who succeeded to the headship of his tribe, the Khojas, when his father died last year. The latter, an aged man at his death, in his younger days had played an important part in Persian affairs, having, at one time, seized the throne. He did not, however, retain it long, and for many years before his death, he resided in Bombay, enjoying a pension from the British Government, conferred for faithful and important services which he had rendered. This, added to the emoluments derived from a good deal of property, enabled him to live in princely fashion, and to dispense princely hospitality and charity, such as providing food for three hundred poor persons daily, keeping up large schools, &c. His Highness used frequently to be seen driving about in a large barouche, receiving salutations from all classes of people. It was to the bungalow of the son and successor of this man that my friend and I went on the 22nd of November, the last day of the Muhurram, to see what can be seen in few other places. As we turned into the road in which the mansion is situated, we found it still pretty full of Mussulmans of all kinds, (so long as of the right sect) though most of them had already gone on, some driving and some on foot, and all looking picturesque, as in varied costumes they emerged into the patches of bright sunlight, from the shade of the thickly over-hanging trees, which are a feature of many of the suburban roads of Bombay. The "compound" is a spacious garden, nearly the length of King Square, some Street, with a high wall,

made still higher by canvas and matting to prevent it being overlooked from the road, and large awnings stretching from the house, so as to pretty well keep off the sun, which, though this is the "cold season," and the nights and mornings are quite cool, yet, by half-past nine a. m., is almost as hot as an average July day in Charlottetown. Admitted into the enclosure, we found a few raised seats vacant at the narrow end, and about twenty or thirty under the veranda of the house on the right, which were reserved for "sahibs," various English officials and a few ladies, some of whom had already arrived, though the ceremony was not to begin till about ten. But along the wall, opposite the house, banked up to the top, at each end, and round a fountain, covered in for the occasion, in the middle were some 1800 or 2000 Muhammadans of all kinds, in many varieties of costume, Khojah's, and Mawons, and Moguls, and Arabs, and many others, sitting mainly in groups of their own class. By the fountain was a raised seat, called a "mimbar," with green silk covering, and facing the direction of Mecca, in which a "mollah" or priest was seated, reciting in the usual nasal manner some part of the history of the events of the day. This was accomplished by a regular, clapping sound, the cause of which I could not at first make out, but soon perceived to come from the brawny hands of the folks seated round the fountain (mostly of the poor class) who kept up a constant rhythmic beat upon their chests, not violently, as yet, but just enough to be curiously impressive, when coming from such numbers. On the roof Ali, asking him to assume the Khalifate, and in an evil hour, contrary to the advice of his friends, he set out to do so, with only forty horsemen, and one hundred foot soldiers. On the plain of Karbala he found his way barred by a force of three thousand men, by whose swords his brave followers were one by one cut down, till only he and his infant son were left. Weary and thirsty Hussain sat upon the ground. The enemy drew near, but no one, at first, dared to kill the grandson of the Prophet. At length an arrow pierced the ear of the little boy, and he died. "We came from God and we return to Him," were the pathetic words of Hussain, as, with a sorrowful heart, he laid the dead body of his son on the sand. The enemy then discharged a flight of arrows, and Hussain, after fighting bravely, at last fell, covered with wounds, A. D. 680. Thenceforward the party of 'Ali broke off from the main body, and became the Shiabs, rejecting the authority of the first three Khalifs, and owing allegiance to an Imam (or Pontiff) instead, and having a good many other minor points of difference. At the present day all Persia and parts of Africa are Shiab, and in India about one in ten of the Mussulman population are of that sect; while the Turkish Empire and Egypt are Sunni. The first month of the year is called Muhurram, and the first ten days of it are occupied by the Shiabs in commemorating the martyrdom of the Saints Hasan, Hussain, whom some actually look upon as saviours. A temporary erection is made, sometimes called "the ten-day house," which is brilliantly lighted up every evening, and in which to a late hour, one and another reads or recites in a high note, and with many nasal quaverings, the story of the martyrs, portions of the Koran, &c., to the accompaniment of weeping and breast-beating, and varied by shouting and drumming of tom-toms around a bon-fire which is lighted in front of the booth, and over which at times a large circle of men and boys sways backward and forward, fencing with sticks and exclaiming "Ali! Ali! Hussain! Hussain! Hussain!" &c., many hundreds of times. They also make models of the tomb of Hasan and his brother, very gaudily decorated, and of various sizes, which are called "torbuts." The Sunnis are not supposed to take any part in these ceremonies which to the more orthodox must seem little short of impious; indeed in some places there is fierce rioting and bloodshed at Muhurram time between the two sects. But it is an example of the influence which the impartiality of British rule in India has, that the Sunnis go through very nearly the same performances as their opponents, minus the mournful element indeed, but plus a great deal of extravagant tomfoolery, such as men painted to represent tigers dancing frantically about, and on the last day, the throwing of the "torbuts" into the sea, these latter performances being imitated from Hindu idolatries, which ought to be an abomination to the iconoclastic Muslim.

the spectators were moved to make room for the procession round the centre. This was headed by half dozen of the sacred standards, a sort of flag with an open hand on the top of the pole representing the five members of the Prophet's family, and a special symbol of the Shiabs; they were preceded by a group of some twenty men of those who had sat round the mollah, mostly without any upper garments, and bare-headed. They came round in a sort of circle swaying about, each with one arm linked to that of his neighbor, and with the other banging his naked breast, and sometimes his head most violently, uttering monotonous shoutings all the while. Then the whole band would set off with a rush for a dozen paces, and begin again. These were succeeded by a similar band, coming before a horse, on which a little boy of four or five years of age was sitting, his forehead and hands, as well as the horse, covered with stains to represent blood; then came some tom-toms and more breast-bangers, then Aga Khan himself and his officers, bare-headed, and leading, or rather holding back two horses, similarly spattered, on one of which an older lad, blood stained as the other, was seated. Then one more band of beaters preceding what was meant for the corpse of Hussain, spattered thickly with blood, and then the standards once more. Three times did they go round, each time the chest-beaters waxing more fast and furious, till every man's breast was crimsoned bright with the blows, though I did not see any blood drawn, which, however, sometimes happens. After this the sahibs began to go, so we also took our departure (receiving more rose water at the gate) not a little struck with this curious exhibition of bitter sectarianism, which evidently 'sees no reason' why the enormities of the opposite side should ever be forgot."

## NOW OPENED

NEW

Dining and Coffee Rooms,

North Side of Queen Square,

OPPOSITE THE LAW COURTS.

D. MAY.

Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1882.—3m

## CARD

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SOURIS EAST.

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Dec. 11, 1882.—1m 3aw wly 3m

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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

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BY MRS. MACLEAN,

(At the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Quirk, South Side Market Square)

A First-Class Fancy Store,

—COMPRISING—

All the newest Fancy Work, Chenille

Arrasene and Silk Embroidery in Cushions, Banners, Brackets, Table and Mantle

Draperies, Wool Work, stamped Embroidery, in Table Covers, Toilet Sets, Antimacassars, &c., Cotton, Wool and Linen Canvases, Linen and Wool Aida Canvases, Cotton Aida, Penelope Aida Canvases, Railway Aida Canvases, Bragg's Transferring Patterns, Roman Satin Cloth, Mail Cloth Felt and Plush in all the

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Wool Goods in Children's Dresses, Jackets, Caps, Clouds and Scarfs, Silk and Chenille Scarfs, Kid Gloves in 2 and 4 buttons in dark and evening shades, Cashmere and Cloth Gloves, India Muslin, Corsets in Dr. Warner's Health and Flexible Hip, Royalist, &c., Children's Corset Waists, a very nice assortment of Neck Frillings.

Beautiful goods for Christmas Presents consisting of Work and Jewel Boxes, Odor Cases, Watch Stands, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Satchel Purse, &c., &c.

A beautiful assortment of Christmas, New Years and Birthday Cards from 1 cent to \$1.50

Prags' 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, prizes.

Dolls in variety, Children's Paint Boxes, Tea Sets and Furniture expected daily, a lot of Slippers, Fancy Work, Wools and Christmas Goods, Brigg's and Poison's Patterns, &c.

Ch'town, Nov. 23, 1882.

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ROOMS, cor. Water and Great George Streets