

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, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1882.

VOL II,--NO. 52.

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, 6a. 5m. a. m., N.
(below horizon.)
Full Moon, 30th day, 9h. 49m., a. m., N. W.
(below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Days
M	rises	sets	rises	(water)	len h.
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	12 8	
4 Tuesday	20	48	9 44	0 49	
5 Wednesday	21	48	10 19	1 34	
6 Thursday	21	47	10 41	2 28	
7 Friday	22	47	11 11	3 11	
8 Saturday	23	47	11 45	4 20	15 19
9 Sunday	24	46	12 03	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	28	43	3 54	10 25	
15 Saturday	29	42	4 56	11 2	15 03
16 Sunday	30	42	5 59	11 35	
17 Monday	31	41	7 1	12 0	
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 10	
25 Tuesday	39	33	3 16	5 26	
26 Wednesday	40	32	4 9	6 46	
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 19	

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. CHALMERS,
Agent.
Ch'town, June 17, 1882—tf

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

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
Particular attention given to the sale
of Island produce.
121 Atlantic Avenue & 20 Essex Avenue,
BOSTON, MASS.
May 27, 1882—wkly

INSURANCE OFFICE.
Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
City of London Fire Insur-
ance 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.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.
PALMER & MULLALLY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE—O'Balloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
H. V. PALMER. JAS. W. MULLALLY.
April 10, 1882.
SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER
the Cheapest and most New Paper
Published in P. E. Island.

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,

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

**GREAT CLOSING UP AT
83 QUEEN STREET.**

GREAT BARGAINS in Dress Goods,
Tweeds, Winceys, Silks, Curtains, and all
kinds of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.
Come early and secure Bargains.
N. B.—Customers will please not ask
credit, as sales are for cash only; hence
bargains. Parties owing accounts will
please call and settle without delay.

For Scotch and English Tweeds or Worsted Suits
For Canadian Tweed Suits,
For Overcoats of all Descriptions,

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.

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 GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR
RHEUMATISM;**
Neuralgia, Sciatic, Lumbago,
Backache, Soreness of the Chest,
Cout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-
ings and Sprains, Burns and
Scalds, General Bodily
Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted
Foot and Ears, and all other
Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals St. 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.

REMOVAL!

THE undersigned has removed to the old
CLOTH DEPOT, on Great George Street,
next door to Stumblers' Harness Shop, and
having purchased a large assortment of Fac-
tory Cloth from the Mill Valley Woollen
Mills Company, at greatly reduced prices for
cash, is prepared to sell cheaper than ever
during the summer.
Highest cash price paid for wool, or ex-
changed for cloth.
C. H. SCHURMAN.
June 7, 1882—2m 21w, wkly 11

SELLING OFF

Greatly Reduced Prices,
A LARGE LOT OF
MEN'S AND BOYS'
Hats, Caps, Clothing, &c.

2000 Straw Hats,
50 Felt Hats,
50 Caps, in Cloth, Silk and Linen.
Boys' Suits,
Youth's Suits,
Men's Coats, Pants and Vests,
Shirts, Linters and Drawers,
Collars, Ties, Braces, &c.
Also, 3,000 Rolls Paper Hangings, Blinds,
Borderings, &c.
As the subscribers are desirous of clearing
out the above Goods during the present
month, great bargains may be expected for
ready cash.

F. LePAGE & CO.
July 5, 1882—wkly

FOR LONDON.



The Clipper Brig Alpha

A. NEILSON, Master,

Will be on the berth early in August and
will sail from Charlottetown for
London, G. B.,

About the 15th August Next,
providing a sufficient quantity of freight
offers, and will carry Passengers at
very lowest rates

Shippers will please make early applica-
tion.
Warehouse receipts will be given, and
goods stored free of warehouse charges
For further particulars apply to the owners,
PEAKE BROS. & CO.
Ch'town, July 7, 1882—3w

UNION BANK P. E. ISLAND.

DIVIDEND NO. 46.

NOTICE is hereby given th
at the rate of eight per c
has been declared on the cap
Bank for the past six mon
Head Office and Branch
Charlottetown, May 3

THE DAILY EXAMINER
JULY 22, 1882.

Canadian Contemporary Magazine.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH writes to the Mail,
deploring the loss to Canadian literature
and Canadian enterprise, in the withdrawal
of the Canadian Monthly. It is evident
that he has lost something on the venture;
but he says that "one at all events of those
who were originally connected with the
Canadian Monthly deems himself recom-
pensed for no small amount of mental
drudgery, pecuniary loss, and endurance of
abuse by the conviction that questions of
importance to Canada, which might other-
wise have passed unnoticed, have been dis-
cussed, that Canadian talent which might
otherwise have remained latent has been
called forth, and that something of an im-
pulse has been given, not only to the ac-
tivity of Canadian pens, but to the indepen-
dence of Canadian minds."

It is, indeed, to be regretted that the
Magazine did not succeed. Its loss will be
a heavy one to latent literary talent in
Canada; and though not so severely literary
as the great Magazines of England, and
those of the United States, yet there was
something so distinctively national about
the publication that the loss to Canada is
a heavy one. Mr. Smith points out that
the management of the magazine has been
unexceptionable, and says that had the
editor been a Jeffrey or a Lockhart, he
would not have escaped disparagement at
the hands of those in whose eyes the un-
pardonable fault was that of every other
independent journal, viz. its infringement
of a monopoly of opinion. This is a cut at
the Globe.

John Bright.

John Bright, member of the English
Parliament for Birmingham, is in his 72nd
year. During a long parliamentary life in
which he ridiculed and railed at office-
seekers, he ended by taking an office, and a
sinecure at that.
With most people in public life, so flatter-
ing a departure from first principles would
have been a death blow to confidence. But
John Bright was so firmly entrenched in
the hearts of his people that he found no
explanation of his contradictory course to
be necessary. He said no word about it,
in or out of Parliament. Long after he had
taken office, it became known that he had
yielded to the solicitations of Mr. Glad-
stone to become a "right honorable," be-
cause the Premier had declared the presence
of the great Radical tribune a necessity in
his government, and had chosen an un-
important post, practically a sinecure,
because his health had been cruelly shat-
tered.

The same conscientious feeling which im-
pelled John Bright to accept office has im-
pelled him to resign it. His resignation was
communicated to the Queen last week.
The wonder is that he did not resign before,
for it is well known that many acts of the
Gladstone Government with respect to Irish
affairs were opposed to his convictions.
As it is, he has rounded an honorable life
by a protest against a cruel war, entered
into for aggrandizement and gain—and
that protest will seal the doom of the Glad-
stone Ministry.

This great public character at the out-
break of the American civil war, and when
the English people were so far misled by
their public men as to believe not only in
the ultimate triumph, but the right of the
South, in a speech delivered before the
workmen of his constituency, said: "I
advise you not to believe in the 'destruc-
tion' of the American nation. If facts
should happen by any chance to force you
to believe it, don't commit the crime of
wishing it." From the very out-
burst of this great convulsion, I have had
but one hope and one faith, and it was this:
that the result of this stupendous strife
might be to make freedom the heritage
forever of a whole continent, and that the
grandeur and the prosperity of the Ameri-
can Union might never be impaired. "If
all other tongues are silent," said he, "mine
shall speak for that policy which gives
hope to the bondsmen of the South, and
which tends to generous thoughts, and
generous words and generous deeds between
the two great nations who speak the English
language, and from their origin are alike
entitled to the English name."

At that time Bright grew quite prophe-
tic, but his predictions are not as yet
fulfilled. He said: "I have a far other
and far brighter vision before my gaze. It
may be but a vision, but I will cherish it.
I see one vast confederation stretching from
the frozen North in unbroken line to the
glowing South, and from the wild billows
of the Atlantic westward to the calmer
waters of the Pacific main,—and I see one
people and one law, and one language, and
one faith, and, over all that wide contin-
ent, the home of freedom and a refuge for
the oppressed of every race and of every
clime."

Bright never loses an opportunity of
expressing his belief in the social future of
the American Continent. In the great
debate on "Privileges" in the English
House of Commons, he waxed eloquent in
the following manner:—"Privilege," said he,
"thinks it has a great interest in the contest, and every-
morning, with blatant voice, it comes into
your streets and curses the American Re-
public. (Cheers.) Privilege has beheld an
afflicting spectacle for many years past. It
has beheld thirty millions of men, happy
and prosperous, without emperor (cheers),
without king (cheers), without the sur-
roundings of a nobles, except su-
periority in intellect."

vilege has shuddered at what might
happen to old Europe if this grand experi-
ment should succeed. (Cheers.) But you,
the workers—you, striving after a better
time—you, struggling upward toward the
light, with slow and painful steps—you
have no cause to look with jealousy upon a
country which, amongst all the great
nations of the globe, is that one where la-
bor has met with the highest honor, and
where it has reaped its greatest reward.
(Cheers.) Are you aware of the fact that in
fifteen years, which is but as yesterday
when it is past, two and half millions of
your countrymen have found a home in the
United States—(Hear!)—that a population
equal nearly, if not quite, to the population
of this great city—itsself equal to no mean
kingdom—has emigrated to these shores?
In the United States there has been, as you
know, an open door for every man—(Hear)
and millions have entered into it and have
found rest.

Bright has much sympathy with republi-
can freedom and progress, but the solid
phalanx of English opinion is, at present,
on the side of that mode of government
which may be termed a Republican Mon-
archy—a system avoiding the faults of
republics, yet retaining their virtues, and
possessing an assurance of stability which
has not been, so far, the characteristic of
modern republics.

The Great North-West.

Judging by the advance sheets of Har-
per's Magazine, for August, we promise its
patrons a brilliant number. Of interest to
Canadians will be the article on the "Can-
adian Pacific Railway and the new North-
west," from which the following is
extracted:—

"In the new Northwest, however, we
see a land that has remained isolated from
the rest of the world, untrodden except by
the Indian or the trapper, suddenly thrown
open for settlement, and on terms as liberal
as those offered by our government or
land-grant railroads.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is already
completed 150 miles west of Winnipeg,
which is already connected with our North-
western railroads, and it is hoped, not
without reason, that another 500 miles will
be completed toward the mountains in
the present year. To build two or even three
miles a day across such a country as this
division traverses would be no extraordi-
nary feat in modern railroading. Branches,
top, north and south, will be rapidly con-
structed, not to accommodate existing
traffic, but to create it. Now it seems as if
nothing short of some financial panic, some
gross blundering or stupidity, could delay
the construction of the railroad, or check
the flood of immigration that must surely
pour in.

Can it be that, with the government
Canada enjoys, one as free and fully as
democratic as our own, the shadow of
monarchy will delay the occupation of this
land by other races than that of the British?
Here we shall have a chance to see how
Canadian enterprise compares with our
own. The Northern Pacific Railway has
its agents far and wide trying to induce
settlers to purchase its lands and furnish
traffic for its lines. The two railroads are
not far apart, and the Canadians have quite
as good, if not better, lands to offer. Will
they be as energetic, as successful, as their
cousins across the line?

The climate of this region is far from
what one would expect from its northern
latitude. While it can not be said to be
entirely safe from early frosts as far north
as Dunvegan, in latitude 56 degrees, there
is seldom any from the middle of May till
September, and even the tender cucumber
attains maturity. Wheat, barley, and
vegetables ripen every season at the various
posts along the Peart River. Wheat ripens
even as far north as Fort Simpson, in
latitude 62 degrees, while wheat and
barley from the Lake Athabasca district
took a medal at the Centennial. These
crops, it is true, have been raised on the
bottom-lands along the river; and though
the table-lands on each side are several
hundred feet higher, they are protected by
that very elevation from those late and
early frosts everywhere prevalent on low-
lying bottom-lands."

In the form of a letter Alexandre Dumas
explains his reasons for not adhering to the
French Republic. He prefers to remain
independent, but shows a double leaning
towards a constitutional monarchy, which in
England has produced many great states-
men, whereas, with the exception of Carnot,
the three republics have seen none. The
writer argues that when one man rules he
can be kept in order, but when all are
king, what is to be done with them if they
prove restive? "Universal suffrage has to
be flattered like a sovereign, for sovereign
it is, only it is a king with millions of arms,
a stomach, no head, and a crown on. It is
something like a crab with a sidelong ac-
tion."

A French photographer claims the
authorship of an invention that will take
accurate impressions of the motions of a
bird in full flight, which is a long advance
on photographing a galloping horse. Twelve
pictures are taken by this process in a
second, of which less than one-fiftieth is
used in the actual reception of impressions.
The rest is spent in the movement of the
hand which turns the instrument to bring
the several plates successively into opera-
tion.

In Naples a kind of wife market is held
in connection with the founding hospital
every year. All the marriages are