

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, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1883.

VOL 13.—NO. 16.

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 advertisements,
on application.

ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon 4th day, midnight.
First Quarter, 12th day, 10h. 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	High water	Days len'th
Friday	4 17 38	1 43 7	42		15 39
Saturday	17 39 2	18 8 41			
Sunday	16 40 3	1 9 32			
Monday	16 41 3	4 10 19			
Tuesday	15 42 4	3 11 4			
Wednesday	15 42 5	3 11 46			
Thursday	14 43 6	4 44	morn		
Friday	14 44 7	5 0 28			
Saturday	14 44 8	5 5 1 7			15 47
Sunday	14 45 10	0 1 48			
Monday	13 45 11	2 2 30			
Tuesday	13 46 1 2	3 18			
Wednesday	13 46 1	3 4 15			
Thursday	13 47 1	5 8 20			
Friday	13 47 3	2 6 27			
Saturday	13 48 4	2 7 28			15 51
Sunday	13 48 5	1 8 20			
Monday	13 49 5	5 9 5			
Tuesday	14 49 6	5 4 9 47			
Wednesday	14 49 7	4 10 27			
Thursday	14 49 8	2 11 4			
Friday	14 50 9	9 11 44			15 52
Saturday	14 50 9	45 aft 22			
Sunday	15 50 10	17 1 0			
Monday	15 50 10	47 1 43			
Tuesday	15 50 11	15 2 28			
Wednesday	16 50 11	46 3 24			
Thursday	16 50	morn 4 36			
Friday	17 50	0 23 5 58			
Saturday	17 50	0 56 7 21			

ARCHIBALD McNEIL & FORBES
SHIPPING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
44 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Cash advanced on consignments of Island
produce. Agency for canned goods solicited
in New York. Apply to

C. H. McNEILL,
AGENT.
Ch'town, April 28, 1883.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES: O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.

Money to Loan.
E. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL.
Jan. 16, '83.

McLEOD & MORSON
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,
SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.

OFFICES:
Notary Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post
Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Sum-
merside, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at
moderate interest.
W. A. O. MORSON.
Nov. 24, '82.—pres her

JOHN MAGEACHERN,
(Late of Italian Warehouse)
AGENT FOR

London 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,
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
occupied by the Bank of Prince Edward
Island, under the management of the under-
signed.

Deposits will be received on interest, and
current account.

Exchange granted on the various Agencies and
Correspondents of the Bank.

Shipping and other Exchange bought and
sold, and general banking business transacted.

D. C. CHALMERS,
Agent.
Ch'town, June 17, 1882.—M

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

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
April 26, 1883.—wkly 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.

DESBIRASAY & ANGUS,
General Agents.
Office—South Side Queen Square.
Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1882.

BOSTON STEAMERS.

STEAMERS:
Carroll, 879 tons, Capt. Brown,
Worcester, 865 tons, Capt. Blankenship

ONE of the above FIRST-CLASS STEAM-
ERS will leave

Charlottetown for Boston
EVERY
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AT 5 P. M.

PASSENGERS will find this the Cheapest
and most pleasant trip to Boston. Accommo-
dations 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
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.

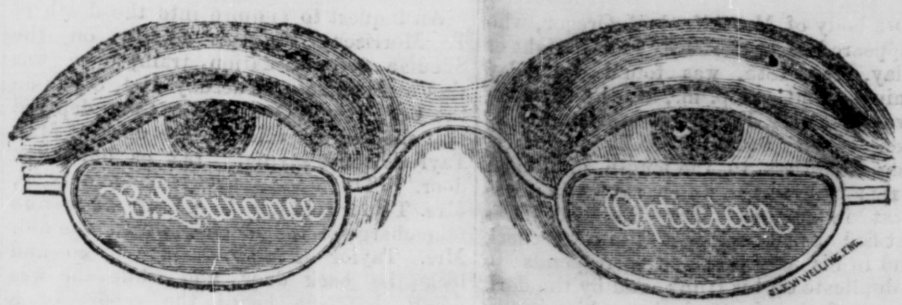
NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA AND THE
UNITED STATES.
Leave Summerside every day (Sunday
excepted) on arrival of Train from Char-
lottetown, connecting at Shediac with
Trains for each of the above named places;
and at St. John, with steamers of the Inter-
national Company and Railway for Portland
and Boston. Also leave Charlottetown for
Summerside 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 15, 1883.

R. No. 66.

Endorsed by the French Academy of Medi-
cine for Inflammation of the Urinary
Organs, caused by Indiscretion or Exposure.
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Posi-
tive cure in one to three days. Local Treat-
ment only required. No nauseous doses of
Cupres or Copahu.

INFALLIBLE, HYGIENIC, CURATIVE, PREVEN-
TIVE. Price \$1.50, including Bulbe Syringe.
Sold by all Druggists, or sent free by mail
securely sealed, on receipt of price. Descrip-
tive Treatise free on application. AMERICAN
AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO., Detroit,
Mich., and Windsor, Ont.
Sold in Charlottetown by
APOTHECARIES HALL CO.
May 18.



MR. THEO. L. CHAPPELLE
HAS ACCEPTED THE AGENCY FOR
Mr. B. Laurance's Celebrated Spectacles,

and has a full stock, consisting of every
CONVEX AND CONCAVE SIGHT,

—IN—
Pebbles and Fine Lenses,
—IN—

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES,

will always be found at the
DIAMOND BOOKSTORE,

And he refers with pleasure to the following local testimonials, as to the value and comfort
experienced by the wearers of B. Laurance's Spectacles.

Mr. B. Laurance will be at Mr. Chappelle's Store
FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK
From Monday, the 4th, to Saturday, the 9th.

READ TESTIMONIALS:

DEAR SIR,—The eye-glasses and spectacles purchased from you in December last have
given me comfort and satisfaction, and I never experience any strain upon my eyes after
using them.

I remain, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,
T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. B. LAURANCE.

I have been wearing a pair of eye-glasses purchased of Mr. Laurance four months since,
and I can remark with truth that I see perfectly the smallest print, with ease and comfort,
by artificial light.

DAVID STERLING.

I purchased, in December last, a pair of Mr. B. Laurance's eye-glasses, and have much
pleasure in stating that I have never had glasses that suited my eyes so well—in reading the
smallest print without any strain on the eye.

W. E. DAWSON.

This is to certify that I have purchased from Mr. B. Laurance two pairs of eye-glasses,
one for my wife and the other for myself, and we are both very much pleased with our
purchase.

OWEN CONNOLLY.
Charlottetown, May 31, 1883.
June 4, 1883.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
AT COST.
Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.

BEDSTEDS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room
Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and
Picture Mouldings.

JOHN NEWSON.
Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—ly

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 Carvers Wanted.
LEONARD MORRIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.
Summerside, Oct. 23, 1882.—ly

Inland Revenues of Canada.
(Monetary Times.)

The sources from which these revenues
are derived are the excise duties on spirits,
tobacco, malt, petroleum, etc., also bill
stamps (now abolished), weights and
measures, gas and law stamps. The re-
venue from public works has also been
placed under the control of this depart-
ment. The revenue collected by the de-
partment during the fiscal year last past,
amounted to the total of six millions six
hundred thousand dollars, which is not
far from double the amount derived from
like sources, during the first year of Con-
federation, and which is the largest amount
recorded since the \$6,589,000 of 1874. We
obtain from the reports of the Commis-
sioner of Inland Revenue, the following
comparison of the total revenue in different
years:—

	1872.	1880	1882.
Excise,	\$4,763,278	\$4,312,153	\$5,936,142
Public Works,	592,961	440,814	438,060
Culling timber,	74,512	23,014	46,781
Bill stamps,	189,161	176,115	158,493
Weights, meas. & law stamps,	...	20,812	30,746
Total,	\$5,619,912	\$4,972,908	\$6,610,223

The decline in every item during 1880, is
the most striking feature of this showing.
In that year the quantity of spirits taken
for consumption was unusually low (2,290,
367 gals.) and the quantity exported very
small (10,266 gals.) Receipts from the
malt duty fell off greatly, but those from
tobacco increased somewhat over 1878 and
1879. Receipts from the culling of timber
were light, the timber trade being then in
a state of quietude, from which it has
recently emerged. Bill stamps, too, had
begun to show the lessening revenue which,
taken in conjunction with the objects
loudly raised against them in commercial
circles led to their abolition. "Public
Works" revenues consist of those from
slides and booms, canal tolls, water power
and other rents. They too, have declined
in comparison with 1878 and 9, and still
more in comparison with 1872, 3 and 4, for
in the last mentioned year they amounted
to \$672,120.

Compared with the previous year, the
revenue for 1882 increased \$458,000 or 7 1/2
per cent. The increase was in excise \$535,
233, and culling timber (\$8,384), while on
all other items there was a decrease of
\$84,835. The details of excise revenue
will appear by the subjoined table:

Source.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Spirits	\$2,292,974	\$3,231,482	\$3,555,490
Malt Liquor	6,410	6,250	6,125
Malt	298,188	316,656	387,597
Tobacco	1,643,407	1,777,631	1,903,895
Petroleum	16,426	18,749	23,584
Manufacturers in bond	33,268	30,897	33,603
Seizures	13,905	6,058	11,690
Other receipts	7,571	13,181	14,458
Total	\$4,312,153	\$5,400,904	\$5,936,142

It is a matter which calls for no regret to
find that the production and consumption
of spirituous liquors is decreased of late as
compared with some former years—the
increase in revenue shown above,
be it observed, is occasioned by the
heightened duties. We find that in
1872 and the two succeeding years, an
average of 4,600,000 gallons of spirits
was manufactured in Canada and
3,780,000 gallons taken for consumption.
In the four years ended with 1881, on
the other hand, the average quantity made
was only 3,323,000 gallons, and that taken
for consumption 3,039,000 gallons. The
year under review shows an increase in the
number of gallons made and taken, for they
are 4,028,847 and 3,552,818 respectively. Six
distilleries in Ontario and one in Manitoba,
produce the whole four million gallons,
equal to more than a hundred thousand
barrels. We are told by the report that
70,402,810 pounds of grain were employed
in their production; 77 per cent. Indian
corn, 15 per cent. malt, the remainder
wheat, oats, &c.

The production of malt shows a very de-
cided increase, and we are disposed to call
it a welcome increase if it indicates, as we
may fairly conclude, a change in the habits
of the people from the use of whiskey to
the use of beer and lager. This, indeed,
is shown to be the fact by Appendix xxxiii
of the report, which shows the consumption
in the Dominion per head annually of the
following articles to have been:

Per head.	1868.	1882.
Spirits consumed	1 621 gal.	1 009 gal.
Beer "	1 973 "	2 747 "
Wine "	0 98 "	1 20 "
Tobacco "	1 815 lb.	2 150 lbs.

It appears from the table in this appendix
that Ontario drinks most beer, British
Columbia most wine and spirits. Quebec
drinks more wine per head than any eastern
province, while Manitoba quite surpasses
Ontario in the use of that luxury. P. E.
Island would seem to be a model com-
munity in respect of light consumption of
these articles. It tends to make one ques-
tion the statement that "figures cannot lie"
to find Nova Scotians put down as con-
suming 40 per cent less liquor than New
Brunswick! Statistics compel us to the
conclusion that, contrary to the vehement
claim of some persons, Halifax is not all
Nova Scotia. The production of malt in
Canada for 1882, was seventy and a half
million pounds, which is more than double
her product eight years before. We may
compare the quantities as under:

Made dur. Taken for Exported.
ing. consumpt. lbs. lbs.

Year.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1874	31,802,989	33,369,016	6,233,367
1875	41,039,986	33,016,082	4,677,960
1876	51,876,385	30,693,447	10,123,378
1877	48,229,293	26,534,587	19,151,181
1878	58,940,565	28,902,354	37,077,709
1881	67,132,206	30,798,078	22,547,533
1882	70,507,220	37,910,046	40,955,907

Of the malt entered for consumption, some
34,500,000 pounds, or over ninety per cent,
was used for brewing. Of malt liquor, 12,
036,970 gallons were produced from it, and
3,363,210 pounds were used for distilling.
This week's mail brings us a supplementary

return, compiled in compliance with an
order of the House of Commons just pro-
rogued, showing the quantity of distilled
and fermented liquors made and imported
from 1868 to 1882 inclusive. The weight
of grain used to make spirits varied from
33,823 tons in 1867, to 45,726 tons in 1873
and 26,697 tons in 1880 the smallest
of the fifteen years. In making malt
liquors, 11,340 tons of malt were used
in 1868 and 17,387 tons in 1883, the
average being 13,331 tons per annum.

The duty collected on spirits during the
fifteen years reached a total of \$42,134,423
and upon malt liquor \$226,352. We give
portions of the figures relating to the
Dominion, i. e., imports and manufactures,
in imperial gallons:

	1868.	1872.
Spirits manufactured,	3,400,040	4,058,605
Malt liquor do.,	6,194,738	7,961,441
Spirits imported,	1,411,114	1,507,136
Malt liquor do.,	233,386	385,894
Wines do.,	486,146	1,065,158
Total gallons,	11,725,424	14,981,234
1880.	1882.	
Spirits manufactured,	2,296,987	4,025,847
Malt liquor do.,	9,204,213	17,036,979
Spirits imported,	875,636	1,094,254
Malt liquor do.,	212,465	261,125
Wines do.,	454,562	715,384
Total gallons,	12,804,864	18,126,586

Military.
REGULATIONS FOR THE MUSICAL BRANCH OF
THE MILITIA FORCE.

The following Militia general order was
issued on Friday last: In order to secure
uniformity on occasions when the bands of
several corps require to be brigaded, each
regimental band will be supplied for ordi-
nary use with a set of marches arranged for
twenty-four parts on seventy-two cards,
viz.: the national anthem, slow march for
salute, quick step for marching in column,
trot past, also a tuning fork. Bands should
conform at once to the standard pitch which
in the case of instruments being too sharp
may be effected by drawing the slides until
the vibrations of the note produced by the
instruments correspond with that of the
tuning fork. If the instruments are too
flat, a similar result can only be obtained
by having a piece cut of the turning slides
or shortening the mouthpiece branch. Of
these, the first is considered the better
method of the two, but it is not likely any
band will require to adopt either
expedient. Commanding officers will be
so good as to return any of these cards not
required for their bands in order that they
may be distributed amongst bands having
more than 24 performers. In camps of
exercise, the battalion band on duty for
the day should be required to play at
reveille, the reveille, the trot past and one
quick step; at retreat, retreat and quick
step; at tattoo first post, a quick step fol-
lowed by the National Anthem and last
post also; "lights out" by a bugler or
bandsman.

A Monster Prison.
The largest prison in Europe is the House
of detention, which has just been completed
at Berlin. The enormous edifice comprises
six separate buildings, to which have been
transferred all the prisoners awaiting trial
who have hitherto been confined in the
various prisons in Berlin. The prison for
men consist of a ground floor and four other
storeys, with 732 separate cells, dormitories
for 195 prisoners, besides 40 rooms for tur-
keys and sleeping accommodations for 118
attendants. Each of the 732 cells has a
window ten feet high. There are six cells
in the basement for prisoners who are refrac-
tory to discipline, and in the basement are
also to be found the kitchens, the bath-rooms
and the heating apparatus of the prison.
The internal part of the prison is construct-
ed of iron, and it is so built that all the
corridors look out upon the central hall,
which commands a view of every cell.
The prison for men, which is separated
from the rest of the building by a wall 16
feet high, also contains a chapel and four
large exercise grounds. The prison for
women contains only 110 cells and 15 large
dormitories, the latter of which are divided
into sections, each containing a bed, which
can be locked up every night after its
occupant has retired to rest.

Vivisection of a Monkey.
The monkey which is the next link above
dogs in the Darwinian chain, was the other
day the hero of a stirring episode at the
College de France. Mr. Brown Sequard,
the eminent physiologist, in presence of a
highly fashionable and attentive audience,
was about to proceed with the vivisection
of a young monkey. The monkey, by some
misunderstanding, had not been previously
anesthetized. At the approach of the scal-
pel the victim of science began to
shriek with rage and terror. To restore
order, Brown Sequard was about to
sever the animal's vocal chords with the
dissecting-knife, whereupon a very elegantly-
dressed young lady, who had evidently
been watching the proceedings from the
monkey point of view, put in an energetic
appeal on behalf of her client. Springing
forward from her seat, she charged the
Professor with her umbrella, and inflicted
several wounds upon his head and nose.
The police had to be called in before the
lady could be removed. When she was
brought before the Magistrate she declared
she had merely applied lawfully the pro-
visions of the Grammont Cruelty to Ani-
mals laws.—Paris Despatch.

There is not a single sailing vessel in the
port of New York loading grain for Europe
and very few chartered steamers. The
grain carrying trade is in fact so dull that
shippers are doing almost absolutely nothing.

The Nova Scotia Methodist Conference
meets at Yarmouth on the 21st inst.