

# 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 8, 1882.

VOL 11.—NO. 40.

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

D	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 5	
4	Tuesday	20	48	9 44	0 49	
5	Wednesday	21	48	10 19	1 31	
6	Thursday	21	47	10 41	2 28	
7	Friday	22	47	11 11	3 11	
8	Saturday	23	47	11 46	4 20	15 19
9	Sunday	24	46	12 16	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 08
16	Sunday	30	42	5 59	11 35	
17	Monday	31	41	7 1	12 08	
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 22	2 25	14 54
23	Sunday	37	35	1 6	3 10	
24	Monday	38	34	2 8	4 0	
25	Tuesday	39	33	3 10	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 10	

## 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—t

## 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

## EDWARD T. RUSSELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

213 STATE STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

May 19, 1882—6m

1882, Point du Chene House, 1882.

CEO. L. HANINGTON, PROPRIETOR,

(FORMERLY P. SCHURMAN).

Our Regular Summer Tourists and the traveling public will find the above Hotel one of the best in New Brunswick.

Dinner on the table on arrival of the P. E. Island steamboats.

Trains leave the platform (opposite the Hotel) at 2.45 o'clock, giving passengers ample time to dine. [ju 5 im

### PROFESSIONAL CARD.

## PALMER & MULLALLY

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE—O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.  
H. V. PALMER. JAS. W. MULLALLY.  
April 10, 1882.

## Tickets to all Points

WEST AND NORTH WEST,  
Over the Intercolonial and

Grand Trunk Railways.

For sale at Post Office at Pictou Landing by D. A. McLEOD.

May 2, 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.

## "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.

## 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.

For Scotch and English Tweeds or Worsted Suits

For Canadian Tweed Suits,

For Overcoats of all Descriptions,

—GO TO—

## 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.

—ALSO—

A complete line of Gents' Furnishings and Felt Hats, cheap, &c. &c.  
Remember the address, two doors above Ap the  
Charlottetown, Oct. 11, 1881.

## JACOBSON'S



## THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,  
Backache, Soreness of the Chest,  
Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-  
ings and Sprains, Burns and  
Scalds, General Bodily  
Pains,  
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted  
Feet and Ears, and all other  
Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals it. Jacobson's  
is 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.

## GRAND RUSH OF THE FARMERS

TO EXAMINE AND PURCHASE

## CARTER'S Imperial Turnip Seed

JUST BEGINNING AT

GEORGE CARTER'S Grocery and Seed Store,  
Great George Street, Charlottetown.

The public are respectfully invited.

N. B.—All our Stock is fresh, and prices  
moderate. [ju 16 4i 2sw fr tu, wkly 2i

## 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.

## FOR SALE.

ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

May 9, 1882—cod

## UNION BANK P. E. ISLAND.

DIVIDEND NO. 36.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend  
at the rate of eight per cent. per annum  
has been declared on the capital stock of this  
Bank for the past six months, payable at its  
Head Office and Branches after this date.

GEORGE MACLEOD,  
Cashier.

Charlottetown, May 31, 1882.

GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOT'S

STEEL PENS.

BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE  
WORLD.

Brain and

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE.

Nerve Food

Is a Sure, Prompt and Effective Remedy for Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of  
Power in Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats,  
Supernatural Fatigue, 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 Genital Organs. The experience of  
thousands proves it an INSTANTANEOUS REMEDY. The  
Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box  
contains sufficient for two weeks' medication, and is the  
cheapest and best. 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 12 boxes for \$5, 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 Corner,  
Agents for Prince Edward Island, and by Druggists  
everywhere. [ju 11 1878

## THE NORTH-WEST.

HOW THE AMERICANS MANAGE THEIR CATTLE  
RANCHES — A STOCK OWNERS' ASSOCIA-  
TION — ANIMALS THAT ENJOY A HUNDRED  
MILE RANGE — THE LASSO AND ITS USES.

Correspondence of the Mail.

FORT BERTON, Montana,  
May 15, 1882.

Stock-raising which has just been  
initiated in our Northwest, has become an  
extensive and remunerative business in  
Montana. A large number of ranchmen in  
that territory have herds numbering from  
500 to 5,000 each. Several company  
ownerships are said to reach as high as from  
12,000 to 15,000 head. A few practical re-  
marks as to the manner in which stock-  
raising is conducted will prove useful to  
intending Canadian Northwest cattle grow-  
ers, and interesting to the general reader.  
In Montana there are no private ranges.  
Cattle are turned loose and run over the  
entire extent of the grazing district. For  
the purpose of harmonizing the general in-  
terests, and for the better management of  
the business, stockmen have organized  
among themselves and formed

DISTRICT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.

The following is the system adopted by  
the Shonkin District Association at a meet-  
ing of large and small cattle owners held at  
Berton on December last:—

1st. Every man branding fifty calves  
annualy of any one brand shall be required  
to attend all round-ups with three saddle-  
horses. Should he brand less than fifty, he  
may exercise his option to attend or pay  
the association \$3 per head for branding  
his calves.

2nd. A man with three saddle-horses  
may represent 200 calves of one brand,  
branded annually. In case of an excess  
of 200, but less than 250, he may exercise  
his option to put on another man, or pay  
the association \$1 per head for branding  
the excess. At 250 he is required to put  
another

MAN WITH THREE SADDLE-HORSES,

and can brand to 400. In case of excess,  
he is bound by the rule of fifty, and so on,  
for each succeeding 200 head branded.

3rd. All revenues arising from work done  
by the association— from the sale of "Mau-  
ricks" and other sources—shall be turned  
into an association fund, and used for  
building corrals, purchasing bulls, and  
applied to expenses for the benefit of the  
entire association.

It may be explained here that the term  
"Mauvrick" is derived from a Colorado  
man of that name, who took possession of  
all calves which had escaped branding, and  
had his own brand put on. He commenced  
business with no stock, but in a few years  
possessed a large herd.

4th. The expense that is incurred on  
roundups, and whatever handling of cattle  
is rendered necessary at

OTHER SEASONS OF THE YEAR,

outside of each man's time, use of saddle  
horses, and expenses of a private nature,  
shall be borne *pro rata* according to the  
number of calves branded.

Bulls will be taken off the range every  
fall, and herded by themselves until the  
proper time to release them for rendering  
service to the cows. By this course the  
calves can be brought in the favorable  
months of the year, instead of dropping in  
the winter and early spring. It is  
estimated that this plan will insure an  
additional 40 per cent. profit per annum.

Persons not members of the association  
will not be permitted to round up with it,  
to use its property, or derive any of its  
benefits. Present corrals become associa-  
tion property, and

OTHER DESIRABLE SITES

for erecting new ones will be at once  
secured. It was decided to erect buildings  
at certain points, and station men there to  
herd cattle within the limits claimed by  
the association, and to prevent depreda-  
tion of white or red thieves.

The term "round up" means a general  
gathering of all the cattle on the range for  
the purpose of branding calves, selecting  
stock, &c. This is done twice a year, viz.,  
in spring from the 15th to 25th May, and  
in the fall from the 15th to 25th Septem-  
ber. As on a general range

EVERY MAN'S RIGHTS ARE EQUAL,

and taxation is levied on each head of  
stock, it is necessary that every man should  
look after his own. To bring out the care-  
less or indolent or make them responsible  
for their share of expenses incurred, rules  
and regulations similar to those passed by  
the Shonkin Association are really neces-  
sary. Ranges sometimes extend over 100  
miles. When the time agreed on for com-  
mencing a "round up" arrives, a party of  
from 30 to 60 men assemble. They are  
provided with vehicles, horses, tents, bed-  
ding, and provisions.

EACH PARTY HAS TWO COOKS,

and a day and night herder to look after  
saddle and driving horses. The camp is  
moved a certain distance each day. Every  
stockman or representative joins his par-  
ticular party with three saddle horses to  
each "round-up" man—one horse to re-  
place the other, forenoon, afternoon, or on  
extra work, as the riding is generally very  
hard. Commencing at one end of the  
range, the horsemen scour the country  
laterally and longitudinally; scrutinize  
every ravine and coulee, and bring in the  
wild herds to advantageous points where  
corrals have been constructed by the united  
work of the stock owners. The main cor-  
rals are generally 200 feet in diameter, and  
are large enough to handle a herd of

TWO THOUSAND CATTLE.

Each large corral has attached two minor  
ones, about 60 feet in diameter, connected  
by a gateway. In one of the smaller cor-  
rals are kept spare saddle and other horses  
during the day, the other minor corral is  
used to accommodate special brands and  
for branding. The process of "cutting  
out" in the large corral consists of first  
separating cows with unbranded calves—

they are introduced to the minor corral,  
where a man on horseback is ready with a  
lasso, which is thrown over the calf in-  
tended to be operated on, made fast to a  
"snubbing post" and drawn close up to it.  
Another man passes a small "lasso"  
around the heels of the calf and secures it  
thoroughly in the required position.

EAR MARKS ARE MADE,

brisket flaps are cut, and young bulls are  
converted into steers in quick time. Out-  
side the corral is a fire for heating the  
branding-irons hot. The brand is pressed  
through the hide, and giving out a palpa-  
ble smell of beefsteak cooking. The  
work is exciting and requires expert work-  
men who can put through 300 calves a day.  
Two hundred calves represent 700 stock of  
last year—cows, steers, and heifers. Cows  
and calves are turned loose as soon as the  
calves are branded. The operation is con-  
tinued day after day until the whole range  
has been completed. Beef steers are driven  
along with the main herd, and disposed of,  
or kept over, as the case may be.

A "CHUTE" OR NARROW LANE

is constructed from one of the corrals for  
venting large cattle or horses. "Venting"  
means placing an additional brand on an  
animal, which implies that the original  
brand is relinquished. Frequently the  
original brand is put on inverted or a bar  
is burned across the original brand. A  
brand can be recorded in the office of the  
territorial treasury for a fee of one dollar,  
which protects the owner against other par-  
ties using the same brand. It is considered  
advisable to ear mark as well as to brand  
cattle. The size of

THE CATTLE BRAND

is from six to seven inches in length—that  
for horses from two to three inches.  
Horses have to be blindfolded or thrown to  
be branded, and the brand has to be made  
very hot and the operation quickly per-  
formed, on account of the thinness of the  
hide and hair.

The Egyptian Question.

LORD SALISBURY INDICATES THE GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of  
Salisbury made an important speech a few  
days ago on the Egyptian question. He  
said great works of English industry are  
being destroyed, vast quantities of British  
capital are not only being imperilled, but  
investments that have grown up during  
long years of confidence are being utterly  
destroyed, so that they cannot be restored  
again, and worse, the lives of British sub-  
jects and British officials, of officers of the  
British fleet, are being sacrificed in a sea-  
port town within sight of the fleet. (Hear,  
hear.) Surely, my Lords, it is not too  
much that Parliament should ask to know  
what measures Her Majesty's Government  
propose to take for the protection of these  
imperilled interests and lives in this moment  
of acute crisis, and that they should ask for  
some explanations as to the position of the  
fleet and the functions which it is supposed  
to perform.

FOR WHAT WAS THE FLEET SENT THERE?

For what is it kept there? Many views  
might be advanced with respect to the  
object that the fleet has to fulfil. It might  
be supposed that its object was to support  
the Government of the existing Viceroy,  
but that object clearly it has not fulfilled.  
It might be thought that it was to demon-  
strate the power of Great Britain, but it  
has demonstrated exactly the reverse.  
(Hear, hear.) It might be supposed that  
its object was to enforce those demands  
which Her Majesty's Government have put  
forward in most peremptory language, and  
which they have said they are prepared to  
exact the fulfillment of, if it be neces-  
sary. And amongst those demands is promi-  
nent the removal of Arabi Pasha, yet  
Arabi Pasha is still supreme, and if we are  
not misinformed, he has been taken into  
council by the representative of the Sultan,  
with, I understand, the countenance of the  
representative of England, for the purpose  
of maintaining order, which neither suzer-  
ain nor foreign power can maintain. It,  
therefore, has done nothing whatever to  
fulfil that pledge which Her Majesty's  
Government gave that they would exact  
the fulfilment of their demands. (Hear.)  
It might be supposed that at least it would  
perform the humbler, but most useful and  
necessary, function of protecting British  
property and lives, but all that it has been  
able to do has been to furnish a safe place  
from which British officers have been com-  
pelled to witness

THE PAINFUL AND REVOLTING SPECTACLE

of British subjects being endangered and  
slaughtered at the water's edge, and they  
being powerless to prevent it. (Hear,  
hear.) My Lords, if these things are true  
it becomes necessary to ask why the fleet is  
there and why it stays there. (Hear, hear.)  
It is called a "naval demonstration."  
What does it demonstrate? Does it demon-  
strate anything else than the impotency of  
Great Britain and the feebleness of her  
councils. If it had not been for the  
fleet much of what has happened would  
not have occurred. If it has not been able  
to do anything else it has been potent,  
and very potent, to influence the passions  
of the Egyptian people. It is not too much  
to say that upon those who sent the fleet  
there without the resolution to follow up  
their action, without the necessary force at  
hand to give effect to their policy, lies the  
responsibility of the blood which is shed  
by the