

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURYPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882.

VOL. 10.—NO. 111.

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 moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.



Royal Insurance Co. of England.

Assets \$25,000,000.00
Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

JOHN MACEACHERN,
Agent
March 2, 1882.

To Lobster Packers.

THE subscribers beg to intimate that they
are prepared to manufacture to order all
supplies for Lobster Factories in our
line, including one and two pound Cans,
Solder, Boilers, &c., and by manufacturing in
large quantities can sell at very low prices.
To insure having orders filled promptly,
parties had better order at once.
Merchants and dealers will find our stock of
Plain and Japanned Tinware, Tubular Lan-
terns, Coal Hods, &c., &c., the largest in the
Provinces. Quality unsurpassed and prices
low.

Price list furnished on application to
A. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
New Glasgow, N. S.

Mar. 16, '82—1m wkl

INSURANCE OFFICE.

Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

City of London Fire Insurance 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.

BOSTON BRANCH

THE BOSTON SILVER PLATING CO. are
now prepared to do all kinds of Gold
and Silver Plating, such as Knives, Forks,
Spoons, Cake Baskets, Ice Pitchers, Cruet
Stands, Tea Sets, Watches and Jewelry of
every description, Carriage Work, Handles,
Dashers, etc. etc.
Also, Sewing Machines and Guns repaired,
and all kinds of fine Machinery.
Every job warranted to give entire satisfac-
tion or no charge made.

WILLIAM BROWN,
Manager.

Shop on the corner of Prince and Grafton
Streets.
Charlottetown, Feb. 4, '82.

CHARLOTTETOWN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

(ESTABLISHED 1873.)
Welsh & Owen's Brick Building, Corner of
King and Queen Streets, Char-
lottetown, P. E. I.

BEAGH & MILLER, - - Proprietors.

Designed to Educate Young Men
for Business.

OUR SYSTEM is conducted on Actual
Business and Scientific Principles, and
embraces all subjects necessary for a thorough
COMMERCIAL Education. Our facilities for
teaching these are the most complete that have
ever been devised. Theory and practice are
combined, and the whole course rendered so
interesting and practical that the duller stu-
dent cannot fail to be largely benefited. The
course of Study is short, practical, useful and
reasonable; it is just what every MAN needs
and will use, no matter what his calling or
profession is to be.

The youth commencing a business life with
only industry and integrity as his capital, the
clerk engaged during business hours, but
desirous of evening study to repair the de-
fects in his education, each have the advan-
tages offered by our sessions occupying DAY
AND EVENING. Morning Session, 9.50 to
12, and 2 to 4 p. m. Evening Session, 7.30
to 9.30.

Diplomas granted to such as pass satisfac-
tory examinations. Students may enter at
any time. No entrance examination required.
Business men and others are cordially invited
to call and examine our system.

Teach your sons what they will practice
when they become men.
Full particulars concerning Terms, Tuition,
Scholarships, &c., &c., on application to
L. B. MILLER,
Principal.
Jan. 7, '81—e o d.

AT COST!

Readymade Clothing, Tweeds and Heavy Cloths,

AS I WANT TO CLOSE OUT MY STOCK IN THIS LINE.

Some Expensive Ladies' Cloth Mantles and Dolmans, and
Fur Lined Cloaks, Sealettes and Colored Dress Goods.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION.

JUST OPENED AND MARKED LOW,

A Select Assortment of Flowers, Feathers, Velveteens, Ladies' Sacques, &c., &c.

R. W. TREMAINE,

83 QUEEN STREET

Nov. 1, 1881.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, QUEEN SQUARE.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Keep in Every Department of their Establishment a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

of superior quality and texture, which cannot be surpassed either for price or quality,
as they import direct from the best British and Foreign markets.

INSPECT THEIR STOCK IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

SELLING OFF

—AT—

W. A. HUTCHESON'S.

I shall Sell off my Stock of Groceries at

COST.

Parties wishing to get their GROCERIES Cheap should call at once and leave their orders.

GOOD TEA, 25, 30 and 33 cents; CRACKERS, 4 to 14 cents; MOLASSES, 47 cents;
RAISINS, 10 cents; CURRANTS, 8 cents. SUGAR, 8 cents.

A large lot of CONFECTIONERY from 15 to 20 cents; lot CHRISTMAS GOODS, very
cheap; and sundry other articles too numerous to mention—all at cost for Cash only.

W. A. HUTCHESON,

109 UPPER QUEEN STREET

Dec. 16, 1881—3m eod, wkl

NOTICE.

HAVING rented the premises lately oc-
cupied by C. F. HARRIS, the subscriber
begs to intimate to the public that he is carry-
ing on the

TINSMITH BUSINESS

in all its branches. Orders punctually at-
tended to. A call respectfully solicited.
L. W. HARRIS,
Upper Queen St.
Feb. 8, 1882.

For Sale or to Let.

THAT Freehold Property, with a front of
eighty feet on Pownall Street and eighty-
four feet on Sydney Street, the House con-
taining 16 large rooms and two Kitchens.
Can be turned into one Dwelling by unlock-
ing a door. Apply on the premises to
MRS. BOSWALL.
March 12, 1881—tf



Steam Communication with the Magdalen Islands.

TRNDERS addressed to the Postmaster.
General will be received at Ottawa until
noon on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of APRIL
NEXT, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's
Mails by steamer once a week, during the
season of Navigation between Pictou, N. S.,
and the Magdalen Islands and Gaspe, under
a contract for four years, commencing with
the opening of navigation in 1882.

The steamer to leave Pictou on such regular
day in each week as the Postmaster General
may appoint, and proceed to Amherst and
Cape de Meule, Magdalen Islands, and re-
maining one day at the Islands for exchange
of Mails, to return to Pictou, calling both
ways and exchanging Mails at Georgetown
and Sauris, Prince Edward Island. On every
fourth trip the steamer is to proceed from the
Magdalen Islands to Gaspe and back before
returning to Pictou, calling for exchange of
Mails at Gaspe Basin, and at Perce weather
permitting. The Postmaster General will re-
quire a first-class sea-going steamer for this
service, and the tender must give a full de-
scription of the steamer offered—specifying
name, tonnage, speed and accommodation for
passengers and freight, also the price asked
for each round weekly trip between Pictou
and the Magdalen Islands, and for each
monthly round trip between the Islands and
Gaspe.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

Post Office Dept., Ottawa, March 11, 1882.
[ms 21 3e]

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 Apothecaries Hall Corner
Charlottetown, Oct. 11, 1881.

THE EXAMINER

JOB PRINTING OFFICE

HAS LATELY BEEN REPLENISHED WITH

A Large Supply of Printing Types and Material,
OF THE LATEST INVENTION AND BEST DESCRIPTION,

AND WE ARE NOW PREPARED,

Under the Careful and Skillful Supervision of Mr. J. W. Mitchell,

TO PRINT

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,
BLANK CHEQUES, RECEIPTS,
NOTES OF HAND, POSTERS,
HAND BILLS, DODGERS, &c., &c.,

On Short Notice, in Good Style, at Cheap Prices.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the
opinions or statements of our correspondents

Letter from Mr. Hackett, M. P.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—In the Patriot of 15th inst.,
Mr. Benjamin Rogers, of Alberton, has a
long epistle in reply to my letter of 16th
ult.

I have hoped that Mr. Rogers, after hav-
ing seen that I was first attacked by his
distinguished relative at Tignish, and after-
wards by himself, would realize that the
question at issue was one from the discus-
sion of which he might have withdrawn.
He however has elected otherwise, and with
a malignity and meanness peculiar to small
minds attempts to show that I am drawing
as sessional indemnity an amount more
than sufficient to compensate me for my
services. I cannot conceive why he should
make this statement; it, at least, has
nothing to do with the controversy between
us. I hold my position at the hands of the
people of Prince County in spite of Mr. R.
and his political friends: and being here,
I have the same right to my sessional allow-
ance as representatives from other parts of
the Dominion.

I have no desire to prolong this contro-
versy with Mr. Rogers, and only write now
for the purpose of correcting a statement
made by him in his last letter. With the
intention of covering over his own dupli-
city he has published another falsehood.
He states that I voted for a tax on tea in
1879, and voted against it in 1882.

This is a deliberate falsehood, and Mr.
Rogers when he wrote it must have
known it was just as untrue as his former
statement that I had abused Orangemen at
the Tignish meeting.

The facts are: the duty on tea was im-
posed by the McKenzie Government in
1874, the representatives from the Island at
that time voting for it. In 1878, I became
a member of the House of Commons, and
in 1879 or, the first session of this Parlia-
ment, the duty was lowered by the present
Government, and although there was no
vote, I supported a reduction of the tax.

This session the duty has been entirely
taken off, thus relieving the people of
Prince Edward Island, of taxation to the
extent of about \$28,000 per annum, and I
believe that the action of the Government
will meet with their approval.

I am aware that Mr. Rogers' knowl-
edge of public affairs is most superficial;
but, I believe he made this statement know-
ing it to be false, and thinking it might
pass uncontradicted, hoping, no doubt, to
thereby divert public attention from his
own inconsistent and treacherous conduct.
He may have his own views with regard to
what constitutes the duty of an independ-
ent representative, but the public man who
states that his votes are given from expedi-
ency on questions affecting the interests of
a large body of his constituents, has, to say
the least, very loose ideas of public moral-
ity. I remain,

Yours truly,
E. HACKETT.

Ottawa, 24th March, 1882.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Allow me space in your journal to
let the public know the neglect of duty of
officials with regard to a contract given last
summer on Rocky Point wharf, which was
to be finished early in the shipping season.
Through neglect it was not till the close of
the navigation the work was finished, and
before two days had passed the spans fell.
Why was it not until the spring, when it
could be built substantially and not on the
ice?

Yours truly,
RESIDENT.

March 31, 1882.

Why Printers are Cynical.

The other day I stood within the com-
posing room of a great daily newspaper.
There was nothing to delight the eye—no
pictures, statues, or sumptuous furniture.
Serious-looking men were standing before
their cases so fixedly that nothing less than
the falling of the roof would have dis-
tracted their attention. Scarcely a sound
was audible, but the faint click of type
falling into place. I never before realized
so forcibly the cause why newspaper print-
ers are, it is said, naturally cynical.
To-day they set up the type that
tells the words of rejoicings and festi-
vity, to-morrow the same type is made to
proclaim disaster and mourning; the
same type which carries to 10,000 homes
the inaugural message of the ruler of 50,
000,000 of people has not time to lose its
sharpness by use before it is employed to
report the funeral oration in the Capitol in
the memory of the same man. The momen-
ary contraction of the forefinger of a des-
picable wretch levels exalted hopes, and
robes the whole civilized world in sable. If
there be a spot on earth where the insta-
bility of human affairs is epitomized hourly,
it is the composing room of a daily news-
paper.

The St. John Telegraph makes Mr. Blake
a present of the following statement:—

"Had the late Government remained in
power no one can doubt that far greater
progress would have been made in the North-
West than exists to-day. The British Colum-
bia section of the railway would have also been
further advanced by a year or more."

We fail to understand how a section of rail-
way bitterly opposed by Mr. Blake could
have been hastened to completion by his
coming into power—unless he is dishonest
in his present denunciations—or unless he
was to have been excluded from the Grit
Cabinet.—Toronto Mail.

London Punch:—"Magistrate—"Do you
know the nature of an oath, my boy?
Witness (promptly)—"Yes, sir." "Must
take it, sir—'relse I can't be 'memb' o'
Parliament, sir!"

NEWS NOTES.

The Mormons have now six preaching
places in London, and are sending out
bodies of English girls to Utah.

London Fun:—"Teacher—"And how
do you know, my dear, that you have been
christened? Scholar—"Please, mum, 'cos
I got the marks on me arm now, mum."

Prince Leopold is to be married in tar-
tan, and the English papers suggest that
the Princess Helena should wear a bridal
dress of cotton, in order to show her ap-
preciation of that branch of English manu-
facture.

The complaint was Rheumatism, where-
with Mr. J. W. Walker, of Waterloo, Ind.,
suffered for fifteen years; after trying a
great many remedies without being relieved,
he was finally cured by St. Jacobs Oil. He
says he feels like a new man.

The Conservatives in Flintshire, Wales,
are making a great ado about that county
having to pay the extra police required to
guard Hawarden Castle. They claim
that the Treasury ought to defray the
cost, but the Home Secretary does not
see it.

The Khedive is very much under petti-
coat government, his wife, Princess Kafi
da Hanem, having a strong mind and a
stout temper. This young lady keeps her-
self remarkably well posted in all that
goes on in Egypt, and is something of a
politician. She speaks excellent French,
has blazing black eyes, and wears satin
and plush, with large diamonds in her
ears.

The German Emperor replied to the
Czar's congratulations as follows:—"Accept
for yourself and the Empress my most
heart-felt thanks for your kind wishes.
Every word of yours has found a lively re-
sponse in my grateful heart. I beseech the
Almighty to bless your reign, and to make
it conducive to the welfare of your people
and the strengthening of the peace of
Europe."

A novel feature of European immigration
is reported. A steamer from Havre, which
arrived at New York the other day, had on
board eight large bears, brought by a party
of French laboring men, who had caught
them in the Pyrenees. The bears are to
be taken West, where they will be put to
the drawing of agricultural vehicles, and
the performance of other farm work. As
the animals passed up Broadway, the
"beas" of Wall street rushed out to take
a look at them.

The number of Chinese in the United
States will have great advantage from the
prohibition of further importation. In
the first place, they will probably not suffer
so much from persecution. In the next
place, they will have the benefit of a steady
and good rate of wages. In 1869 there
were 34,933 Chinese in the United States;
in 1870 the number was 62,736; at the end
of 1876 the number was calculated at
104,731; in the last census the number is
given at 105,488. Since 1876 it thus ap-
pears that the number has not increased.
But the number of those who come for
short periods and go away again is great;
from 1870 to 1876 the departures were
36,684.

The dense fogs of London seriously affect
the health of that city, and are especially
fatal to persons of advanced years. The
mortality rate for the week ending Febru-
ary 20th, was 2,632, or 35.3 per 1,000.
The annual death rate from all causes for
the three preceding weeks was 22.8, 26.4
and 27.1 per 1,000. The city has been en-
veloped in a dense fog during the greater
part of the third week in February and the
deaths caused by diseases of the respiratory
organs rose to 934, of which 696 were
attributed to bronchitis and 185 to pneu-
monia. The quality of the Thames water,
supplied by the water companies, was con-
siderably below the standard, and the same
was the case with all the other sources of
water supply.

The feeling against foreigners in Russia
is continually growing, and high officials do
not hesitate to express their anti-foreign
opinions. At a meeting held in Moscow,
on the 22nd of last month, General Baran-
off, formerly Prefect of St. Petersburg, and
at present Governor of Archangel, delivered
an eloquent speech upon the decay
of Russian commerce. He contended
that the commerce was stifled by foreigners
in the enjoyment of excessive privileges.
The forests also were worked by officials
aided by foreign capital. The speaker ex-
pressed the opinion that the remedy for
the present state of affairs would be to
grant privileges to Russians to construct
the Dwina Kasan Railway, to increase the
number of steamers, and to make Govern-
ment grants to seamen's schools. The
speech was received by the meeting with
enthusiastic applause. General Baranoff
was to leave for St. Petersburg in a few
days to submit his views to the Govern-
ment.

The change which has taken place in
France in the relations of the cultivated
classes in questions of religion, since the
Republic displaced the empire of Napoleon
III., was made manifest the other day
when Jules Simon's motion that children
in the schools be taught their duty towards
God, and towards their country, was re-
jected by a vote of 167 to 123. Notwith-
standing the care which has been taken
of late to extend the advantages of education
to all classes of the people, it is calculated
that there are still twenty-two per cent.
of the children who might be attending school
persistently absent. This can hardly be
wondered at when it is considered that no
provision is made by the law for the chil-
dren of parents who do not wish those
whose moral training has been entrusted to
them by Providence, to be brought up
without any reference to their religious
needs. If there was bigotry under the old
regime which forced all children to learn
their catechisms, there is equal bigotry in
a rule which prohibits religious instruction
altogether.