

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1882.

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IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,  
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
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## ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Third Quarter 6th day, 2h. 0m., a. m., S. E.  
New Moon 13th day, 4h. 58m., p. m., W.  
First Quarter, 21st day, 8h. 42m., p. m., S. W.  
Full Moon, 28th day, 5h. 5m., p. m., E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	'Moon rises	'Moon sets	High water	Days len. h.
1 Tuesday	4 47	7 25	8 14	11 52		
2 Wednesday	4 59	7 38	8 44	11 32		
3 Thursday	5 11	7 51	9 14	11 13		
4 Friday	5 23	8 04	9 44	10 54		
5 Saturday	5 35	8 17	10 14	10 35		
6 Sunday	5 47	8 30	10 44	10 16		14 25
7 Monday	5 59	8 43	11 14	9 57		
8 Tuesday	6 11	8 56	11 44	9 38		
9 Wednesday	6 23	9 09	12 14	9 19		
10 Thursday	6 35	9 22	12 44	9 00		
11 Friday	6 47	9 35	1 14	8 41		
12 Saturday	6 59	9 48	1 44	8 22		
13 Sunday	7 11	10 01	2 14	8 03		14 07
14 Monday	7 23	10 14	2 44	7 44		
15 Tuesday	7 35	10 27	3 14	7 25		
16 Wednesday	7 47	10 40	3 44	7 06		
17 Thursday	7 59	10 53	4 14	6 47		
18 Friday	8 11	11 06	4 44	6 28		
19 Saturday	8 23	11 19	5 14	6 09		
20 Sunday	8 35	11 32	5 44	5 50		13 47
21 Monday	8 47	11 45	6 14	5 31		
22 Tuesday	8 59	11 58	6 44	5 12		
23 Wednesday	9 11	12 11	7 14	4 53		
24 Thursday	9 23	12 24	7 44	4 34		
25 Friday	9 35	12 37	8 14	4 15		
26 Saturday	9 47	12 50	8 44	3 56		
27 Sunday	9 59	1 03	9 14	3 37		12 26
28 Monday	10 11	1 16	9 44	3 18		
29 Tuesday	10 23	1 29	10 14	3 00		
30 Wednesday	10 35	1 42	10 44	2 41		
31 Thursday	10 47	1 55	11 14	2 22		

**Beautiful Summer Resort.**  
**THE SEASIDE HOTEL,**  
(UNDER VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE),  
**Rustico Beach, - - P. E. Island.**

THIS beautifully-situated and well-known establishment will be opened from July 1st till September 10th, for the accommodation of Guests and Visitors.  
RATES—\$1.75 per day; \$10 per week; \$22 per month.  
TO REACH THE HOTEL—Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday evening, calling for Guests; returning every Thursday and Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Also, arrangements have been made with Mr. Bagnall to meet trains from all points at Hunter River, for passengers to Seaside, seven miles.  
Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6.45, 9.20, a. m., and 4.20 p. m.  
Hunter River for Charlottetown, 9 a. m., 2.11 and 7 p. m.  
Hunter River to Summerside 7.45, 11.10 a. m., and 5.42 p. m.  
Address,  
**JOHN NEWSON & CO.,**  
Charlottetown

**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, Ma., 22, '82. 72 Queen Street.

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

**GREAT BARGAINS** in Dress Goods, Tweeds, Winceys, Silks, Curtains, and all kinds of Staple and Fancy DRYGOODS. 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.



**THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,**  
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Croup, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,  
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frost-bitten Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.  
No Preparation on earth equals Dr. J. C. Williams' Sarsaparilla 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.

**Steam Communication**  
Between Pictou, N. S., Georgetown and Souris, P. E. I., Magdalen Islands and Gaspe.

**THE Strongly-Built Iron S.S. BEAVER,** P. P. Lemaitre, master, carrying Her Majesty's mails, will leave Pictou Landing during the season of Navigation, every Monday afternoon, on arrival of Express Train from Halifax for Georgetown, Souris and the Magdalen Islands; and every fourth trip, commencing Monday, 19th June, will extend her voyage to Gaspe, calling (weather permitting, at Perce.  
P. HOOVER, C. B.  
Will leave for Port Hood every Friday Night, from Railway Wharf, Pictou Town, on arrival of Passengers by accommodation train from Halifax.  
Every attention will be paid to the comfort of passengers.  
For freight or passage apply to  
A. FRASER & CO., Quebec;  
FRED. W. FRASER,  
Pictou, N. S.  
A. A. MACDONALD, Bro.,  
Georgetown, P. E. I.  
C. J. HALEY, Souris, P. E. I.  
July 14, 1882.

**STR. SOUTHPORT.**  
**WEST RIVER,**  
**FROM PRINCE ST. WHARF.**

**WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN** EVERY MONDAY, at 5.30 p. m., for Shaw's Wharf, returning at 7 a. m., calling at Westville and Rocky Point (when tide permits); returning, will leave Charlottetown again on Monday, at 3.30 p. m., and on Friday, at 4 p. m.

**FOR EAST RIVER.**  
Will leave Charlottetown, at 4.30 a. m., on Tuesday morning for Mount Stewart, returning at 7 a. m., calling at Cranberry and Hickey's Wharves. Also will leave Mt. Stewart, on Wednesday morning, at 7 a. m., calling at Cranberry and Hickey's Wharves, returning to Mount Stewart same evening; occasionally on Tuesday mornings (when the tide will not otherwise permit) the Steamer will not proceed beyond Cranberry Wharf, but will invariably leave Mount Stewart for Charlottetown on Wednesday mornings, returning same evening as above.  
On Sundays, Steamer will leave Charlottetown for Rocky Point (tide permitting) at 9 a. m. and 1.15 p. m.; returning, will leave Rocky Point at 9.30 a. m. and 1.45 p. m.  
If Steamer is not on route on Sundays, sail boat will take her place.  
F. L. HASZARD,  
Ch'town, June 1882—pat [1] 3

**TO LET.**  
THE SHOP at present occupied by the New York Singer Manufacturing Company, Queen Street. Application to be made to M. STEVENSON,  
June 9, 1882—cod [1] 7

**MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE**  
Nerve Food  
It is a Sure, Prompt and Effective Remedy for Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Suppression of Seminal Emissions, 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 Gen. rative Organs. The experience of thousands proves it an INVALUABLE 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 Co. Agents for Prince Edward Island, and by all Druggists everywhere.

## Egyptian War Notes.

**THE ROYAL FAMILY.**  
The wisdom of the Queen in preventing the Prince of Wales from participating in the dangers of the expedition is questioned by many. It is, however, endorsed by the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Garnet Wolseley. The campaign will require great nicety of judgment, and will need to be conducted with promptitude, decision and caution. The Prince cannot be trusted with the command of the expedition. The presence of the heir apparent, a field marshal in the army, as a subordinate, might prove a source of embarrassment to one who will only have the local rank of General, and thus be inferior as to military rank, to say nothing of his exalted dignity in other respects. Again the Prince, at the first military manoeuvres, did not display any strategical powers, very much the reverse, and was very unwilling to follow the advice of those around him. As Prince of Wales also, custom and his habits compel him to travel with a large suite and an elaborate camp equipage, some of which would be considered indispensable, and yet would be a source of hindrance and danger in a desert campaign. The Duke of Connaught, on the contrary, is a soldier in every sense of the word, accustomed to obey, and used to roughing it. He is said to have displayed no little skill in the handling of troops at Aldershot, and has made military tactics his special study.

## A POSITIVIST PROTEST.

The London Positivist Society has issued a protest, drawn up by Professor Beesley, against the policy of the Government in Egypt.  
After enlarging at some length upon the "monstrous claims" which the Anglo-French Control was instituted to enforce the protest concludes by indicating the policy which ought to be followed:—"A few months ago it might have been alleged with some truth that if England did not intervene in Egypt France would. The danger was afterward entirely removed by the good sense of the French people, who had been taken by surprise in the matter of Tunis, but no gave their Government plainly to understand that they would not tolerate any more such rash adventures. But not the least of the dangers to be apprehended from our aggression is that France may now be stung into asserting her equal right to intervene. To obviate this and all other dangers our fleet should be withdrawn from Egyptian waters, the control should be given up, the bond-holders should be left to shift for themselves, and the Egyptian Government should be informed that so long as the Canal is not injured we will not meddle with their country nor allow any other nation to meddle with it. To tell us that in the face of such a declaration Prince Bismarck, or any one else, would attempt to enforce the claims of the bond-holders is simply nonsense. Absolute non-intervention and peace at any price are no positivist doctrines. We are ready that the sword should be drawn when justice and true honour require it."

## M. DE LESSEPS.

The chief source of all the trouble after Arabi is M. De Lesseps, whose French fury has been terribly excited of late. His conduct is villainous. He is known to be in daily communication with Arabi Pasha. Hearing that the British troopship "Orion" intended to land men at Ismailia, he started for that place. He is said to have declared that England should land men only after passing them over his and his son's dead bodies. He talks of enlisting a tribe of Bedouins to oppose European intervention in this part of Egypt. Admiral Conrad telegraphed to the French Government complaining of the behaviour of De Lesseps. He has as yet received no answer. Only yesterday De Lesseps addressed a crowd of Arabi's supporters, and spoke in terms hostile to England and France, saying they were strangers on Egyptian soil. The result was, the Germans who had landed to protect their consulate returned on board their vessel, and the English and French Admirals have abandoned their intention of landing, lest a disturbance should follow De Lesseps' speech. It is true he denies any desire to play the traitor, and declares on his sacred word of honor as a Frenchman, so says a despatch to-day from Ismailia, that the communications between Arabi and himself were merely to assure the safe emigration of 120 Greek subjects, some invalids, and some Sisters of Charity. De Lesseps still believes the neutrality of the Suez Canal will not be violated by the Egyptians if it is respected by the Europeans. Arabi also returns him the compliment of believing in him, and has instructed the Bedouins on the Canal to obey De Lesseps implicitly, and to co-operate with him in everything. All persons furnished with a permit from De Lesseps are allowed to go to Cairo unhindered by the rebels or the Bedouins.

## A FAITHFUL GOVERNOR.

The Governor of Siout, with 2,000 men, is holding the town for the Khedive. Siout is the capital and the largest city of Upper Egypt. It is the most important military station south of Cairo, and controls communications with Darfour and Senaar. This city is not to be confounded with Assouan, a small and decayed town situated at the first cataract of the Nile, over 200 miles south of Siout. A rebel official telegram says that Midshipman De Chair was taken before Arabi Pasha, who

ordered him to be sent to Cairo and to be well treated. He is now comfortably lodged there, and has been allowed to write to his relatives. The Khedive last evening despatched a native emissary to the camp of Arabi Pasha for the purpose of procuring the release of Midshipman De Chair. The emissary did not return. Arabi Pasha has offered £300 for the head of Morice Bey. A telegram from rebel sources at Cairo states that the rebel government is maintaining refugees from Alexandria. The native journals comment favorably upon Mr. John Bright's resignation of his seat in the British Cabinet.

The "Alexandria" perhaps underwent as much knocking about as any of the ships. She received about twenty-five shots in her hull, and one shell entered at the stern, passed into the commander's cabin, and there burst, shattering everything in the cabin. Another passed through the captain's cabin and completely destroyed everything within it. Others traversed the funnel casing, smashed up one-quarter of a steam launch, passed through the gun-room, and did other damage. In no case has a single shot penetrated any of the armoured parts of any of the ships. The "Invincible" was struck by many shot and shell, which fell on the battery armour.

Arabi had a most miraculous escape during the bombardment. He was haranguing about twenty soldiers at the railway station, and had just left, when a shell fell amongst them, completely destroying the soldiers. According to the general accounts his behaviour on the 14th fully bore out his previous character or personal cowardice.

## Crowe and Dynamite.

PEORIA, ILL. July 31.—Crowe, of dynamite fame, has returned from Chicago, where it is reported that a convention was held last week, attended by a number of prominent Irish Americans from different parts of the country, including Major Harrigan, New York; Patrick Collins, Boston; and a delegation from the Pacific coast. It is learned that an arrangement was made for the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of bombs and other explosives to be used by the Crowe-Rossa faction in their war against England. This institution will contain a chemical laboratory on the Hudson River, above New York, owned and operated by a joint stock company, with a capital of \$100,000, divided into 40,000 shares of \$5 each. It is organized under the laws of New York, and known as the "Masonius Chemical, Experimental and Manufacturers' Company." A general business is conducted by the directors elected annually by stockholders, having a President, Secretary, and General Superintendent. The latter is Prof. Messenoff, a Russian chemist of high standing. The principal business of the concern is not so much in manufacturing explosives as training young men in the science of producing from original matter those grand agencies of modern science, so much used now in "war and peace"—dynamite, nitroglycerine, and giant powder, and fulminate of gold, silver, and mercury. The demand for these articles in the past few years has been much greater than the production, and that the demand will increase each year there cannot be the least doubt, for we find the United States Government employing this agency in the removal of obstructions in various harbours, and Admiral Seymour, of the English navy, is using it to blow up Egyptian forts at Alexandria. It was used to remove obstructions at Hell Gate, and there are other hell gates and fell holes and forts in other countries to be removed and blown up that are more injurious than those mentioned; hence the wisdom of having a number of trained young men to manufacture these dangerous materials. The directors take in students to the factory and teach them the wonders of science, and pay them while learning \$5 per week. The expenses are met by the sale of the articles mentioned, and from subscriptions from the patrons of science.

## The Whale's Remains up the Ottawa.

An interesting discovery was made a short time ago, as reported in these columns, by the workmen engaged in digging ballast from the Britannia Pit, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, about six miles above Ottawa, and on the west side of the Ottawa River. About three feet below the surface, and about twenty feet above the river, in a bed of gravel, of the Pleistocene age, there was found some bones which must have belonged to a whale—probably a rorqual or a Finner whale. The specimens exhibited at the offices of the C. P. R., in Montreal, consists of one vertebra and part of a rib; the former owner of these parts having been by no means a large animal, but about thirty or forty feet long. The particulars, which we have on high authority, are considerably different from what has been reported elsewhere with reference to this discovery. In similar deposits on the Ottawa River remains of fishes and seals have before been found, but this is the first occurrence of parts of a whale. The remains belong to a time when the valley of the Ottawa was an arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and inhabited by marine animals similar to those now living on the Labrador coast.—*Montreal Witness.*

It is rumored that the historical bonnets of the Highland regiments in the British army are fated to disappear. Mr. Childers says that they are "heavy and costly." As a matter of fact, says the *London World*, they are neither the one nor the other. A bonnet is merely composed of ostrich feathers, mounted on thin wire, and is the best ventilated headdress in the army. It is, perhaps, generally known that a feather bonnet lasts an officer or soldier all his service, only requiring a little "setting up" every three or four years. Col. Lockhart, of the 62nd, used to boast that his bonnet had seen over thirty years' service.