

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1882

VOL. 11.--NO. 138

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.

DR. CONROY
HAS REMOVED his office and residence
to Mutch's Building,
Lower Great George Street,
OF SITE EXAMINER OFFICE.
Oct. 12, '82.—1m, wkly 6m

HENRY TERRELL,
SHIPPER'S AGENT.
All kinds of Produce bought and shipped
on Commission,
Sole Agent for the New Sheep Dip.
Tracadie Cross & Bedford Station, P.E.I.,
Oct. 12, '82.—wkly 2m

W. WHEATLEY,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
269 Barrington Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.
Consignments solicited. Highest prices
and prompt returns guaranteed.
Sept. 13, 1882—2aw 2m

INSURANCE OFFICE.
Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Insurance effected on all kinds of property
at current rates. Losses settled promptly
and equitably.
DESBRISEY & ANGUS,
General Agents.
Office—South Side Queen Square.
Ch town, Sept. 15, 1882.

JAMES S. SCOTT,
Shipping and Commission
MERCHANT,
Dealer in Fish and Fishing Supplies,
POWEN'S WHARF, HALIFAX N. S.
Special attention paid to the receiving and
prompt disposal of Island produce. Having
extensive wharf accommodation and com-
modious stores, consignments are solicited
and prompt returns guaranteed.
Weekly market reports forwarded
upon application, and vessels chartered for
shippers.
P. O. address—Lock Drawer 51, Halifax.
se 28

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,
Ch'town, June 17, 1882—4f Agent.

W. C. BISHOP,
SHIPPING
—AND—
FORWARDING AGENT,
Marine Insurance Broker,
—AND—
General Commission Agent,
BEDFORD ROW,
P. O. BOX 1 . . . HALIFAX, N. S.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the
Shipment of Lobsters and other Canned
Goods, and collection of Custom Drawbacks
thereon.
Hulls, Cargoes, and Freights insured in
first-class offices at most favorable rates.
Consignments of Produce solicited, and
prompt returns guaranteed.
Correspondence solicited and answered
promptly.
Nov. 14, 1881—17r

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,
—IN—
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.

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, 1882.

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 Skilful 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.

ROBERTSON'S
TRADE MARK


THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Nuralgia, Sciatica, 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
Feet and Ears, and all other
Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. James 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.


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

A CARD.
DR. W. TOBIN,
Fellow of the Royal College of Sur-
geons, Ireland.
Member of the King and Queen's
College of Physicians, Ireland,
Late Surgeon Army Medical Dep't.

HAS made a special study of diseases of
the Eye, Ear and Throat, in Paris and
London, and proposes to devote his practice
to them.
Consultations at his residence, No. 9 South
St., Halifax, N. S.
Hours, 10 to 2 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.
Oct 11, '82. 1m

INCREASE
YOUR CAPITAL.
Those desiring to make money
in a small and medium investments
in real estate, stocks and bonds,
speculations, can do so by operat-
ing on our plan. From May 1st,
1881, to the present date, on in-
vestments of \$10,000 to \$1,000, cash
profits have been realized and
paid to investors amounting to
several times the original invest-
ment, still leaving the original in-
vestment making money or pay-
ments on demand. Explatory cir-
culars and statements of fund W
sent free. We want responsible
agents, who will report on crops
and introduce the plan. Liberal
commissions paid. Address,
F. E. WILKIN & MERRILL, Com-
mission Merchants, Major Block,
Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.
THE business heretofore carried on by the
undersigned and the late A. B. Stewart,
under the style and firm of HICKS & STEW-
ART, Tobacco Manufacturers, will be con-
tinued by the subscriber under the same
style.
MICHAEL HICKS, V.
Charlottetown, June 4, 1882. 1m 4f

GOLD
MEDAL
1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE
WORLD.

A POSITIVE CURE
Without Medicines.
ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED
BOUGIES.
Patented October 16th, 1876. One box
No. 1 will cure any case in four days or
less.
No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no
matter of how long standing.
No nascent cures or catarrhs, copalins, or
oil of sandalwood, that are certain to pro-
duce dyspepsia by destroying the coating of
the stomach.
Price \$1 50. Sold by all druggists, or
mailed on receipt of price. For further in-
formation send for circular. P. O. Box 1,533.
J. C. ALLAN CO., 28 John Street,
New York.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Hon. Simon Bolger.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—Seeing the Writs are issued
for a Legislative Council Election, on the
15th prox., I do not deem it unwise to
briefly review the conduct of the retiring
representative for the First Electoral Dis-
trict of King's County.

The Hon. Simon Bolger has been an
active, consistent representative in the
Legislative Council, for the past eight
years. The platform on which he seeks his
re-election is the same on which he was re-
turned triumphant to the House, eight
years before.

His unflinching fidelity to his constitu-
ents; his sound advocacy of every measure
calculated to advance the interests of the
people; his fearlessness in debate, com-
bined with the essential elements of
veracity, are, we think, efficient qualifi-
cations to ensure a renewal of that confidence
which was so heartily accorded him in
1874.

Gentlemen Electors, if you want an
assiduous, faithful representative in that
"useless expensive appendage," give
your hearty, undivided support to the Hon.
Simon Bolger. There is only one way of
judging the future, and that is by the past.

Mr. Bolger has discharged his legislative
duties with honor to himself and entire
satisfaction to his constituents. To reject
him in the hour of triumph would be in
gratitude. He never voted to perpetuate
the existence of a body in which he held a
seat himself. He was elected as an aboli-
tionist—to that charge he still adheres.

Shall we elect him? Yes: send him
back to serve us as faithfully in the future
as he has done in the past, and the electors
of the eastern portion of King's County
will never have occasion to rue the day
that they accorded to the Hon. Simon
Bolger the honor of re-filling his seat in the
Legislative Council. I remain,
Yours respectfully,
OBSERVANDA.

Souris East, Oct. 30th, 1882.

Interviewing the Prince of Wales.

Immediately on his arrival in Paris, the
Prince of Wales was interviewed by M.
Henri de Penne, editor of the *Gauletis* on
the subject of Egyptian and French Con-
trol, De Lesseps, the Channel Tunnel, etc.,
The *New York Herald* publishes the follow-
ing summary of what His Royal Highness
is reported to have said:

"After a few complimentary remarks I
asked him to tell me in brief what England
proposed to do in Egypt. 'You forget,'
said the Prince, 'that England is a parlia-
mentary country, where, as one of your
statesmen has said, the King reigns but
does not govern. A fortiori, the Prince of
Wales is the last person who could permit
himself to have a personal policy. It is to
Mr. Gladstone that you should address a
question that my august mother herself
would decline to answer.' 'But,' I replied,
'you love France, and you specially love
Paris, which is at once its heart and its
brain; and is it both your right and your
duty to love England. It is, therefore, to
be allowed that Egypt should embrace two
neighboring Powers so well suited to un-
derstand each other?' 'Indeed,' said the
Prince, 'who has spoken of embracing them?'
I don't know if Your Highness reads the
Times, said I. 'Sometimes,' he re-
plied; 'as seldom as possible I confess.
I much prefer the *Figaro* and the *Gauletis*;
and, as the Prince spoke, he pointed to
the two Parisian journals lying by his
side. After thanking him for the compli-
ment I continued:—'I believe the *Times*
and other great English newspapers—great,
indeed, by the surface of paper which they
cover with ink—say France ought to be
despised of all influence in Egypt; the
Canal is to be abolished, and the Suez
Canal placed under purely English manage-
ment.' 'Sir,' said the Prince with vivacity,
'I love your country, as you say; still more,
I admire it. I also esteem M. de Lesseps,
and have taught these two children, in
accord with their mother, to partake of my
sentiment. You should not confound the
English Government with English news-
papers. They are, as you ought to know,
two powers entirely distinct.' 'Yes, mon-
seigneur,' I said, 'but it is necessary not
to confound France with the Republic.
The Republic will pass, like an article in
the *Times*, but France will remain. Her's
is the face, the Republic is the mask;
the carnival will soon finish, and the noble
figure of our country is soon destined to
reappear like the sun from behind the
clouds.' 'Let us change the conversation,'
said the Prince. 'Do you know anything
of Sardou's piece at the Vaudeville, and
the part Mme. Brohanit is to fill?' I re-
plied, trying again to lead the conversation
to Egyptian subjects. The prince then
brought the conversation to a close by say-
ing:—'I have never understood, for my
part, the terrors with which the Channel
Tunnel has inspired some of my compatri-
ots. Believe me, that in my mind there
is no need for any other contest between
your country and mine than a friendly emu-
lation in the interests of peace, prosperity,
and liberty of the world. The friendship
between the two nations commenced by
Louis Philippe has been cemented under
Napoleon III., whose heir has died in the
service of England. I have no right to hold
still less to express any opinion upon the
form of government in France; but whatever
may be the form of Government I know
and feel that the two nations ought to re-
main friends, and that all coolness between
them would be an international misfortune.
As the author of the "Battle of Dorking"
and I left the carriage we congratulated
ourselves on behalf of both countries, upon
the excellent words which it had been our
good fortune to hear."

Agricultural Notes.

"The battle of the breeds" has not ceased
in the United States. The Shorthorn
breeders have offered prizes for Shorthorns
at the Chicago Fat Stock Show. The
Hereford men have also pledged themselves
to subscribe \$50. They however, make
conditions, to the effect that if breeders of
Shorthorns will raise an equal amount, the
entire fund of \$100 shall go to the best
dressed carcass of beef, of any age or
breed, to be slaughtered and dressed at the
show, and the award to be made by a com-
mittee of butchers. In default of the ac-
ceptance of this proposition by the breeders
of Shorthorns, the \$50 raised by the Here-
ford breeders is to go to the best Hereford
carcass so slaughtered and dressed. Our
countrymen over the border delight in "tilts"
with the various breeds. At the show at
Crawfordsville, Indiana, a \$100 prize was
offered for the best herd of Shorthorns or
Herefords. The award was given to the
Shorthorn herd exhibited by Messrs. J. H.
Potts & Sons; the second prize also went
to Shorthorns; and the third to Herefords.

The term "cattle" is used alike in the
singular and in the plural. In its primary
sense, the word "cattle" includes calves,
horses, asses, all the varieties of domesti-
cated horned beasts of the bovine genus,
sheep of all kinds, and goats. In the United
States cattle, in common usage, signifies
only beasts of the bovine genus, oxen, bulls,
cows, and their young. In Great Britain
black cattle are bulls, oxen, cows, and their
young; whilst small cattle are sheep and
goats. The adjective "bovine" pertains to
any quadruped of the genus bos. In
zoology, "bos" is the technical name of
the entire genus of quadrupeds. Genus is
a word used by the ancient Latins of Italy.
Its plural is "genera." It comprises a class
of larger extent than "species." In natural
science it may be said to be an assemblage
of "species," possessing certain characters
in common, by which they are distinguished
from all others. A species may include
many varieties. Some very practical
"thinkers put down certain "monstrosities"
as nothing more than excessive varieties.
Whether that opinion will, in the future,
be confirmed by science, I cannot now pre-
dict. Any cattle of the bovine genus, such
as bulls, oxen, and cows, are called "neat
cattle." Horses are cattle, but not neat
cattle. Hence the poet, speaking of hunters,
says something like the following:—
"And Melton's proud cattle reduced to a
troop."

A dairyman, writing in *The Albany Culti-
vator* (New York) says, "I noticed in your
issue the test of the two Jersey cows, Beauty
of Jersey 7,850, and Gold Trunket 9,518,
and the statement made that the butter was
weighed before being salted. Desiring to
see what the loss would be in weighing the
butter in this manner, and also after being
salted and ready to print, with the water
and buttermilk all out, by the use of a
lever worked, with the addition of a sponge,
I weighed my butter to-day. The butter
was churned in a Davis swing churn, gather-
ed in granules, and washed twice. It
weighed, after taking from the churn, and
the water all drained from it that would
drain without pressure, 105½ lb. It
weighed after being worked as above and
ready to print, salted at the rate of ½ oz. to
be pound, 7½ lb., which made 14 lb., when
printed, in half-pound prints, 73½ lb. In
the test of the two cows noted I think we
may safely draw the inference, accord-
ing to the statement, that the butter was
in much the same condition
that mine was on taking from the churn,
when it was weighed with the result pub-
lished. By a little arithmetic, I find, if
such was the case, that the first cow would
make, instead of 16 lb. 2 oz., about
11½ lb. (omitting fractions), and the other,
instead of 19 lb. 2 oz., would make 14 lb.,
both being results which to me would be
very satisfactory. The cows were certainly
fed all that it was prudent to feed them;
but with this I have no fault to find, as
everyone should be in this particular his
own judge of how his cows should be fed.
It is necessary, in order that the tests may
be more reliable, to suggest that the proper
time to weigh butter in trial is after it is
salted and worked dry. The reason for
salting before weighing is that the salt will
be better dissolved if added while there is
some moisture in the butter, and quality is
as essential as quantity in these "bogus
butter" days.

Married in Presence of Princess Louise.

An interesting ceremony took place on
Merchant-square in this city, on Saturday
evening, the Princess Louise being present.
A Squamish maiden and Musquim youth,
aged 17 and 20, respectively, were be-
trothed. It was their purpose to postpone
marriage for some months, until sufficiently
instructed by the missionary to have the
ceremony performed in civilized Christian
fashion. On Saturday, however, they de-
termined to avail themselves of so auspicious
an occasion as the presence of their
"great white mother's" daughter, and so
the interesting affair was arranged for
Saturday evening. The friends of the two
contracting parties were arranged in two
long rows, facing each other, the chiefs,
the bride and groom, and more immediate
relatives occupying a cross seat at the head
of the two rows. The father of the bride
made an address, in the course of which he
said he was giving away his daughter to
the young man, and that she would be all
the same as dead to him. A large dish was
placed on the ground in front of the old
man, into which the friends of the groom
cast money to compensate him for the loss
of his daughter. This occupied some time,
and when count was made the dish was
found to contain \$400. The ceremony
over, the bridal party and their near friends
told a feast. It is understood that, by
and by, when better instructed, they will
be remarried by the priest.—*British Colum-
bian.*

Boys' Felt Hats, Velvet Caps, Gilegays
&c., very cheap at Perkins & Stearns. Oct 28