

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1882.

VOL. 12.—NO. 23.

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
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One Month, 0 50
Advertising at most moderate rates.
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quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR DECEMBER, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Third Quarter 2nd day, 10h. 44m., a. m., E.
(below horizon)
New Moon 10th day, 11h. 25m., a. m., S. E.
First Quarter, 17th day, 0h. 27m., p. m., E.
Full Moon, 24th day, 10h. 23m., a. m., N. W.
(below horizon).

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	ris	sets	water	len.
1 Friday	7 29	4 10	11 19	11 50
2 Saturday	30	10	11	15 9 4
3 Sunday	31	9 0	2 2	10 57
4 Monday	32	9 1	10 1	1 1
5 Tuesday	33	9 2	19 1	26
6 Wednesday	34	9 3	19 1	54
7 Thursday	35	8 4	21 2	25
8 Friday	36	8 5	23 3	0
9 Saturday	37	8 6	22 3	43 8 56
10 Sunday	38	8 7	17 4	34
11 Monday	39	8 8	19 5	31
12 Tuesday	40	8 8	54 6	36
13 Wednesday	41	8 9	54 7	44
14 Thursday	42	9 10	9 8	54
15 Friday	43	9 10	42 10	4
16 Saturday	44	9 11	9 11	19 8 54
17 Sunday	45	10 11	38 20	11
18 Monday	46	10 10	7 0	32
19 Tuesday	45	10 0	39 1	45
20 Wednesday	46	11 0	16 2	52
21 Thursday	46	11 1	58 4	21
22 Friday	47	12 2	48 5	21
23 Saturday	47	13 3	45 6	26 8 53
24 Sunday	48	13 4	47 7	10
25 Monday	48	14 5	50 8	22
26 Tuesday	48	15 6	57 8	10
27 Wednesday	49	15 8	1 9	22
28 Thursday	49	16 9	5 9	52
29 Friday	49	17 10	5 10	17
30 Saturday	49	18 11	6 10	42 8 56
31 Sunday	7 49	4 18	12 6	11 4

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 19. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To take effect on the 29th Nov., 1882.

TRAINS OUTWARD.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Charlottetown	8 15 a.m.	3 30 p.m.	3 00 p.m.
Royalville	8 38	3 53	
N. Wiltse's	9 20	4 35	
Hunter R'r	9 45	5 00	
Bradshaw's	10 23	5 38	
C. W. Line	10 32	5 48	
Freestown	10 47	6 03	
Kensington	11 10	6 25	
Summerside	Ar 11 45	Ar 7 00	
Misconche	Ar 11 55		
Wellington	9 05		
Port Hill	9 24		
O'Leary	9 45		
Bloomfield	4 30		
Alberton	5 10		
Tignish	Ar 6 05		
Royalville	Ar 3 23 p.m.		
York	3 40		
Bedford	4 00		
Mt. Stewart	4 45		
Cardigan	5 03		
Georgesville	Ar 6 30		
Mt. Stewart	Ar 4 45 p.m.		
Morell	5 27		
St. Peter's	5 57		
Rear River	6 45		
Souris	Ar 7 30		

TRAINS INWARD.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Charlottetown	Ar 4 15 p.m.	Ar 11 15 a.m.	Ar 11 30 a.m.
Royalville	Ar 3 53	Ar 10 52	
N. Wiltse's	3 01	10 01	
Hunter R'r	2 45	9 45	
Bradshaw's	2 09	9 08	
C. W. Line	1 59	8 55	
Freestown	1 43	8 43	
Kensington	1 20	8 20	
Summerside	Ar 12 45	Ar 7 45	
Misconche	Ar 11 55		
Wellington	Ar 10 31		
Port Hill	9 48		
O'Leary	8 30		
Bloomfield	8 05		
Alberton	7 27		
Tignish	6 20		
Royalville	Ar 11 07 a.m.		
York	10 50		
Bedford	10 30		
Mt. Stewart	9 55		
Cardigan	8 27		
Georgesville	8 00		
Mt. Stewart	Ar 9 55 a.m.		
Morell	9 04		
St. Peter's	8 33		
Rear River	7 45		
Souris	Ar 7 00		

L. B. ARCHIBALD,
Superintendent,
Railway Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 23, 1882.

DETERMINED TO SELL.

D. A. BRUCE, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Having imported an unusually Large Stock, of excellent value is prepared to make
Suits and Overcoats to Order,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN THEY HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED
FOR ON THIS ISLAND.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF
**Wool Cloth, Beaver Cloth, Worsted Cloth, Scotch Tweed,
Canadian Tweed (355 Patterns to select from.)**

And all kinds of Cloth usually found in a First-Class Tailoring Establishment.
Perfect Fits and Good Workmanship Guaranteed!

OUR READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Manufactured on the Premises,
IS OFFERED AT BETTER VALUE THAN IMPORTED.

A Large Assortment of FUR and CLOTH CAPS, FELT HATS, Men's and Boys' UNDERCLOTHING, 1600 White and Colored SHIRTS, COLLARS and CUFFS (American), at Clearing-out Prices, and a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Intending Buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Goods and Prices.
D. A. BRUCE,
Nov. 22, 1882—2nd mo. wed. sat. wkly. 72 QUEEN STREET.

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 Canvassers Wanted.
LEONARD MORRIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.

FIRE INSURANCE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Head Office—Liverpool, England.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
of England.

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO.,
Head Office—Watertown, New York.

The undersigned have been appointed General Agents for the above first-class British and American Fire Insurance Companies, are prepared to insure all classes of insurable property on as good terms and at as low rates as they can be taken by any Company now solvent and intending to remain so.

Office—South Side of Queen Square, opposite the Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
DESBRISAY & ANGUS,
GENERAL AGENTS.

N. B.—No person is authorized to collect monies for any of the above Companies in this Province without producing a receipt signed by us, and any one paying money to any one without getting such receipt, will do so at their own risk.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

PORTLAND, MAINE.
JOHN E. DEWITT, President.

Total Assets January 1st, 1882. \$6,264,215.57
Payments to Policy Holders. 19,000,000.00
Dividends 4,032,915.54

STANDING, COMPARED WITH LARGEST CANADIAN COMPANY:

	Total Assets.	Total Receipts past year.	Deposited with Dominion Gov't.
Union Mutual	\$6,264,215.57	\$1,658,779.00	\$130,000
Canada Life	5,064,206.65	1,008,164.31	54,000

Why you should insure in the Union Mutual:
BECAUSE EVERY POLICY IS AN ENDOWMENT.
BECAUSE EVERY POLICY IS NON-FORFEITABLE.
BECAUSE EVERY POLICY IS INCONTINGENT.
BECAUSE ALL PROFITS ARE DIVIDED ANNUALLY.
BECAUSE DEATH LOSSES ARE PAID PROMPTLY.

Branch Office—Queen's Building, Halifax.
W. R. ANDERSON, Special Agent.
JAMES DESBRISAY, Agent, Charlottetown.
Nov. 8, '82.

Church Directory, Charlottetown.

St. Paul's (Church of England)—Queen Square—Morning and Evening Service, every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2 30 p. m. Rev. David Fitzgerald, Rector.

St. Peter's (Church of England)—Rochford Square—Sunday Service—8 a. m., 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Daily Services—Morning 9 a. m. Evensong—5 p. m., except Friday evenings, at 7 30 p. m. Rev. George W. Hodgson, Priest Incumbent, Rev. W. R. King, Assistant Curate.

St. Dunstan's Cathedral—Low Mass every Sunday at 8 a. m. High Mass at 10 a. m.; Vespers at 3 p. m. Mass at 7 30 a. m. throughout the week. Rev. A. McMillan, Pastor.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—Prince Street—Service a d. sermon every Sunday at 10 30 a. m., and 6 30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Week-day Services—Tuesday and Thursdays at 7 30 p. m. Rev. John Burwash, A. M., Pastor.

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH—Prince Street—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 10 30 a. m., and 6 30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Week-day service on Wednesday evening. Rev. William Tippet, Pastor.

St. James' Church (Presbyterian)—Pownall Street—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 6 30 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 2 30 p. m. Weekly Service in the Lecture Hall on Wednesday evenings, at 7 45 p. m. Rev. Kenneth McLennan, Pastor.

ZION CHURCH (Presbyterian)—Richmond Street—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 6 30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 30 p. m. Rev. John Mel. McLeod, Past.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Prince Street—Service and Sermon, 11 o'clock, a. m., 6 30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH—607, Prince and Fitzroy streets—Services and Sermon every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 6 30 o'clock p. m.; Sunday School at 2 30 p. m. Week-day services—Monday at 8 p. m.; and Friday at 8 p. m. Rev. E. Whitman, Pastor.

BIBLE CHRISTIANS—Prince Street—Service and Sermon every Sunday morning at 10 30 a. m. and 6 30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Rev. John Harris, Pastor.

PRAYER MEETING in Y. M. C. A. every Sunday at 11 o'clock.

DISCIPLES or Christ meet in New Church House, every Sunday at 10 30 a. m., and 6 30 p. m. Elders presiding.

NEIL McLEOD,

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

OFFICES:
Reform Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Summerside, P. E. Island.

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

DR. WARBURTON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
(EDINBURGH.)

Office, in Old City Hotel, corner of Great George and Dorchester Streets, opposite the Catholic Chapel. Entrance on Great George Street—night bell.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1882—am

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 of Nova Scotia, Sterling and other Exchange bought and sold, and general banking business transacted.

D. C. CHALMERS,
Charlottetown, June 17, 1882—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.
DESBRISAY & ANGUS,
General Agents.
Office—South Side Queen's Square,
Charlottetown, Sept. 15, 1882.

The Lumber Trade.

Lumber shipment by water being now over for the season, the *Montreal Times* made some enquiries, among the firms and companies engaged in Toronto, as to the character of the season's trade. All agree that the business of the year has been remunerative. A good demand has prevailed and good prices have been obtained for lumber of all kinds. The stock to be wintered over in the Peninsula and on the Georgian Bay will probably be smaller than last year. At some particular points there may be more, but upon the whole the supply will be less.

The Cotton Industry.

In the ten years from 1870 to 1880, the number of spindles and looms, in the United States nearly doubled; a rate of progress which must be considered satisfactory.

Year	Number of spindles	Number of looms
1870	10,713,677	7,132,445
1880	22,784,000	157,310
Bales of cotton	1,610,941	835,027
Number of bales	191,138	135,359
Amount of wages	50,132,385	39,014,132
Capital invested	230,729,242	140,706,191

During the same time, the quantity of raw cotton used increased 93 per cent. An increase of 43 per cent. in the hands employed sufficed to do all this extra work at a cost of only 28 per cent. additional. Improved machinery must have played some part to produce a result like this.

Teaching by Laughter.

Most persons regard laughter, and the perception of the ridiculous as pleasant companions, with whom we can be merry round the fire on winter nights; but few are they who rank among the world's great reformers, and who not only learn to laugh, but also laugh to learn. The man who laughs wisely can instruct us; the fountain of this man's sympathies are easily moved; his mind is not only readily awakened by the ludicrous, but the influence of kindness and the impulses of love also readily stir his spirit; in a word, he is deeply sympathetic with all the tones and nuances of nature. And thus it is that error is best confronted by a good-humored face and smiling countenance. Angry sarcasms, biting, rankling words of venom, can effect but little for the world; on the contrary, quiet innuendo and cheerful laughter have done, and will do much. We would have all who wish to be teachers of their fellows, to make men laugh in love not in terror; to fix their eyes on the bright ovals and orderly ways of nature, not on the sharp angles and crude crotchets of conventional men. For, although few men are capable of expressing the ludicrous or uttering the sharp periods of brilliant wit, who is insensible to the ludicrous when presented to. The ludicrous to the eye or to the mind, the unwonted circumstance in strange association! How fond we are all of the anecdote bringing to light some incongruity of character, some eccentricity of habit or manners. We enjoy those biographies which abound with such things. This is the region of mental and moral incongruities. All incongruity is ridiculous, but it is in these that the ludicrous becomes artistic and humane; thus it is that the ludicrous pierces the sophisms of books and the sophisms of life, for our mental and moral incongruities are to be sought for there; sometimes incongruity has been employed to demolish an argument, sometimes to exhibit a character.—*Leisure Hour.*

United States News.

President Arthur appears to have appreciated keenly the enterprising spirit which led someone to send out from Washington an alleged abstract of his message several days in advance of that document's publication. Hearing of the matter, it is said, he inquired of a newspaper man whether he knew who had the abstract for sale. "The newspaper man said he did not." "The reason why I asked," said Mr. Arthur, "was that I haven't quite finished my message yet, and I thought that if I could purchase a complete copy in advance it might help me out on some points which I haven't yet settled to my satisfaction."

An important amendment to the Bankruptcy Bill now before the United States Congress, introduced by Senator Morgan, was adopted in the Senate on Friday evening. The text of the amendment, which makes an addition to the list of acts the doing of which shall constitute cause for involuntary bankruptcy proceedings, is as follows:—

"Or shall, after the passage of this act, sell or agree to sell for delivery at a future time, any stocks, bonds, or other securities, or any grain food provisions, provender or cotton, sugar, salt or tobacco, without being, at the time of making such contract, the owner or assignee or trustee of the property sold, or agree to be sold, or the authorized agent of such owner, assignee or trustee."

In connection with the amendment, Mr. Morgan said:—

"The substance of the amendment I have taken from the statutes of Massachusetts, which, one of the honorable Senators from that State has informed me, by the mere declaration of the nullity of such contracts, has had the effect of suppressing the evil within that State. I congratulate Massachusetts upon her success. I wish that some law had been passed by my own State three years ago, so that in an interior city in the State of Alabama six hundred thousand dollars would have been saved to some of the very best people in that city, its wives and children, which were squandered in a single season in betting on futures in cotton."

The worst case of weakness, exhaustion, impotency, and all diseases and weakness of the generative organs can be cured by Mac's Magnetic Medicine. Sold in Charlottetown by Apothecaries Hall Co. See advertisement in another column.

Current Notes.

Water being scarce a thousand gallons of cider were used to extinguish a fire in a New York town the other day.

In Russia people use the thermometer of Leslie, an Englishman; in Germany that of Reaumur, a Frenchman; in France that of Celsius, a Swede; and in England and America, that of Fahrenheit, a German.

One of the queer industries of New York, says the United States *Mirror*, is gathering the stale bread from large hotels and restaurants, and grinding it up into food for poultry and pigs. The Astor House sells its stale bread for \$800 annually. The contractor has \$100,000 invested in the business and keeps nine teams at work.

The Swedes are ahead of the Americans in regard to the use they make of their timber. A new industry established in Middle Sweden consists in manufacturing thread for crochet and sewing purposes from pine. The products are reported to be fine in quality and low in price. The factories have more orders than they can fill.

American maidens are more practical than sentimental in their love affairs. A new objection to long engagements has been discovered. If the marriage is not to be performed within a year from the time of proposal, Judge Wallace, of New York, has decided that the contract comes within the statute of fraud, and that it is not binding unless it is in writing. A shrewd American Phylis will accordingly insist that the contract be reduced to writing, and a careful attorney will play an important part in courtship.

Barbed wire came into use for fencing in 1874. This year 160,000,000 pounds of it have been made in the States, and there has been made in Canada a quantity more than equal to the American product, if the difference in population be taken into account. As lumber grows dearer, barbed wire or wire netting will displace it for fences. The abandonment of the use of lumber for fencing will reduce the demand for lumber, and postpone the day—about ten years hence it has been according to some prophets any time during the last generation—when there will not be a stick of pine left.

There is quite a revival at present in the United States of the government telegraph movement. Advocates of the same point to the advantages that have been secured in Great Britain by the government, assuming control of the telegraph system of the nation and argue that the same benefits could be secured in the United States. Opponents of the movement point out that the difference in the American civil service system from the English makes these benefits not so certain under government telegraphy, and would open opportunities for many such frauds as star route trials disclosed. The argument of monopoly cannot certainly be used against the movement as the present system in one of the greatest in that nation.

Vermont is about to take a new departure in taxation by assessing upon corporations within her borders, the entire amount required to pay the expenses of the State Government. Railroads are to be taxed at the rate of two per cent. on earnings of \$2,000 per mile of road, or on earnings of less than that sum; 3 per cent. on \$3,000; 4 per cent. on \$4,000, and 5 per cent. on \$5,000 and over. Insurance companies will be taxed 2 per cent. per annum on the gross amount of premiums and assessments collected within the State, and one-half of 1 per cent. on all surplus over the legal reserve. Saving banks and trust companies will be required to pay 1 1/2 per cent. on the average amount of deposits and accumulations. Express, telegraph, and telephone receipts, and steamboat, car, and transportation companies 2 per cent. of their gross receipts. It is estimated that the annual amount thus raised will equal \$250,000 which will be amply sufficient to pay all the current expenses of the State.

Major Rodgers, of the Canada Pacific, says that he has been surveying in the Rocky Mountains and part of the Selkirk. No change has been made in the location recommended last year. The directness of the route, its shortness, and the fact that the altitude of the Pass is more than 1,000 feet lower than any other from Kamasskis to the Howse Pass are its recommendations. On leaving the Rockies the route follows the valley of the Columbia for thirty miles, and then turns southerly along the Beaver for sixteen miles, thence westwardly and south westerly for six or seven miles to the east branch of the Hle-cille-wait, and following that river and the Eagle River to Shuswap Lake. The pass discovered in the Selkirk is not more than 4,500 feet above the sea, 1,000 feet lower than the Rockies. If crossed at this elevation no tunnelling will be necessary; if crossed at an altitude of 4,200 feet a 2 1/2 mile tunnel will be necessary. Snow slides will be avoided by creating sheds that will enable the snow to pass across the track at different points. The cost of the work from the summit of the Rockies to the east end of the Shuswap Lakes, nearly 190 miles, will be very heavy except about 20 miles in the Rockies and 20 in the Selkirk. It is the shortest route across the continent. The distance across the head of the Columbia through the gold range from the west crossing of the Columbia to the east end of Shuswap Lake is about 45 miles. The road through this place can be completed in three years, as supplies can be delivered by steamer all along the Thompson River and Shuswap Lakes, and also by boat on the Western Columbia, which is navigable from Fort Colville, Washington Territory, to the Pacific crossing. There are two parties working east from the summit to Fort Calgary, and the location from the summit to Fort Calgary will be completed early in January. Captain Rodgers said he never was interviewed in Winnipeg, and denies the story of a park three miles by two at the summit of the Rockies.