

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1882.

The Question of To-day.

MASSIVE movements, and these movements leave a lasting effect in ameliorating the hardships of this life. Man uses his genius in order to tame the chaos around, to scatter the seeds of science, that men and manners may be milder and that the children may be better than the fathers. Important movements have marked important eras. In the past, one era witnessed the struggle between opposing races, and nationalities; another, the conflict between the Crescent and the Cross; a third, the wars of rival dynasties and antagonistic beliefs, and now, to come to our own times, we find a war going on all over the world on the great question of social amelioration. Old-fashioned feudalism has received its death blow. The masses look forward to a levelling upward, and to once more gaining a piece of land which they think was rudely torn from their ancient ancestors. Our Island went through the struggle, and her people broke down the intruder. The question is one claiming the attention of every country in the civilized world, and is taxing the brains and energies of the leading statesmen of the day. It is but a short time ago that Bismarck, the man of blood and iron, declared that the old practical and dynastic issues which had convulsed Europe for so many centuries were practically exhausted. Old forces had lost their effect on mankind. The church and Christianity were losing the firm grip they once exercised on the minds of the people. Face to face, the statesmen of Europe and America began to stand before an educated people—the masses beginning to think and to act for themselves, and demanding a fair share for the government. Government on the old lines became impossible, and the wily Chancellor came to the conclusion that the solution of the social problem was the task on which the whole energies of the German statesman should be concentrated, and the Chancellor even appealed to the Sovereigns of Europe to lay aside their petty differences, and to devote themselves to the task of ameliorating the condition of the so-called lower classes, before it was too late. Bismarck soon recognised truth and is a keen reader of the signs of the times. He sees that the questions which now engross attention are not so much political as social.

These questions are not confined alone to countries where feudalism is most rampant. From New York to St. Petersburg, from Berlin to Vienna the same social subjects stare the statesmen in the face. England has it in her labour questions, in the ever-recurring call for the re-adjustment between capital and labor. In both Ireland and Scotland the English statesman finds food for reflection, and ample materials for future troubles from the agrarian phase of unrest in those countries. The old order changes, giving place to the new. The Russian has agrarian difficulties which seem almost insoluble. The present generation of Russians has seen a change beyond the dreams of the most advanced man of the past generation. Arrears have been abolished, annual purchase of payment money made easy, and every facility given to peasant proprietorship. In Italy, the dire distress of the agricultural classes is leading to an agitation not unlike the other agrarian movements in Europe. Pellagra, the fearful disease of the peasantry, goads the sufferers on to seek better food and positions. The agriculturist of Germany is demanding attention. Bavaria's peasants are said to be completely ruined, and they are anxiously looking for the guiding hand to lead them from their slough of despond. Closely connected with the same social movement, and one that has forced itself on the governing classes is the important question of labor. When the shackles of slavery were struck off, then the nobleness and the prominence of labor came to the front. Industrial agitations—many of them actually hurtful to the laborers—became prominent topics of the day. Every important industry has been troubled by angry disputes, and yet considerable progress has been made towards the realization of industrial schemes. In England, employers' liability by accidents to his workmen has been recognized, and an official inspection of workshops has been admitted. The municipality of Paris spends \$2,500,000 on a labor exchange, in the interests of the labor organization. Bismarck would now have the working man insured compulsorily against accident and sickness. Russia too is busy on factory legislation in favor of the operatives. Looking nearer home, we find an organization in the neighboring Republic, numbering two thousand branches, seeking to consolidate the forces of all the trade societies for the defence of the interests of labor. This mighty power receives the respect and the assistance of legislators.

Such, then, are the factors that are submitting the world's present social arrangements to a searching test. The particular phases and methods may pass away, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact (having learnt it from history) that they will certainly be succeeded by others seeking the same object. Countries and statesmen must grapple with the situation in a broad and fair spirit, for it is the burning question of the age.

The Post Office safe at Campbellton, N. B. was blown open on Thursday night and \$320 stolen therefrom.

Editorial Echoes.

The war is virtually over. A portion of the British troops are ordered to leave for England. The important strategic points of the north have surrendered, and Arabi, the rebel, is to be sent to England. There, in honorable captivity, he will, doubtless, receive kinder treatment than would have been bestowed upon him by his own people. Britain was ever generous to a fallen foe, and the Egyptian will there learn to respect the force he vainly tried to withstand.

Exact information regarding the number of Europeans in Egypt, to date, is not accessible. The figures usually given are ten years old. But three years ago an estimate was made, and the following gives the result:—Italians, 14,524; French, 14,310; English, 3,795; Austrians, 2,480; Spaniards, 1,003; and Germans, 879. In 1872, the Europeans numbered 45,000. In 1879 there were only 37,000, the chief falling off being in French and English. The Maltese are very numerous in the country, and manage to do well there.

The present Khedive has shown the utmost loyalty and attachment to England, and has in every way encouraged the use of European capital in Egypt. The result is that the impetus given to the country's prosperity is enormous. Within the past few years the crops have trebled. An immense area of waste has been brought under cultivation. Steam pumping for irrigating purposes has been used on a large scale, factories and industrial undertakings have been started by European capital, and worked by the skill and experience of the European worker.

Of the chiefest sources of wealth created by European influence in Egypt, there is none more important than that of the growth of cotton. This product was formerly burned in the Egyptian bath-houses and ovens, and usually thrown away. The total value of the crops is now about \$10,000,000 annually. Ninety per cent. of this finds its home in the English market. In the year 1881, no less than 120,000 tons were landed in one English seaport. The average crop now weighs about two hundred and eighty million pounds, and about twenty years ago was not a quarter of the product.

Since the opening of the Suez Canal an almost fabulous amount of capital has been invested in steamships running between the United Kingdom and India, China, and Australia. It would be well within the mark to say that 60,000 tons per week of steam tonnage of the regular lines leave the English ports for the above named countries; and, valuing this property at ninety dollars per ton, we have a very large British capital venturing its way weekly through the Suez Canal. England's capital and interests are now so firmly woven in the web of Egypt's destiny, that England alone must guide and control the same.

The Liberal-Conservative Convention in Toronto.

The Convention which opened in Toronto last Wednesday, was the largest and most representative gathering ever brought together in that Province. Upwards of six thousand delegates were present. The members of the Dominion Government present were Sir John A. McDonald, Sir Leonard Tilley, and Hon. Bowell, Carling, and Smith. The reception given to Sir John was tremendous, and is alluded to in the following manner by the Toronto Mail:—In Kingslake's Crimea there is a noble page, one of the noblest in that great work, in which the soldiers, after Alma, are described as looking for the white plume of their chieftain among the advancing staff; and when they caught sight of it, says Mr. Kingslake, whose words we must quote from memory, there came into their hearts the thought of giving him what can best be given on the field of battle, the tribute of an English cheer. When the chief of the Liberal-Conservative party stepped on the platform, may, when he first was seen moving towards the stage, there came into the hearts of the great audience gathered there the thought of giving him such a cheer as he has not heard for years; and from packed platform and crowded floor and galleries there rose such a shout of greeting as might have gratified a life's ambition, might have consoled for a defeat, might have promised a victory. Those who talk of Sir John McDonald's "retirement" might ask themselves at such a time if with such a cheer as that ready peep in the hearts of a people, any statesman is likely to retire.

On the 6th of December the planet Venus will cross the sun's face, and England has made arrangements for observers of the event to be stationed at thirteen different points in the West Indies, South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand; and Canada has provided three astronomers for West India stations. The problem at issue is to ascertain the distance between the earth and the sun, and no chance will occur for correcting our uncertain measure for more than a century. Venus will not again cross the sun's face until 125 years have elapsed.

Nova Scotia's output of coal this year will exceed that of any previous year. In 1881 the yield was six millions of tons, or two million more than in the previous year, and this year, so far, the output has been increased by twenty-five per cent. over that of 1881.

An Illinois murderer, who took the life of a little girl under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, has been sentenced imprisonment for ninety-nine years.

A fifty-mile bicycle race came off near New York two or three days ago. The winner made the distance in 3 hours, 27 minutes and 11 1/2 seconds.

American booksellers report an increased demand for superior literature; but that the purchaser procures in cheap form.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Damietta Surrendered. Arabi to go to England. Russia Bumptious. Surrendering on all Sides!

Special Dispatch to the Examiner. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 17.

Fort Aslan and Damietta surrendered yesterday. The troops were evidently joyous over the termination of the campaign. The rumors concerning the avariciousness of Arabi were ill-founded. The country has not been pillaged to any extent, nor has the Egyptian rebel unduly pressed the population. The property has not been meddled with, and the whole country seems prosperous. Much credit is given to the rebel for the kindness he particularly requested should be shown towards midshipman DeChair.

Arabi will be sent as a prisoner to England. The Russians are feeling very sore over the situation, and the expressions in their inspired organs are in striking contrast to those in the Paris papers. The St Petersburg Gazette says that to allow England to settle the Egyptian question without consulting the powers is not to be thought of for one moment.

General Wood occupied Kafeldwar and Mallapa on Saturday. The Egyptian commander at Aboukir has announced his willingness to surrender. Major General Sir Evelyn Wood, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., V. C., who was appointed to the command of the Fourth brigade, was born in 1838. He entered the navy in 1852 and served in that profession during the Crimean war. In 1855 he took a commission in the army. He served in the Indian mutiny, where he gained his Victoria Cross. In the Ashantee war, under Garnet Wolseley, he organized "Wood's Regiment of Native." He served in the Old Colony war in South Africa in 1879, and throughout the Zulu war he commanded a flying column in General Newdigate's division. When the Boer war of 1880 broke out Sir Evelyn Wood again went out to South Africa, and, on the death of Sir George Pomeroy Colley, he succeeded to the command of the troops in Natal and the Transvaal. Sir Evelyn has held several staff appointments. He was Sir Garnet's best man in the campaign and was charged with the oversight of the rebels in the North.

A Thanksgiving DUFFERIN'S DIPLOMACY.

Special to the Examiner.

LONDON, Sept. 17. The town is excited over the news, and the praise of Wolseley is heard on all sides. Gladstone has asked the Archbishop of York to direct special thanksgiving services to be held throughout all parts of England.

Lord Dufferin has been directed to inform the Sultan that to-day military operations ceased in Egypt and, as England is about to withdraw a portion of her troops from Egypt, and virtually considers the campaign over, it will be left to the Sultan to decide whether he thinks it necessary that the military convention should be signed, or that there should be any further negotiations on that subject.

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

TRIESTE, Sept. 15. A hurricane to-day destroyed the iron pavilion connected with the exhibition building. The roof over the nave fell in and the exhibits were considerably damaged.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15. During a thunder storm last night the lightning struck Stone & Fleming's oil works, at the corner of Kingsland and Meserve Avenue, Brooklyn, and Donaldson's oil works, on Kingsland, near Walter Avenue, setting both on fire. The former establishment was burned. The oil burned all night. At Donaldson's an explosion of naphtha occurred killing two men. The flames spread along Newton Creek for nearly a quarter of a mile, and several oil barges and lighters were destroyed. The loss of the different firms is estimated at \$250,000; the damage to vessels is not yet known.

OMAHA, Sept. 15. Information was received yesterday of a rather indefinite character, that 400 or 500 Indians appeared along Beaver Creek on the Kansas line, south of Dunday County, southwest Nebraska, stealing horses and murdering settlers. There is said to be considerable excitement in southwest Nebraska.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, Sept. 18—10 a. m. Moderate to fresh, west-ly to southerly winds, fair warmer weather.

The world moves. It is not many years since the news of the wreck of a vessel on the shores of Prince Edward Island would not be known in England for two or three weeks after it happened. The cables have wrought a wonderful change for the better. The man-of-war "Platina" went ashore on East Point on Tuesday. The first intimation received of it here was by a despatch which appeared in Friday's Montreal Times. This despatch had been sent from London, from thence to the New York Associated Press, and from thence all over the continent, long before very many of the people of the Island itself had heard of the occurrence. It was all owing to the difference of time, the news would be published in the papers and well circulated throughout England hours before some of the people within a day's journey of the wreck knew anything about it.—Times. We may inform the Times that the Telegraphic account of the wreck was forwarded to the Examiner.

War Notes Around Tel-el-Kebir.

TEL-EL-KEBIR, Sept. 13. At the taking of Tel-el-Kebir, the Egyptians fired the first shot. Lieut. Gordon in the melee killed three Egyptian officers with his bayonet. General Graham's brigade worked with gallantry; nothing could describe their cheers. It resembled a wild yell above the din of musketry. As they charged up the steep slopes and into the trenches one could scarcely help feeling pity for the terror-stricken Egyptians. Many hid away in corners of the works and others fled at their utmost speed, throwing away everything from them.

Colonel Harrison with great difficulty saved Ragheb Bey's life, as the English soldiers were excited and in a mood to give no quarter. General W. Isely ordered his soldiers to march with unloaded rifles, and if possible, to storm the enemy's intrenchments without firing a shot. A ting on General Wolseley's orders they reserved their fire and went in with the bayonet. The slaughter for the time was very great. The rebels could not stand it and broke and fled, pursued hotly. The Highland Brigade, on the left, carried the first line of intrenchments at the point of the bayonet. The Guards followed, behaving splendidly. The Egyptians were taken by surprise in almost every direction.

Wolseley says:—The Royal Irish particularly distinguished itself by its dash and the manner in which it closed with the enemy. Upon the news becoming known at Alexandria a great acclamation was raised. A considerable number of Europeans gathered around the international tribunal on the grand square, where the telegram was posted up, which the English cheered. The Egyptian soldiers on guard raised shouts of "Vive l'Angleterre." This afternoon the Khedive's military band and the native marines, stationed before the international tribunal, played alternately "God Save the Queen," "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and "Khedive's Hymn." Large crowds of Europeans and many natives were present. There was much cheering and acclamation by the Europeans, and subsequently a procession of Europeans, with placards inscribed "God Save the Queen," "Evviva l'Angleterre," "Vive Wolseley," promenade the streets with music.

General Willis is very slightly, and Colonel Richardson severely wounded. Major Colville and Lieutenants Medwood and Somerville, of the Highland Light Infantry, were killed. Of the "Black Watch" Lieutenant MacNeill was killed and Captain Cumberland and Fox wounded. General Alison's aide-de-camp, Captain Hart, was wounded; Colonel Stirling and the surgeon of the Coldstream Guards are wounded; Colonel Balfour, of the Grenadier Guards, is wounded in the leg, and a colour-sergeant killed. Three lieutenants of the Cameronian Highlanders were wounded. The canal is cut in some places, but the railway is intact. It has been discovered that Rachid Pasha and Ali Fehmy Pasha were wounded in the engagement on Saturday.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

IN LIVER AND KIDNEY TROUBLES. DR. O. G. ILLY, Boston, says: "I have used it very extensively, and with the most remarkable success in dyspepsia and in all cases where there is derangement of the liver and kidneys."

Special Notices.

GRAIN and Potato Sacks at the "London House," sept 16. ENGLISH MILLINERY, Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, now open at the "London House," sept 16. The Dominion Alliance will hold an adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening next, at eight o'clock. One case Boot Uppers and Blocked Fronts, cheap at the London House, sept 21 wly. DOMINION Boot and Shoe Store is now open. Great bargains in all kinds; good quality and low prices is the motto. In petition solicited. Next door to Fraser's Drug Store, sept 14 wly.

PERKINS & STERN'S have a large stock of Seal Cloth of the best value. Just see it, sept 15 3i. Beer & Goff's. Highest cash price paid for Eggs at Eggs & Goff's, sept 16 22. NEW JACKETS and fur lined cloaks extra good value at PERKINS & STERN'S, sept 15 3. HALF PARRELS No. 1 Herring for sale at F. S. MacNutt's, sept 16 60d. NOVELTIES in dry goods at PERKINS & STERN'S, sept 15 3i. KEROSENE OIL—100 Tins (5 gals each), American Water White, for sale at George Carter's Grocery Store. Call at once and secure one, sept 14 wly.

NEW TEA, extra quality, direct from London at BEER & GOFF'S, sept 12. THERAPEUTIC PAD ASSOCIATION.—We understand that Dr. Bennett, of the firm of Bennett & Lewis, of 119 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S., whose very remarkable cures by absorption without internal medicine have created such a sensation, will be in Charlottetown on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of this month. Consultation free. Parties desirous of such apply at the Rankin House. A first class Ag at wanted. Small capital required, sept 12 dly & wly.

SPEND YOUR MONEY at PERKINS & STERN'S. They do well for cash customers. sept 15 3i. CRANBERRIES and Digby Herring just received at the Family Grocery. R. K. BRACE, sept 14. If you want a new dress of the newest and cheapest goods go to PERKINS & STERN'S, sept 15 3i. SHIRTS, over 1000 coloured and white shirts, at 12 1/2 per cent. discount off former very low prices, D. A. BRUCE, [Aug. 19, 15]. JAMES SLAUNWHITE, North-West, says he was almost fatally injured by the fall of a tree. After doctors gave him up, Minard's Liniment, used externally and internally, cured him, sept 12 wly.

COFFEE.—Fresh Roasted and Ground at BEER & GOFF'S, sept 12. In this city, on Sunday, the 17th inst., of bronchitis, Jan., dearly beloved daughter, of Patrick and Jane Farin, aged fourteen years and ten days. (Funeral to-morrow morning at 8.30.)

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

RANKIN HOUSE. Sept 16—A E Kidd and wife, Toronto; F Leddy, Halifax; A H Robinson, St Stephen; Geo Brown, St Stephen, N. B.

THE UNION HOUSE.

The Best Restaurant in the City. RUN ON TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

The above-named House having been recently refitted and stocked, offers special inducements to those who wish to partake of excellent refreshments. On hand and will be furnished at shortest notice. The best and best Oysters served in all forms, the choicest Bees, Hams, Sausages of various descriptions, Pork and Boston Baked Beans, etc., etc. A New Stock of Cigars just arrived. Temperance drinks of all kinds. Prices moderate. P. P. GILLIS. Sept. 15, 1882—tf eod

NOTICE.

IMPORTERS from whose Stock samples of liquors are taken, from time to time, for the purpose of having the test required by law performed, request—d to call for them within ten days from the date such test has been completed, otherwise they will be destroyed. By order of the Collector, JAMES F. CURTIS, Chief Landing Waiter and Surveyor's Office, Charlottetown, Sept. 13, 1882—6i

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. JAS. DESERRISAY, General Agent. Office—South Side Queen Square. Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1882.

Wanted!

AN active young man having some business experience to serve as a Clerk in a merchants office. Must be a good writer. Apply by letter to B. K., P. O. Box No. 55, Charlottetown. se 14 2i, sj 1

SEPTEMBER.

AMERICAN WHITE

MORE NEW GOODS

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE,

Selected by our Mr. Stewart.

NOW OPENING,

Ex Karr, Phœnician, and Assyrian.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Sept. 11, 1882—wly

NOTICE

JUDGE REDDIN

Wishes to Sell or Rent His Property Opposite the Railway.

Dwelling House, Stables, and large Warehouse. The property fronts 170 feet on Water and 100 feet on Weymouth Street. Apply to Geo. Brown, St Stephen, N. B.

Dominion of Canada, Province of Prince Edward Island.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-fourth year of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter 23, intitled "An Act respecting Insolvent Banks, Insurance Societies and Trusting Corporations," and of the President, Director and Company of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, an Insolvent Banking Company.

By citation of His Honor, Mr. Justice Peters, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province, notice is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed MONDAY, the 25th day of September, instant, A. D. 1882, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Judges Chamber, in the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, in said Province, to make a call on all the contributors of the above-named Company, and that the liquidators of the said Company propose that such call shall be for eighty dollars per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour and place to object to such call.

Dated this fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1882.

D. HODGSON, Prothonotary.

COURT HOUSE CORNER

(Corner Queen & King Streets.)

The subscribers will let a number of offices in their new Building, with direct and easy approach from Queen Street. MACEACHERN & CO. Sept. 13, '82—2w 11

Houses for Sale.

1 Red Barn, a good work. 2 Horse do. do. 1 Roan " heavy draft, good family horse. 2 Roan Mares, fairly matched, 4 years and stylish, a good family team. Apply to H. COOMBS. Sept. 13, 3i eod

COWS.

1 Grade, Short Horn, Hon. J. C. Pope's herd, young and very fine. 1 Large Ayrshire. 1 Dry Fat Cow. Apply to H. COOMBS. Sept. 13, 1881. 3i eod

HERRING!

JUST ARRIVED,

300 Barrels Prime, Large and Fat.

T. J. FARQUHARSON.

Queen St., Aug. 17, '82.

FOR SALE.

A PARLOR GRAND PIANO, by Hardman, of New York (quit new), Rosewood Case, Overstrung Bass, Double Repeating Action, and full Agraffe combination plate. Also, a 5 tone BELLORGAN (nearly new), with a number of stops and actions. Both good instruments, and will be sold much below cost. Apply to H. J. CUNDALL, Administrator of Estate late Mary Margaret Macdonald, Ch'town, Aug. 11, '82—3y ex pat law 6i

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

COAL DEPOT.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PICTOU ROUND AND NUT COAL, which will be sold as cheap as any in the city. Terms cash. CAPT. J. HUGHES. Ch'town, June 7, '82—2w pat pres

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a girl for general housework. Apply at this office. se 16 2i

WANTED a large quantity of Cabbage and Potatoes, for which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply to James Phillips, Kent Street. se 18 11 pd

WANTED—Active News Agents. Must be well recommended. Apply at office of News Agency, P. E. I. Railway Station. se 18 3i pd

FOR SALE OR TO LET, that pleasantly situated residence fronting on the South Side of Kent Street, and the West Side of Cumberland Street, at present in the occupation of Hon. A. A. McDonald, adjoining the residence of Rev. F. W. Moore and George Macleod, Esquires, Poplar Villa. Possession given 1st October next. For particulars apply to JOHN BAIL, Charlottetown. se 14 11

WANTED immediately, a Waitress for Hotel, one who had some experience. Good reference required apply at this office. se 16 wly

WANTED, an experienced parlor maid. Wages, seven dollars, or higher, to one who thoroughly understands her work. Enquire at the EXAMINER office. se 6 wly

WANTED, a respectable family as boarders, a few gentle-men, or a gentleman and his lady. Apply by letter to P. O. Lock Box 123, Charlottetown. se 12 1w

TO LET, a house containing six rooms. Apply to JAMES McLEOD, Spring Park Road. se 11

TO LET, a house containing nine rooms, with a good yard, garden and stable, pleasantly situated on Upper Hillsborough Street, near the late residence of Mr. F. W. Byrdman. For terms apply to F. DEB-TRAY. se 11

TO LET, The House situated on corner of Great George and King Streets, for further information apply at the office of EXAMINER of "New Era." se 6 3i

TWO OR THREE GOOD CABINET JOURNEYMEN WANTED at the P. E. Island Furniture Warehouse.—M. BRETHER se 2

THE SUB-CRIBERS have about \$350.00 of the Bank of P. E. Island Notes on hand for sale. HAMILTON & SMITH, Shediac, N. B., 9th Aug., 1882. 11 11