

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL, Manager. Office Sup't

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1879.

Grit Consistency.

It is only during an election contest that the Grits fully reveal their inconsistency. In attacking public men, and in their persistent attempts to take from the fair fame of their opponents, they are consistent after their kind. They are consistent in their mode of attack and in the nature of their abuse—from the epithets of the *Patriot*, the misrepresentations of the *Morning Chronicle* and the ill-natured small talk of the *Summerside Journal*, to the high toned editorials of the *Toronto Globe*. But when a contest arises, their former mode of dealing with their opponents they consider too tame. It will not then do to call unbecomingly and abusive "names." Something more overwhelming and bewildering must be produced or invented. The more unscrupulous are then the busiest, as there is no moral principle within to check their enthusiasm, and nothing can effectively restrain them from going any length in the direction of their object but want of originality to invent material to further their cause. They consider that the "applause" that "waits on success" will withdraw public attention from the means by which the end may have been accomplished.

This is amply shown by the style of argument resorted to by the Grit press in reference to the vacancy in Cape Breton County. During the last General Election the Conservatives advocated the imposing of a duty on coal, for the benefit of the coal trade of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, which the Grits vigorously opposed. They contended that the duty would be oppressive and unjust. But when a partial Election takes place in a county where the coal interests is an important one, the same party with characteristic inconsistency declares that the duty of 50 cts. per ton imposed by the present Dominion Government is not sufficient to protect the interests of the miners, and those more immediately interested among them express their desire to impose a much higher duty. This is an instance among the many, of Grit consistency, we recommend to the consideration of our Free Trade friends.

The Marquis of Lorne at Toronto.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess received a right Royal welcome from the people of Eastern Canada, on the 5th inst. About 100,000 people assembled. The most interesting portion of the programme must have been the assembling of ten thousand school children, who sang the National Anthem, and a song—slightly altered for the occasion from the Campbell's are Coming—the first verse of which reads as follows:—

The Campbells are coming, hurrah!
hurrah!
The Campbells are coming, hurrah!
hurrah!
The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess and a
The Campbells are coming, hurrah!
hurrah!
They come to a land that has won some
renown,
A people most loyal to Queen and to
Crown!

DRINK'S DOINGS.—About 11.30 o'clock on Saturday night the watch on board the barque *David*, lying at Reid's wharf, St. John, while standing near the stern of the vessel, he heard a man vomiting at the fore-castle. As he went forward he heard something fall, but as he could see nothing he thought the man had turned in, so he took no more notice of the matter. Yesterday morning, says the *News*, when the crew turned out, one of them, named August Johnson, a native of Finland, about 23 years of age, was found to be missing. Search was instituted, and his dead body was found lying in a scow at the bow of the vessel. The body was taken to the dead house and the Coroner notified. The man was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident, and it is supposed that while he was vomiting over the bow of the vessel he was seized with giddiness and fell into the scow, a distance of over twenty feet. His death must have been instantaneous.

Prussia has 18 prisons for tramps and vagrants. The number of these two classes has considerably increased of late. Last year there were 9,000-8,000 men and 1,000 women. They cost \$650,000, but earned \$675,000.

The Revolt at Cabul.

Universal regret and indignation will be felt throughout the British Empire at the barbarous murder of Major Cavagnari who was at the head of the British Embassy of Cabul and who with all his companions appears to have been slain. The *London Graphic* of July 5th contains a portrait of Major Cavagnari which shows him to have been a fine soldier-like person in the prime of life, his breast bearing medals which he had won by his conduct and courage in the field. Major Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari was by Corsican origin. His grandfather was private secretary to Napoleon I., and his grandmother was a Frenchwoman. His father served in the French army and became secretary to Prince Lucien Bonaparte. His mother, however, was an Irish lady named Montgomery, and his education has been almost entirely English, as he passed his earlier days in Christ's Hospital, and subsequently became one of the Company's direct cadets. A man of powerful energy, great geniality and personal courage, he speedily rose to distinction as one of the best frontier officers, acquiring a more thorough knowledge of the frontier tribes than any officer living. He was ultimately nominated Deputy-Commissioner of Kohat, where he conducted numerous negotiations between the Government and unruly Afridi tribes. When it was decided to despatch a mission to Cabul under Sir Neville Chamberlain last autumn, Major Cavagnari was attached to the staff, and when the mission halted before the entrance to the Khyber pass, he with a small escort of guides rode forward to demand a safe passage. The result was a direct refusal, and the consequent commencement of the late war with the Afghans, Major Cavagnari throughout the campaign was with the forces of General Brown, and his valuable advice and experience together with his personal knowledge of the tribes without doubt greatly contributed to its successful termination. In the negotiations with Yakoub Khan he was officially nominated the Viceroy's Plenipotentiary, and he conducted that somewhat difficult task with great firmness and skill. He was considered to be a favorite of the Amerc, and that fact and his admirable qualities in other respects pointed him out as the proper person to reside at Cabul. It is less than two months since the British Embassy was established there, and now he and all his companions in the Embassy have been ruthlessly murdered. England will exact a terrible retribution from the Afghan people for this outrage.

This Cabul massacre will recall to many of our readers the massacre of 1841, which was one of the saddest episodes in the history of English power in the East. It broke out on November 2 of that year when a considerable British force under General Elphenstone was in Cabul. Sir Alexander Burnes, who occupied much the same diplomatic position as that lately held by Major Cavagnari, was murdered. The English troops were attacked in their cantonments, and so indensible were they and so badly were the troops handled that they were compelled to abandon the forts, in which all their commissariat was stored. Sir William Macnaghten was treacherously murdered while engaged in a friendly conference with Akbar Khan; then came negotiations which resulted in the signing of a treaty by which the English were to retire from Afghanistan without being molested. —*St. John Telegraph.*

The Swedish Arctic Expedition.

ARRIVAL OF PROF. NORDENSKJOLD AT YOKOHAMA.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Sept. 4. The Swedish exploring steamer *Vega*, belonging to Nordenskjold's expedition, arrived at this port on Tuesday evening, having successfully accomplished the northeast passage. The health of the ship's company is excellent. Prof. Nordenskjold says that during the latter part of February he sent a letter to Dr. O. Dickson, of Gottenborg, from the winter quarters of the *Vega*, but has no intimation that his patron has received it. The Professor says:—"We sailed from Gottenborg July 4, 1878, and four days' sail brought us to Tromsø (a Norwegian port on an island of the same name), where our outfit of furs and necessaries for the high latitudes was completed. Here we were joined by the steamer *Lena*. July 25th, both vessels sailed from Tromsø, passed through Yngor Strait (south of Nova Zembla) on August 5th. There was not a particle of ice to be seen between Waigatsch (Vaigatz, a Russian island) and the continent. The Kara Sea, hitherto dreaded by all sailors in the Arctic regions, was equally free from ice, and anchor was cast at Port Dickson, near the mouth of Yenessi, Aug. 6th. After three days delay there the expedition steered northeast toward the dreaded Taimus land and the North Cape. The ice arrested our passage, and we were compelled to remain at Tajojr (Cape Taimur) four days. August 19th, Tsejdek, the extreme northern point of Asia was reached, where a short rest was taken. The *Vega* coasted the peninsula, very little ice being encountered, and anchored at the mouth of Lena river on August 26. To the northeastward were the Islands of New Siberia, which we soon sighted, but were unable to explore because of the great fields of ice that girt their shores. At the mouth of the Kolwya river, latitude 69 deg. 30, longitude 161 deg. 30 min. a broad estuary was found open, and we hastened to make all possible progress eastward. Our difficulties soon began, however, and increased daily. We were delayed much by the ice between Cape Cook and Van Karma. We crossed Kolintsehm Bay, September 27th with comparative ease, but were imprisoned on the 28th near a Tchukichi settlement, latitude 67 deg. 25 min west. We wintered in the pack ice at this point, one mile from the land. The entire ship's company maintained the best of health and spirits. Not a single case of scurvy occurred.

red. During the shortest day the sun was above the horizon less than three hours, and then only the upper limb was visible. At this point much time was devoted to interesting scientific and ethnographic studies. There were 4000 inhabitants in villages near by, who subsisted by fishing and sealing. They are called the Tchukichi, and are a very good class of people for an exploring party to meet. They supplied the expedition with bear and reindeer meat. The cold was intense, averaging 36 centigrade, 32 2 degrees below. Game was abundant in the spring, wild fowl being taken in large numbers. We were detained in the ice at this point 264 days, but were released on July 18th, and passed East Cape into Bhorings Straits on the 20th. Such is the story of our voyage. I fully accomplished the object for which the expedition was sent out by Dr. Dickson, viz., a practical proof of the existence of a northeast passage. Then the Asiatic coast was followed, and St. Lawrence Bay was crossed to Port Clarence, Alaska; thence we crossed to Konlyan, dredging carefully in order to determine the formation of the bottom of the sea. Many specimens of the fauna and flora being obtained. The location, breadth, velocity and approximate volume of the currents of the Arctic and Pacific polar currents were charted and calculated. Having touched at St. Lawrence Island, we next proceeded to Behring Island, where we received the first news from Europe through the resident agent of the Alaska Trading Company. Fossil remains on Behring Island are of immense variety. A new marine animal was here discovered, which we named 'Rhytina Stellari.' The *Vega* left the island August 19, and had a pleasant voyage until August 31st, when a severe gale was encountered, accompanied with lightning. During the storm the lightning struck and shivered the mainmast, slightly injuring several men. We arrived off Yokohama at half-past eight on the evening of September 2. All are well and no deaths have occurred during the voyage. The *Vega* is the first vessel to make the passage, and I think the voyage from Europe to Asia to Behring's Strait is certain and safe. With very little more experience of navigation in the northern seas from Japan to the mouth of Lena river, there are no difficulties in the proper season for experienced sailors. The Lena river taps Central Siberia, and a large prospective trade can readily be developed. The *Vega* will remain at Yokohama about fourteen days. The entire crew of the Swedish steamer *A. E. Nordenskjold*, sent to the relief of the *Vega*, which was lost off Yesso, Aug. 5, have arrived safely at a northern Japanese port.

A Lady Saved from Drowning by a Horse.

The following singular account of the intelligence of a horse is taken from *Nature*, and that journal vouches for the truth of the narrative: A lady, the wife of a farmer living near Toronto, Ont., was strolling about the farm, and while passing over a plank bridge which crossed a deep and rapid stream, missed her footing and fell into the water. The danger was imminent, for the lady was encumbered with her clothing; she could not swim, and no human assistance was within call. But in the field through which the river flowed, her favorite horse was grazing. The horse had always been treated with great kindness, and had shown in his brute fashion his regard for his kind mistress; but it was scarcely to be expected he would be able to comprehend her present danger. A gleam of almost human intelligence providentially crossed his mind at this critical juncture, and with lightning speed he bounded to the river, and catching the lady's floating robes in his teeth, held her above the water until she could be brought to land, thus saving her life. Thus was the instinctive gratitude and love of a mere brute quickened into active aid at the very moment when aid was indispensable.

Alarming State of Affairs in Ireland.

Despatches from London say: Every day brings new proofs of the highly dangerous condition of affairs in Ireland. The anti-rent movement among farmers spreads rapidly, and has become alarmingly strong. The tenants insist that they can no longer afford to pay present rents without subjecting themselves and their families to privations which are cruelly unjust. The Home Rule propaganda, of which Mr. Parnell is now the accepted leader, is carried on with great activity. On the 4th the Irish national newspapers unite in applauding the manner in which Mr. Parnell is conducting his campaign, and they bid defiance to the London journals, which are advocating repressive measures.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has just purchased of Baron Sessler-Herzinger the Castle of Wasserburg, upper Styria. The front contains 122 windows, and the building is over 400 years old. She will have the ex-Khedive of Egypt as a neighbor, if he succeeds in buying of Moritz Von Bartmann his castle of Prank.

A despatch from Basle, Switzerland, states that the sessions of the General Conference of Christians of all nations closed on Saturday, and a farewell service was held on Sunday. The most important action of a delegation, consisting of a president and vice-president, for the purpose of soliciting the Austrian Government to afford relief to the protestants of Bohemia, who are at present suffering under severe disabilities.

A man with a \$600 diamond on his shirt bosom leaned over a hen coop in a Cincinnati market and a hungry hen picked off the jewel and swallowed it. The thief was soon lost among the hundreds and there was no way of identifying her. So the man bargained to have them killed, one after another, until the right crop was found. To recover the diamond cost him \$23.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE Subscriber will sell AT AUCTION, On FRIDAY, 12th inst., At 6 o'clock, p. m., on POWNAL WHARF, 30,000 feet No. 1 dry clear PINE BOARDS (a first-class article), 9,000 feet 2 in. PINE PLANK (do. do), 7,000 " SCANTLING, (Ex schr. "Claymore.") 25,000 feet merchantable PINE BOARDS, 100,000 CEDAR SHINGLES, (Ex schr. "Daddy.") 100,000 LATHS, (Ex schr. "Favorite.") W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer. Sept. 10, 1879.

A RARE CHANCE!

THE Subscriber, intending to retire from business, offers for sale his STOCK-IN-TRADE. He has carried on business for the past ten years in the "California House," Dorchester street, near Connolly's Bank. Any person wanting to purchase the business can do so on easy terms. Can offer good reasons for selling. Apply to NICHOLAS MURPHY, Ch'town, Sept. 10, 1879.—wed sat 2w

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS

TWO FIRST CLASS JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS will get immediate employment by applying to WILLIAM LARTER, S' side Queen Square, } 21 9th Sept., 1879.

House and Lot for Sale.

I WILL SELL at PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, September 13th, at 12 o'clock, noon, a TWO-STORY FLAT-ROOFED HOUSE, containing 7 rooms, next to Mr. P. Towns, Sydney street. Particulars at sale. E. NEEDHAM, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Sept. 8, 1879.

Bank and Gas Stock.

I WILL SELL at Auction at my Sale Room, Queen Square, on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon,— 10 Shares in Union Bank P. E. I. 5 Share in Charlottetown Gas Light Co. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Sept. 8, 1879—till sale

KEROSENE OIL.

Manufactured Expressly for P. E. I. 230 CASKS LANDED TO-DAY. GARVELL BROS. Charlottetown, Sept. 6, 1879—3in cod

TO LET.

A BRICK HOUSE containing nine rooms and a Kitchen. This House is beautifully situated on Prince Street, opposite St. Paul's Church. Possession to be given about the latter part of this month. For particulars apply at this Office. Sept. 5, 1879.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, FOR CASH ONLY, at HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE. Ch'town Aug. 23, 1879.

Terms Cash.

WE have adopted the Cash System, at HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE. Ch'town, Aug. 23, 1879.—cod

Lorne Highland Whisky. THE PERFECTION OF WHISKY. UNRIVALLED FOR TODDY. SOLE PROPRIETORS GREENLEES & BROTHERS. GREENSBURG BUILDINGS, DISTILLERS, AND IMPORTERS.

"LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY.—Sole proprietors, Greenlees Brothers, London and Argyleshire. This Whisky is a pure unadulterated spirit, very mellow, in quality excellent, and in our opinion perfectly wholesome. Where a stimulant is required, it is to be preferred to brandy."—*London Medical Review.* Agents: MESSRS. OWEN CONNOLLY & CO., Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 24, 1879.—6m

SALT. SALT.

STORED AT NEW LONDON HARBOR, 2,000 bush. Liverpool Salt, (in bulk,) which will be sold cheap for Cash. F. T. & W. L. DEAN. Ch'town, Sept. 4, 1879.—3in 2aw

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER the Cheapest and most newsworthy Paper published in the Province.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

TO ARRIVE about the 20th inst. 150 tons of the best Philadelphia, Chestnut and Egg Coal. Parties wanting to be supplied will please send in their orders at once, as the first in will be first supplied. There will be no two prices. Orders left at the Post Office or at the subscriber's will be attended to. THOMAS CASELEY. Sept. 4, 1879—cod tf

Engine and Boiler, Bone and Gypsum Mill, &c., &c., &c.

TO be sold by AUCTION, on Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, on Friday, 19th September, 1879, 1 Ten-Horse power Engine and Boiler, cost \$1,200; 1 French Burr Mill in good order, cost \$750 1 very superior Heavy Bone Mill, cost \$2,000 1 Ore Crusher (Blake's), cost \$250; Lot Rubber Belting and Gear, 50 tons Ground Gypsum, 40 bbls. Ground Bones. The above will probably be sold low, and is well worthy the attention of speculators. Terms at Sale. B. WILSON HIGGS, Auctioneer. Aug. 27, 1879—pat arg her eod till sale

GOLD WATCHES FOR SALE; A CONSIGNMENT of Gold Watches, hunting case, new and most approved stem winders, best va lue for cash. F. LEPAGE & Co., 53 Queen St.

NEW FELT HATS JUST RECEIVED, and for sale; will be sold much below regular prices. F. LEPAGE & Co., 53 Queen St.

SALE OF BANKRUPT STOCK OF Readymade Clothing and Gents' finishing goods still continued. F. LEPAGE & Co., 53 Queen St.

NOTICE.

HAVING ADOPTED THE CASH SYSTEM of doing business, we are offering extra value in all classes of goods. F. LEPAGE & Co., Glasgow House, Aug. 30,—Imoa wky arg 1m

Saint Anne, Ottawa River.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender for Canal and Lock at St. Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on FRIDAY, the 10th DAY OF OCTOBER next for the construction of a Lock and the formation of approaches to it on the landward side of the present lock at St. Anne.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specification of the works to be done, can be seen at this office and at the Resident Engineer's office, at St. Anne, on and after SATURDAY, the 27th DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at either of which places printed forms of tender can be obtained. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000 must accompany the tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. For the due fulfilment of the contract satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of five per cent. on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with tender will be considered a part. Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY AND CANALS, OTTAWA, 29th August, 1879. Sept. 6—Sitaw

WHITE OATS WANTED.

WE REQUIRE White Oats for Early Shipment, and will pay the highest market price for two thousand (2,000) Bushels of the same, delivered not later than the 15th September, next. HASZARD BROS. 61 Water St., Ch'town, } 3 taw pat till 15th Aug 28th 1879.

Boston Steamers.

SHIPERS by above steamers will please take notice that hereafter no Bills of Lading will be signed later than 3.30 o'clock, p.m., on day of sailing. This rule will be rigidly adhered to. CARVELL BROS., Agents. Ch'town, Aug. 18, 1879—3i oaw pat ar

MONEY WANTED—Provided rate of interest low. Good security guaranteed. Apply at this office. j24-wdtf.