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DIVISION OF THE HULL.

The Early Use of Water Tight Bulkheads In Ships.

The division of a hull of a vessel into compartments is of a more distant period than is generally supposed. As early as the beginning of the nineteenth century the Chinese divided the holds of their trading vessels intended for distant waters into a number of smaller holds or spaces. These compartments were separated by partitions, or bulkheads, made of three planks and caulked with a gum that was mixed with lime and threads of bamboo—a composition that readily hardened when brought into contact with water. The number of compartments depended upon the number of owners in the vessel.

In a large vessel there were sometimes as many as 100, each partner shipping his goods in his own berth, which he fitted up to suit himself, and either went in person or sent one of his family to take charge of his property. At just what time this division of the hull was first adopted does not appear to have been recorded. It may have been very old at the period named. The compartments, it will be seen, were made for commercial economy rather than for the safety of the vessel.

Use of bulkheads for safety purposes was probably first made in the western waters of the United States. As early as 1820, not ten years after the introduction of steam navigation on the Mississippi and other rivers by Robert Fulton, the hull of the steamboat Columbus, running between New Orleans and Shippingport, La., was torn open by a snag, but the vessel was "saved from sinking by having a stowage compartment alone was filled with water." The Caledonia, running on the Mississippi river in 1824, also had a snagroom.

Prior to the year 1849, of 736 vessels lost from all causes on the western American rivers 419 were lost from snags and other obstructions in the rivers. No doubt the danger in navigating these rivers is what brought the snagroom or chamber into use though if they were as rudely and cheaply constructed as many of these vessels themselves were at this early period, they could hardly be relied on in any case, and this may account for the fact that they did not come into more general use.—John H. Morrison in Cassier's Magazine.

PULLEY BLOCKS.

Use of Them Used on Land Nowdays as Well as on the Ocean.

Pulley blocks were formerly made with a rope strap placed around the block on the outside. Now, in wooden blocks, the strap is made of iron, and is placed inside the shell. Many very large blocks and great numbers of very small ones are now made entirely of iron. There are fewer deep water ships than there were, their place having been taken largely by steam vessels and therefore fewer blocks are required to supply the demand, but great numbers are required for the coasting fleets and yachts. Within comparatively recent years the use of pulley blocks on land has increased enormously, so that the aggregate consumption of blocks continues very large.

Wooden blocks are made most commonly with an ash shell and lignum vitae staves; in smaller and medium sized blocks the shell also is sometimes made of lignum vitae. The use of wire rope in derricks is familiar. Wire halyards are now used to some extent on yachts, as well as wire standing rigging, and where such halyards are used metal sheaves are substituted for those of wood. The blocks of a big, heavily sparred steam yacht, say barkentine rigged, might cost \$1,500. On the great number of sailboats and small boats there are used many little blocks of galvanized iron.

On shore there are now used in cities immense numbers of little blocks for pulley lines for drying clothes. Such blocks are made of iron and of wood in various styles. In a city like New York hundreds of thousands of such blocks are in use. The demand for the very largest of blocks for land use has also grown within very recent years, such blocks being now used very extensively on the heavy derricks employed in the construction of the tall modern buildings. Big blocks used on derricks with manilla rope are made with wooden shells and iron sheaves. Blocks used with wire rope are all iron. The use of iron blocks is increasing. The great wooden blocks are made up to 16 inches in length. Iron blocks are made up to 17 inches and sometimes to order still larger.—New York Sun.

To Test True Worth.

Two gay young girls were having a highly edifying (?) conversation on a Walnut Hills cable car the other day. One said: "When I feel that a man is becoming interested in me to the exclusion of other girls, I at once put him to a test." "Of course you know what posers men are, and how they are on dress parade when the girls are about. Well, my test is this: I make an engagement with him to go off somewhere at 8 o'clock in the morning. Nine men out of ten will be late. The majority of people feel dull and not at all affable at such an early hour. Even his conversation will be lacking in sparkle. If you want to look behind the screen of a man's conventionality, put him to this test. If he comes through under favorable conditions, he will make a good husband."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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Offer special inducements to cash buyers. Inspection will convince you that our prices and values are the best in the city.

All our departments are filled with bargains—Ready to wear Clothing of every description. Hats, Cloth Caps, Fur Caps; Underwear for Men and Boys, Fur Coats, sleigh Robes Horse Rugs.

LADIES' JACKETS LATEST STYLES

Our own make of Mill Tweeds; Blankets. Flannels—a complete stock to select from Remember—a low cash sale now on at the Bargain Corner

McKay Woolen Company

The Big Store—Bargain Corner,

Anæmia means "want of blood," a deficiency in the red corpuscles of the blood. Its cause is found in want of sufficient food, dyspepsia, lack of exercise or breathing impure air. With it is a natural repugnance to all fat foods. Scott's Emulsion is an easy food to get fat from and the easiest way of taking fat. It makes the blood rich in just those elements necessary to robust health, by supplying it with red corpuscles.

For sale at 20 cents and \$1.00 by all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.



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and improves the
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Tutti-Frutti

GUM.

See that the trade mark name Tutti-Frutti is on each 5c. package.
All others are imitations.

FREE. Send your address (write plainly) to Adams & Sons Co., 11 & 13 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont., and one Tutti-Frutti wrapper, and you will receive two beautiful paper dolls with movable heads and bodies free.

For Sale.

SCHOONER "SAN JUAN," now on her way from St. John's Newfoundland to Charlottetown; built in 1889, registered tonnage 94 tons; has a good outfit. Apply to
PEAKE BROS & CO.
Nov10—tf

Phenomenal Success of Diamond Dyes.

They Have Many Poor Imitations.

The phenomenal success of Diamond Dyes in every land has brought forth many imitations, both home and foreign. All these imitation productions are composed of cheap and worthless ingredients, very destructive to the material operated upon. The crude materials employed by the manufacturers of imitation dyes cost but a fraction of what is paid for the Diamond Dyes color stock.

In the preparation of Diamond Dyes no common soap grease is used; nor is any foreign ingredient used as a part of the mixture to increase the bulk. All adulterated dyes are fatal to good materials. Beware of these common dyes if you value money, time and goods. Diamond Dyes are the only up-to-date and fully warranted dyes in the world; they are the acme of perfection in every point that insures success to the women of our country.

Nervous Children.

Nervous children will not bear very much cold bathing. They have not got heat enough in their bodies to react against it. Do not demand too much exercise from them.

Do not let them study too much or go to school too early. Of course their minds must be pleasantly employed, and the kindergarten may be available after they are 3 years old. Cultivate in them a love of nature and outdoor life, especially in pleasant weather. This is the true, grand kindergarten. Do not forget they need companionship.

Give them a good, comfortable bed, where the air is pure, and do all you can to promote healthful sleep. A little easily digested food before bedtime often helps them to sleep more soundly than they otherwise would.

An Understanding Reached.

"But our agreement was," said the slender young man from the east, as he paused for a moment in his digging to allow the frozen drops of perspiration to rattle into the claim, "concerning the division of our labor, that, as far as the work of digging or washing out the gold was concerned, I could take my choice."

"Yer a liar," said Klondike Kit, as he scooped a handful of nuggets from the pan, "I said yer could take yer pick."—Detroit Free Press.

Dissatisfied.

"When did she first seem to become dissatisfied with your present?"
"When she accidentally ran across the price mark."—Chicago Post.

The Crater of Kilian.

You step out on the crust of the rolling sea of rounded and hardened lava billows beside your path, and the surface crackles under your feet like the snow crust on a crisp winter morning. Its glittering, iridescent colors please the eye and tempt you to carry away a veritable load of the sparkling, glassy pieces. Here and there, even at a distance from the edge, the fern spores have taken root and relieve the eye with their graceful waving fronds—and this on a soil like glass and formed no one knows how long ago, though its surface appears as fresh as if laid down yesterday.

On you go, punching the crust in front of you vigorously with a staff to determine whether it is safe or not, until finally, after about 200 yards of such material has been crossed, you reach the rounded edge of the caldron itself, perhaps after some slight scares and probably getting your staff on fire once or twice.

Here you pause for a moment to pick out a way up the side, which varies in height from 10 to 30 feet, and is composed of masses of slag of all sizes, joined together by lava which has forced its way out between the blocks. Here and there you notice that through some of the larger openings the white hot fluid is running out upon the floor and often in quantities which would make an ordinary blast furnace blush with shame. Here you can study on a small scale all the phenomena of a lava flow—the formation of the crust, the fissures and many other phenomena. At length you pass, by a few steps, to the rim, and there before you is the sea of lava in all its terrible brilliancy.—Harper's Magazine.

The dyspeptic carries a dreadful load on his back. It seems as if he were really made up of two men. One of them ambitious, brainy and energetic; the other sick, listless, peevish and without force. The weak man weighs the other one down. The dyspeptic may be able to do pretty good work one day, and the next day because of some little indiscretion in eating he may be able to do nothing at all. Most cases of dyspepsia start with constipation. Constipation is the cause of nine-tenths of all human sickness. Some of its symptoms are sick and bilious headache, dizziness, sour stomach, loss of appetite, foul breath, windy belchings, heartburn, pain and distress after eating. All these are indicative of derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, and all are caused by constipation. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the quickest, easiest and most certain cure for this condition. They are not violent in action.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, illustrated.

President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, is sending a commissioner to the United States and to Europe who will try to sell Nicaragua's national railroad and steamboats.

Miraculously Saved.

A Young Man Rescued From Disease and Death

By Paine's Celery Compound.

A Poisoned System Completely Renewed.

The following case needs but few introductory remarks. Mr. M. D. Arthur, of Chelmsford, Ont., was in terrible agony from blood poisoning; his whole system was run down; he was weak, yet, night unto death. The doctors were defeated in their efforts to get rid of the poison and hope had almost fled.

The young man's aunt providentially came to his aid at this most critical period and urged the use of Paine's Celery Compound, nature's cleanser and healer. The medicine was used and a glorious victory over death was the result.

Mr. Arthur, the cured man, writes as follows:

"With great pleasure I write about your wondrous medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. I was laid up with scars all over my face and neck, the result of blood poisoning. While in that condition I could not sleep at night, I had no appetite, and could not attend to my work. I tested the skill of all the doctors in the district and used their medicines, but was not benefited.

"I think I was miraculously saved at last. My aunt came here from Campbellford and bought with her some Paine's Celery Compound which she was then using to advantage. She advised me to use the medicine, and I did so to please her. I bless the day I commenced with Paine's Celery Compound. In two weeks I was so much better I could go out, and in three weeks I was able to resume work again.

"I cannot say sufficient in praise of the great healing medicine. I would not be without it if I had to pay ten dollars a bottle for it."

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LESSONS FROM THE OYSTER.

Many a Pearl of Wisdom to Be Gleaned From His Life.

The oyster is pre-eminently a creature of leisure, and he consequently has much time at his disposal for thinking and reflection, and in the absence of proof to the contrary we are obliged to accept the deduction that he employs that time profitably, though he may keep his wisdom to himself and employ it for his own uses. He certainly has reduced light housekeeping to a fine art. He lives right in the water; hence the question of water supply and drainage is one that he never has to concern himself about.

He manages also that the water shall bring him his food; consequently matters of commerce, of supply and demand, the prices of commodities and other questions which worry other members of the animal creation, whether they are quadrupeds or bipeds, or whether they walk on the earth, fly through the air or swim in the water do not concern him. As for his house, as soon as he settles down, after a very brief period of wandering and sowing his wild oats, he builds it himself right out of the material brought to him by the accommodating water, and thereafter he lives a life of ease.

He knows perfectly well that things will come his way. He doesn't even bother with having legs and eyes, for he has no need of transportation; he does not need to see in order that he may gather his food and he finds no necessity for idly gazing about and thus uselessly exciting his nervous organization. He sits down under his roof, if not under his own vine and fig tree, and enjoys a life of quiet and dignity. He has enemies, but he does nothing to stir them up, since he eschews all religious and political controversies, and he thus manages to retain the good will of all the denizens of the land and sea. There are many lessons indeed to be gleaned from the life of the oyster that we might learn and follow with profit.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Music In a Tomb.

When in Greece, I twice heard concerts in strange places. On the first occasion a musical society of Patras gave an entertainment on the very summit of Mount Parnassus, several hundred feet above the ancient town of Arachova. The number of instrumentalists was about 40, and the audience amounted to 30 or thereabouts.

Another entertainment of this nature in Greece was at a musical performance which took place in the tomb of Agamemnon at Mycenæ, on the occasion of the visit of a philharmonic society of Nauplia to the ancient residence of the "king of Kings."

The tomb bears some resemblance to a pyramid, and the interior is divided into a vast hall and a smaller chamber for the sarcophagus. So dark was it inside that the band had to play by torchlight. The performance may have been somewhat ghastly, but it was decidedly original.—Pearson's Weekly.

Children of the Sun.

We have been called "children of the sun," and there is truth as well as poetry in the designation. Year by year the man of science drags himself a little closer to the great central engine. When Faraday in his mind's eye saw lines of force traversing space, and when his great disciple Maxwell bequeathed to us the electro-magnetic theory of light, man of science felt that a path had been staked out across the maze of solar mysteries. The sun no longer shone as a giver of heat and light only, for in the ether were nerverlike waves of every description. Children of the sun, we respond not only to the great periodic changes, but to every passing spasm and disturbance. Auroras are associated with solar change. In studying them we may fashion the secrets of the sun.—"What is an Aurora?" by Alexander McAlellan, in Century.

What He Took.

The Louisville Post says that three men walked into a Louisville drug store the other day and one ordered drinks. He and one of the others asked for soda water, and then the clerk turned to the third.

"What will you have, sir?"

The man looked at the one who was treating and said:

"You know I don't like soda, John." Then, turning to the clerk, he said: "Give me five postal cards."

Paris is the paradise of the dressmaker. There are in the city 70,000 persons who make articles of women's dress and 65,000 dressmakers. It has been estimated that the yearly amount earned in this business there is over \$250,976,000.

Fifteen million cows are required for the milk trade of this country, and they are fed on the produce of 60,000,000 acres of land.

NOTICE

has just been received of a considerable advance in the prices of Waltham and Elgin watch movements. We have a large stock on hand bought before the rise, which we will sell at old prices while they last.

G. H. TAYLOR

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