

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

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WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD,

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the style and firm of Warburton and Smallwood,

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,
Notaries Public, &c.

Office—Cameron Block, Queen Square.

A. R. WARBURTON, B.A., B.C.L., C. R. SMALLWOOD.

The firm are Agents for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, which does the largest business of any Life Insurance Company in the world.
Dec. 3—law wky 3 mo

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wky

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BOSTON,

Fall and Winter Arrangement

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday and Thursday, at 8.00 a. m. Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$5.50, 1st class; \$3.50, 2nd class.
For tickets and other information apply to G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALES, P. E. I. R. Y., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co., or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Nov. 2, 1885—wed wky

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.

Oct. 20.

FOR SALE.

BRIGHTON TANNERY, with its Steam Engine, Boiler, Splitting Machine, Stuffing Machine and other Plant is offered for sale at private contract.
The above Tannery was formerly operated by the late Donald Mackinnon, of the late firm of Mackinnon & Co., of this city. It is fitted up on the most modern principle, and has hitherto paid a large percentage on the capital invested. To capitalists no better investment for their money, either by Bank or Manufacturing, can be offered.
Possession given immediately.
MARY J. MACKINNON,
Executrix.

Ch'town, Oct. 17, 1885.

Executors' Notice.

THE Undersigned Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Donald Mackinnon, of Charlottetown, tanner, deceased, carrying on business under the name and style of "MACKINNON & CO.," hereby notify all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment to them at his late office, in Grafton Street, in Charlottetown, and all persons having claims or demands against the said estate hereby required to furnish the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date.
Dated at Charlottetown, the 2nd day of OCTOBER, 1885.
MARY JANE MACKINNON,
Executrix.
W. McLEAN, JAS. CURRIE, Executors.

Oct. 2nd—law wky

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

83 QUEEN STREET.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK,
NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

UNSURPASSED FOR VALUE!

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Nov. 19.—wky.

EVERYONE CAN

call and examine the largest stock of Household Furniture, &c., &c., ever shown in Charlottetown, and also discover that they can

SAVE MONEY

and get Good, Reliable Home-made Goods of undisputed value, fine finish and good honest workmanship

BY BUYING

Staple Furniture, Bedding, Mattresses, Fancy Goods (for Xmas), Picture Frames and Moulding, Mantle-mirrors and Mirror-plates, Bagatelle Boards, Handsome Oil Paintings, Framed Chromos, and One Thousand and One other articles,

FROM

THE P. E. ISLAND FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,
MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, Dec. 3, '85—wed wky

Shoddy Boots Played Out.

Get a Pair of Our Own Make of Solid Leather Boots—Cheapest and Best.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, Dec. 16, 1885.

NOW THEN FOR

D. A. BRUCE'S

—OFFER OF—

CLOTHING & GENTS' FURNISHINGS

WE have on hand one case Cloths, one case Gents' Furnishings, sent by mistake, and sold to us at a big advantage rather than return them. We are manufacturing these cloths into

SUITS AND OVERCOATS,

charging only FIVE PER CENT. OVER COST! and from \$4.50 to \$6 for making and trimming Overcoats; from \$5 to \$7 for making and trimming Suits with Good Trimmings and

GOOD WORKMANSHIP.

CLOTH, by the yard or piece, Very Cheap. We have on hand a few Suits and Overcoats, made to order, not called for

SELLING AT COST.

This ought to convince you that there is money lost if you don't purchase from us, instead of buying imported clothing. ALL OUR CLOTHING IS MADE ON THE PREMISES. No \$3 Overcoats.

The Custom Tailoring,

under the management of MR. JAMES McLEOD, leads all others for A1 work. Prices in this department will be found lower than ever. Our past record is sufficient guarantee to secure your future confidence.

A large portion of our Neckwear has been manufactured to our special order, from patterns that will be found the very thing you want.

D. A. BRUCE,

72 QUEEN STREET.
Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1885.—wed wky 2mo

Nature's Agent-in-Chief.

BY C. B. BAGSTER.

THE New Year's fact that Charlottetown has fallen into line with the advocates of electric lighting, seems to have awakened a very general interest throughout the Island upon the subject. The whole world indeed, for that matter, is on its knees at the shrine of Electros, and multiplying their offerings of ingenuity to evoke his beneficence, and seal his power to their uses. The subject of

ELECTRICITY,

nature's agent-in-chief, may well occupy some of our attention for it is destined to become a revelation of energy, more magnificent than any of its predecessors, and give birth to many wonders of which the brain of man has never dreamed.

But let us look back before we proceed. Let us sit down in imagination with Thales, who was one of the seven sages, living 600 years before the Christian era, and who took up all the inquiries about the material and physical world that floated round him in his day. This grand point of enquiry among the disciples of Thales was to ascertain what was the first principle of all things in the universe, (among us, it is how will it come out in dollars and cents.) and as he journeyed from Miletus to Crete and Egypt, observing the handy work of nature, as he went, and bent on discovering new truths, it is interesting to note that it was his genius, in all probability, that first perceived

"The yellow amber dart a golden ray" and subjecting a piece of the fossilised vegetable juice to friction on his sleeve, found that it discharged what is now known as negative electricity, but it took twenty-four centuries to link that germ of discovery with the invention of Carbon points to produce electric lighting. Just twenty-four centuries from Thales the sage observer (B. C. 600) to Humphry Davy, the inventor, (A. D. 1800.)

Passing over the intermediate applications developed about anno 1600 and called Frictional or static electricity and those that date from anno 1747, familiar to all as the electric telegraph, we come to the history of the progress made with the electric light from its initial efforts under Humphrey Davy, anno 1802 (when he produced electric light with carbon points) to the partial lighting of our Charlottetown thoroughfares after rather an un-civil war with coal gas, which somehow hadn't light enough to see the (carbon) point. Slowly to discover the great secrets of nature is on a parallel with man's progress in history in them, and thus the most invaluable facts after they have rapped at the public door for admission; are often so rudely refused, that generations may pass away before another genius hears their voice, but once recognized as an irresistible truth, resistance no longer stands in the way, and opposition ceases to be wisdom. Electric lighting, that might be supposed to rapidly develop itself, after the Davy demonstration of 1802, took sixty years to produce the magneto-electric light, devised by Professor Holmes, and successfully tried at the South Foree and Lighthouse at Dover, England. After this was done, however, the French Government (anno 1861) ordered eight lighthouses to be illuminated by electric light. At the Magasin de Louvre (anno 1877) eight electric lights replaced 100 carcel gas-burners. The electric light was successfully employed by Van der Weyde for taking photographs. The gramme, too, at this time, gave a light equal to 758 candle. In 1878 two of Siemens' dynamo-magneto-electro machines were ordered for the Lizard's Lighthouses. At this time (1878) Edison, of New York, announced his discovery of a method of producing a great number of lights, to be worked by water power or steam, and this caused a panic among gas companies in London and lowered the price of shares.

The electric light was given up at Billingsgate Market, London, in 1879. A committee of the English House of Commons was appointed, with Dr. Lyon Playfair as chairman, to consider whether it is desirable to authorize municipal corporations, or other local authorities to adopt any scheme for lighting by electricity. Their report says: "The energy of one horse power may be converted into gas-light and yield a luminosity equal to twelve candle power; but the same amount of energy, transformed into electric light, produced 1600 candle power. Scientific witnesses considered that in the future the electric current might be extensively used to transmit power as well as light to considerable distances, so that the power applied to mechanical purposes during the day, might be made available for light during the night."

There seems to be no reason to doubt that the electric light has established itself for lighthouse illumination, and is fitted to illumine large symmetrical places, such as squares, public halls, railway stations and workshops.

Compared with gas, the economy for equal illumination does not yet appear to be conclusively established. Gas companies, in the opinion of your committee, have no special claims to be considered as the future distributors of electric light. Your committee, however, do not consider that the time has yet arrived to give general powers to private electric companies to break up the streets, unless by consent of the local authorities.

Dr. C. W. Siemens made some interesting experiments in 1880, on the effect of the electric light on vegetation, and the conclusion arrived at was that it acts precisely like solar light.

Space forbids a longer consideration of this branch of the electrical science, but what has been shown will serve to inform those to whom the subject is new, and it is hoped, lead them to an enlarged view of the beneficence of our Heavenly Father, who is the author of every good and perfect gift given us richly to enjoy.

We pass on now to an examination of the fluid, if, indeed, it is a fluid, that we

call electricity. It has been called a fluid simply because it flows, but recent investigations do not attribute to electricity the common notion of a fluid, viz, that of a flowing substance. It may be only a force, a form of motion, as is the wind, or it may be a very, or perhaps the most, subtle substance permeating matter. One thing is certain, electricity has not yet fully revealed itself to the scientific mind. As a channel of investigation it will be open to advancing thought for centuries to come, and may, and more probably will, demonstrate many misconceptions of its nature, its uses, and its design. Just here it may be well to explain to our younger readers the difference between a fluid and a liquid. As terms, the one comes from *fluere*, to flow, the other from *liquere*, to melt. Water is a fluid, by virtue of its capacity for flowing, but is also a liquid, because it is melted ice. Lead, at a temperature of (say) 320 degrees, becomes a liquid and is fluid, but there are other substances, as the gases, which are fluids only, and the distinction may perhaps be best expressed by explaining that a fluid proper does not depend upon the melting process, that is to say temperature, for its fluidity, while a liquid always presupposes previous solidification. Electricity is perhaps the best type of fluidity now known to science, but it is quite within the range of possibilities that some day it will elude its present definitions and inform our discoverers how little was really known about it in this nineteenth century. Many of the wonderful effects from it have been sufficiently learned however, and turned to good account too in the industries of the world, to make us certain of great results in the near future, the measure of which is beyond human calculation, and the value beyond comprehension. Let us look at the emfoldment of the science a little further. Its path is studded with the names of great men. It has been alike the toy and the hope of thousands before us. Fish, as the electric eel, have had it added to their fish nature as a means of defense. Beetles have been endowed with it as a factor of their welfare. Plants have it for their benefit in possession, and man is full of it; everywhere nature is at work producing electrical phenomena, and revealing to man her mighty wonders. Electricity always was, but its boundaries can never be known till man can measure the universe, determine all its motors, and put the truth of things into correct language. Yet some advances have been made, many obstacles in the way of discovery have been removed, and man has grappled with difficulties till, step by step, he has reached a point, and a measure of success, that at this point, we might say, is a blessing and a promise. The true character of what is called

THE ELECTRIC FLUID.

has yet to be learned, but some have guessed wisely of its nature, and established a good basis for future investigation. We honor the men who have done so much for our enlightenment, by patient experiment and close observation. We honor the ingenious mechanics who have aided them with appliances that reduced theory to practice. We honor the gentlemen of the press for their recording advocacy. We honor every adaptation of it by governments, municipal bodies and private individuals. We honor the glad smile of every countryman, as he contemplates the exhibited results of city success with utilized electricity. But over all and above all let us honor the infinite mind, who alone has a perfect knowledge of all the wonders of his creation permissively sought out by them who have pleasure therein.

THE STORY OF PROGRESS

with electricity is an interesting and long one, but it may be briefly told. In a very condensed form we would offer the following leading features of the electric advance. To begin at the beginning we must select a piece of amber, the name Anglicised from the Arabic word *ambar*, and rubbing it (or in place of it a stick of sealing wax) we shall perceive that it attracts. Thales and Pythagoras did so, more than twenty-four hundred years ago. This power to attract is due to the presence of negative electricity in the amber, and when first observed, a fact was established that has led up to all we think we know about it in this year of grace, 1885. The finer sorts of amber fetch very high prices. A piece of a pound weight is considered worth from \$50 to \$75; \$5,000 was lately offered in Prussia for a piece that weighed thirteen pounds, and which an Armenian merchant said would fetch in Constantinople from \$30,000 to \$40,000. The largest piece ever found is now in the Royal Cabinet of Berlin, and weighs eighteen pounds. The Greek name for amber is *electron*, from which the word electricity has been coined.

The story of Benjamin Franklin flying a kite during a thunder storm (anno 1752), is familiar to all. The experiment was a success, and proved the identity of lightning with the electric spark.

The terms "magnet" and "magnetism" probably owe their derivation to Magnes, a shepherd on Mount Ida, who was held fast to the earth by the nails of his boots from standing on loadstones. The Greeks knew of the attractive power of loadstones 1,000 years B. C. Roger Bacon (anno 1294) knew that the magnet pointed to the north, and almost everybody all round the world now knows what a mariner's compass is. Magnetism is the power of the magnet to attract iron.

The phenomena of magnetism are divided into two classes, the one called Terrestrial and the other animal. The former, may be explained as, the action of the magnetic fluid in or about the earth; the other as the action of the magnetic fluid in connection with animal life and organized matter. Then there is what is called electro-dynamics, a science which treats of the agency of electricity, or galvanism in effecting chemical changes. The term galvanism, resulted from the experiments of Galvani, the Italian philosopher, who died anno 1798. Madame Galvani observed the convulsion in the muscles of frogs

when brought into contact with two metals (1789) and then Galvani, from these observations laid the foundation of the Galvanic Battery. But Galvanism is also called Voltaic-electricity, after the Italian physicist, Volta, who died anno 1827. He (1773) discovered development of electricity in metallic bodies, and invented the "electrophorus." The Hydrogen lamp, 1777; and the "voltaic-pile" 1793, which is composed of discs of zinc and silver, and moistened card. By the Voltaic pile, Nicholson and Carlisle decomposed water, and Dr. Henry decomposed nitric acid, ammonia, &c. Berenius, the German physicist, who died anno 1813, formed a dry pile of eighty pairs of zinc, copper and zinc paper (1805) Zamboni, the Italian, born 1776, constructed a dry pile of paper discs, coated with tin on one side and peroxide of manganese on the other (1807). Wallaston, President of the Royal Society of London, by his thimble battery, ignited platinum wire in 1815.

But we have not time to follow the brilliant crowd of discoverers at this time, nor space to note their specialties, for we are there Ritter, Davy, Ampere, Schweigger, Canning, De la Rive, Ritchie, Jules, Faraday, Ohm, Aescqueral, Sturgeon, Daniell, Grove, Jacobi, Smee, Bunsen, &c., &c., all men who made their mark under the light and guidance of the electric spark.

The instrument called a voltaic battery, as variously constituted for generating an electric current, and usually consists of two or more plates or cylinders of dissimilar metals arranged in juxtaposition in a single pair, or alternately in a series of connected pairs, each pair being immersed in an acid or acid liquid, which acts chemically on one metal and not on the other. The whole combination (when the dissimilar terminal metals are connected by a wire, or other conductor) is a complete voltaic circuit, traversed by an electric current. But we must not be tempted further on this interesting path of labor; those desirous of extended information, can read up the works of Faraday, Miller, Graham, etc., or if curiously disposed, Foucault's experiments with galvanism on animals, or Albinus's account of the muscular contraction of a criminal, adjudged worthy of martyrdom to science, and the electric current. Or if its bearings on agriculture are wanted to be known, the lecture of Dr. Barton Sanderson will show the connection. Or if something about the effect of electric light upon the air we breathe, is wanted by some heavy owner of gas shares, he will chuckle over the discovery (Dec. 13, 1878) of Mr. T. Willis, that the use of the electric light produces nitric acid in the air, and if that be true, the use of electric light in the direction of Prof. J. Dewar, (autumn 1879) and find also hydro-cyanic, or prussic acid, which in its pure state, in quantities of one or two drops, swallowed or applied to the skin, will cause speedy death. It is some consolation, however, to know that very dilute prussic acid, such as the air of Charlottetown, is ever likely to meet with, is a benefit in cases of chronic cough, and phthisis and some other diseases. We close this paper by congratulating Charlottetown upon the new department. Go in, fair city, and mend all your ways, and supply all your wants.

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a King's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse, etc. It also develops into Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption, and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effective an alterative that it eradicates from the system Hereditary Scrofula, and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla*, with *Yellow Dock*, *Stil-Bergia*, the *Loddes of Potassium* and *Iron*, and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
[Analytical Chemists.]
Sold by all Druggists; Price \$1;
Six bottles for \$5

50

Lovely New Style of Chromo Cards, with name and price for 10c. 12 packs, 12 names, for \$1. A sample pack and agent's outfit with illustrated catalogue of Tricks and Novelties, for 5c. stamp and this slip. A. W. KINNEY, Vermont, N. S.—mar