

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1889.

VOL. 24.—NO. 146.

## The Daily Examiner

Is issued Every Evening by  
The Examiner Publishing Co.,  
FROM THEIR OFFICE,  
"LONDON HOUSE," QUEEN SQUARE,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Six Months.....\$2 50  
Three Months.....1 25  
One Month.....0 50

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Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertisements on application.

### ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
First Quarter, 8th day, 2h., 30.0m., a.m., N.W.  
below horizon.  
Full Moon, 15th day, 2h., 29.7m., a.m., S.W.  
Third Quarter, 21st day, 5h., 40.6m., p.m., N.  
(below horizon).  
New Moon, 29th day, 1h., 7.1m., p.m., S.W.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's	
M	ris	sets	ris	water	len	
1 Wednesday	4 51	7 3	5 49	11 40	14 12	
2 Thursday	49	4 6	19	morn	15	
3 Friday	45	6 7	1	0 14	18	
4 Saturday	47	7 7	39	0 49	20	
5 Sunday	45	8 8	48	1 28	23	
6 Monday	44	9 9	23	2 12	25	
7 Tuesday	43	11 10	23	3 0	28	
8 Wednesday	42	12 11	28	4 9	30	
9 Thursday	39	13	aft	35	5 16	34
10 Friday	38	14	1 45	6 30	36	
11 Saturday	36	15	2 56	7 36	39	
12 Sunday	35	16	4 10	8 29	41	
13 Monday	34	18	5 28	9 15	44	
14 Tuesday	33	20	6 46	9 59	47	
15 Wednesday	32	21	8 6	10 41	49	
16 Thursday	32	22	9 23	11 25	50	
17 Friday	31	23	10 32	aft	52	
18 Saturday	29	24	11 31	0 57	55	
19 Sunday	28	25	morn	1 49	57	
20 Monday	26	25	0 19	2 44	59	
21 Tuesday	25	26	0 57	3 50	1	
22 Wednesday	24	27	1 28	5 4	3	
23 Thursday	23	28	1 55	6 30	36	
24 Friday	22	29	2 22	7 23	7	
25 Saturday	22	31	2 41	8 14	9	
26 Sunday	21	32	3 3	8 55	11	
27 Monday	20	33	3 26	9 34	13	
28 Tuesday	20	34	3 59	10 15	14	
29 Wednesday	19	35	4 23	10 43	16	
30 Thursday	18	36	4 54	11 18	18	
31 Friday	4 18	37	5 36	11 54	15 19	

### SPECULATION.

GEO. A. ROMER,  
Banker and Broker,  
40 & 42 BROADWAY AND 51 NEW ST.,  
New York City.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petroleum Bought, Sold and Carried on Margin.  
P. S.—Send for explanatory pamphlet, sept20—dy & wky ly

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Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Every child and adult greatly benefited. Great inducements to Correspondence Classes. Prospectus, with outlines of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, A. S. Buckley, D.D., editor of the Christian Advocate, N. J., Richard Proctor, the Scientific Astronomer, W. W. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judah P. Davis, and others, sent post free by Prof. A. LOISITTE, 257 Park Ave., N. Y.

### Every Housekeeper

WHO PAYS 25 CENTS for a 6 oz. package of Baking Powder (as now sold in the market), instead of buying a 10 oz. Paper Package of

### WOODILL'S German Baking Powder

WILL LOSE

7 7-9 Cents.

Is it not worth saving? Take care of your wrappers for the prizes to be given after 31st July. \* apl7—dy eod

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—AND—  
Commission Merchants,  
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Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.

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### WARREN & JONES, TEA MERCHANTS,

1 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINING LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Represented in Canada by MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax.  
Oct. 24, 1887—



"ALL THE GO."

## Perkins & Sterns.

New American Hats,  
New American Prints,  
New American Gingham.

## American Pongee Cloths,

Looks as good as Silk, and will make a nice, light Summer Dress.

## PONGEE DRAPERY, FOR CURTAINS.

New Hosiery, New Gloves, New Parasols.

## PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, April 25, 1889—dy & wky

## ORDER YOUR

# SUMMER SUIT

## D. A. BRUCE'S,

—WHERE CAN BE FOUND—

## Many of the Best Cloths,

Which will be made up in the Latest Style of Art. Fit and Finish Guaranteed.

D. A. BRUCE,

Charlottetown, May 7, 1889—eod & wky

# The Best Chance

—TO GET THOROUGHLY RELIABLE AND—

## GOOD-FITTING GARMENTS,

—IS AT—

B. S. DAVIES & CO'S

## Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

## ALWAYS A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICES.

MR. KEITH, the popular and efficient Cutter, is at the head of this Department, and with a good staff of workmen you are sure of getting the very best satisfaction when leaving your orders with us.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,

February 25, 1888—eod & wky

CAMERON BLOCK.

## The "Old London" Billiard Hall and Oyster House TO THE FRONT!

With OYSTERS fresh from the best Oyster Beds on the Island, viz., PINETTE, BEDEQUE, and the NARROWS.

## THE "OLD LONDON" BILLIARD HALL

is admitted to be one of the best furnished Halls in the Province, and you can always rely upon getting a game from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. Call and see for yourselves.

## Try the "Old London" Apple Cider,

FRESH FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Three Doors West from the Osborne House, Water Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

"OLD LONDON" BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT—Opposite Railway Freight Shed.

JOHN JOY, Proprietor.

March 23, 1889—6m eod

### Local and Other Items.

First not your life away because your hair is gray, while young, as you can stop all grayness and can beautify the hair with Hall's Hair Renewer and be happy.

RAD FOR THE CATTLE.—A new form of tubercular disease has broken out among the cattle at Camden, near Kingston, Ont. An entire herd, numbering 17 head, will have to be destroyed.

MORE NATURAL GAS.—While drilling for water on the new asylum farm, near Mimico, Ont., a few days ago, the men struck a rich vein of natural gas at a depth of 465 feet, which increases as they go deeper.

Mamma (to her little boy). "Now, Bennie, if you'll be good and go to sleep, mamma'll give you one Dr. Ayer's nice sugar-coated Cathartic Pills, next time you need medicine. Bennie, smiling sweetly, dropped off to sleep at once.

THE RING.—New York advices of the 14th are to the effect that Jack McAuliffe, the undefeated light weight champion of America, added another to his long list of victories on that night, by knocking out Paddy Smith, of Brooklyn, in less than two minutes.

Rheumatism is caused by an acid in the blood; therefore, external treatment affords no permanent relief. To eliminate the poison and make a thorough cure of the disease, nothing is so efficient as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial. Price \$1. Worth \$5 a bottle.

EXTRAORDINARY.—We are informed that Mrs. Hughes, of Bedford Station, went out into the field one fine morning, recently, to find that one of the ewes belonging to the flock had given birth to five lambs. Three of the little flock are now alive and doing well.

ANOTHER ACTION FOR LIBEL.—A Montreal despatch says that Charles Savary, formerly a member of the chamber of deputies and under-secretary of foreign affairs in the Broglie ministry of France, and now an official in the statistical branch of the finance department at Ottawa, has instituted an action for \$10,000 damages for libel against L'Eclair for having styled him "Tex Forcat (ex-convict) Savary."

REAL ESTATE SALES.—On Monday, May 20th, at 11 o'clock, noon, a good dwelling house, barn, &c., on Grafton Street, near the Atholium. On Wednesday, May 22nd, at 12 o'clock, noon, seven building lots on and near Upper Green Street. On Thursday, May 23rd, at 12 o'clock, noon, the Brighton Tannery and premises, and building lots adjoining the same, fronting on Brighton Road. Plans and further particulars apply to A. McNeill, Auctioneer.

NEW STEAMER.—Mr. W. W. Clarke, agent in this city for Messrs. Pickford & Black, Halifax, has been advised that a new steamer to take the place of the M. A. Star has been purchased in England, and that she will leave for Halifax about the 1st June. It is understood that the steamer purchased is the Princess Beatrice, of Glasgow, an iron screw boat of 448 tons gross and 270 tons net register, with engines of 91 horse-power. Her net tonnage is said to be three tons more than that of the Harlowe.

GULLS ALWAYS IN SEASON.—A few days ago, says an exchange, a young man in an eastern city sent 25 cents to the United States for an article that was advertised as a sure destroyer of potato bugs. The parcel arrived on Saturday and contained two small blocks of wood, with directions for use; the purchaser being informed not to open until necessary. The innocent youth was given these directions: "When the insect is captured place it between the two blocks, squeeze down on them, and you will find it is sure death to all kinds of bugs." Another gentleman sent 25 cents to Boston for a steel engraving of Queen Victoria, and a 1-cent Canadian stamp was sent to him.

Gay's plants, turning out so well for their customers, and their increasing yearly sale for the last quarter of a century, is not mere chance. The secret is they sell the same plants side by side with those planted by themselves, and they have found the best advertisement is to "Do to others as you would others to do to you." See advertisement of flower and vegetable plants, or call at their stalls in the Charlottetown Market. A peep at their magnificent parcels alone will do you good. To see their display of vegetables, sent through the summer and autumn would be all the recommendation asked for their plants.

### Fire on an Ocean Steamer.

The Hamburg-American steamer Rugia, Captain Karlowa, from New York May 2, for Hamburg, reports that the cotton in her after-hold was spontaneously ignited on the night of the 8th inst. The fire was quenched after five anxious hours, during which everything had been got in readiness to abandon the steamer. One hundred and thirty burning cotton bales were jettisoned. Great fright prevailed among the passengers, who remained on deck for 48 hours. Through the efforts to quench the fire the cabins were flooded, and two-thirds of the passengers' luggage was spoiled. Much praise is given the captain and crew. Two of the crew were injured. It is feared the steamer's cargo is badly damaged.

After the fire had gained considerable headway some of those on board made preparations to desert the ship, but were prevented by the captain, who threatened them with a revolver. When the iron bulkhead doors were opened the heat became so intense that many persons were scorched and the cotton bales around the passengers' luggage took fire. Casks of lard, which formed part of the vessel's cargo, also furnished fuel for the flames. Hope had been nearly abandoned and boats had been lowered to leave the threatened steamer, when it occurred to the captain to try steam instead of water against the fire. This plan was put in execution and proved successful. The passengers have presented the captain with an address and the crew with various gifts as evidence of gratitude and esteem for their heroic work in the midst of the awful dangers that encompassed them all.

### (WRITTEN FOR THE EXAMINER.)

#### Morning.

Behold! the eastern clouds are telling  
What they oft before have told;  
Sombre shades with glory swelling  
Flash from gray to ruby gold.

A thousand voices sweet uprising  
Gleams greeting to the day,  
As the sun, his forehead blazing,  
Wakes the birds and paints the gray.

See the warm clear rays of sunshine  
Touch the soft cold veil of mist;  
Laklet like the fog was lying,  
E'er the sun the surface kissed.

Where has that smooth ocean vanished  
That just filled the valley, wide?  
Into cloudlets it has vanished  
Floating up the mountain side.

All the leaves with moisture glisten  
In the glory of the sun,  
While in stilled hush they listen  
Till they feel the day begun.

List and hear the gentle rustle,  
As the trees from sleep awake;  
Every leaf is in a bustle,  
Tiny mist drops off, they shake.

Brilliant drops the diamond powder,  
Catch reflections of each ray;  
Dancing leaflets murmuring louder  
Shake the moisture far away.

Weak are words to show the splendor  
Of the waking of the light;  
Words all fail in power and grandeur  
To pourtray the death of night.

Black and awful for a season  
Night's oppression holds the world,  
All the mighty strength of reason  
Backward into dreams is hurled.

Till the day's approaching brilliance  
Wrestles with the gloom of night,  
While the dart with stubborn dalliance  
Slowly yielding dies in light.

J. E. DAUNCEY.

Lower Montague, May, 1889.

#### From the Ice-Bound North.

LORD LONSDALE, THE INTREPID EXPLORER VISITS VICTORIA, B. C.—A BRIEF RECORD OF HIS WONDROUS TRIP.

(British Colonist.)

The object of the Earl of Lonsdale's long and dreary journey to the north, was for the purpose mainly of collecting information in regard to animal life in the northern latitudes.

On the 20th of February, 1888, Lord Lonsdale sailed from England on the White Star liner Republic for New York. From the American metropolis he proceeded to Montreal, and thence to Winnipeg. Leaving the Manitobian capital behind him, in three days, travelling night and day, he reached Prince Albert. From there to Green Lake he covered 270 miles, travelling on what are called "jumpers"—short, three-foot sleds, just long enough to hold a man and a couple of bags.

At Green Lake dogs and Hudson's Bay sleds were procured and the travellers pushed on to the Isle La Crosse, where the Indians are said to have first played the Canadian national game.

It was then April 7th, and the weather had become so warm that the travelling had to be done mostly at night, to get any crust on the snow. From Isle La Crosse he went to Buffalo Lake, Clear Water Lake, Jackfish Lake, Methe Portage and Fort McMurray, at the forks of the Clear Water and the Athabaska.

Here a month was spent in moose "hunting." It was principally "hunting," for deer were very scarce. On May 7th the ice began to break up, and Lord Lonsdale and his two Indians, his only companions, embarked, and in five days reached Lake Athabaska, a distance of 280 miles.

On Athabaska Lake, which is 175 miles in length, the party was lost for two days in the fog, owing to the Indians making a mistake. They thought that the ice had broken, instead of which, when the fog lifted, it was seen that the canoes were on the low trunda land, which was flooded, while the ice was still solid. For two days and nights it rained and snowed alternately all the time, and during this time it was impossible to sleep, or to cook anything, as driftwood could not be obtained. When the sun finally came out, a crack in the ice was discovered, which, against the advice of the Indians, Lord Lonsdale determined to follow. By this means they crossed the lake, which was only twenty-five miles in width, and had hardly reached the other side when the crack closed and remained closed for a week.

"For the next 800 miles we had difficulties like this constantly, but luckily we were never more than four days at one time without food," quietly remarked Lord Lonsdale, as he proceeded to recount as ordinary details circumstances of his trip which most men would tremble to contemplate.

The bodies of many Indians, dead from starvation, were met with, but not in such numbers as at first.

Following the ice down the Peace River, Great Slave Lake was reached on June 1st. Here the explorer was detained for some time by the ice, but finally pushed across and reached Hay River.

While on the Hay River, Lord Lonsdale says he saw the most beautiful waterfall in the world. It was horse-shoe shaped, and had a sheer fall of 200 feet, and a stop with another fall below it. It was about 1½ miles wide at the top, and 1¼ miles wide at the bottom.

Against the advice of his interpreter he went into their chasm snow where meetings were held. The natives informed the interpreter that they had heard that all white men were brave, and they were going to try them. The braves formed in a line before Lord Lonsdale as he sat on a box; and each, drawing his knife, rushed upon him with their knives ready to strike. They stopped at his feet, and the leader advanced and put his ear over the explorer's heart and listened to its beating. Lonsdale took no notice, but asked to see them dance. During the progress of the dance the braves would stop and rush at the white man with their knives upraised. Fortunately his nerves did not fail him, and he was afterwards received with every mark of consideration.

After leaving the hospitable (?) Huskeys, the explorer went around Banks' land on to the edge of Milville Island, and then back to the McKenzie, from which point Lord Lonsdale determined to walk to the Yukon, a distance of 80 miles. Each man in the party carried forty pounds of provisions, and the explorer himself fifty pounds. They procured a boat on the Porcupine River, and descended into Alaska, hoping to catch the revenue steamer about the middle of October at St. Michael's. After many difficulties Katmai was reached on February 10th. On the journey hardships without number were met and overcome. The thermometer sometimes registered 64 degrees below zero. After walking and running all day in the snow, the men were compelled to lie down at night in the snow to sleep. There was no wood for fuel, and the greatest difficulty was met with crossing the mountains. People said it was impossible—that twelve men had died trying. Lord Lonsdale started with nine sleds and sixty-nine dogs. At the foot of the mountains, the Indians maintained, and refused to cross. Their rifles and snow shoes were taken from them, and finally they came to terms. When the mountains were crossed, only 29 dogs remained alive. All the rest were frozen to death. At Katmai, Lord Lonsdale waited until March 16th, when the Alaska company sent up the Lettie for him. He then took passage on the Bertha, which brought him to San Francisco, from which city he has just arrived in Victoria.

On arriving here, Lord Lonsdale found awaiting him an immense pile of mail, which had accumulated during the last 15 months. The Colonist representative left him buried in his letters, which may possibly alter his present plans. It was his intention to proceed from Victoria to Winnipeg, and then to Ottawa. After calling at Montreal, he proposes going to New York, and there meet Lady Lonsdale, who is now crossing the ocean to join her husband, after his long journey, in which he estimates that he has travelled on foot no less than 3,000 miles. He has with him in this city four of the favorite dogs composing his team in the Arctic regions. Three of the animals are genuine Esquimaux; the fourth, a sea-otter hunter. The four are as fine looking animals as can be seen anywhere.

#### Of Interest to Horsemen.

Says the St. John Telegraph of yesterday: Four specimens of trotting stock, 2 yearling fillies, one yearling colt, and a four-year-old stallion, arrived by yesterday afternoon's American boat, consigned to the care of Mr. S. T. Golding. The animals were sold in New York, on the 8th and 9th instants, to Mr. W. A. Brennan, editor and proprietor of the Summerside Journal and P. E. Island Agriculturist. They came from Hon. Leland Stanford's Palo Alto stock farm, California, and are four out of a sale of 78 animals made last week in New York. Mr. Leland has about 3,000 animals on his farm. The pedigrees of the animals is thus given:—

Stallion Balston, bay colt, foaled March 4, 1885; sire, General Benton, No. 1,755; dam, Lily, by Electioneer, No. 125; second dam, Lilian, by Lodi.  
Yearling bay colt, March 13, 1888; sire, Clay, 2,25; dam, Vinta, by General Benton; second dam, Barnes' Idol, (2 mile record, 5.16), by Acker's Idol.  
Yearling bay filly, March 11, 1888; sire, Clay; dam, Lady Beecher, by Reserve, No. 265; second dam said to be by Friday, thoroughbred, son of imported Trustee.  
Yearling bay filly, March 11, 1888, sire, Clay, dam Theora, by Gooding's Champion, No. 808, second dam Lady Beecher, by Reserve.

#### Cockroaches in a Baby's Stomach.

The Evening Times, of Hamilton, Ont., is responsible for the following strange story: William Amos, proprietor of the St. James Hotel, on Hughson Street, on Friday went up to his dinner about half-past twelve o'clock, and Mrs. Amos went down stairs to mind the bar-room. Meantime their little infant (five weeks old) was left lying in the cradle in an upper bedroom. When Mrs. Amos returned to the upstairs apartments she heard the baby crying and at once took it up in her arms. She noticed that he was deadly pale and was gasping for breath. In a moment the frightened mother saw a large cockroach in the child's mouth, which she pulled out. After nursing for a second or two the infant's stomach turned, and the vomiting brought up four other cockroaches, as big and ugly as the first. Two others came up in a little while, and the now thoroughly alarmed mother rushed off to consult Dr. Lafferty. That gentleman had never heard of such a case before. He said that the infant could not stand strong medicine, but he gave the mother a mild emetic to administer. This had the effect of bringing up another cockroach, bigger and uglier than any of its predecessors. It was nearly an inch long and was caught by Mrs. Amos on the child's tongue. Every one of the insects were alive. Later in the afternoon two other cockroaches came up the little one's throat, one whole and the other in two parts.