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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1889.

VOL. 25.—NO. 1

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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ALMANAC FOR NOVEMBER, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 7th day, 11h., 59.7m., a. m., N. below horizon.
Last Quarter, 13th day, 4h., 23.3m., p. m., NW below horizon.
New Moon, 22nd day, 9h., 31.1m., p. m., NW below horizon.
First Quarter, 29th day, 1h., 16.2m., p. m., E.

M DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Low water
1 Friday	6 47	4 41	2 28	4 54	9 54	1 54
2 Saturday	48	39	2 56	6 19	51	48
3 Sunday	50	38	3 21	7 28	48	45
4 Monday	51	36	3 43	8 23	45	42
5 Tuesday	53	35	4 6	9 6	42	40
6 Wednesday	54	34	4 29	9 44	40	37
7 Thursday	56	33	4 54	10 29	37	34
8 Friday	57	31	5 23	10 54	34	31
9 Saturday	58	29	5 54	11 28	31	28
10 Sunday	7 0	28	6 24	11 4	28	25
11 Monday	1	27	7 0	0 40	26	23
12 Tuesday	3	26	8 13	1 18	23	21
13 Wednesday	4	25	9 11	2 0	21	19
14 Thursday	6	24	10 12	2 46	18	17
15 Friday	7	22	11 17	3 44	15	15
16 Saturday	8	21	12 14	4 49	13	13
17 Sunday	10	20	1 23	6 3	10	11
18 Monday	11	19	2 39	7 9	8	9
19 Tuesday	13	19	2 39	8 9	6	8
20 Wednesday	14	18	3 51	8 52	4	7
21 Thursday	16	17	5 7	9 37	1	6
22 Friday	17	16	6 44	10 21	59	5
23 Saturday	18	15	7 43	11 1	57	4
24 Sunday	20	14	8 59	11 49	54	3
25 Monday	21	13	10 8	12 30	52	2
26 Tuesday	23	13	11 6	0 35	50	1
27 Wednesday	24	12	11 54	1 24	48	0
28 Thursday	25	11	12 31	2 17	47	0
29 Friday	26	11	1 2	3 14	45	0
30 Saturday	7 28	4 10	1 27	4 27	43	0

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Barrister, Attorney, Notary
Public, &c.,
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Oct. 24, 1887.

1889

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Boston, Halifax and P. E. Island
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Only Direct Line Without Change.

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The Staunch and Commodious Steamships
"Carroll" and "Worcester,"

having been thoroughly refurbished and put into first-class condition in every respect, will, during the season of 1889, run as follows, commencing with the

"CARROLL,"
From Charlottetown, Thursday
9th May, at 4 p. m.

One of these vessels will leave Boston for Charlottetown EVERY WEDNESDAY, at Noon, and Charlottetown for Boston EVERY THURSDAY, at six o'clock, p. m.

Excellent Passenger accommodation. Low rates.

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MORE COMPLETE THAN EVER.

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E. W. TAYLOR,
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Cameron Block, City.

nov2

Horse Powers.

—(x)—

THRESHERS AND SHAKERS

—AND—

Combined Threshers and Cleaners.

WE are manufacturing these Machines, and have some ready to ship. They combine the latest American improvements, are fast Threshers, very light running, and easy on horses. We believe them to be superior to any machines of the kind ever sold on P. E. Island, and we guarantee them to give satisfaction in every respect. Terms liberal. For sale at

MARK WRIGHT & CO'S.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1889—2aw wky

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WATCHES

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Cheaper Kept in Stock but not Guaranteed.

Our Watches having received the highest awards for general excellence and time keeping qualities, we can thoroughly recommend them.

Unsolicited testimonials regarding their merits received continually. New Goods in every department.

G. H. TAYLOR,
NORTH SIDE MARKET SQUARE.

oct26

UNPARALLELED!

—(x)—

WHAT?

—(x)—

McLeod & McKenzie, Star Merchant Tailors.

—(x)—

MODESTY forbids us (to use a slang phrase) to blow our own horn, and as it is contrary to our opinion (according to the old proverb) when in Rome to do as Rome does, we shall endeavor, as heretofore, to present facts so undeniable as to be beyond the reach of dispute. True, people have gained for themselves a name (not an enviable one) which, to all appearances, served the purpose they had in view. But wisdom dictates, before posing as leaders in the great race for supremacy, that we should look well to the foundation upon which those assertions are based. To throw the mantle of charity over such people is our motto; and instead of revealing to the public gaze, through your columns, the errors into which they have fallen, we will endeavor to lead them gently into the light. That you will acquiesce in what we say, is a foregone conclusion, namely, as Fathers of the trade in this Province we treat the several branches of the trade in this city with the same consideration as a loving parent would his innocent offspring; and to this end we invite such traders to aim high and co-operate in elevating this, the first profession, to the high status to which it is entitled. In the meantime, call and see our handsome goods, in NAPS, MELTONS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, WORSTEDS, etc., made up in the latest styles and cheap.

McLEOD & MCKENZIE.

Charlottetown, Oct. 19, 1889.

EUREKA!

—(x)—

D. A. BRUCE, MERCHANT TAILOR.

—(x)—

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE PLACE OF TRADE, where the prices are so low that we will send you away rejoicing. We would specially invite you to see our

Mens' Reefers, Mens' Overcoats, Mens' Suitings, Men's and Boys' Furnishing Goods, 400 Fur and Cloth Caps,

Fur Coats and Sleigh Robes.

—(x)—

WE'VE BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY!

The fat, the lean, the rich, the poor, the wise, the young, the old, the millionaire, the beggar, the blind, the lame.
Charlottetown, Oct. 1889.

Best of All

Cough medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in greater demand than ever. No preparation for Throat and Lung Troubles is so prompt in its effects, so agreeable to the taste, and so widely known, as this. It is the family medicine in thousands of households.

"I have suffered for years from a bronchial trouble that, whenever I take cold or am exposed to inclement weather, shows itself by a very annoying tickling sensation in the throat and by difficulty in breathing. I have tried a great many remedies, but none does so well as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which always gives prompt relief in returns of my old complaint."—Ernest A. Hepler, Inspector of Public Roads, Parish Terre Bonne, La.

"I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy.

For Home Use.

I have tested its curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults."—Mrs. E. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded me no relief and considered my case hopeless. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before I had finished one bottle, relief followed. I continued to take this medicine until a cure was effected. I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—Samuel Griggs, Waukegan, Ill.

"Six years ago I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and soon developed all the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had a cough, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, pains in chest and sides, and was so prostrated as to be confined to my bed most of the time. After trying various prescriptions, without benefit, my physician finally determined to give me Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took it, and the effect was magical. I seemed to rally from the first dose of this medicine, and after using only three bottles, am well and sound as ever."—Rodney Johnson, Springfield, Ill.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF P. E. ISLAND,
CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 18, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that a half-yearly dividend, at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been this day declared, payable at its Banking Office on and after December 2nd, prox. By order of the Board.

WM. McLEAN,
Cashier.

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FREE

By mail to any lady sending us her post office address. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

Charlottetown Driving Park.

THE Directors of the above Association have ordered a final call of 20 per cent. (\$20 a share), to be made on the subscribed stock, payable on or before 30th November next.

Shareholders will please pay the amount of call to the Secretary, at the office of Warburton & Smallwood, Cameron Block, City, not later than the above date.

A. B. WARBURTON,
Secretary.

Ch'town, Oct. 22, 1889—dy & wky tl die

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oct28—1f

Here and There.

Attention has been called to the fact that England is extending her dominions so far that she is obliged to call in organizations of private persons to take care of her territory. The British South Africa Company is the latest of these authorized representatives of British power in remote parts of the globe. This company has now been duly empowered to develop and govern that part of South Africa which lies between the central and lower Zambesia on the north, and the frontier of Transvaal on the south; a territory comprising about 400,000 square miles, or about three times the extent of the United Kingdom, and twice the area of France. A large part of this territory is very rich in minerals, and the climate and soil are favorable to European settlement. A good deal of it is tableland at a considerable elevation above the sea, with a dry and invigorating climate. It is abundantly supplied with water, and the soil is said to be extremely rich. Coffee, corn, rice, sugar and cotton are among the crops that can be raised to advantage. Over this vast domain the company will exercise sufficient rights, although the approval of the Colonial Secretary will be needed in certain cases. What the country needs is stable government, means of inter-communication, and easy access. These will be supplied by the new company, which will put steamers on the Zambesi and complete the railroad now being built from the south. The British South Africa Company is the fourth of these great companies to which the British Government has delegated a part of its power and responsibility, the others being the North Borneo Company, and the East Africa Company.

Some striking historical analogies may well have impressed themselves on the mind of the young German Kaiser as he recently roams through the streets of the city of Constantinople, now known as Constant-nople. He may have remembered that at one time—so close were the relations between the two representatives of Roman order in an age of turmoil and confusion—a marriage was contemplated between Charlemagne, the first German to call himself an Emperor, and Irene, Empress of the East. Even more analogous to the present hospitable reception of a German sovereign by the heir of the Abbassid Caliph was the embassy despatched with tokens of friendship to Charlemagne by Haroun at Raschid. Another event to which the sumptuous entertainment of Godfrey of Bouillon and other German leaders at Constantinople. Neither would William II., who has been at so much pains to gain the good will of the Italians, be at all likely to forget that nearly seven centuries ago a prince of German descent, Baldwin of Flanders, seized, with the aid of the Venetians, the sceptre of the eastern Caesars, and was crowned monarch of the Byzantine empire. It is not so long, indeed, since the Turkish conquerors of Constantinople had more to fear from German upholders of Latin Christianity than from Russian converts of the Greek Church. Had the triumphs of Prince Eugene in the first half of the last century been pushed to their possible results, the Hapsburgs would to-day be nearer than the Romanoffs to controlling the Bosphorus.

The experience of the Franco-German and of the Turkish wars seems to point to the fact that earthworks and fortifications would play an enormous part in all modern battles, and that, in fact, the struggle at Plevna would be typical of all subsequent warfare. Accordingly the German frontier has been turned by the French into a series of entrenchments which the soldiers hoped would make their possessors invincible. But almost before these preparations for a war behind earthworks and steel-capped forts have been finished comes the improvement in explosives. Melinite and its kindred compositions have already been proved capable of well-nigh obliterating the strongest defences; and when they are perfected, as we are bound to believe they will be, the day of fortifications will be over, if not for good, at least till some efficient method of neutralizing the new explosive force shall have been discovered. If dynamite projectiles were to put an end to sieges, it must be admitted that they would do good rather than harm to mankind, for anything that tends to eliminate the civilian element from warfare is to be accepted with gratitude. Any statement that they are likely to be done away with sieges must, however, be in the main conjectural. All that we can be certain of is that they will not tend to put an end to war. Universal peace, if it comes about at all, will be produced by very different means. What they are we cannot discuss here; but we may be sure that they have nothing to do with any improved method of killing.

Another Juggins raft is to be built in Nova Scotia. This species of raft is of mammoth proportions. It is built of logs laid together in the shape of a cigar and bound with heavy chains. The first Juggins raft went to pieces on the Atlantic, and distributed its ingredients among the nations of the world. The second reached New York in safety, and was in every sense of the word a success. The third, to be commenced at once, will be as large as its predecessors, and will weigh 11,000 tons. There is nothing novel, however, in the idea of transporting timber on the ocean in the form of rafts. As early as 1824 it was thought of and tried in Quebec. That year the huge timber ship, the Columbus, was built at that port, and sailed full of forest wealth to the Thames, where, as the largest ship until then seen in English waters, she was the wonder of the day. The Baron of Renfrew followed in the next year. She was a larger vessel than the Columbus. Both ships were lost, the Columbus after her cargo had been discharged, and the Baron of Renfrew before she reached London.

The formation of large companies for carrying on manufactures of every kind by machinery has led, as everyone knows, to the destruction of the old system of home labor. The shoemaker, for example, no longer works at a bench in his own house, but in a factory where he looks after a machine. Scientists tell us that electricity is going to effect a revolution. We shall not of course ever return to hand labor instead of machinery, but it appears likely that the artisan of the future will toil in his own little workshop, and that, instead of the employment of large engines in vast buildings, we shall have the same work done by a number of small electro motors, capable of being set up and run in private houses. Werner Siemens, the electrical inventor, is quoted as saying that "the goal of science is not a mass of great factories in the hands of rich capitalists, in which the slaves of labor drag out their monotonous existence, but a return to individual labor."

The anti-vaccinationists are a very persistent body. They obtained a royal commission of enquiry out of the British Government, which will sit for two years and exhaustively investigate the whole subject of vaccination. This commission has just issued its first report containing the preliminary steps taken to obtain evidence on the question. The report contains the evidence of a few eminent physicians in favor of vaccination and the history of the compulsory laws in existence in different parts of the world. So far the anti-vaccinationists have not stated their case, but the next report will probably contain something from their point of view.

In New York beer is carried in valises by people who by it on Sunday for home consumption, and who want to conceal the infraction of the law. The valises are appropriately called Sunday growers. When they first came into use the unsuspecting police were amazed at the immense number of gentlemen who seemed anxious to catch a train.

Horse Notes.

Pobonius, the American-bred colt that August Belmont is running in England, has just won another race, and his chances of capturing the Derby next spring are seriously discussed.

Axtell is being wintered at Warren Park farm, near Terre Haute, Ind., in a brick stable erected especially for his use. The story that he would be taken to California by Budd Doble never had any foundation in fact. W. P. Ijams, who owns Warren Park farm, and who was a member of the syndicate that purchased Axtell from C. W. Williams, seems to have the most "pull" of any of the party, which is probably why the most valuable horse in the world went to his farm instead of being taken to California and wintered by Doble. Axtell's fee for next season has been fixed at \$1,000, and it will be interesting to note the mares that are bred to the stallion with the highest service fee ever exacted in this country.

The carriage colt owned by Willie Nicholson, of Dundas, which took first prize at King's County Exhibition, was not sired by Captain Jeff, as formerly inserted, but by All Right, 5817, owned by Mr. Newton Lee, of Truro.

How to Cure a Cold.

When one becomes chilled, or takes cold, the mouths of myriads of little sweat glands are suddenly closed, and the impurities which should pass off through the skin are forced back to the interior of the body, vitiating the blood and putting extra work on the lung and other internal organs. Just beneath the surface of the skin, all over the body, there is a network of minute blood vessels, finer than the finest hair. When one is chilled, the blood is forced from these capillary vessels into one or more of the internal organs, producing inflammation or congestion, and thus often causing diseases dangerous to life.

The time to treat a cold is at the earliest possible moment after you have taken it. And your prime object should be to restore the perspiration and the capillary circulation. As soon, then, as you feel that you have taken cold, have a good fire in your bedroom. Put your feet into water as hot as can be borne, and containing a table-spoonful of mustard. Have it in a vessel so deep that the water will come up well toward the knees. Throw a blanket over the whole to prevent rapid evaporation and cooling. In from five to ten minutes take the feet out, wipe them dry, and get into a bed on which there are two extra blankets.

Just before or after getting into bed, drink a large glass of lemonade as hot as possible, or a glass of hot water containing a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, with a little sugar if desired.

Should there be pain in the chest, side, or back, indicating pleurisy or pneumonia, dip a small towel in cold water and wring it as dry as possible. Fold the towel so that it will cover a little more surface than is affected by the pain. Cover this with a piece of flannel, and both with oiled silk, or better, with oiled linen; now wind a strip of flannel a foot wide several times around the chest.

The heat of the body will warm the towel almost immediately, the oiled linen and flannel will retain the heat and moisture, and, steaming the part, will generally cause the pain to disappear.

Should there be pain or soreness in the throat you should treat it in a similar manner with wet compress and flannel bandage.

Eat sparingly of plain, simple food. Baked apples and other fruit, bread and butter, bread and milk, milk and toast, baked potatoes, or raw oysters may be eaten.

By following the above direction intelligently and faithfully you will ordinarily check the progress of the cold, and prevent serious, possibly fatal illness.

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