

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1889.

VOL. 25.—NO. 133.

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.....50 cts
Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertisements on application.

ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 1st day, 9h., 20.6m., p.m., S.W.
Full Moon, 8th day, 9h., 13.3m., p.m., S. E.
Last Quarter, 16th day, 8h., 25.0m., p.m., N.E.
New Moon, 24th day, 10h., 13.4m., a.m., S.E.
First Quarter, 31st day, 4h., 18.1m., a.m., N.
below horizon.

DAY OF WEEK	SUN	MOON	High	Day's
	h m	h m	water	len
1 Tuesday	6 35	2 23	2 32	11 33
2 Wednesday	5 34	2 22	3 41	29
3 Thursday	6 32	3 11	5 8	26
4 Friday	8 30	3 51	6 38	22
5 Saturday	9 28	4 19	7 53	19
6 Sunday	10 26	4 51	8 48	16
7 Monday	12 24	5 11	9 32	12
8 Tuesday	13 22	5 40	10 7	9
9 Wednesday	14 20	6 10	10 46	6
10 Thursday	16 18	6 26	11 19	2
11 Friday	17 16	6 53	11 53	10 50
12 Saturday	18 14	7 23	12 28	56
13 Sunday	20 13	8 0	1 3	53
14 Monday	21 11	8 40	1 43	50
15 Tuesday	23 9	9 29	2 27	46
16 Wednesday	24 7	10 25	3 10	43
17 Thursday	25 5	11 24	4 28	40
18 Friday	27 4	12 28	5 44	37
19 Saturday	28 2	0 28	6 56	34
20 Sunday	29 0	1 31	7 56	31
21 Monday	30 4	2 42	8 44	27
22 Tuesday	31 5	3 52	9 24	24
23 Wednesday	32 5	5 10	4	21
24 Thursday	34 5	6 17	10 41	18
25 Friday	35 5	7 33	11 20	15
26 Saturday	36 4	8 50	12	12
27 Sunday	38 4	10 5	0 1	9
28 Monday	39 4	11 17	0 43	6
29 Tuesday	40 4	12 19	1 31	3
30 Wednesday	43 4	1 11	2 27	0
31 Thursday	45 4	2 1	3 33	9 57

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

PERKINS & STERNS.

WE have to announce a complete stock of New Goods for the Fall and Winter Trade.

The varied requirements of our numerous patrons from Town and Country are fully met in the splendid assortment of Woolen Dress Fabrics, Jackets, Mantles, Ulsters, Millinery, Knitted Wool Goods, Staple Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Gents' Furnishings, &c., &c. The whole now offered at prices calculated to maintain our reputation for supplying the best goods at moderate figures. We would remind those seeking a comparison in charges that the lowest-priced article is not always the cheapest, as heretofore our aim will be to have the article good and the price moderate.

In a few days we will open a big lot of Fancy Goods, which we will dispose of at exceptionally low prices.

You will save many a dollar by trading with
PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, Oct. 11, 1889—dy wky

Bargains in Gents' Furnishings.



We Have Distanced Them All
In the Great Race for Tuning out
FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING.

Note the Opportunities!
Our importations for Fall and Winter
Goods are now on hand. We have
Kingsy Suits, Opposition and Trouser
Suits. We are competent of satisfying the
fastidious dresser and comforting the plain
and solid man.
JOHN McLEOD & CO.,
Merchant Tailors.

Suits Made at Short Notice.

BEER & GOFF'S.

The Old Reliable Flour and Tea Store.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

COFFEE! COFFEE!

TEA! TEA!

Butter Wanted.

BEER & GOFF.

Charlottetown, Oct. 19, 1889.—law wky

Rich and Poor,

Prince and Peasant, the Millionaire and Day Laborer, by their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of Ayer's Pills. Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Costiveness, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar-coated, contain no calomel; are prompt, but mild, in operation; and, therefore, the very best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.

"I have derived great relief from Ayer's Pills. Five years ago I was taken so ill with

Rheumatism

that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills."—Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

"Ayer's Pills have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afford greater relief than any other medicine I ever tried."—T. P. Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for a number of years, and have never found anything equal to them for giving me an appetite and imparting energy and strength to the system. I always keep them in the house."—R. D. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe

Headache,

from which I was long a sufferer. —Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.

"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again."—A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock House, Va.

"Ayer's Pills are in general demand among our customers. Our sales of them exceed those of all other pills combined. We have never known them fail to give entire satisfaction."—Wright & Hannelly, San Diego, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME JERSEY HEIFER, 18 months old, Nova Scotia Registry. Took the first prize at the recent Provincial Exhibition in Charlottetown.

oct26—tf

T. HEATH HAVILAND.

New. New. New.

WE have recently secured from Mr. McGain, of Glasgow, Scotland, from his personal instructions, the secret of making the following fine Cakes, Pastry and Rolls. Knowing them to be of excellent quality, we intend baking some of them daily with our already large line of goods:

Bath Buns, Scotch Perkins, Cheese Cakes, Scotch Oat Cake, Louis Cakes, Scotch Scones, Rye Scones, Coburg Cakes, Eccles Cakes, Cookies, London Buns, Vienna Rolls, French Rolls, French Horns, Rose Puffs, Rock Biscuit, Scotch Short Bread or Cake.

A. C. QUIRK,
City Steam Bakery, Prince Street,
Oct. 19 1m sod.

SHE

(The Sensible Housewife)

Sent the Largest Number of Wrappers

WOODILL'S

German Baking Powder,

AND WRITES:
WESTVILLE, Pictou Co., Sept. 5, 1889.

I have received through Mr. Balfour, Postmaster, the prize (\$5) offered for the largest number of Wrappers of Woodill's German Baking Powder, and thank you. I was not influenced by offer to use any extra quantity. Have used it for years, and can recommend it as a first-class Baking Powder.

(Signed) E. HALE.

\$10, \$5, \$3, offered until Dec. 31 to the three families in P. E. Island sending Wrappers representing the most value. Address,
W. M. D. PEARMAN,
Halifax, N. S.

No names published without permission.
oct15

MR. H. S. HEARTZ,

Organist of Methodist Brick Church,

Will take a Limited Number of Pupils on the Pianoforte.

For terms, etc., apply at the DUNCAN HOUSE, corner Water and Prince Streets.
oct22—3m

HAWKER'S

TOLU AND CHERRY,

A Favorite and Most Valuable

Remedy for all Throat and Lung Diseases.

It has cured hundreds of cases considered hopeless. It soothes, heals and strengthens the diseased or irritated Throat and Lungs in a very short time. Just a few doses will cure a fresh cold if taken in time. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the Drug Stores.

W. HAWKER & SON,
Proprietors,
St. John, N. B.

nov10—1y dy

Old-Time Farming in England.

It is almost impossible for us to realize the true state of England a century ago. We are the heirs of a century of phenomenal growth, and when we are told that a hundred years ago the farmers of England "were poor, ignorant, spiritless;" that they could not be persuaded to grow the turnips which Townshend had introduced from Holland, or clover recently brought from the continent by Sir Richard Weston, Ambassador to the Palatinate, and known as "trella de Bourgogne," or "to profit by the discoveries of Bakewell," it seems no less than incredible. And yet it is quite true. Not only so, but so late as the close of the eighteenth century large portions of England lay fenceless and were farmed in common by the villagers, the common tract being cut up in slices of all sorts and sizes with a view to make the distribution as even as possible. These commons were usually divided into three sections, on which the crops were rotated; one third lying fallow each year; one growing wheat, or more often rye; and the third oats or peas. "So late as 1794 it is calculated," says a recent writer, "that of 8,500 parishes 4,500 were even then still farmed in common. Out of 84,000 acres of arable land in Bedfordshire, 24,000 acres were in open fields. In the 174,000 arable acres in Cambridgeshire, 132,000 were tilled in common. Out of 438,000 in Berkshire, 220,000 were similarly cultivated. In Bucks 90,000; in Lincolnshire 268,000; in Huntingdon 130,000 were under this open field system." Such a story reads to us as if it were taken out of a description of the dark ages. The progressive modern farmer would not long be trammelled by the slow, slip-easy ways of his idle neighbor, nor be content to have his cattle and horses, and sheep and hogs find their sole pasturage on a common with the ruffraff of every sort which a small country sire could accumulate. How was it to be expected that cattle should be improved when such circumstances afforded the most excellent opportunities for contagious diseases to spread, for bad crosses to be made, and for a thousand other evils, and not a single chance for good?

There was small help to be gained from any source which had the popular ear. There were some useful works on agriculture, but the best were disfigured by the most ridiculous quackery, as for instance Hartlib—at least in Beati's edition—recommends for sheep fluke the following remedy: "Take serpents or (which is best) vipers; cut their heads and tails off and dry the rest to powder; mingle this powder with salt, and give a few grains of it so mingled to sheep." And yet such quackery prevailed long over the clear-headed advice of men like Jethro Tull, Arthur Young, Townshend, and Bakewell.

To this generation sheep were valuable more for the shape of the horn than the shape of the carcass. "Wiltshire breeders demanded a horn which fell back so as to form a semi-circle, in front of which the ear projected; Norfolk flockmasters valued the length and spiral form of the horn and the blackness of the face and legs. Dorsetshire breeders staked everything on the horn projecting forward, so that the ear was behind. Rams in fact were selected for horns, legs and faces." While a contemporary writer, Mr. Marshall, the friend of Bakewell, has left us this graphic picture of an old Warwickshire ram: "His frame large and loose; his bones heavy; his legs long and thick; his chine, as well as his trump, as sharp as a hatchet; his skin rattling on his ribs like a skeleton bound in parchment." Though many farmers in the North were masters of from 5,000 to 40,000 sheep, says Mr. Prothero, "and tenants of farms from £500 to £2,000 a year, they still milked their ewes and were ignorant of the nature of a fold." Nor was the condition of affairs in other branches of live stock better. The Suffolk cheese was esteemed the best in England, and yet it was said to be "so hard that pigs grunt at it, dogs bark at it, but none dare bite it," while a rural poet sang its charms in melodious lines which declare that it

"Mocks the weak effort of the bleeding blade,
Or in the hog trough rests in perfect spite,
Too big to swallow, and too hard to bite."

He who plowed preferred oxen to horses for the draft, and of oxen never less than six. They were not so large as our fancy would paint them, though, as we may judge from the fact that in the early part of the century the average size of the beves sold in the great Smithfield market at London was 370 lbs. Under the influence of the Bakewell movement this average jumped up at the end of the century to more than double, the average in 1795 being 800 lbs. for beeves. The contrast is equally striking in other particulars. Thus the average for calves in the same period rose from 50 lbs. to 135 lbs.; of sheep, from 28 lbs. to 80 lbs.; of lambs, from 18 lbs. to 50 lbs.

Every Strata added to the picture but adds to its definiteness. There is little to be said on the other side. The last epoch has been one of steady gain and growth in all directions, while the demand for this incomparable medicine increases year by year, and was never so great as at present.

The first successful blood purifier ever offered to the public was Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Imitators have had their day, but some abandoned the field, while the demand for this incomparable medicine increases year by year, and was never so great as at present.

THEY WANTED SECRECY.—The Parrsboro town council, after a lengthy discussion, decided by the casting vote of the Mayor, in favor of opening the meetings to the public. Three of the councillors fought hard for secrecy.

For restoring the color, thickening the growth, and beautifying the hair, and for preventing baldness, Hall's Hair Renewer is unsurpassed.

The Bright Prospects of the C. P. R.

MR. SHAUGHNESSY INTERVIEWED IN LONDON
—NORTH-WESTERN DEVELOPMENT—THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINES.

Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, the assistant general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is at present in London, in connection with the business of the Company. A press representative who called at the Savoy Hotel, where he has put up, had a conversation with him as to the prospects of the Company:

"The great increases in our traffic, which have created so much talk," said Mr. Shaughnessy, "are in no sense abnormal. They have come from the natural growth of our line and the development of the country, and we have every confidence not only that they will continue, but still further expand. We expect our gross earnings next year to be as much as four millions sterling. We will earn this year about 3 1/2 per cent. dividend, apart from the Government guarantee. Shareholders need, therefore, be under no apprehension with that guarantee expires in 1891.

"Our extensions are undoubtedly helping our development; for although a fifty miles road into a new territory may not pay if it stood by itself, we get the advantage of the long hauls and

IT IS REMUNERATIVE AS A WHOLE.

We are going to build a connection with Hamilton, Ontario, and make a connection with the American system at Niagara, and we have just finished up a line connecting with the American system at Detroit River. We are also building some branches in the North-western Territories, Manitoba, all of which will pay.

"The change which has come over the Northwest in a few years has been extraordinary. The entire quantity of grain shipped out of there in 1882 was 400,000 bushels. This year we will haul out between ten and twelve millions of bushels. A great part of that grain is used in Canada, and considerable quantities come over here. Some in the form of flour is also sent to Japan. Seven years ago an inhabitant could not be seen for miles and miles, and now they are grinding flour and shipping it to the East. That is one of the little things that impress you.

NEW MAIL BOATS CONTRACTED FOR.

"As to the mail service, we have just concluded contracts with the Barrow Shipbuilding Company for three steamers of 6,000 tons each for the Pacific service. They will be 440 feet long by 51 feet beam. In every respect they will be up to the level of modern ideas. They will be 18-knot boats. Within a year they will be delivered. We shall then have a first-class passenger and mail service between Vancouver and Yokohama. The arrangements are not yet completed for the Atlantic boats, it being yet undecided whether we shall run them ourselves or hand the service over to a new company. We shall run to Quebec in the summer and Halifax in the winter. The saving on the ocean voyage as against New York will enable us to put passengers into Chicago as quickly as they can get to their hotels in New York, and practically it will be the same to St. Paul. We shall require at least three boats for the service, and by our contracts with the Government the first must be ready to sail by February, 1891.

"When the service is complete we shall be able to put mails and passengers through from London to Yokohama in twenty-three days without any difficulty, and faster than that necessary."

Cardigan Notes.

The briggs, Aquilla, Corsican and Sirius, and ten schooners are taking produce at Cardigan Bridge. Trade is dull since the break in the price of potatoes. The farmers, having shipped a good many already, are not disposed to haul at less than former prices. Oats are bringing 34 and turnips 18 cents.

The Patriot is squirming over the good state of the roads. No doubt its numerous editors would be better pleased if the farmers' carts were going to the axle, so that a howl could be raised against the Local Government. Like Othello, they feel that their "occupation's gone." By the way, if the roads were not kept in good repair, how would the lack of rain make them good?

The imported Shire horse, "Young Royal Tom" has been purchased by a company at Cardigan Bridge, and will, barring accidents, make the season of 1890 in the Cardigan district. H. L. McDonald, M. P., is the managing owner.

Last week a serious accident happened to Mr. John Poole, miller, of Woodville, Lot 54. Mr. Poole was out gunning, and had a double-barrel gun with him. He fired at a partridge, but the barrel he used did not go off. Then, trying the other, the bird was killed. Loading up again was a few minutes' delay; but shortly afterwards he fired at another partridge and also killed it, using the same barrel he killed the first bird with. He then began to load the third time, but while doing so the first barrel that had not gone off when he tried it, and on which the cap had been broken and removed, exploded, fearfully injuring Mr. Poole's right hand. Dr. Allan was called in to dress the wounded hand, and found that the second finger had to be amputated, which was successfully accomplished, and the wounds carefully dressed. The only theory for this extraordinary accident is that the powder in the nipple of the gun was damp, and formed a slow match. When the spark reached the dry powder in the gun, of course it exploded. Mr. Poole considers it was over fifteen minutes from the time he snapped the first cap until the gun went off. People cannot be too careful in handling guns, for if the muzzle of the gun had in this case been pointed towards Mr. Poole's body, a much more serious accident would have been chronicled.

As a family medicine, Ayer's Pills excel all others. They are suited to every age and being sugar-coated, are easy to take. Though searching and thorough in effect, they are mild and pleasant in action, and their use is attended with no injurious results.

ROBT. F. IRVING,

Accountant and Adjuster,

280 GRAFTON STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

IS prepared to attend to the making up and balancing of Mercantile and Marine accounts. Books posted and accounts made out if required at merchants' place of business. Stock-taking and valuing attended to in all parts of the Province.
oct17

JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,

BROKERS

—AND—
Commission Merchants,

HALIFAX.

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES: Thomas Fyvie, Esq., Cashier Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; D. C. Chalmers, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia Charlottetown.

1889

BOSTON DIRECT.

Boston, Halifax and P. E. Island

Steamship Line.

Only Direct Line Without Change.

CHARLOTTETOWN TO BOSTON.

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.

FARES—First-class Passage Berth in well-furnished Cabin, \$6.50. Stateroom Berth, \$2.00 extra.

Lowest Rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROS., Agents,
Charlottetown.

HARRISON LORING, Treasurer,
R. B. GARDNER, Manager,
Lowell's Wharf, Boston.