

# The Daily Examiner

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## THE WEEKLY EXAMINER

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## THE DAILY EXAMINER

SEPTEMBER 18, 1897.

### VICTORIA'S REGAL RIGHT.

Why the Niece of William IV Was Called to the Throne.

Several newspapers, in explaining to their readers how Queen Victoria came to succeed William IV, say it was because she was his niece. That is the truth, but only half the truth, for William IV had nephews and other nieces. George III's first, second, third and fourth sons were respectively the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV, who died childless in 1830; Frederick, duke of York, who died in 1827, also without children; William, duke of Clarence, who died William IV, June 29, 1837, without lawful issue, and Edward, duke of Kent and Strathearn, Earl of Dublin, who died Jan. 23, 1820, aged 63, leaving as the sole issue of his marriage with Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg a baby daughter, now Queen Victoria. The queen succeeded William IV not because she was simply his niece, but because she was the only child of the brother next to him in the order of succession.

Had Queen Victoria had a brother she would in all probability not have been a personage of historical celebrity, save in the contingency of succeeding him. Her rights were those that devolved on her from her father. At the time she succeeded to the throne her uncles—the Dukes of Cumberland, of Sussex and Cambridge—were living, younger brothers of her father and junior to him in the line of succession in the order named. The Duke of Cumberland, who became king of Hanover on the death of William IV, was a man of such despotic temper and principles that all England cherished the Princess Victoria as standing between it and his succession to the throne. He had lawful issue, as had the Duke of Cambridge.

The Duke of Sussex, a most estimable man, married twice, but these unions being repugnant to the provisions of the royal marriage act, his children were barred from the line of succession. From the revolution of 1688 rose the Jacobite party, made up of those who supported the cause of James II, his sons and descendants. The picturesque modern Jacobites do not recognize Queen Victoria, despite the fact that her succession is due to her Stuart blood, for she is a direct descendant of Elizabeth, daughter of James I, to whose heirs the title to the throne devolved by the act of settlement on the death of Anne.—Boston Transcript.

### Deafness in School Children.

The fact that myopia is frequent among school children is well known. It is not so well known that impaired hearing is also frequently met with. The children thus affected are often accused of being lazy and inattentive, when in reality their ears are at fault. Helot shows that these cases are quite common, are easily recognized, are generally curable and when cured a large number of children are transformed, so to speak, both from a physical and a moral standpoint. According to Weil of Stuttgart, the proportion of school children with impaired hearing is 35 per cent; according to Mours of Bordeaux, 17 per cent. Helot agrees with Gete and other aurists that the proportion is 25 per cent, or one-fourth. All the children in a class should be carefully examined, and these semideaf pupils will always be found among the poor scholars. The cause of infirmity is to be sought for—nasopharyngeal catarrh following measles, scarlatina, whooping cough, adenoid vegetations, hyper-trophied tonsils, etc.—and normal conditions are to be restored by appropriate treatment.—Popular Science News.

### Humbert's Generosity.

King Humbert's generosity in charitable works is said to be fabulous. A petition hardly ever remains without an answer. His majesty spontaneously gives presents to those persons to whom he does not wish to grant subsidies. These presents are generally of two kinds—a golden clock with the royal arms or a brooch set in diamonds. His jeweler supplies him each year with 500 clocks and 1,000 brooches. King Humbert never goes to the theater save on the occasion of an official solemnity. He says that he finds no pleasure in artificial life.

"I play a part every day," he says, "in the political and official comedy. What can the other comedians teach me?"—Rome Letter.

**YOU NEED** Hood's Sarsaparilla if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like **HOOD'S**.

### Uses of Bamboo.

The attention of builders is being drawn to the value of bamboo as a building material. The great strength of bamboo poles is not at all understood by the majority of persons. It is stated on excellent authority that two bamboo poles, each of them 17-10 inches in diameter, when placed side by side, will support a grand piano slung between them by ropes and that they will neither sag nor break under the burden. Bamboo will form poles 65 to 70 feet long and from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. A derriek, 26 feet high, made of 4 inch bamboo poles, raised two iron girders, weighing together 424 pounds. The wonderful lightness of this material in proportion to its strength has excited comment of late, and new uses are constantly being made of it. Scaffolding of bamboo have the advantage of lightness and strength. It is predicted that this material will come into general use for such purposes. An additional advantage is that bamboo resists decay in water as well as in the earth, that the older and drier it gets the more solid it becomes, and that it can be grown for an incredibly small sum.—New York Ledger.

### A Philosophic Sweep.

"The best thing I heard," writes a correspondent of the London Daily News, "in the great crowds which thronged the streets of the west-end came from the mouth of a sweep. Rolling out of Piccadilly into Verkeley street came one of those splendid old family carriages, gorgeous with golden lions and dragons, heavily hung with maroon trappings, guarded by two maroon footmen in the rear, driven by a burly maroon coachman in a curly wig, containing two visions in white with lovely bouquets. At that moment the sweep I refer to and his friend were emerging into Piccadilly, with blackened faces and brushes, having evidently just transacted some affair of business, when this splendid vehicle attracted their attention. Says one, 'Bill, I wish we was them!' 'Why?' answered Bill, much surprised. 'They'll have to die the same as us.' I have just turned over the 'Meditations of Marcus Aurelius' in search of some more profound reflection upon the inequality of our lots on this ant heap of ours, and in vain."

### Searching For Light.

A well dressed, sensible looking woman strolled into Roosevelt hospital not long ago and asked if they had any X rays. "I've read a lot about them," she said before the astonished attendants could reply, "and how much good they are, so I just thought I'd like to try them. I haven't been well for some time now, and I've tried most everything. Can you let me have a bottle of X rays?"—New York Sun.



A man who neglects his health is sailing his craft of life in dangerous seas. He cannot too soon awaken to the fact that he is imperiling his most precious endowment. All the wealth in the world, all the power in the world, all the pleasure in the world, all the love and poetry and music and nobility and beauty are but dust in the mouth of the man who has lost his health.

Keeping healthy means looking after the disorders that ninety-nine men in a hundred neglect. You cannot get the average, every-day man to believe that indigestion or biliousness, or costiveness or headache or loss of sleep or appetite, or shakiness in the morning and dullness through the day amount to much anyway. He will "pooh, pooh" at you, until some morning he wakes up and finds himself sick abed. Then he will send for a doctor and find out to his surprise that all these disorders have been but the danger signals of a big malady that has robbed him of his health, possibly forever. It may be consumption or nervous prostration or malaria or rheumatism or some blood or skin disease. It matters not, they all have their inception in the same neglected disorders. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect, the liver active, the blood pure, the nerves steady and gives sound and refreshing sleep. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent of all cases of consumption. In fact bronchial, throat and lung affections generally yield to it. Medicine stores sell it.

### How Bees Embalm.

Bees, says Horbis, can embalm as successfully as could the ancient Egyptians. It often happens in damp weather that a slug or snail will enter a beehive. This is, of course, to the unprotected slug a case of sudden death. The bees fall upon him and sting him to death at once. But what to do with the carcass becomes a vital question. If left where it is, it will breed a regular pestilence. Now comes in the cleverness of the insects. They set to work and cover it with wax, and there you may see it lying embalmed just as the nations of old embalmed their dead. When it is a snail that is the intruder, no is, of course, impetrable to their stinging, so they calmly cement his shell with wax to the bottom of the hive—imprisonment for life, with no hope of pardon.

A serious dynamite bomb outrage was committed last week at St. Martin, about three miles from Ferrol, Spain. The bombs were exploded simultaneously outside the residence of the mayor of the town. Great damage was done by the explosion. In the confusion which followed the miscreants escaped.

### CHINESE CAP BUTTONS.

Badges That Indicate the Rank of the Aristocratic Wearer.

Every one has heard of the Chinese buttons and how they indicate rank. A great many people, however, have no idea what the official button is. All Chinamen have buttons about as big as a hickory nut on the tops of their skullcaps, and in case of the common people these buttons are made out of blue or red silk thread, and when a man goes into mourning they are of white silk.

The average common hat is of the finest black satin, and the shapes of these caps change from year to year. The Chinese are as particular about the cut of their clothes as we are. They have their favorite fashionable colors, and there are just as many duds and dandies in Peking and Canton as there are in London.

The official button is about three times as large as the ordinary silk button. Its color and material indicate the rank of the wearer. It stands straight up on the crown of the cap, and it sometimes fastens on the peacock feather. The highest button is of a dark red coral. Members of the second class of nobility wear a coral ball of light blue and the fourth of dark blue. A noble or official of the fifth class wears a ball of crystal, and a mandarin of the sixth class has a little round ball made of mother of pearl on the top of his cap. Below these come the mandarins of the seventh and eighth classes, who wear big marbles of gold, and members of the ninth class, who have their hats decorated with silver balls.

These official hats, or caps, fit closely to the head and have brims which are turned up all around and extend as high as the top of the cap. These caps are of black beaver, and they are usually covered with a red silk tassel, which begins at the bottom and runs out to the edges of the top. The laws provide as to the kind of hat an official must wear and his dress is regulated by the statutes. The sleeves of all officials must be very long and come down over the hands, and whenever the nobles and officials call on the emperor they must not have their sleeves rolled up. The idea is that no man can fight well with his arms enveloped in bags, and a would-be assassin, when he is compelled to come in on his knees and have his sleeves extending for a foot beyond his hands, would require some time to prepare for action.

The laws provide that certain colors shall not be worn by common people. Only the highest nobles and the emperor can wear dresses embroidered with the five-clawed dragon. A great many of the officials have their gowns embroidered with dragons, and one can tell the rank of a man by the number of gold dragons on his gown, but these dragons must be four-clawed, and not five.—Spare Moments.

### Launching Methods.

The problem that the shipbuilder has to solve in launching is the transfer of a huge, unwieldy, heavy mass from terra firma to the water. Small vessels are simply dragged down by what is called Scotch science, defined by Americans to be "main force and stupidity," over the pebbles of the beach or over wooden rollers, and such was probably the practice of the ancients, but even they had to have recourse to mechanical means when their ships attained a certain size. They probably used some sort of windlass, actuating a great many hauling ropes—at least that is the sort of machine Archimedes is reported to have designed for the purpose.

Nowadays, in vessels of any size advantage is taken of the energy of position of the ship on the stocks, as measured by the difference of the height of the center of gravity of the vessel on land and afloat. A ship is supported on wooden keel blocks at a certain distance above the ground. In the slow process of construction piece by piece of metal and wood is raised up and built into the vessel, and the result of the sum of all these lifts is that the general center of gravity of the whole structure is many feet above the ground, constituting a force, available for launching, just as a loose boulder is ready to be pushed down a hill. In a certain sense, therefore, we may say that the operation of launching begins with the first step in the construction of the ship.—Robert Caird in Cassier's Magazine.

When they put a man in jail he cannot follow his natural inclinations. He cannot eat what he wants to—he is limited to a very frugal diet. Is it not equally true of a dyspeptic? For all of the real enjoyment he gets out of life he might as well be in jail. He cannot eat what he likes, nor enough. He suffers much, gets little sympathy. At first, perhaps a little heaviness in the stomach, a little soreness, windy belchings and heartburn; headaches and biliousness and a foul taste in the mouth in the morning. Chronic constipation is almost inevitable, and means that the body is holding poisonous, impure matter that should be gotten rid of. The poison is being reabsorbed into the blood and the whole body. Impurity in the blood may lead to almost any disease. Constipation is the start of it all. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, cure it so it stays cured. No other remedy in the world will do that.

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

### BOOMING HIMSELF.

Sir Wilfred Laurier is billed for Toronto on October 5.

It appears that the Premier has written the Reform Association, hinting that it would be a good idea to get up a "non-partisan" demonstration in his behalf.

What Sir Wilfrid wants is that the City Council, the Board of Trade, with other organizations should be roped in to boom him.

We do not see why the city council and the Board of Trade should not lend eclat to the occasion if they feel inclined.

But really this proposition to use everybody, emanating as it does from the object of the demonstration is too funny for anything.

It shows, at all events, how scientifically everything is managed nowadays.—Mail and Empire.

### Origin of a Name.

The origin of the name Fife is not known. One historian tries to show that it comes from the Celtic word veach, a Piet, and means that the district was inhabited by Picts, but that is obviously absurd, as Fife was not specially the home of any of the Pictish nations. The tradition that finds greatest favor is related by a monk, who states that the first known possessor of the district which has since grown into the kingdom of Fife was one Fifus Duffus, a famous chieftain whose date is lost in the mists of antiquity.

### The Queen's Messengers.

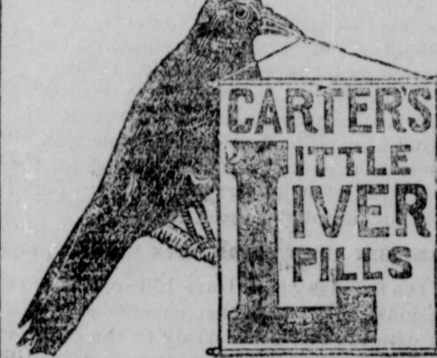
The four queen's messengers always travel incognito. They wear their badges of office out of sight, suspended round their necks, and are always most reluctant to display them to emphasize their authority and the importance of their mission. The badge is a small, exquisitely modeled silver greyhound.—London Standard.

### Tonics.

Willie—Pa, what's a tonic?

Pa—It's something you take to brace you up.

Willie—Well, what's tonic—something to brace you too much?—Harper's Bazar.



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Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

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# KLONDYKE!

## The Land of Golden nuggets

**JOSEPH LADUE**, the new Bonanza King of the Klondike Gold Regions, gives the facts. His book reads like "The Arabian Nights" BUT Joseph Ladue KNOWS whereof he writes. He was the first man on the spot when the first gold was discovered last August, 1896. He located one rich claim, and immediately purchased twelve others at a low price before their value was known. He has refused \$100,000 for any ONE of these claims, as they are rich with virgin gold nuggets beyond the dreams of avarice. Joseph Ladue then

## Established Dawson City,

at the mouth of the Klondyke and Yukon Rivers, by erecting the first house in the region in September, one month after the gold was first discovered. He bought 178 acres from the government on the city site where his town lots, 150x50, are now selling for \$5,000 each.

Mr. Ladue was fortunate enough to be successful in his trading post investments to have on hand ample capital to carry out his plans, and there is no man living who is better posted on Alaska and the great North West Territories than Mr. Joseph Ladue. He has just returned from that country to his old home in Schuylar Falls, N. Y., where he passed a large portion of his boyhood and early manhood. Mr. Ladue left his home nearly twenty years ago to seek his fortune in the West, going first to the Black Hills, where he was successful in gold mining, thence to Arizona and the Pacific Coast, and finally located in Alaska and the North West, where he has covered almost the entire country since 1882. Mr. Ladue is a typical pioneer; strong, hardy and resolute—a man of iron as one must needs to be to go through the hardships he has had to come out with a constitution unbroken and unimpaired at the age of about forty-three. Mr. Ladue has not only worked his muscles to good advantage to himself with the result of an abundance of the world's goods far beyond the dreams of men, but he has evidently all his time been closely observing the conditions of that strange country—the Yukon Valley—which has so suddenly become one of the great centres upon which human interest throughout the world is focussed.

When the wonderful stories began to come down from the Yukon country it was naturally concluded that it was at least half exaggeration. That any such amount of gold could be taken in so short a time from a country like that under the most unfavorable conditions was held to be incredible. But when the great bags of virgin gold began to be poured out upon mint counters in San Francisco under the eyes of the whole world (for modern journalism does this, annihilating time and space), people began to wonder, and the wonder grew day by day as the real facts were disclosed, and now people who are well informed as to the facts declare that half the truth has not been told of the golden treasures of the Yukon Valley.

As we have already said, there is no man alive to-day who knows more about this wonderful country than does Mr. Ladue. What makes his talk of it specially interesting and reliable is the fact that his knowledge of it is practical. It has not been gained from hearsay nor from desolatory visits made now and then at certain favorable seasons of the year, but from steady living there through the long summer days and the long winter nights year in and year out for 15 years where he now owns the best mining claims on the Klondyke and its tributaries.

In presenting his book to the public we do so knowing that it is by an authority on the subject of which he writes. His first work entitled

### "KLONDYKE NUGGETS"

is a brief description of the new gold regions, and anyone desiring authentic information should not fail to avail themselves of our

### NOMINAL OFFER,

which places the facts in the possession of our customers. REMEMBER, that our office is the sole distributing point for this locality, having closed exclusive arrangements with Mr. Ladue's publishers.

The cover of the work is beautifully printed in red and gold, the gold showing one of the author's nuggets as nearly as it is possible to reproduce it on paper.

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Cut out this coupon and bring it with you as evidence that you are a reader of The Examiner and Ten Cents in cash and a copy of "Klondyke Nuggets," by Joseph Ladue, the Bonanza King of new gold regions, will be handed to you. Cut out this coupon and send it together with 12c. in stamps for clerical work and mailing expense, and we will send a copy of "Klondyke Nuggets" to your address. Write very clearly and give your name and address in full. Remember, you should not delay as you will be unable to secure this valuable work on the gold region in any other way. Call at our office or address

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