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THE DAILY EXAMINER

DECEMBER 29, 1897.

OLD TIMES IN P. E. ISLAND

Now that the evenings are long and the days short, many of our farmers have leisure to talk about old times. In this congenial occupation they may, perhaps, be assisted by reading the following suggestive paragraphs from P. E. Island, illustrated.

The pioneers of Prince Edward Island settled upon lease-holdings in the midst of the woods. Those who were particular concerning the location of their farmsteadings were accustomed to climb to the top of a tall tree, and survey the scene as best they could. The site having been selected, they proceeded, axe in hand, to put up a house. To this end the trees upon the site were cut down and "junked up" into logs of equal lengths. The end of each log was then notched and beveled to fit, in a rough way, at the four corners. As soon as a sufficiently large spot of earth had been cleared, and a sufficient number logs had been thus prepared, the four walls were raised, log upon log, to the height of a tall man. Then the rough framework of a gabled roof was erected. Light poles were attached to this, and these were covered with a thatch of birch bark. At one end of the structure a wide fire-place of sandstone or mud was placed, and this was surmounted by an ample chimney, composed of mud and sticks. Usually the chimney was built on the outside of the structure, and carried up beyond the apex of the roof. It was traversed in its midst by a green hardwood stick, and to this stick was attached a chain, or an iron hook, from which the pots and kettles were suspended over the fire. The chinks in the wall having been filled with moss, the house was considered ready for habitation, and the well-pleased pioneer family moved in. By degrees—as the settlers found opportunity—a floor of logs, flattened on the upper side, was laid and a loft was made under the roof, by covering the beams between the rafters. In rare cases, too, when absolutely necessary, a rude partition was put up.

Meanwhile the sound of the woodman's axe was heard from early morn till dewy eve. Soon there was a clearing large enough for the first patch of potatoes. The seed, brought in with difficulty from the nearest port, often upon the settler's back, was placed on the top of the burnt land, among the stumps, and covered with earth by means of a hoe. Then, if the season were not too far advanced another bit of the forest was cut down, burnt off, and sown with wheat or oats, which was also covered with a hoe. The logs and branches of the trees, cut down and remaining unburned, were rolled or carried to the outskirts of the clearing, and formed a sufficient fence all around it.

While the first crop was growing, our pioneer farmer continued his attack upon the forest, happy if his heavy and continuous labors were cheered by the smiles, and his food well prepared by the loving hands, of a pioneer wife. With his gun, fishing rod, and scoop net, he had usually not much difficulty in stocking the family larder from time to time,—for game and fish were plentiful. But there are on record some cases of keen privation and of Providential escapes from starvation. At the end of the short summer, the first little bountiful crop of wheat was cut with the primitive reaping hook, and the first potatoes dug with a hoe. Excellent mealy potatoes they invariably were; and the wheat, ground by hand, between two stones, and properly baked in the ashes on the hearth, furnished bread of good quality.

The labors of our pioneers during winter were as toilsome as those of summer. Timber was needed for the ships in course of construction on the banks of convenient harbors and rivers, as well as to furnish freight for the ships that sailed away to the English market. Lumber was required for the construction of a neighboring mill; or to be sawn at the pits for use in the erection of houses for the Government officials and the men in trade, who

came with money in their pockets. The supply of these wants furnished ample employment throughout the months of frost and snow; and the land was, at the same time, relieved of its burden of forest. By the return of spring our pioneer settlers had, in this way, earned enough to purchase besides the necessary supply of tea, tobacco, and rum, a cow or, perhaps, a horse or a pair of oxen; and, for the shelter of these, a log barn was added to the farm steading.

Then the work of cutting down and clearing away the woods was continued, and was not infrequently accompanied by great forest fires. Year after year, the seed, in wheat and oats, barley and potatoes, and a little flax, was committed to the ever-widening area, brought by continuous labor under the dominion of the hoe, and year after year the fertile soil yielded to the slow reaping-hook and hoe the grain and potatoes required for the sustenance of those by whom it was tilled.

With equal pace the pioneer's family and his stock of cattle, to which a few sheep and pigs were added, increased and multiplied. There were no covered carriages in those days. There were no wheeled vehicles of any kind. But when the pioneer farmer had to go to the town or the mill, he took two long, strong, light poles, attached them as shafts, on either side, to the straw collar of his horse, or the wooden yoke of his ox or heifer, fastened the hind ends together by means of a hardwood stick and a couple of hardwood pins, attached a small platform, placed upon this his bag of grain or other product, and proceeded along the path marked by blazed trees, to the nearest shipyard or other centre of trade.

Mr. Davies, of London, Eng., who is now on his way to the Klondike with seventy Flemish draught dogs, was in Ottawa recently and laid certain proposals as to the getting of supplies into the Yukon district before Hon. Clifford Sifton. Mr. Davies' dog train outfit appears to be the best available at the present time. The dogs are in good condition, and especially trained for draught purposes, some of them being able to draw half a ton. Mr. Davies, who returned to Montreal last evening, intends going to Dyea and thence into the Yukon. Speaking to the Star correspondent, he said, "The United States are making gigantic efforts to enable people to enter the Klondike district, and if Canada does not wish to be left behind in the race she must make efforts also. My proposals to the Minister are in this connection, but as long as he has my scheme under consideration I do not feel at liberty to make it public."

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveller's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25 cents.

PRESENTS FOR THE PRESENT AND FUTURE

IF YOU want to present your friend with something that will last, come and see our large assortment of gold and silver goods, suitable for Holiday or Birthday gifts.

E. W. TAYLOR
CAMERON BLOCK,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island,
Charlottetown Nov. 29th 1897.
Notice is hereby given, that a half yearly dividend, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable at its Banking House, on and after January 3rd, 1898.
Transfer book will be closed from December 20th 1897, to the 3rd of January 1898, both dates inclusive.
By order of the Board,
J. M. DAVISON,
Cashier.

Nov. 29 15 wk td

Instinct and Knowledge In Animals.

A cat carried 100 miles in a basket, a dog taken perhaps 500 miles by rail, in a few days may have found their way back to the starting point. So we have often been told, and no doubt the thing has happened. We have been astonished at the wonderful intelligence displayed. Magic, I should call it. Last week I heard of a captain who sailed from Aberdeen to Arbroath. He left behind him a dog which, according to the story, had never been in Arbroath, but when he arrived there the dog was waiting on the quay. I was expected to believe that the dog had known his master's destination and been able to inquire the way overland to Arbroath. Truly marvelous! But really it is time to inquire more carefully as to what these stories do mean. We must cease to ascribe our intelligence to animals and learn that it is we that often possess their instinct.

A cat on a farm will wander many miles in search of prey and will therefore be well acquainted with the country for miles around. It is taken 50 miles away. Again it wanders and comes across a bit of country it knew before. What more natural than that it should go to its old home? Carrier pigeons are taught "homing" by taking them gradually longer flights from home, so that they may learn the look of the country. We cannot always discover that a dog actually was acquainted with the route by which it wanders home, but it is quite absurd to imagine, as most people at once do, that it was a perfect stranger to the lay of the land.—A. J. Mackintosh in London Spectator.

Trees In French Cities.

One of the chief beauties of the larger French cities and second only to their edifices and monuments are the trees. The almost interminable vistas of chestnuts and acacias stretching along the broad and well paved avenues as far as the eye can reach, their bending branches almost touching one another in an endless arch of verdure, form not only a delightful perspective for the eye, but serve to add beauty to cities already beautiful and grace and symmetry to whatever might be harsh and forbidding.

This, however, is not the result of nature's handiwork alone, for science and art have lent their aid. The planting, as well as the maintenance of the trees in French cities, is an item of no little importance in the annual budget prepared by the municipal council, which does not look upon their preservation as of less consequence than the repairing of the roadways or the lighting of the streets.—London Times.

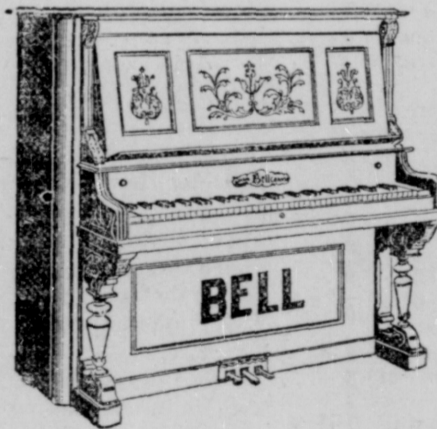
A Want.

Wanted—A burglar who does not "effect an entrance" and who does not "overturn a chair, waking the inmates, whose loud cries cause him to beat a hasty retreat, making good his escape." Apply to most any newspaper reporter.—Silver Outburst.

MONEY TO LEND

J. J. JOHNSTON
Barrister at Law,
Stamper Block, Charlottetown.

THE BELL LEADS.



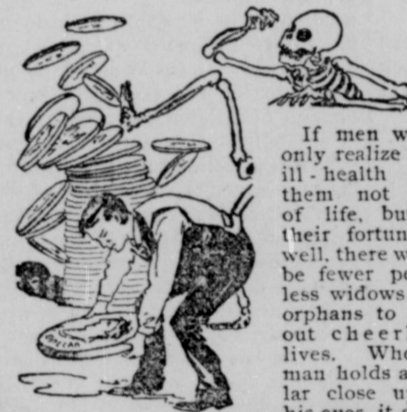
Fine Display of
PIANOS
AND
ORGANS
AT
FLETCHER'S
Warerooms, Opera House Building.

How Blue Paper Was Discovered.

It was by the purest accident that the simple process of tinting white paper was discovered. It was the result of sheer carelessness in a woman. The wife of an English paper maker named William East, accidentally dropped the "blue-bag," a small bag full of bluing with which she was about to blue her washing, into a vat of pulp, where it lay long enough to give the entire mass a bluish tinge before, to her consternation, she recovered it. So terrified was she at the result of her gross carelessness and its disastrous result that she dared not mention the fact to her husband, whose dismay at what he considered the discoloration and destruction of the entire lot of paper made from the mass was his worry for months.

He considered the paper spoiled and an entire loss, but suffered it to remain in an out of the way place as unsalable stock for four years, when, in order to get it out of the way and to make room for better stock, he sent it to his agent in London, asking him to get rid of it at any price. To the paper maker's utter surprise, in a short time he received from his agent an order for a great quantity of the bluish paper and found upon inquiry concerning the sanity of the agent that the bluish paper being a novelty had taken wonderfully with the public. But East was in a dilemma, for he had no idea as to how to give the blue tinge to the paper ordered by his agent and wearily tried without result for many days and nights.

Mentioning his trouble to his wife one day she admitted her carelessness and told of the way in which the pulp happened to become spoiled by the bag of bluing. The paper maker was overjoyed at the revelation, found it an easy task to give the tinge to his white paper and until the time of his death, which occurred many years after, he was unable to supply the great demand for blue paper, so acceptable and relieving to the eye of the writer.—Boston Herald.



If men would only realize that ill-health robs them not only of life, but of their fortune as well, there would be fewer penniless widows and orphans to drag out cheerless lives. When a man holds a dollar close up to his eyes, it shuts out the light of good judgment, and looks bigger than life or death, or wife or child. The facts are that ill-health very soon puts a stop to a man's money-making powers and turns them into money-losing disabilities.

When a man's digestion is out of order and his liver sluggish, his brain gets dull, his muscles sluggish, his blood impure and every organ in the body—brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver and kidneys—becomes crippled. A man with a crippled lung, liver, heart, brain or kidney, is a worse cripple ten times over, than a man who is minus a leg or an arm. The man who is crippled outside may live a long life but the man who is crippled inside is taking a short cut to the grave. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures indigestion, makes the appetite keen, the liver active, the blood pure, and every organ healthy and vigorous. It makes blood and builds flesh up to the healthy standard. Honest dealers don't recommend substitutes.

"I wish to say to those who suffer from kidney and bladder trouble—take Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Dr. Anderson, of Carthage, Jasper Co., Mo. "A patient of mine says it is worth \$50 per bottle to any one who is afflicted as he was. Three bottles cured him entirely. Perfectly miserable he was, before taking the 'Discovery' and now is one of the happiest men in this County. Prof. Chreine would gladly sign this if he were in town. He requested me to write a testimonial and make it as strong as the English language could make it."

A \$1.50 home doctor-book FREE. For a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of customs and mailing only. Cloth binding, 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Attorneys at Law,
Commissioners, etc

OFFICE

Cameron Block, Victoria Row

J. A. McDONALD. G. S. INMAN.

Ch'town, dec 7—eod 3m w& laws w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session upon behalf of The Manufacturer's Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company, for an Act to change the name of the said Company to "The Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada," or such other name as the Parliament of Canada will permit, and the Directors may approve of, and to ratify and confirm the By-law passed by the said Company providing for the issue of Preference Shares in the said Company.

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT,
CHADWICK & RIDDELL,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
Dated at Toronto, 4th November, 1897.
2 lb. tins of English plum pudding for sale at Beer & Goff's.

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Boy's Overcoats

in 26 and 28 inch size, a lot we are clearing out.

T. J. HARRIS

Poultry Wanted

300 to 500 Turkeys, Geese and Ducks, for which we will pay the highest price.

CRANT & CO.,

Queen Street, Charlottetown

Examine Our Stock of all Wool Beaver Overcoating

All well made and first class trimmings.

Prices \$14, \$16, \$18 and up.

Those in need of a winter overcoat, should call and see these wonderful values before purchasing.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.

200 Bicycles Wanted

To be stored (free of charge) for the winter, and cleaned, repaired, nicked or enameled, thoroughly renewed, ready for spring.

ENAMELING

We use the highest grade Enamel (black or colors) the money can buy in New York, and bake it on in a manner that the most fastidious cannot criticize, and the cost is the same as others charge for ordinary paint. See sample at shop.

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CHEAP FOR SPOT CASH 14 TONS

BET QUALITY HAY BALE WIRE

Cut 10½ feet; gauge 14, at the

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....QUEEN STREET....

Pronounced best quality by all who have used it.

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