THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1890. VOL. 26.—NO. 78

HORSE POWERS!

—[x]—

THRESHERS, SHAKERS,

—AND—

Combined Threshers and Cleaners.

—:o:—

Every Farmer in need of a Thresher should buy the best, and should therefore examine our Machines, built after the latest American plans. We have no hesitation in claiming that they are the best yet offered. We will put them in competition with any Machine made. They thresh fast and clean, and are easy on horses. Write for prices and terms to

MARK WRIGHT & CO., LTD.,

MANUFACTURERS

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Charlottetown, Aug. 15, 1890.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

IS A GENUINE AND RELIABLE

MEAT FOOD.

In its manufacture nothing but the FINEST QUALITY OF BEEF is used, and every package is guaranteed to be ABSOLUTELY PURE AND FREE FROM ANY ADULTERATION. Neither alcohol nor drug of any kind is used in its preparation.

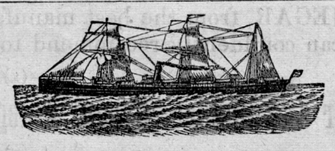
aug25—dy & wy 1w

ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 7th day, 10h., 6.3m, a.m , W.
New Moon, 15th day, 0h., 7.2m., p. m., S.
First Quarter, 23rd day, 9h., 7.2m.. a. m., N. below horizon.
Full Moon, 30th day, 0h., 22.6m., a. m., S.

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days lenh
		h m	h m	after	morn	h m
1	Friday	4 47	7 25	8 28	11 7	14 38
2	Saturday	49	24	9 2	11 50	35
3	Sunday	49	22	9 25	aft 32	33
4	Monday	51	21	9 49	1 12	30
5	Tuesday	52	19	10 11	1 53	27
5	Wednesday	53	18	10 35	2 38	25
7	Thursday	55	17	11 1	3 33	22
8	Friday	56	15	11 30	4 40	19
9	Saturday	57	14	morn	5 57	17
10	Sunday	58	12	0 6	7 10	14
11	Monday	59	10	0 48	8 10	11
12	Tuesday	5 0	9	1 38	8 58	9
13	Wednesday	2	8	2 33	9 41	6
14	Thursday	3	6	3 34	10 19	3
15	Friday	4	4	4 38	10 53	0
16	Saturday	6	3	5 40	11 26	1357
17	Sunday	7	1	6 45	11 57	54
18	Monday	8	0	7 49	morn	52
19	Tuesday	9	6 58	8 53	0 28	49
20	Wednesday	10	56	9 58	0 59	46
21	Thursday	12	54	11 5	1 34	42
22	Friday	13	52	aft 14	2 14	39
23	Saturday	14	50	1 25	2 56	36
24	Sunday	16	49	2 37	4 7	33
25	Monday	17	47	3 45	5 33	30
26	Tuesday	18	45	4 41	7 3	27
27	Wednesday	19	43	5 39	8 18	24
28	Thursday	21	42	6 21	9 17	21
29	Friday	22	40	6 55	10 9	18
30	Saturday	23	38	7 23	10 51	15
31	Sunday	5 24	6 36	7 48	11 33	1312



Halifax and P. E. Island STEAMSHIP CO.

(LIMITED.)

STEAMER "PRINCESS BEATRICE,"

CAPT. A. H. KELLY.

WILL sail from Charlottetown every Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for Halifax, calling at Port Hastings, Mulgrave, and Hawkesbury, Arichat, Canso, Isaac Harbor and Sheet Harbor.

Returning will sail from Halifax every Monday night, at 10 o'clock, making same calls, and Souris.

The above steamer will make the round trip every week, making same calls until the close of navigation.

Freight and passengers solicited at lowest rates, and through Bills of Lading granted to any port on the continent or United Kingdom. Apply to

W. W. CLARKE, Agent.

Ch'town, May 3, 1890.

WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP LINES.

Halifax, Bermuda, Turk's Island and Jamaica.

THE S. S. "ALPHA," S. Osborn Crowell, Commander, is appointed to sail from Halifax on the

15th DAY OF EACH MONTH

or the above ports. Returning, will leave Kingston, Jamaica, on the 27th of each month.

—ALSO—

The S. S. "BETA," Angus N. Smith, Commander, is appointed to sail from Halifax for Havana, Cuba, on the

1st DAY OF EACH MONTH,

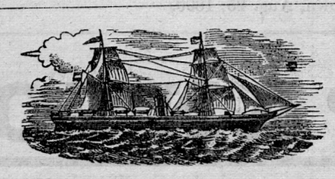
leaving Havana for Halifax about 10 days later either direct or via port or ports on north side of Cuba.

Excellent passenger accommodation amidships. Through Bills of Lading granted from Charlottetown by S. S. "Princess Beatrice."

Further information will be given on application to

W. W. CLARKE, Agent.

Charlottetown, July 26, 1890—tf



Furness Line of Steamers

HALIFAX TO LONDON.

Date of Sailings for Above Line.

S. S. ULUNDA will sail from Halifax for London on or about.....May 25
S. S. DAMARA " .....June 10
S. S. ULUNDA " .....July 7
S. S. DAMARA " .....July 25
S. S. ULUNDA " .....Aug. 20
S. S. DAMARA " .....Sept. 8

In addition to the above, we will have sailings once every month via Boston.

Through Bills of Lading granted from Charlottetown and all points and to any port required.

Canned Lobsters carried at low rates. Insurance low.

S. S. ULUNDA and DAMARA have superior accommodation for passengers.

Saloon amidship. Staterooms large and airy.

Saloon Fares $45.00 and $50.00, according to location of Stateroom. Ten per cent. reduction on return tickets.

For any further information required apply to

W. W CLARKE, Agent

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SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE

CONSUMPTION

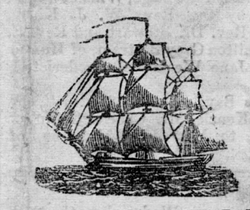
In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Liverpool to Charlottetown.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DIRECT.

FALL TRIP, 1890.

THE A1 CLIPPER BARQUE

CLARIBEL

420 Tons Register, Coppered, and classed at English Lloyds,

JOHN WALSH, COMMANDER,

Will be on the berth at Liverpool on or about the 10th of September, and sail on the 20th of September.

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to William Bullen, 51 South John Street, or here to

L. C. OWEN.

Ch'town, Aug. 14, 1890—f m w tl 1st sept

D & A

GUARANTEE if after wearing the D. & A. CORSET for 10 days the purchaser does not find that it is the most comfortable and perfect-fitting Corset she has ever worn, it can be returned to the merchant from whom it was bought and the money will be refunded.

NONE GENUINE unless stamped D & A CORSET

FOR SALE AT

PERKINS & STERNS',

Cheap Dry Goods Store.

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PURITY

—AND—

WHOLESOMENESS

—SECURED IN USING—

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

IS THE REPORT OF THE

Dominion Government Analyst.

july16

P. E. Island Hospital.

WANTED.—A skilful Matron and Housekeeper for this institution, to take charge about the first of October next. A person of some experience, well recommended, will be preferred. Applications to be addressed to

BENJ. BALDERSTON, Secretary.

Ch'town, P. E. I., July 19, 1890—eod tf

Phosphates of the Ottawa District.

[*Correspondence of The Examiner.*]

OTTAWA, Aug. 23.

The Ottawa district is attracting much attention for its mineral deposits. As the lumbering business is largely monopolized by men of large capital, men of small capital havebeen looking to the deposits of economic ores for investment. The whole district north of Ottawa possesses mineral wealth of one kind or another. Iron, plumbago, galena, phosphate, asbestos and mica are found in large quantities. There is a large section of unexplored country believed to be rich in all these minerals, and the evidence is the frequent outcropping on the surface.

As an investment for capitalists, phosphate at present is receiving the chief attention. It is the most plentiful and requires less capital in mining than other ores. Prof. Boyd Dawkins, an eminent English geologist, has stated that "phosphates is one of the most important resources of Canada." In the Ottawa district occur the largest deposits of this mineral. In other sections of the country it is found principally in veins, chimneys and pockets, more or less mixed with iron pyrites and mica. In the Ottawa district the deposits are in large beds or bunches between limestone and granite walls, thus leaving it unnecessary to timber the shafts. Crystals of great size have been taken out, but miners break them up very small to prevent specimen hunters from carrying them away, as they prefer large crystals. The purity of the product depends largely upon the way it is handled at the mines. Cobbing, or separating the hornblende, mica and pyrites from it, is very necessary, and this, although the principal expense, can be readily done by experienced miners. Farmers' phosphate is the name given to a grade taken out by farmers who find deposits on their farms, and, having no experience or facilities for cleaning the product, allow much dirt to remain with the pure article. This depreciates the value 15 or 20 per cent.

The farmers' phosphate is still of a much higher grade than the South Carolina or Charleston rock, but the Canadian article is not as easily attacked by acid in its preparation for the soil. The deposits in some parts of Ontario where the rock is soft are worked simply with the pick and shovel, whilst in the Ottawa district blasting is necessary. Although the industry of phosphate mining is in its infancy, the question of its being a paying one is now out of the region of speculation. Notwithstanding this, there has been but comparatively little development owing to the want of capital, and many of the best lots are held for speculation. The cost of raising a ton to the shaft's mouth is $4 from a depth of twenty feet, and not any more down to one hundred and fifty feet.

The value of phosphates per ton at Montreal, from which port it is shipped largely to England, is from $12 to $18, according to the purity of the article. Within the last three years a good market has been found in the United States. Mr. Boyd Smith, of Washington, D. C., a mine owner, has latterly shipped all his product to Philadelphia with satisfactory results.

As an artificial fertilizer its superiority when treated chemically has never been doubted, but the question as to whether the raw phosphate can be ground fine enough for assimilation or absorption as plant food is yet undecided. Some English experimenters upon its effects declare that there is no difference in results between the application of superphosphates and finely ground phosphate. There is an old saying, "Nitrate is like a glass of spirits and phosphates like a plate of beef." If the raw phosphate is equal to the super-phosphate, then the commercial value of the mineral must steadily increase and the deposits in the Ottawa District of granulated or "sugar phosphate" will become more valuable. Although not so pure, perhaps, as the crystals yet an immense amount of labor is saved by its granulated state. The manufacture of superphosphates is a new industry in Canada, and as agriculturists everywhere are beginning to learn the value of superphosphate when applied to land that has been exhausted by the constant growth of cereals, the prospect seems bright for those whose enterprise has led them to establish manufactories.

The process of manufacture is by grinding the raw product into fine powder, which is air-floated and by suction drawn into chambers and mixed with sulphuric acid until it is about the consistency of paste. In twenty-four hours it dries and becomes hard, it is then broken up and is ready for the market. Liquid acid phosphate and dry acid phosphate used as a substitute for cream of tartar, are made by the following process: The purest green-colored phosphate is carefully selected by hand and made into superphosphate. Then the soluble acid phosphate is leached off from the superphosphate, which gives the acid phosphate. To make dry acid the process is to concentrate it in enamelled kettles; when it is evaporated down to a syrupy or pasty mass, it is then mixed with starch, dried and ground, when it can be used in the preparation of baking powder or in the place of cream of tartar.

Among the papers read at the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada was one by W. F. Ganong, which, if his theory be correct, is of value to those interested in the multiplication of the succulent oyster. The paper opened with a sketch of the progress of knowledge of the distribution of marine invertebrate animals on the east coast of North America. The division was into Syrtensian, Acadian, Virginian and Carolinian faunæ as accepted by students to-day. Attention was called to the well-known occurrence of Southern or Virginian forms in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at Sable Island and other points on the coasts of Nova Scotia, Maine and Massachusetts. A table was given showing that 25 undoubtedly southern species of mollusca occupy these localities, mingled with more northern forms. There is evidence to show that changes are going on and facts drawn from Indian shell heaps, from dead beach and dead dredged shells, and from old books, show that these southern forms had formerly a wider range than now, and they are gradually disappearing. He maintains that the sand is steadily sinking in all this region. As a consequence of this depression on the coast of eastern America, the currents have been changed and the depth of water increased. The phenomena of the disappearance of shell fish from localities where they were formerly found is explained by the increasing depth of water affected by the cold currents from the coast of Labrador. Oyster and mussel beds in the northern region are found only in shallow water where the tides are sluggish, and the water, warmed by the sun's rays, does not mix to any great extent with the cold currents. The rapid tide in the Bay of Fundy is unfavorable to the growth of the oyster, owing to the mixture of cold currents with the water of the coast. On the other hand, the Straits of Northumberland are favorable for the cultivation of the "breedy creatures," as the tides flow slowly and the water is generally shallow.

W. W. S.

The Ulunda Ashore.

THE FURNESS LINE STEAMER ON COW LEDGE, N. S., IN A DANGEROUS POSITION.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning the St. John *Sun* received the following despatch from Digby: "A large unloaded steamer from St. John for Halifax, struck on Cow Ledge, Long Island, at 11 o'clock last evening, and is reported to be a total wreck."

It was soon learned that the steamer Ulunda, of the Furness Line, which left this port for London via Halifax, at five o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, was the vessel reported in the above despatch. People were surprised at this news, as the weather was fine and clear here and little appearance of thick weather until yesterday morning.

Capt. Clark telegraphed S. Schofield, agent of the line, that the steamer went ashore at Cow Ledge, Long Island, near Briar Island, Nova Scotia, and that her forward compartments were filled with water, but that the engine room and after hole were dry. The captain hoped to be able to patch up the damage and float the vessel at high water. This is all the information Mr. Schofield received.

At telegram to Vroom & Arnold stated that the steamer had bilged and there was no hope of floating her.

The Ulunda is a vessel of 1161 tons register, and was built at Glasgow in 1885. Of the seventy-six steamers of the Furness line which have called at this port, the Ulunda is the first one to have any trouble going or coming.

The Ulunda had four passengers for London, two ladies and two gentlemen, and a small quantity of freight, including 563 cases of lobsters, and one bale of raw furs.

The Prince of Wales Assuming Kingly Duties.

A London Cable says: The Prince of Wales has of late been giving almost undivided attention to the affairs of State and social duties connected with the sovereignty. This seems to strenghten the understanding current in upper circles that, while the Queen does not propose to abdicate in favor of her son, he will virtually be regent during the remainder of her reign and that worse than youthful follies will be put aside and forgotten in view of the responsibilities and dignity devolving upon the representative of the Sovereign. The Prince is impartial in his favors towards statesmen of both parties but his inclinations are said to be decidedly Liberal. In this respect he differs from his Royal mother, who has been a life long Conservative, and has always found it difficult to treat a Liberal ministry with the deference due from the Crown to the real representatives of power. The Prince of Wales sees the tendency of the times and does not mean to stand in the way. He is said to have expressed decided approval in his interview with his nephew, the German Emperor, of that potentates enlightened regard for the future welfare of the working classes, The Prince is quoted as having uttered the opinion recently that the British aristocracy had much to thank Mr. Parnell and the Irish party for, for inside tracking the car of revolution in England until the Irish problems had been settled.

Personal.

R. A. Anderson, Real Estate Broker of Vancouver, B. C., will be at the Hotel Davies on Thursday and Friday, 4th and 5th of September, where he will be pleased to furnish information to any desirous of making investments in that country.

U. S. Minister Lincoln strongly denies that he is about to resign his office at the court of St. James.

Prince Bismark, in a speech at Berlin, Tuesday, declared that newspaper criticism was mere dust and that he awaited the verdict of history. He added that his only ambition now was for a good epitaph.

William Reynold, of Illinois, past president of the International S. S. Convention, one of the foremost men in practical Sunday School work in America, is to attend the conventions of Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and also to visit Prince Edward Island.

Decreasing the Death Rate.

The mortality among consumptives has been materially decreased of late years by the use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Phthisis, Bronchitis, Abscess of the Lungs, Pneumonia and Throat affections are completely subjugated by a timely use of this excellent pulmonic. Palatable as milk. Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.