

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1887.

VOL. 21.—NO. 79.

The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening by
The Examiner Publishing Co.

From their office, corner of Water and
Great George Streets, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island.

—RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—
Six months \$2.50
Three months 1.25
One month50
Advertising at moderate rates.

Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon 3rd day, 4h., 27.6m., p. m., N. E.,
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter 11th day, 7h., 24.0m., p. m., N.
E. (below horizon.)
New Moon 19th day, 1h., 26.1m., a. m., N.
(below horizon.)
First Quarter 25th day, 4h., 8.7m., p. m., S. E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	rises	sets	rises	water	length
1 Monday	4 47	23 5	4 51	8 57	14 38
2 Tuesday	48	23 6	4 42	9 45	35
3 Wednesday	49	22 7	21 10	24	33
4 Thursday	51	21 7	54 11	1	30
5 Friday	52	19 8	24 11	35	27
6 Saturday	53	18 8	51 11	9	25
7 Sunday	54	16 9	15 10	41	22
8 Monday	55	14 9	49 10	14	19
9 Tuesday	57	14 10	4 14	19	17
10 Wednesday	58	12 10	29 2	25	14
11 Thursday	59	10 10	59 3	14	11
12 Friday	5 0	11 33	4 14	9	9
13 Saturday	3 3	8 10	5 27	6	6
14 Sunday	3 6	10 12	6 46	3	3
15 Monday	4 4	4 0	59 7	54	0
16 Tuesday	5 2	1 54	8 1	57	57
17 Wednesday	7 1	2 58	9 41	54	54
18 Thursday	8 8	0 4	9 10	25	52
19 Friday	9 6	58 5	24 11	7	49
20 Saturday	10 56	6 41	11 48	46	46
21 Sunday	12 54	7 5	10 42	42	42
22 Monday	13 52	9 15	0 28	39	39
23 Tuesday	14 50	10 30	1 34	36	36
24 Wednesday	16 49	11 42	1 55	33	33
25 Thursday	17 47	12 52	2 45	30	30
26 Friday	18 45	1 58	3 53	27	27
27 Saturday	19 43	2 58	5 9	24	24
28 Sunday	20 41	3 53	6 33	21	21
29 Monday	22 40	4 42	7 39	18	18
30 Tuesday	23 38	5 31	8 42	15	15
31 Wednesday	24 36	6 20	9 44	12	12

L. ARTHUR & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RECEIVERS & EXPORTERS

Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS,
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.,
May 18, 1887.

Boston Direct,

—BY THE—

Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward
Island Steamship Line.

The Only Direct Line Without Change.

Charlottetown to Boston

THE staunch and commodious steamships Car-
roll and Worcester have been thoroughly
refitted and put into first-class condition in
every particular.

During the season of 1887, one of these vessels
will leave Pownall Street Wharf, Charlottetown,
for Boston, at six o'clock, p. m., on THURSDAY
of each week, and
Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY,
at noon.

Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low
Rates!
FARES: Cabin, \$7.50; Stateroom Berth, \$9.50.
Lowest Rates for Freight, which is always care-
fully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents, Charlottetown.
HARRISON LORING, Managing Owner,
Lewis Wharf, Boston,
July 21, 1887.

—FOR—

B-O-S-T-O-N

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port-
land, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at
8.00 a. m.
Also leave St. John at 7.30 every Saturday
night for

BOSTON DIRECT.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd
class; \$1.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SHAW, P. E. ISLAND STEAMSHIP CO.,
P. E. I. Ry., or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

April 18, 1887—cod wky

PREPARE FOR HOT WEATHER

—AND BUY FROM—

Perkins & Sterns

New American Muslins, | New Printed Batists,
New French Muslins, | New Printed Cottons.

A BIG DISPLAY OF LACES.

Book Muslin, Victoria Lawn, Bishop's Lawn, Check
Muslins.

Embroideries, in Allovers, Flouncings, Edgings, Inser-
tions, &c.

A Big Stock of Gloves and Hosiery.

Linen Collars and Cuffs, separate or in sets.

Corsets, direct from the makers and at the lowest
price.

If you want a Seaside Dress just see our stock of
Flannels - Cheapest and Best Goods for the purpose to be
found.

Perkins & Sterns

June 7—dy & wky

Know all Men by these Presents that

THE STAR

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

Is the right place to get your Clothes made.
Because we give Good Value and a Fit that beats the world.
Our Establishment is new but our Cutters are the oldest at their
business in the Province.
We can give a style and finish to our garments that others cannot
attain to.

WE BLOW

Because we know we are right and care not what our competitors say.
We are bound to knock them out in Fit, Style, Finish, Price, &c.
Come and see us, even if you don't buy. We want to show you
our Fine Stock of Tweeds, Worsteds, &c.

McLEOD & McKENZIE,

Queen Street, opposite Watson's Drug Store.

JAMES McLEOD, late of C. Robertson & Co.
J. T. McKENZIE, formerly Bruce & McKenzie, late of New York.
Charlottetown, July 5, 1887—cod & wky

SUMMER BEVERAGES, & C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Montserrat Lime Juice, in pint and quart bottles. This
Lime Juice is imported from the Island of Montserrat, and is
guaranteed to be the best and purest in the world.

West India Lime Juice, in bottles and on draught. We
import this in casks and bottle it ourselves, and it has given
first-class satisfaction.

Lemon and Raspberry Syrups.—As we import these
from one of the best houses in the Dominion, we guarantee them
to be equal, if not superior, to any other Syrups in the market.

Fresh Fruit.—We are receiving Oranges, Lemons and
Apples, every Boston steamer, and will have Pears, Grapes,
Strawberries, Watermelons, &c., in their season.

Confectionery.—Having a very large stock of good, whole-
some Confectionery, we are prepared to give extra value in
this line.

Tea Committees will find it to their advantage to give us a
call before buying elsewhere.

BEER & GOLF,

QUEEN SQUARE AND KING SQUARE STORES.

Ch'town, July 9, 1887—cod wky

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

SAFE.
SURE.
PROMPT.
25 Cts.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.
It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colds, and
Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been
speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALSAM after
all other medicines have failed. Sufferers from either
recent or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can
resort to this great remedy, confident of obtaining
speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Bottled at St. Stevens, N. B., by the proprietors,
F. W. KISSMAN & CO., Druggists,
345 4TH AVE., N. Y.

SATISFACTION EVERY TIME.

WOODILL'S & GERMAN BAKING POWDER

—RETAILS AT—
32 CENTS PER POUND.
2 CENTS PER OUNCE.
2½ Oz., 5 Oz., 10 Oz. PACKETS.
July 23, 1887—1mo cod

NASAL BALM

SOOTHING,
CLEANSING,
HEALING.
It Cures
CATARRH,
Cold in Head,
HAY FEVER.
STOPS
Droppings from
Nasal passages by
to the throat and
excessive expectoration caused by Catarrh. Sent
post-paid on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1. Address
FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

"Cleanliness Next to Godliness"

Cleanse Your Beds and Guard Against
Sickness.

NOW is the time to get your Feather Beds and
Pillows renovated by Dufour's Patent Feather
Renovator, which will remain in Charlottetown
a few weeks for the purpose of Cleaning Feather
Beds and Pillows, and making them Soft, Clean
and Healthy.
Thousands of our Canadian Housekeepers can
testify to the beautiful work done by this ap-
proved invention.
Medical men and scientists acknowledge its
excellence.
Satisfaction guaranteed—Charges moderate.
Remember the place—Terlitzick's Corner,
Queen Street.
July 27, 1887—1 mo cod to th sat

PURE GOLD GOODS

ARE THE BEST MADE.
ASK FOR THEM IN CANS,
BOTTLES OR PACKAGES.

THE LEADING LINES ARE
BAKING POWDER
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
SHOE BLACKING
STOVE POLISH
COFFEE
SPICES
BORAX
CURRY POWDER
CELERY SALT
MUSTARD
POWDERED HERBS &c.

ALL GOODS
GUARANTEED GENUINE
PURE GOLD MANFG. CO.
31 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

1827 - - - 1887.
T. & E. KENNY,
Dry Goods and Shipping,
HALIFAX, CANADA.

T & E. KENNY,
(F. C. MAHON)
Ship Owners and Brokers,
General Commission Merchants,
161 GRESHAM HOUSE,
Bishopsgate Street,
LONDON, E. C.,
England.
Scott's and Vaughan's Codes
March 29, 1887.

Travelling a Thousand Miles an Hour.

PROJECT FOR CROSSING THE OCEAN IN
PNEUMATIC TUBES.

Colonel John H. Pierce, of Plantsville,
Conn., said to a reporter that as yet little was
known outside his room of his plan for con-
necting this continent with the Old World by
means of pneumatic tubes. Some statement
of a brief nature has been made for a local
paper. Only within a day, almost, has it
been developed to its present stage. In re-
sponse to a request to give the facts the in-
ventor was full of enthusiasm, but spoke with
care and precision and with the air of a man
who knew whereof he affirmed.
"Yes, I believe my plan is a practical one.
This country can be connected with Europe
by means of pneumatic tubes of large propor-
tions. When the theories are reduced to
practice they may be modified to some ex-
tent."
"How would they be laid and operated?"
"After the manner of the cables, as I will
hereafter explain. We will be obliged to
have them laid exactly straight, or as near
straight as the surface of the globe will per-
mit. They will be operated by currents of
air, but on principles quite different in some
respects from those governing the small lines
now in use; the general principles remain the
same. Of course the tubes will always be in
couples, with currents of air driven through
them, the current in one tube always moving
in an opposite direction from the other."
"Will it not be difficult to force currents of
air the distance you contemplate?"
"Oh, no. The speed of this current can be
made as great as desired, and with scarcely
any limit, by simply using a great number of
steam fans on the principle of those used in
blast furnaces."
"The tubes must be large enough to admit
of passengers, of course, yet small as possible.
I would have individuals sit tandem, one
ahead of the other, you see. Friction? That
would be prevented by ball bearings—neces-
sary appliances. The motion would hardly be
perceptible to the passenger. It is hard to
speculate upon the speed attainable. One
hundred miles an hour would be the easiest
thing in the world; 1,000 miles an hour is not
impossible with polished steel surface for
tube lining and exterior friction we could pro-
vide for. The speed, owing to the curvature
of the earth's surface will tend to overcome
all weight and make the pressure greatest
on the upper portion of the tube, when run-
ning at the maximum speed. Think of going
to London in such a way and in such time as
that."
Colonel Pierce said that it would not cost a
very large sum to build an experimental line
for a short distance, say a few miles. His
plan has been submitted in its details to
several experts, and has met with approval.
The great question with the inventor at the
present time is to get the necessary funds to
carry forward the work, for he is a man of
comparative little capital. He feels confident
that in the end he will receive the recognition
and encouragement which his work deserves.
—Boston Globe.

A Victim of Cigarettes.

When Russell H. Knevals, a New York
medical student was found dead in bed
recently, groundless rumors of suicide and
opium poisoning were circulated. He was
more the victim of tobacco in the shape of
cigarettes than anything else. The coroner
has given the results of it as follows to a
reporter: "I found the heart flabby and fatty
and a decided enlargement of the liver and
spleen—both the results of the tobacco habit."
"You see it is not every man who can
smoke with impunity, and although Mr.
Knevals was 28 years old and a stout man, it
resulted in his death. There is nicotine in
tobacco, whether manufactured into cigars,
cigarettes, chewing or smoking tobacco, and
the result is always the same—poison. To-
bacco contains two deadly poisons, nicotine
and empyreumatic oil. One drop of nicotine
in a state of concentrated solution would im-
mediately destroy a dog, and birds perish at
the approach of a tube containing the fluid,
the mere smell killing them. Tobacco taken
in any form quiets restlessness, calms mental
and corporal inquietude, and produces a
general languor or repose. A liberal use of the
narcotic gives rise to confusion of the head,
vertigo, stupor, faintness, nausea, vomiting
and a general depression of the nervous and
circulatory functions which, if increased,
eventuates in alarming and even fatal prostra-
tion, as was the case with young Knevals. The
symptoms of its excessive use and action are
severe retching, distressing and continued
nausea, a feeble pulse, coolness of the skin,
fainting and convulsions. The symptoms of
tobacco heart are a coated tongue, a sluggish
pulse and heart, an anxious, haggard expres-
sion, and heavy, bleared eyes, with the whites
discolored to saffron, and worst of all, inter-
mittent heart pulsations.
"Manufactured tobacco contains more nicot-
ine than the raw material, and combustion
while smoking always increases the quantity.
I believe that a pipe which allows the partial
evaporation or absorption of nicotine the best
—or rather, the least harmful—to smoke.
The cigar, which allows some evaporation by
its wrapper, is far less injurious than the
paper-wrapped cigarette, as the paper neither
absorbs nor permits the evaporation of nicot-
ine. I smoke perhaps 10 cigars a day with-
out harm, but I should never think of smok-
ing 10 cigarettes. Grant smoked vast quanti-
ties of strong cigars, which only affected his
throat and not his heart, but few men could
have done it. Young Knevals is said to have
smoked 60 cigarettes a day. That's a fearful
dose."

THEY ARE LARGELY TO BLAME FOR THE DEATH
OF A MEDICAL STUDENT.

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The Domestic Monthly for Sep- tember, 1887.

The fall fashions are here even if the ther-
mometer still refuses to indicate autumn
weather. This is the time when the ladies
begin to think about their fall and winter
outfits, and there is no better help and aid
than the Domestic Monthly, one of the oldest
and most reliable of the ladies' magazines. Its
September number contains full information
in regard to the fall fashions and the usual
carefully selected variety of readable stories,
poems, etc. Its illustrations are first-class,
and the whole tone of the Domestic makes it
one of the best household and family mag-
azines published. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher
conducts a department and other women of
note contribute to its pages.
The Domestic Monthly is published at 853
Broadway, New York, at \$1.50 a year, post-
paid, with \$1 worth of patterns to every
subscriber.

Give Them a Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your
breathing machinery. Very wonderful
machinery it is. Not only the larger air-
passages, but the thousands of little tubes
and cavities leading from them.
When these are clogged and choked with
matter which ought not to be there, your
lungs cannot half do their work. And
what they do, they cannot do well.
Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia,
catarrh, consumption or any of the family
of throat and nose and head and lung ob-
structions, all are bad. All ought to be
got rid of. There is just one sure way to
get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's
German Syrup, which any druggist will
sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if
everything else has failed you, you may
depend upon this for certain.

Getting Even.

She was one of these lofty, approach-me-not
sort of girls, born with a silver spoon in her
mouth, and indignant to this day because it
wasn't pure gold. Billy Biven had just been
introduced to her at a lawn fête, and was
doing his best, in his plain, matter-of-fact
way, to make himself agreeable. After they
had chatted a few minutes on the veranda,
Billy concluded that he would like to know
her better, so he came at the subject thus
wise:—
"I should greatly—I—I should like very
much to call on you some evening. Suppose
I drop around and we go out and take a
little walk."
"Thanks," she said stiffly; "I am no pedes-
trian."
Billy pondered a little while and then re-
marked in a quiet way peculiar to himself,
"I'd have asked you to go out riding only I
knew you were no jockey."

The Dead to Life.

An old man at Levis, Que., fell into a fit
of epilepsy on Friday last, and remained in
this state until Monday, when all his friends
gave him up as dead. They had all prepara-
tions made for a funeral and were "wak-
ing" him when the old man sat erect in the
coffin and commenced rubbing his eyes,
much to the terror of many present.
A boy was thought to have been burned
to death in a house near Quebec, but after
being confined to the surprise of his friends,
he sat up in the narrow house where he lay.
His friends, after recovering from their
surprise, were greatly overjoyed.
The population of Great Britain is in-
creasing at the rate of 10,000 a day.

The Volapuk Language.

INTENDED AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN DIFFERENT NATIONS.

Seven years ago, says the San Francisco
Call, a Catholic priest named Schleyer, a
linguist of some celebrity in Germany, gave
to the world, as the result of a lifetime
of study what he termed a universal lan-
guage, and named it Volapuk language.
Volapuk is defined world's speech, from
vol, meaning world, and puk, speech. The
most is taken from the English language,
the others being represented according to
their importance. The pronunciation is
arranged to be easy for all nations; the
letter "R," therefore, is seldom used. If
that letter is contained in English words
when brought into Volapuk, it is changed
to L. All the letters are English. The
consonants are pronounced as in English
and the vowels like Spanish. Every word
is spelt phonetically, there being no silent
letters. The rules of the Volapuk gram-
mar have no exception. It even goes so
far that plurals from the pronoun I (ob)
are formed regularly by adding an s (ob),
the same way as with every noun. Adjectives
and verbs can be formed from every
noun by adding the syllables "ik" or "on."
Certain syllables are used to save mem-
orizing a large vocabulary; an instance is the
syllable "lo" which, when prefixed to any
word, expresses the same general idea in a
larger degree. House in Volapuk is "dom."
The prefix gives the word "lodom" mean-
ing palace. The syllable "lu" prefixed to a
word denotes the same idea in a smaller
sense. Using the same example, "lodum"
is cottage. These two syllables alone save
the memorizing of 100 words. Out of a
classification of 900 words it is necessary to
memorize but 302 syllables. Volapuk is so
arranged that in translation all peculiari-
ties of style are retained. To one unaccus-
tomed to the sound of the language
it seems strange, but its harmony grows
upon the ear. The whole grammar is con-
tained in four small pages. Such gram-
mars are printed yearly in twenty-five
different languages.

When the language was first given to the
world its advocates were mostly Germans.
It subsequently came in great favor with
the Dutch. Now, in every large city
throughout the world there are clubs, some
very strong, devoted to the study of the
language.

The thought of inventing a universal
language was prompted by the difficulties
experienced by German immigrants in
America. The language is not designed to
supersede any of the living ones, but to be
a means of intercommunication between
people having no common tongue.
Volapuk literature has assumed larger
proportions, most of the classics in the
principal ancient and modern languages
having already been translated into it. A
new dictionary of the language has just
been issued in two books of 175 pages each.
At present there are eight journals printed
wholly or partly in the language, all of
which are well supported by the adherents
of Schleyer's novel tongue.

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