

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1881.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER

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

ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER 1881.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Fall Moon 7th day, 9h. 47m. a. m., N. W.
(below horizon)
Last Quarter 14th day, 10h. 14m., p. m., N. E.
(below horizon)
New Moon 21st day, 10h. 10m., p. m., N.
(below horizon)
First Quarter, 29th day, 12h. 35m. midnight,
W. (below horizon)

| DAY OF WEEK | Sun | Sun | Moon | High | Days | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|------|--------|-------|------|
| M | h | m | h | h | len | | |
| 1 Saturday | 6 | 45 | 35 | 2 | 3 52 | 11 31 | |
| 2 Sunday | 5 | 33 | 23 | 3 | 5 18 | 23 | |
| 3 Monday | 7 | 31 | 31 | 6 | 43 | 24 | |
| 4 Tuesday | 8 | 29 | 39 | 7 | 54 | 21 | |
| 5 Wednesday | 9 | 27 | 47 | 8 | 48 | 8 | |
| 6 Thursday | 10 | 25 | 4 | 9 | 34 | 15 | |
| 7 Friday | 12 | 24 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 2 | |
| 8 Saturday | 13 | 22 | 5 | 36 | 10 54 | 9 | |
| 9 Sunday | 15 | 20 | 6 | 14 | 11 33 | 5 | |
| 10 Monday | 16 | 18 | 6 | 58 | aft 12 | 12 | |
| 11 Tuesday | 17 | 16 | 7 | 48 | 0 52 | 10 59 | |
| 12 Wednesday | 19 | 14 | 8 | 43 | 1 39 | 55 | |
| 13 Thursday | 20 | 12 | 9 | 41 | 2 21 | 52 | |
| 14 Friday | 21 | 10 | 10 | 43 | 3 13 | 49 | |
| 15 Saturday | 23 | 9 | 11 | 44 | 4 14 | 46 | |
| 16 Sunday | 24 | 7 | 12 | 45 | 5 24 | 43 | |
| 17 Monday | 26 | 5 | 0 | 45 | 6 30 | 39 | |
| 18 Tuesday | 27 | 3 | 1 | 47 | 7 30 | 36 | |
| 19 Wednesday | 28 | 1 | 2 | 50 | 8 18 | 33 | |
| 20 Thursday | 30 | 0 | 3 | 52 | 9 59 | 30 | |
| 21 Friday | 31 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 56 | 10 37 | 27 |
| 22 Saturday | 33 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 10 15 | 23 | |
| 23 Sunday | 34 | 5 | 7 | 19 | 10 50 | 21 | |
| 24 Monday | 35 | 5 | 8 | 19 | 11 30 | 18 | |
| 25 Tuesday | 37 | 5 | 9 | 23 | 12 00 | 15 | |
| 26 Wednesday | 38 | 5 | 10 | 23 | 0 10 | 12 | |
| 27 Thursday | 40 | 4 | 11 | 17 | 0 52 | 8 | |
| 28 Friday | 41 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 1 40 | 2 | |
| 29 Saturday | 43 | 4 | 0 | 49 | 2 32 | 5 | |
| 30 Sunday | 44 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 3 26 | 9 59 | |
| 31 Monday | 6 | 46 | 4 | 26 | 1 41 | 4 50 | 9 56 |

Credit Foncier

FRANCO-CANADIEN.

Capital, \$5,000,000

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Hulls, Cargoes and Freight insured in first-
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Consignments of Produce solicited, and
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Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, of London, Eng.,
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Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at LOWEST RATES.

Office—Corner of Queen and Lower Water Streets.

Charlottetown, April 4, 1881.—tf

THE EXAMINER JOB PRINTING OFFICE

HAS LATELY BEEN REPLENISHED WITH

A Large Supply of Printing Types and Material,

OF THE LATEST INVENTION AND BEST DESCRIPTION,

AND WE ARE NOW PREPARED,

Under the Careful and Skillful Supervision of Mr. J. W. Mitchell,

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BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,
BLANK CHEQUES, RECEIPTS,
NOTES OF HAND, POSTERS,
HAND BILLS, DODGERS, &c., &c.

On Short Notice, in Good Style, at heap Prices,

FOR CASH CUSTOMERS.

Charlottetown, Sept. 1, 1881.

New Fall Goods,

JUST OPENED, AT

OWEN CONNOLLY'S.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Readymade Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Scarfs, &c.,
in great variety, Latest Styles, Lowest Prices.

IMMENSE BARGAINS FOR CASH.

Owen Connolly.

Oct. 11—1y eod

FALL STOCK. FALL STOCK.

BOOTS AND SHOES

DORSEY'S OLD STAND,

"Sign Big Red Boot."

Men's, Women's, Large Assortment, Latest Styles,
and Children's. Splendid Value. Cheap for Cash.

If you want good value please give me a call.

J. C. SPRAGUE,

Oct. 1, '81—4w eod, wkly 4w

Queen Street Boot and Shoe Store

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Best Companies and Lowest
Possible Rates.

E. PALMER, Jr.

Ch'town, Oct. 7, '81—1m eod

THE FIRE Insurance Association (LIMITED), OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Head Office, Corner Leadenhall Street, London.

Capital \$5,000,000
Reserve Fund 250,000
Deposited with Dominion Govt. 100,000

Policies issued and losses settled promptly
without reference to Head Office.

J. R. BRECKEN,
Bank of P. E. I., Agent for P. E. I.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Sub-Agent.
Sept. 13, '81—3m 2aw, pat 3m

CARPETS, Lace Curtains, &c

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT just opened,
and will be sold at very low prices at
R. W. TREMAINE'S,
June 1, '81. 83 Queen Street.

Removed.

MRS. W. W. IRVING begs to notify her
friends and the public generally that
she has opened her Fall and Winter Classes
for Painting and Drawing in all their different
branches.
For terms, etc., apply at her Studio—residence
of Mr. Peebles, South Side of King
Square. [au 29 tf]

For Sale or to Let.

WHAT Freshhold Property, with a front of
eighty feet on Pownall Street and eighty-
four feet on Sydney Street, the House con-
taining 16 large rooms and two Kitchens.
Can be turned into one Dwelling by unblock-
ing a door. Apply on the premises to
MRS. BOSWALL.
March 12, 1881.—tf

Marine Insurance Company —OF— Prince Edward Island.

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Risks taken daily on Vessels, Cargoes and
Freights, at their Office, Corner of Great
George and Lower Water Streets.

FRED. W. HALES,
Ch'town, April 25, 1881. Secretary

Herring. Herring.

100 bbls. Extra Fat No. 1, equal to Yarmouth
Bloaters.
100 quintals Codfish,
100 do. Hake,
12 casks Cod Oil,
300 Mackerel Barrels (good stock),
1000 bushels Fishing Salt.

On hand, a full supply of Cotton Duck,
Bolt Rope, Hemp and Manila Cordage, Limes
and Twines, Paints and Oils.

DAVID SMALL,
Queen's Wharf, Sept. 10, 1881.

TO LEASE.

THE CITY HOTEL,

SITUATED on Great George Street, op-
posite the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the
late occupant—Mr. A. A. MacKenzie—having
skeddaddled.
This House is now in a good state of re-
pair, is centrally situated, has recently been
reshingled and otherwise repaired; lots of
cellar room; has about 30 rooms. The situa-
tion is about the best in the city, being cen-
trally situated and on high land, where the
drainage runs off to the river. Rent moderate.
Apply to
GEORGE DAVIES & CO.,
Aug. 22, '81. Queen Square

ALFRED A. BOWN, AUCTIONEER

General Commission Merchant
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Solicits consignments of all kinds of Produce
Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, etc., etc.
Prompt returns guaranteed. Good refer-
ences on application. [ju 17 cm oaw]

White Oats Wanted.

5,000 BUSHELS Heavy White Oats.

ALSO,
5,000 Bushels good Black Oats.

HORACE HASZARD,
Queen's Wharf,
Charlottetown, Sept. 27th, '81.—1m eod

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER
the Cheapest and most Newsy Paper
published in the Province.

Some Results of Protection.

INDUSTRIES OF NEW YORK.

(From the *Summerside Pioneer*)

The total of imports and exports of
New York city for the last calendar year
was \$896,189,814—a little more than
half of that of the whole United States—
but the productions of the workshops and
factories of the city, whereby the raw or
half finished materials were brought into
shape for practical use, amount to more
than one-half the value of the exports
and imports. The statistics showing the
extent of these manufacturing industries
have recently been forwarded to the
Census Bureau at Washington. They
include the business of the year from
June, 1879, to June, 1880, and do not
cover a few special lines of industry,
which have only been made subjects of
investigation by general agents for the
whole United States. For 189 different
branches of business, as specified, the
capital employment was \$157,581,749,
in 11,068 establishments, employing
262,459 hands, using 1,312 boilers, and
1,124 engines of 41,951 horse power and
producing goods valued at \$435,422,102.
Of these hands 133,998 were males above
16; 63,482 females above 15, and 1,393
children and youths. This enumera-
tion does not include proprietors or firm
members, superintendents, book-keepers
or salesmen—none working for wages as
producers. Taking the materials used
—\$267,043,235—plus the wages paid,
from the value of the products, we have
\$78,864,832, for payment of these others
engaged and interest on capital. Among
the important items not included in
this list is the manufacture of silk goods,
(which was \$7,843,515), gas (\$5,199,
979), ship-building, and brewing, and
distilling, with several minor industries,
for which the statistics have not yet been
completed. The whole, it is estimated,
will bring the total very nearly up to
\$500,000,000. The most important
industry in the list is the manufacture of
men's clothing, a branch of business
which has grown wonderfully since the
introduction of power for cutting as well
as sewing. The production in this line is
valued at \$58,798,697, employing 64,955
hands, while women's clothing figures
for \$18,599,487, employing 17,267 hands.
In boots and shoes, 123 factories make
goods to the value of \$4,769,304, and
726 custom shoemaking shops produce
\$2,863,620 worth. The products of
slaughtering and meat packing were
valued at \$29,297,527, including 244,
275 hives, 122,500 calves, and 662,
600 sheep. In machinery the product
was \$5,077,046; and the engines and
boilers, \$3,213,371; car building and
repairing, \$547,037; metal goods and
metal spinning, \$445,473; steam fitting
and steam heating, \$1,289,259; iron
casting and finishing, \$5,489,251; tin,
copper, and sheet iron ware, \$2,347,182;
furniture, \$3,605,779; wood brackets,
moulding, turning, etc. \$1,371,083; and
drugs and chemicals, \$3,138,178.

supposed to invariably indicate the pres-
ence of diphtheria, may be caused by
ammonia, Spanish fly, or any other ir-
ritating influence in the throat, so that
its presence is not infallible as indicating
the existence of this disease. But in any
case the false membrane is built up by this
parasitical plant, which grows and multi-
plies upon its inflamed surroundings what-
ever may be its cause. It is when the plants
grow strong enough to extend to the blood,
either poisoning it themselves or carrying
the poison with them, that diphtheria sets
in. This little plant is exactly the same
as found upon a coated tongue. When
Professor Wood put plants such as are
found upon a healthy tongue in sterilized
matter, they failed to grow. On the con-
trary, plants from the throat or blood of a
person affected with diphtheria multiplied
rapidly. The practical result of the in-
vestigation pointed out was the possibility that
diphtheria, if existing theories hold good,
may be prevented by artificial vaccination.
In the case of splenic fever caught from
animals, which has been proved to originate
in a somewhat similar plant, Pasteur has
found that the plant, when exposed a suffi-
cient time to the air, by the action of oxy-
gen loses its poisonous character, and when
then introduced into the system makes the
animal sick, but is no longer fatal. The
deduction is that this diphtheric plant,
scientifically known as "micrococi," may
in time be cultivated so that when in-
oculated with it the system will be no
longer be subject to the disease in its fatal
form. Concluding the lecture, Professor
Wood was applauded when he said that
these discoveries could never have been
made but for the aid of vivisection, against
which there is a foolish prejudice in the
minds of many.

Horses and Cattle.

At the recent German manoeuvres,
the cavalry did not take part in the
battles, but were utilized as patrols. The
cavalry are evidently well looked after,
and splendid clean roomy stables are
provided for the horses. Each regiment
has more horses than men, and each
squadron, in which there are about 140
horses, has a stable to itself, and each
horse has a name, which is written upon
its stall, in going along a road the cavalry
go two abreast, the front rank going on
one side of the road and the rear rank on
the other. The object of this is to move
the horses on the soft part of the road,
and so tire them less. They are also
practised in swimming rivers, and after-
wards they are able to cross the Moselle,
fully equipped. The horses, as a rule,
seem pretty good, and are better than
the French. The artillery is also well
housed and equipped.

The dispersion of the Marquis of
Huntley's polled herd, by which Canada
gains a member of the noted Queen
family ("Charmar III." bought for 100
guineas by the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister
of Agriculture), was one of the chief
agricultural events of the last summer.
This famous herd was commenced in
1870, and since then it was carefully
tended at the Home Farm, Aboyne.
In the earlier selections and subsequent
additions neither expense, time nor
trouble was spared to procure the very
best available material. Up to 1879,
when it was considerably reduced by a
draft sale, members of the herd gained
numerous and high prizes wherever they
were exhibited. The cows, as a rule,
were heavy, full-fleshed animals, and had
in their veins some of the best blood in
the country. Madge, the champion win-
ner at the Kilburn exhibition, went for
100 guineas to Mr. Smith, of Dundee.
She is ten years old and has been a
regular breeder. The cow, Princess
of Aboyne, went a single bid, to Mr. Fer-
guson, of Perth, for 60 guineas. Mr.
Greenfield, Bedfordshire, gave 115 guineas
for another cow. The stock bull Warrior,
which cost as a yearling 155 guineas, only
fetched 49 guineas from Mr. Sandison, of
Aboyne. Some of the bull calves, of which
there were many, went remarkably well—
one bringing 41 guineas. The 32 animals
sold (24 being cows) yielded a total of
£1,609 13, an average of over £50 each.

The Diphtheria Plant.

PROFESSOR WARD EXPLAINS HOW THE DIS-
EASE IS PROPAGATED.

(From the *Philadelphia Times* Oct. 12.)

Some light was thrown upon the ori-
gin of diphtheria, last night, in a lecture
before the Academy of Natural Sciences
by Prof. Horatio C. Wood, who gave
the result of his researches in connexion
with Dr. Henry F. Formad, involving the
important discovery that this fatal
and insidious disease is propagated by a
microscopic plant, or fungi, existing in
all human beings, especially in the
mouth and throat, but lacking the power
of reproduction until given increased
vitality by those disorderly conditions of
the mucous membrane which attend
sore throat when caused by cold. The
investigations were made at the instance
of the national board of health, and ex-
tended not only to the phenomena attend-
ing the ordinary endemic diphtheria
existing in Philadelphia, but to the more
violent form occurring from time to time
in different places. Dr. Formad visited
an infected town on Lake Michigan,
where one-third of all the children in a
marshy district died of the epidemic, and
brought back with him specimens of the
diphtheric virus, several of the false
membranes which are invariably formed
in the throats of afflicted per-
sons and portions of their viscera.
In all blood, said the professor, there are
two kinds of corpuscles—the red or color
giving, and the white. By careful study
and experiments, both in human beings
and the lower animals, it was found that
this infinitesimal plant fastens upon the
white corpuscles, and multiplies its cells,
altering their character, until with the in-
terior destroyed, they burst, and the
plants, set loose in an irregular mass,
separate and go off individually to con-
tinue the destructive work on other
corpuscles. Thus increased they poison
the blood, choke the vessels, and are
found in myriad numbers in the spleen
and bone marrow, where the blood is
manufactured. Professor Wood's investi-
gations shows that the false membrane,

Newgate Prison, one of the old land-
marks of London, is to be pulled down.
Clerkenwell Prison will become in future
the central lock up for London malefactors,
and the courts of law, which comprise what
is known as the Old Bailey, will be enlarged
so as to cover the space now occupied by
the prison. It was a hideous object, black
with smoke, though only just a century
old, and a decided disfigurement to a great
thoroughfare. It was built by Dance, in
1782, just after the Gordon riots, who had
but one idea, to make it impregnable. In
its front many noted criminals swung;
here Thistlewood exclaimed, "I shall soon
know the last great secret," and Faulter-
oy, before his fall, communicated the
secret of where to buy the best Cur.coa.

Milk is a food that should not be taken
in copious draughts like beer or other fluids,
which differ from it chemically. Milk
should be slowly taken in mouthfuls at
short intervals; and thus it is rightly dealt
with by the gastric juice. If milk be taken
after other food, it is almost sure to burden
the stomach, and to cause prolonged in-
digestion. The better the quality of milk
the more severe the discomfort will be
under these conditions.

The clergy of Ireland generally approve
of Archbishop Croke's letter. On the other
hand, the Home manufacturers' Association
has passed resolutions of sympathy with
Mr. Parnell and the imprisoned Leaguers.