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NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1892. VOL. 29.—NO. 237

Calendar for March, 1892.

MOON'S CHANGES

First Quarter, 5th day ..... 2 51 after
Full Moon, 13th day ..... 8 32 morn
Last Quarter, 21st day ..... 0 52 after
New Moon, 28th day ..... 8 54 morn
Apogee, 15 h day ..... 6h. after

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	High Water Morn.	High Water After.
		h. m.	h m
1	Tuesday	.. ..	0 13
2	Wednesday	0 30	0 48
3	Thursday	1 6	1 27
4	Friday	1 48	2 15
5	Saturday	2 42	3 15
6	Sunday	3 51	4 36
7	Monday	5 21	6 2
8	Tuesday	6 42	7 22
9	Wednesday	8 1	8 27
10	Thursday	8 53	9 15
11	Friday	9 36	10 2
12	Saturday	10 11	10 28
13	Sunday	10 44	10 59
14	Monday	11 14	11 29
15	Tuesday	11 45	m'dn'h't
16	Wednesday	.. ..	0 15
17	Thursday	0 30	0 45
18	Friday	1 3	1 21
19	Saturday	1 44	2 7
20	Sunday	2 29	2 51
21	Monday	3 14	3 36
22	Tuesday	4 15	4 54
23	Wednesday	5 39	6 24
24	Thursday	7 7	7 49
25	Friday	8 3	8 56
26	Saturday	9 21	9 46
27	Sunday	10 6	10 26
28	Monday	10 55	11 3
29	Tuesday	11 20	11 37
30	Wednesday	11 54	.. ..
31	Thursday	0 11	0 31

LA GRIPPE VANQUISHED.

PLACE one of the OZONATOR DISINFECTANTS in your house and La Grippe will not trouble you.

The most powerful and pleasant Disinfectant known to the medical profession.

F. DeC. DAVIES
DRUGGIST,

is AGENT for them here, and will cheerfully show and explain their use to those who desire it. Call and see them. No trouble to show them. eod&wy—jan15

NASAL BALM

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.
Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.
Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Sold by all druggists, or sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1) by addressing FULFORD & CO. Brockville, Ont.

NEVER FAILS. CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH

JAMES A. MORRISON,

HALIFAX.

AGENT FOR
WARREN, CAKEBREAD & CO.,
TEA MERCHANTS,
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Several First-Class West India Firms, etc.
SPECIALTIES:
Tea, Sugar and Molasses.

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Halifax, August 13, 1891—dy & wy

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—SPECIALIST ON—
Diseases of Women and Chronic Diseases of Men.

TERMS:—Consultation and Prescription, $1 00; 1. Consultation Special Examination and Prescription, from $2 00: Visits in City, from $1 00: Visits to Country, usual rates.
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Address all professional letters to P. O Box 47, Charlottetown, P. E. I. dw—jan26

Bran and Shorts.

20 TONS in Store selling low.
AULD BROS.
feb5—1m eod & wky guar

NEAR THE MARKET.

—[x]—

WATSON'S
New Drug Store,

THREE DOORS BELOW LONDON HOUSE.

—(x)—

PATRONIZE THE BEST!

Charlottetown, February 19, 1892—dy

Carpet Remnants

—(x)—

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED ENDS,

1 to 2 Yard Lengths,

SUITABLE FOR RUGS OR CHAIR COVERING.

—(x)—

HARRIS & STEWART,
LONDON HOUSE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 16, 1992—eod & wky

LOBSTER CANS!

TALLS and FLATS, made only from the best Tin Stock, and every Can warranted. Boxes all made and dried one year ahead to insure the Cans against rusty edges, and none but experienced workmen employed, thus enabling me to offer the best Cans made on P. E. Island. I am now prepared to receive orders from Lobster Packers and Dealers for delivery any time up to the 1st of June next.

Also in stock:—Ingot Tin, Lead, Copper, Marline, Rope, Nails, Trap Rings, Oiled Clothing, etc. Apply to

HORACE HASZARD.

Charlottetown, February 10 1892—2w eod

NEW HATS FOR SPRING!

—(x)—

JUST RECEIVED,

35 DOZEN OF STIFF HATS,

FROM CELEBRATED LONDON MAKERS,

The Latest Styles for the Coming Season

—(x)—

CHRISTY & CO., —AND— J. BENSON & SON, London Makers.

When in need of a NOBBY AND STYLISH HAT, call and see our assortment. Prices to suit the multitude.

JOHN McLEOD & CO, MERCHANT TAILORS,
UPPER QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.
February 16, 1892—eod & wky

The Cod That Helps to Cure The Cold.

The disagreeable taste of the COD LIVER OIL is dissipated in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

The patient suffering from CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, OR WASTING DISEASES, takes the emulsion, and a wonderful flesh producer. To others, *All Druggists, 50c., $1.00.* SCOTT & BOWNE, *Belleville.*

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

THE subscribers will offer for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

Wednesday and Thursday, 9th and 10th inst.,

at 11 o'clock, at the Store lately occupied by Fenton T. Newbery, the following stock, consisting of—

385 Bbls Flour: Crown Jewel, Ogilvie's Hungarian, Five Roses, White Cloud, Imperial, Jewel, St. George.
20 puns Molasses: Barbadoes, Antigua, Trinidad, Demerara.
10 Tierces Molasses: Cuba, Trinidad, St. Vincent.
12 Bbls and Half Bbls Molasses: St. Kitts, Barbados.
50 Bbls Sugar, Yellow and Granulated.
145 Bags Centrifugal (Crystals) Sugar.
7 Hhds Barbadoes.
16 Bbls Standard Oatmeal
20 Bbls Rolled Oats
100 Bbls Rosebud Cornmeal.
80 Boxes Biscuit.
2 cases Biscuit.
7 Bbls Biscuit.
50 Bbls Beans.
40 Doz Brooms.
150 Bags Bran.
75 Bags Shorts.
500 Second-hand Bags.
100 Coils Rope—Manilla, Sizal, Special, Jute.
80 Bbls Kerosene Oil (Brilliant).
6 Rolls Sole Leather.
2 Rolls Vegts Leather.
50 Cases Lamp Chimneys.
25 Cases Chase's Matches
12 Bbls Onions (Red and Silver Skin).
87 Doz Wooden Pails.
8 Cases Pickles.
7 Kegs Pickles.
25 Boxes Pipes (T. D.)
115 Bags Rice.
50 Boxes Raisins
30 Boxes 8 an - Maple Leaf, Surprise, No. 1 Family, Banner, Seafoam.
33 Caddi s Tobacco—Index, Napoleon, Favorite, Prince of Wales.
7 Casks Vinegar.
18 Demijohns Vinegar.
16 Bales Pressed Hay.
8 Bbls Currants.
5 Cases Currants.

ALSO:

Allspice, Alum, Axle-grease, Baking Powders, Blacking, Blacklead, Bluing, Pearl Barley, Shoe and Scrub Brushes, Bluestone, Coffee, Confectionery, Cast Oil, Sperm and Paraffine Candles, Cloves, Corn Starch, Cream Tarter, Clothespins, Extracts, Filberts, Fruit Jars, Indigo, Logwood, Latherine, Lamp Wicks, Lamp Burners, Mustard, Nutmegs, Potash, Pepper, Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Starch, Sal-soda, Twine, Washboards, Washtubs, Yeast Cakes, Etc., Etc.

TERMS CASH.

MICHAEL TRAINOR
RONALD MacMILLAN,
Assignees of F. T. Newbery.

Ch'town, March 1.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Building Lot on Great George Street.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Lot on which his Stables stand. This is by all odds the best lot in the city for a gentleman's residence. If not sold before the 26th of April, I will, on that date, sell it by Auction, together with the balance of my Stable Outfit, consisting of 1 superior Barouche, 1 Boat Wagon, 1 Single Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 beautiful set of Double Harness, 3 sets Single Harness, Cart Harness, Side Saddle, Riding Saddle, and 1 Farmer's Boiler.

Owing to the stable interfering with the renting of my houses, I have concluded to close it out.

P. P. GILLIS.

mch4—eod tl 26th April

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

Beware of Imitations. NOTICE AUTOGRAPH OF Stewart Hartshorn LABEL AND SEE THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

Insist upon having the HARTSHORN. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.
Factory, Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of Robert Milne Barratt, late of Charlottetown, deceased, are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned at his office, Charlottetown, and all persons having any claim against the said Estate are requested to present the same, duly attested, at the said office without delay.

JOHN T. MELLISH.

feb11—dy 3w 2aw pat

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Esotericist" Again

SIR,—Since sending my last letter to your paper I see that two letters from your graceful correspondent "F. B" have appeared. I do not know on what grounds he bases his gracefulness. If he would cease misconstruing my plain statements and implying that my letters state certain things, when they state quite the contrary, it is all the gracefulness I crave at his hands.

In my former letter I quoted Admiral Bayfield as stating that the cold Arctic current, assisted by the northeast wind, ran into the Gulf at the rate of two miles an hour. This, with my statement further on, that we had many weeks of northeast winds every fall and winter, made it quite plain that I only meant that the current ran at this rate when assisted by said winds. I also stated that all the authorities I had read, directly or in effect, stated there was no current in the Gulf that is not frequently changed by causes such as winds both present and at a distance, and by those causes made to cease entirely for a time or run strongly in any direction. Yet in the face of this, "F. B." writes as if I had stated that two miles an hour was its average rate and that it never changed its direction. In a former letter "F. B" stated that our springs are much lengthened by the ice on our shores. I stated in my last letter that I thought I had made it pretty clear that if Belle Isle Straits were closed our warm seasons would be much lengthened. Yet the burden of "F. B's" argument is that I only claimed that closing the Straits would lessen the rigor or coldness of our winters.

Bayfield states that in August he counted two hundred icebergs and large pieces of ice in the Straits and that the current frequently carried them many miles up the Gulf. "F. B." tries to flatly contradict this statement by quoting Mr. Fox as stating that "various opinions are held with regard to icebergs drifting through the Straits. The correct one appears to be that bergs are sometimes found about its northern entrance." If this should be seen by the numerous shipmasters who have time and again staked their lives on the correctness of Bayfield's statements, I think they will exclaim as I did when I read it. Bayfield we know, and Ocleber we know; but who is this "F B" and the authorities he so glibly quotes? But, even if Bayfield were the humbug that "F. B." insinuates he is, his unaffected style is pleasing. He calls a birch tree a birch tree, and a codfish a codfish, and in no place tries to impress us with his learning or mystify us with technical jargon. "F. B." reiterates the statement that a branch of the warm Atlantic Gulf stream runs up the Gulf and prevents all other water from reaching us with so much assurance that I am inclined to think that if less than thousands of square miles of ice were on our shores he would try and make us believe that no ice reached us either. On account of the extreme irregularity of the currents in our Gulf, I believe that even several more theories could be advanced in regard to them, and each supported by apparent proofs, such as direction, rapidity, temperature, specific gravity, etc., and the first heavy north-east storm that would come, would knock the bottom out of the whole of them. But thousands of square miles of ice surrounds our Island every winter and needs no fine spun theories to make us aware of its presence. "F B." states that all our ice is made in the north and western parts of our Gulf, and that the temperature there is 10 degrees lower than here, but advances no reason for this low temperature. He also states that the best proof that Belle Isle waters do not flow into our part of the Gulf is that Whiteves found the waters in the deep soundings of the Gulf between Anticosti and Bird Island, 113 fathoms deep, and a temperature of 50 degrees. I think it would have been instructive if he had informed us whether the temperature was uniform in all that depth, and also the time of the season in which these observations were taken. "F. B." advances the fact that Whiteves did not find the temperature of the water between Anticosti and Bird Island between 28 and 34 degrees, as a conclusive proof that Belleisle Straits water runs no further up the Gulf than the west coast of Newfoundland, and therefore we cannot be affected by it. This, I think, is a fairly tenable argument, and would not be in anywise weakened if he had named 32 and 38 degrees in the place of 28 and 34 degrees. By a parity of reasoning, if it can be shown that a vast body of water at the temperature named exists even in the summer months hundreds of miles further up the Gulf than the line between Anticosti and Bird Island, and in the very place "F B" states that our ice is made, and when the River St. Lawrence above this place is at a temperature of 60 degrees, I think it is proved that Belleisle Strait is the cause of all our ice trouble, as well as the 10 degrees lower temperature at the time and place "F. B." refers to. The following can speak for itself. Admiral Bayfield writes:—

"I give the following out of a number of observations made by Dr. Kelly on board the Gulnare, not only with reference to the nature of the current, but as also showing that a very moderate agitation of the water is sufficient at times to mingle the warmer surface water with the colder substrata which always exists at a few fathoms of depth. On the 8th July, 1831, we crossed from near Matan on the south coast to St Nicholas Harbor on the north, with a light S. W wind and fine weather. When near the middle of the estuary we had 132 fathoms over a bottom of blue mud; the temperature of the air 64 degrees Fahrenheit; water at the surface 60 degrees; at 30 fathoms, 35 degrees; at 50 fathoms, 34 degrees. A fresh breeze from the westward commenced in the evening and continued all night, which reduced the temperature of the surface water to 39 degrees by 9 a. m. on the morning of the 9th, when the temperature of the air was 62 degrees. At noon it was calm, and the temperature of the surface had risen to 57 degrees. On the 9th July, 1831, we were becalmed two or three miles to the southward of Point de Monts, temperature of the air 62 degrees, water at surface, 57 degrees; half fathom, 44 degrees; at five fathoms, 40 degrees; at ten fathoms, 38 degrees; at one hundred fathoms, 35 degrees. During the night we had a very strong breeze, which by the morning of the 10th had reduced the temperature of the surface water to 37 degrees and the air to 44 degrees. On the 19th June, 1832, Point DeMonts N. 61 degrees E., distance seven miles, temperature of the air 40 degrees; water at the surface 44 degrees; at ten fathoms, 37½ degrees; at twenty fathoms, 39 degrees; at forty-seven fathoms, 33 degrees; at one hundred and four fathoms, 36 degrees. It appears from the preceding and many other similar observations, that in fine weather the comparatively warm and fresh water of the St. Lawrence and its numerous tributary streams floats on the surface, but that when the waters are agitated by any cause it becomes mingled with the *constantly* cold water beneath. The temperature of the surface, therefore, depends less upon the warmth than the strength of the winds."

Further on he writes:

"The specific gravity of the water of this stream during flood-tide was found to be nearly as great as the surface water of the Gulf, and higher than that of the estuary lower down; and it was also like the latter when taken from considerable depths, or when violently agitated by strong winds extremely cold. Its temperature was usually between 38 and 45 degrees, and was never found higher than 49 degrees Fahrenheit. We have seen it as low as 39 degrees in every month from June to September inclusive, and that at times and under circumstances when the surface water of the estuary in other parts was usually about 60 degrees temperature and when the fresh water of the St. Lawrence above was at an equally high temperature. The great specific gravity and low temperature of this stream are incompatible with the popular supposition of its being in this part the lighter and fresher water of the St. Lawrence flowing on the surface towards the sea."

I do not think "F. B.," or any reasonable person, in the face of the foregoing, will assert that all the Belle Isle current goes right out of the gulf again around the west coast of Newfoundland. And Bayfield shows in another place that during easterly winds the current runs to the west between the west of Anticosti and the North Shore.

I quite agree with "F. B" that our real cold winds come from the highlands of Gaspe and the frozen plains of the interior; but if the Bay Chaleur and all the water between this Island and Gaspe were made from 20 to 30 degrees warmer than it is every winter I feel sure that many of our zero temperatures would never reach us. If the cold water were kept out of the gulf, in time the whole of the water in it would rise to a temperature of over 60 degrees in summer. Then, instead of the warm surface water being constantly cooled by mixing with the cold substrata, the water on the surface that would be cooled by the cold snaps would be mixed with the warm substrata and the air above it would be warmed in the same way that Bayfield shews it is cooled at present.

In regard to the coral question, I may say that years ago, from what I had read, I had quite decided opinions in regard to the warmth of the water they could live in. Being told by an observing Bay Chaleur fisherman that he had on several occasions got his hooks on angled in something on the bottom, and on hauling it to the surface found it to be coral, and that he knew it to be such, as he had seen many specimens that came from the West Indies in the Jersey vessels, I laughed at him and told him coral could not exist in cold water, and called his attention to the fact that fish hooked a few feet from where his coral came from when brought to the surface felt like ice to the touch. He was quite satisfied about that; but he showed me his specimens, and I felt no doubt on my mind tha they were true coral and that it was taken from the bottom of the Bay Chaleur. I had no means for determining whether the water on the bottom was warm or not. My opinions were at one with "F B's" viz., that the heavy cold water lay on the bottom; and also that there were more things on the bottom of the Bay Chaleur than were dreamed of in the coral theorists philosophy.

In "F. B's" second letter on this subject, he quotes Captain Murchison as authority that the ice that every winter blocks the Straits of Northumberland comes from the west, and thinks it interesting as it proves the existence of the current running from west to east through the straits. By this I think "F. B." plainly shows that he at least, considers that proof is wanting to establish the existence of his alleged Magdalen current. I think it likely that if he had questioned Capt. Murchison closely he would have told him that his father knew all about it. The people of Wood Islands and Little Sands informed me about it nearly twenty-five years ago. I had a deserted vessel there in theice and had practical proof that they thoroughly understood all about the currents and movements of the ice in the straits. It was the knowledge of his fact that induced me to write to the Guardian and later on to your paper, suggesting that the damming of the straits would be preferable to tunnelling as by keeping the ice above the Capes, Charlottetown, Pictou, and all the harbours below, could be easily kept open all winter. And by widening the gauge of of our railway cars could be loaded by the producers and not be interfered with until they reached the consumer at any station between the Island and Mexico.

My letter is getting so long I feel that I must defer the berg question. But I would advise "F. B" to think that his position on that point is any more tenable than the weakest he has advanced.

In conclusion, I may state that I still believe that large quantities of ice come every winter into the Gulf through Belle Isle Straits. But even granting that no ice comes in, I think I have pretty clearly shown that the old water comes in, and, that the cold water reduces the temperature on the northern and western parts of the Gulf and causes the ice to make. That even "F B" himself admits, reaches us in spite of the warm Atlantic Gulf stream current, and from conversations I am having almost daily with intelligent and practical men, I feel more confident, if possible, that every benefit to his country that I have mentioned in my letters, and even greater, would follow the damming of the Straits of Bell Isle.

ESOTERICIST.

WE are doing the business all right, but want to increase it very much during the year, and in order to do so will show you on Saturday our entire stock of boys' and children's clothing at your own prices, so that each customer may be an advertisement for us.—Prowse Bros. mar4 1i

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

W. R. WATSON, Wholesale Druggist, Charlottetown. mwf jy13

Galvanized Iron.

RECEIVED EX BRUMA:

3 TONS GALVANIZED IRON, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26 gauges.
100 bundles Black Sheet Iron,
2 tons Sleigh Shoe Steel,
½ ton Hoop Iron.

IN STORE:

20 barrels Portland Cement,
1 ton Fire Clay,
6 dozen Lobster Cleavers,
50 kegs Wire Nails.

SIMON W CRABBE
WALKER'S CORNER.
feb —2w 2aw

Wanted to Purchase.

THE DEBATES of the P. E Island House of Assembly for the year 1858, and for the short Session of 1872. Apply at THE EXAMINER office. feb11

Salt! Salt!

EX WAREHOUSE.

TWO THOUSAND BUSHELS of Turk's Island Crushed Salt.

—ALSO—

One Thousand Bushels of Uncrushed, for pork packing.

PEAKE BROS. & CO
feb24—eod

1892.

Spring Trip from Liverpool.

THE CLIPPER BARK

RALPH B. PEAKE,

700 TONS REGISTER,

Newly Metalled and Classed A1 at Lloyds,

ALEX. McLEOD, COMMANDER,

will be on the berth to receive cargo about the 1st of March, and will sail FROM LIVERPOOL FOR CHARLOTTETOWN about the 1st of April, and carry Freight at through rates to the different Railway points on the Island.

Intending Shippers will please forward their orders in time.

☞ For Freight apply in London to John Pitcairn & Sons, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street; in Liverpool to Pickford Brothers, 51 South John Street, or here to the owners,

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Charlottetown, 5th February, 1892—3w eod