

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1891.

VOL. 27.—NO. 49

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Third Quarter, 3rd day, 5h. 59m. a.m., S
New Moon, 10th day, 11h. 12m. a.m., S
First Quarter, 17th day, 2h. 5m. a.m., W,
below horizon.
Full Moon, 24th day, 8h. 13m. p.m., S. E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	ris	sets	water	in
1 Thursday	7 49	4 18	10 50	2 27
2 Friday	49	19	11 53	3 19
3 Saturday	49	20	morn	4 3
4 Sunday	49	21	0 57	5 5
5 Monday	48	29	2 5	6 15
6 Tuesday	48	24	3 15	7 23
7 Wednesday	48	25	4 29	8 23
8 Thursday	48	26	5 44	9 17
9 Friday	47	28	7 59	10 7
10 Saturday	47	31	9 30	morn
11 Sunday	47	29	8 50	11 40
12 Monday	46	32	10 4	0 26
13 Tuesday	46	33	10 31	1 9
14 Wednesday	45	34	10 39	1 53
15 Thursday	45	36	11 17	2 40
16 Friday	44	37	11 48	3 36
17 Saturday	43	39	aft 2	4 43
18 Sunday	42	40	0 27	6 1
19 Monday	41	41	1 1	7 12
20 Tuesday	40	42	1 42	8 13
21 Wednesday	39	44	2 29	9 3
22 Thursday	38	45	3 24	9 47
23 Friday	37	47	4 22	10 27
24 Saturday	36	48	5 29	11 5
25 Sunday	35	50	6 35	11 38
26 Monday	34	51	7 32	aft 11
27 Tuesday	33	51	8 40	0 42
28 Wednesday	32	54	9 42	1 14
29 Thursday	31	5	10 45	1 48
30 Friday	31	5	10 45	1 48
31 Saturday	7 40	4 37	11 50	2 26

Haszard & Moore,

PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS,

AND

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

Our Motto: Best Workmanship and Lowest Prices.

STATIONERS! A Complete Stock of PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY, at prices that cannot be beaten.

Headquarters for Books of all kinds.

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!

Charlottetown, January 6, 1891.—w f s

Yes! but
Cleaver's
Transparent
Soap
Is the Best.
Good Evening

BARGAINS!

Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Sofas, Sideboards, Cheffioniers, Bookcases, Picture Framing, etc.

Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Parlor Sets, very good, cheaper than ever offered. Chamber Sets! Chamber Sets!

Everything in Household Furniture. Call and inspect. Cheapest!

JOHN NEWSON,
SOUTH SIDE OF QUEEN SQUARE,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Charlottetown, Dec. 26, 1890.

Watches, Jewelry and Spectacles

FOR 1891,

—AT—

E. W. TAYLOR'S,
CAMERON BLOCK.

Charlottetown, January 3, 1891.

Look Here!

BEFORE ORDERING YOUR FALL SUIT, OVERCOAT or UL-TER, call and examine our immense stock of NEW CLOTHS, in:

Tweed and Worsted Suitings, Beavers, Meltons, Naps, Friezes, etc.

A full line of Latest Designs and Patterns of TROUSERS. Our stock excels in quality and variety anything we have heretofore shown.

We offer you the Largest Assortment of Cloths in the City to select from. Call and see them.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,
ROGEE'S BUILDING, UPPER QUEEN STREET.
Charlottetown, Sept. 26, 1890.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 31, 1891.

Scientific Miscellany.

ARTIFICIAL RUBIES—Since their discovery of artificial rubies some years ago, Messrs. Fremy and Verneuil, the French chemists, have striven to make crystals of sufficient size to be useful. Even now, however, their best crystals, though much larger than their first, are barely large enough to mount. Their process has been considerably changed. alumina alkalinized by potassium carbonate having been substituted for pure alumina, and the time of operating has been extended from 24 hours to several months. In a recent trial seven pounds of brilliant red gems were turned out. Among the red crystals is occasionally seen one of a violet or blue color, approaching, but not yet equalling, the sapphire in appearance. These remarkable experiments are not without risk, for M. Verneuil has narrowly escaped losing his sight as a result of the great heat required for fusing the chemicals.

PLANT STATIONS IN THE WEST INDIES—Considerable progress is being made in establishing botanical stations in the West Indies. Twelve years ago, according to Nature, only two botanical establishments existed in this part of the world, one at Jamaica and one at Trinidad. Stations have since been founded at British Guiana, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Antigua, while others are being organized at Dominica, Nevis and St. Kitts. These stations are maintained as centres for the growth and distribution of economic plants, and for experimenting to improve old industries and introduce new ones. The stations have been carefully fostered by the botanists of Kew Gardens, England, by whom a scheme for further extending the system is soon to be carried out.

In a recent lecture, Mr. H. W. Henshaw, of the National Museum, at Washington, declared concerning the antiquity of the Indian "that whether the Indian originated on this Continent, where he was found, or elsewhere, it was in by-gone ages—ages so far removed from our own time that the interval is to be reckoned, not by the years of chronology, but by the epochs of geologic time."

LIGHT SENSITIVE CELLS—In an experiment before the London physical Society, Mr. Sheldford Bidwell, F. R. S., connected a selenium cell with a delicate relay, which in its turn was connected to an electric lamp. While sufficient light fell upon the selenium, the electric lamp did not act, but when the light striking the selenium, fell to a certain degree the electric light shone in full brilliancy. The going out of any lamp could be signalled to a distance by a similar arrangement. Different colored glass interposed between the light and the cell showed peculiar properties in the selenium, and suggested to Dr. Thomson the probability that seeing by electricity will be accomplished when we are able to transmit the effects of the colors to a distance.

ANCIENT GOLD MINES IN INDIA—In gold mining in India, the English appear to be not so much in advance of the ancients as we are wont to believe. Wherever indications of gold are found in Mysore, evidences have come to light of skillful and systematic mining at some remote period. Shafts and galleries were constructed in places not easily worked even with modern appliances. A mine in Kolar was opened with great difficulty until hydraulic drills were put in operation, when, after penetrating 300 feet into the hard schist, the miners were surprised to find there remains of old workings.

A firm of stone cutters in Berlin have introduced a pneumatic chisel into their establishment. The workman holds the syringe-like apparatus with both hands, and as he slides it over the surface of the stone or metal, the chisel, making 10,000 or 12,000 revolutions a minute, chips off splinters and particles.

A Dusseldorf artist uses a new vehicle in painting, consisting of a mixture of wax and casein, instead of oil. Results thus far are reported to be highly satisfactory.

In an infant lately born the skeleton was imperfectly formed, and the wall of the chest so thin that the heart, with the movement of the blood in it, could be distinctly seen.

HEADING OFF THE BEES—A thoughtful German scientist is said to have put the electric current to the novel use of driving bees from their swarms. The plan was found to work perfectly. A mild current applied to a cluster of bees on a tree quickly caused the insects to fall to the ground in a stupefied condition, and when the current was turned into a fully occupied honeycomb for an instant, the inmates were rendered inactive for about an hour. The bees can be safely handled while stupefied, and are not injured, unless, of course, the current is too strong.

PERIODS IN WEATHER—A Swiss meteorologist, Prof. Broekner, has demonstrated the existence of fairly regular periods of about 35 years in the climate of the whole earth. These are most marked in the interior of continents. The years 1700, 1740, 1780, 1815, 1850 and 1880, seem to have been centres of warm, dry periods, while the years 1720, 1760, 1795, 1830 and 1860, were centres of cold, wet periods. The passage of oceanic air to the continents was hindered in the warm periods and favored in the cold, giving increased rainfall during the latter.

AN EVIL OF MODERN LIFE—At a meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, M. Motais contended that myopia, or near sightedness, is a disease of civilization, induced by artificial conditions of living. He supported this view by an investigation of the eyes of wild beasts in captivity. Lions, tigers, etc., which had been captured after the age of six or eight months were found to be, and to continue, far-sighted; while those which had been captured earlier, and especially those born in captivity, were near-sighted.

A committee of the Royal Horticultural Society, aided by a grant of \$500 from the

Royal Society, is to investigate the effects of London fogs on cultivated plants. Electrical interests have become so important that an electrical journal of Berlin is now published daily.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Our Political Oliver Twist.

SIR,—It is pitiable to see Mr. L. H. Davies posing as Oliver Twist in the matter of subway information, and pleadingly "asking for more." Mr. Davies' appetite for facts has certainly developed alarmingly since the filibustering of the Globe has led him to "scent the battle afar"; and should Sir John decide upon a general election, we cannot even imagine to what extent he may be carried. "This certainly amusing to hear him say that the project, as now constituted, is such that no prudent man could conscientiously advocate. Mr. Davies' past political history preaches so little prudence or conscience that a care for such qualities might well be absent from his speech. However, it would appear that persons endowed with as much discernment, and as chary of their reputation, have not hesitated, the matter properly explained, to pin their faith to Senator Howland's great scheme. While such engineers as Walter Shanley, Sanford Fleming, Sir D. Fox; such prominent citizens as Principal Grant and Archbishop O'Brien; and, in a word, every unprejudiced Islander or Mainlander of any intelligence, have found it not imprudent or unconscientious to coincide with the Senator's views, it does seem curious to find one of our most prominent public men so careful of his reputation, and just at a moment when that reputation was nowise involved. If Mr. Davies had no faith in the project, no encouraging word to give to its promoters, no influence to exert at Ottawa, in the name of common sense why didn't he hold his tongue and see what the authorities at the capital would do for us? He might be very sure that no wild scheme would be entertained, that the Government would move cautiously, that all would depend upon estimates now being made over the Atlantic. But no; Mr. Davies couldn't wait. Like his conduct in every movement undertaken at Ottawa to benefit the Province, he must needs prejudice our chances now—hence this *furor scribendi*.

What to us the history of the case he gives from his own vantage ground? What to us Sir John's, Sir Alexander Campbell's, and Hon. Mr. Abbot's past opinions, if here and now they are willing to admit our claims and build what we ask, if feasible? Like Sir John, Mr. Davies himself has declared the project quixotic, while his erudite nautical colleague designated it as "that stovepipe business of Howland's." Has Mr. D. changed his opinion? It would seem so, since now he only talks of cost and would risk his precious reputation on system. And if he has done so, why not look for a like change at Ottawa? Last year the good work of the Stanley, the want of practical knowledge on the *modus and locus* of the tunnel, and, let me say also, the divided opinions of our representatives and people, shut the door to the intelligent consideration of the question by the government. The failure of the boat, the lesson of St. Clair, Mr. Palmer and Professor Ban's examination of the Strait bed, an united popular demand presented by faithful leaders, have wrought wonders at Ottawa since then, and even Mr. Davies' luminous eyes have been opened to the fact that, after all, this unending tunnel talk of Howland is not entirely moonshine. The change that he has experienced has also been undergone by the enterprising members for Kings and Prince Counties, and now the roving Mr. Welsh is alone to be heard from. Mr. Perry, if he had the chance, would like to have an opportunity to manifest his zeal by another question on the order paper; and his worthy lieutenant in the First District of Prince County would now take the Subway "for a dollar." These are significant changes, and if they prove any one thing more than another, it certainly is that the people are for the subway; and even such a political Alexander as Mr. Davies will have to leave his seat "to the most worthy" if he disregards the popular demand. But Mr. Davies would be let down easily. Mr. Laurier found our claim reasonable. His difficult and profitless trip accentuated the conviction. Mr. Davies having, as he thought, drowned the tunnel long ago with cold water, now must come over to his leader; and to permit himself to do this gracefully, he asks for facts, for more surveys, for the cold figures. Well, sir, we had surveys enough, as Principal Grant says; what we want now is tenders asked for the work, and we hope that not many months will elapse before such action be taken by the Government, urged on by the local Conservative leaders.

As to the cost, we have reasonable assurance—the assurance of Mr. Palmer—that it will not exceed to any great extent, if it exceed at all, \$5,000,000, built in iron, or \$3,000,000 in brick. But it is really encouraging to know that the Federal Government, at the instance of Messrs. Howland, McLeod and Ferguson, have assumed the cost of a thoroughly reliable report upon this and other questions involved, and that that report will soon be placed in their hands at Ottawa by Sir Douglas Fox. The leader of our Local Government and his co-delegate, Mr. Ferguson, presented a long and strong memorial to the Federal Cabinet, and the matter was referred to a sub-committee of Hon. Messrs. Foster and Tupper. These ministers have made their report, and a Minute of Council in accordance has been prepared. Your telegrams, sir, say that the government are willing to build it if it can be done inside of \$6,000,000, and to my mind this settles the question, if the wires are reliable. The spectre of the Severn, which so troubles Messrs. Davies and H-ythorne, will then be at rest, and the grandest epoch in our history will have been marked, thanks to the great ability and all-conquering perseverance of Senator Howland.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE partnership between the undersigned, as Barristers and Attorneys, under the style of PALMER & McLEOD, having terminated by lapse of time, is dissolved from this date.

Dated at Charlottetown, the 31st day of December, A. D., 1890.

MALCOLM McLEOD,
H. J. PALMER,
D. C. McLEOD.
jan7—all Island pns dy 3w wky 2m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership as Attorneys and Solicitors, under the name of

M. & D. C. McLEOD,
and continue the practice of the profession at the offices of the late firm, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MALCOLM McLEOD,
D. C. McLEOD.
Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1891.
jan7—all Island pns dy 3w wky 2m

Crossing at the Capes.

A week ago to-day I left my home at Tryon, P. E. Island, to come to Boston, and had my first experience in crossing in the ice boats. It would be useless for me to attempt a description of my feelings as I neared the place of starting. If I was excited with the anticipation of the trip, the feeling was intensified ten-fold on reaching the ice. Arrived at Cape Traverse, my first business was to make arrangements for the passage over. Having been directed to Captain George Irving, I found him in his usual genial mood, and ready to make terms at a very reasonable rate. Whatever forebodings I had up to this time, vanished as I watched his movements, from this until the time of starting arrived. His careful observation of the state of the ice and rate of the current inspired me with a feeling of security, and this feeling increased as we reached the edge of the stationary or board ice. Arrived here the captain passed, and having climbed to the top of a large pile of ice which had been thrown up by the action of the water, reconnoitred. Here the broken, or field ice, is carried along by the current at a rapid rate. We see the wisdom of placing ourselves in Captain Irving's charge. His knowledge of the tide and the movements of the ice render him one of the most competent men to be found for this hazardous work. After the first few minutes your correspondent felt as safe as if riding in a sleigh on terra firma. The ice was in fine condition and the trip was made in three hours. Captains Irving and Bell have crews and excellent boats. Persons wishing to cross the straits would do well to patronize these men, with whom they will be sure of a safe and speedy passage and a pleasant time.

Permit me to say here, that during the whole trip not a profane word was uttered. Each man knew his duty and performed it cheerfully.

TRAVELLER.
Portland, Me., Jan. 21, 1891.

I took Cold, I took Sick, I TOOK

SCOTT'S EMULSION

RESULT:
I take My Meals,
I take My Rest,
AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON;
getting fat too, FOR SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING FLESH ON MY BONES AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK.

Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Saumon color wrappers. Sold by all Druggists at Six and Eight.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

FRED. de C. DAVIES,

Dispensing Chemist & Druggist,
Great George Street opposite the R. C. Cathedral.

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, Patent Med. cines of all kinds; Horse Preparations, viz., Condition Powders, Liniments, Blisters, etc.
Special attention, at any hour, given to Physicians' Prescriptions, day or night.
DAVIES' SALVE positively no equal in the market. Once tried, no other used. Price 25 cents per box.
Also—The Genuine No. 7 Liniment, 25 cts. a bottle, and Dr. Eaton's Asthma Remedy, price 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.
Splendid line of French Perfumes and Toilet Preparations; Aikinson's, Colgate's, Gosnell's and other celebrated makers' Perfumes; Pears', Margerita's, Colgate's, Crown Perfume Co.'s, C. de Nara, Morse's, Herles' and Albert Soap Co.'s Soaps.
Havana Cigars—the finest line in Charlottetown—Oscar Amada, Entre Nous, Newton, Queens, Picador, and other well-known brands.
Pipes, Tobaccos and Smokers' Requisites generally.
jan20

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Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1891.
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DR. GEO. A. BAYNES,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Specialist in Chronic Diseases
CHARLOTTETOWN.
OFFICE—Queen Square, over Apothecaries Hall. Postal Address, Box 47.
jy3—dy wy

HARRIS & STEWART
Will be obliged for an early settlement of all Accounts rendered up to the 1st of January, 1891.
jan9—lw

A CURE IS CERTAIN

—IN EVERY CASE—

When a Faithful Trial is Given

—TO—

WOODILL'S

Worm Lozenges.

nov12

WOOD! WOOD!

OWING to the scarcity of Coal I have started a Wood Yard, and am prepared to supply Hardwood at a reasonable price, cut up to suit stoves, and delivered to all points in the city.

A. DOWN,
Pownall Wharf.

Settlement to Dec. 31st, 1890.

WE request a settlement of all accounts due, notes, judgments, etc., before the end of January. All debtors will please take notice and save us trouble and themselves expense.

NORTON & FENNELL.
jan14—dw 3w pat dw 3w her sum jour

SHARP'S
TRADE MARK.
BALSAM
OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED FOR
CROUP, WHOOPING COUGHS, AND COLDS.
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE.
ARMSTRONG & CO. PROPRIETORS
St. John, N. B.

WINTER CROSSING!

THE WINTER ROUTE between Cap Traverse and Cape Tormentine is now open. Passengers and Luggage at the regular rates. Passengers will find this route very much the cheapest. Passengers accommodated in the very best manner.

CAPT. GEORGE IRVING.
dec29—3m and wky