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# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1896.

NO 199

## NEW HATS. NEW HATS!

It's a little early to ask you to buy a new Hat, but we want to let you know we have them. NEWEST STYLES from the best English, American and Canadian makers. Our HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT is second to none on P. E. Island, and at the present time we think it is ahead of the best of them. When in need of a new Hat or Cap, call and have a look at this department. We have a surprise for you.

### FINE TAILORING.

This certainly is our forte. In this department we excel. Never in the history of P. E. Island has there been such a large quantity of Cloths shown under one roof. Elegant goods, beautiful designs. Cloths from England, Scotland, Germany and France. We can say without a blush that we have the best Cutter that ever drew a chalk on cloth in P. E. Island. When in want of a Suit that fits comfortable, that you are sure is stylish and up to date, call on Murphy—he can do it.

### FINE GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

This is our hobby. Everything in this department is up to date. You can get Furnishings here that you can't get in any store in the city. Tony goods at low prices. White Shirts from 45 cents to \$2.50. Call and see us, boys.

## McKay Woolen Company, Swell Tailors.

### AN ELECTRICAL TALK

ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY AS BEARING ON BODILY HEALTH.

A Problem That Still Awaits Solution—Why Electrical Sensitive Suffer Previously to Thunderstorms—A Man a Discharging Point.

It is possible, and even probable, that the electrical conditions of the atmosphere have an important bearing on bodily health. The London Lancet cites as evidence of this tendency to headache, irritability and general malaise experienced by many persons just previous to a thunderstorm. Among the conditions that predispose to sunstroke in India there has been noticed that peculiar constant headache "in which the hairs of a horse's tail rattle each other, in which the hairs of the head stand on end, in which a man exposed to its influence becomes irritable, headachy and restless without knowing exactly what is the matter with him." Various observers have remarked that a thunderstorm is often preceded by an increased frequency of cases of heat apoplexy. Whether this phenomenon be strictly attributable to electrical conditions of the heat, to some alteration in the respirability of the air, or to other causes, it is difficult to determine.

As to the source of atmospheric electricity, the various hypotheses, but little positive knowledge. The problem of the thundercloud still awaits solution, yet this would seem only to require a series of well-arranged laboratory experiments on a sufficiently extensive scale. In the meantime, it is safe to say that the electrification of the air in some way connected with the presence of water. Whatever be the determining cause, the air before a thunderstorm becomes charged with electricity, and a charge of opposite sign is induced upon the earth; in other words, the difference of potential between the earth and the air goes on increasing. This body may be regarded as a discharging point doing its best to effect the restoration of electric equilibrium between the earth and the air in its vicinity. This process will continue until, either by a steady discharge or by the disruptive discharge of a thunderstorm, tension is relieved and equilibrium is effectually restored. The man who has really been suffering from an accelerated rate of electric equilibrium between the body and the air, and who is remembered that the difference of potential between the two latter, and, therefore, between the head and feet of the man, is subjected to various sudden and extensive fluctuations.

### Stopping a Steam Ship.

The motion of a greatness on a calm sea is so smooth and steady that one hardly realizes the tremendous momentum which it carries. A collision, even after the engines have been slowed down, give a startling revelation of the energy of motion. The time required to stop a steamship of a ship and bring it to a standstill can be accurately determined by calculations. These calculations have been recently made for several vessels. In each case the displacement is 9,653 tons horse power 14.21 and speed 20.18 knots an hour, two minutes and forty-seven seconds are required, and during the process of stopping the ship will forge ahead 2.64 feet, or nearly one-half a mile. The United States cruiser Columbia, with a displacement of 2,200 tons 17.80 horse power and a speed of 22.8 knots can be stopped in two minutes and fifteen seconds and within a space of 2.147 feet. The Cushing, U. S. N., whose displacement is only 106 tons, and horse power 1,754, with a speed of 22.48 knots, can be stopped within a distance of 33 feet in 18.4 seconds. In each case the vessel is supposed to be going at full speed, and the stoppage produced by reversing the action of the propeller.—Hullway Review.

### Queer French Scheme.

A queer form of life insurance is springing up in French manufacturing towns under the name of La Fourmi (the ant). The peculiarity is that the longer a man lives the less he becomes entitled to. The payment of \$1,000 a month assures the payment of \$100 to the heirs of a man dying before the age of 25, the payment diminishing proportionately to 250 at 40. The idea seems to be that if a man dies young his children are likely to be in want, but that when he is 50 they will be able to earn their own living.—London News.

### Sea Water for London.

A plan is about to be submitted to the British Parliament for supplying London with sea-water at the rate of 10,000,000 gallons a day, says the "Youth's Companion." The water is to be pumped from the sea into a lofty reservoir at Loding, on the coast of Essex, whence it will flow down hill through pipes to Epsom and from Epsom will be distributed over London. It is to be used principally for bathing, watering the streets, and for flushing the sewers. The object is to promote the healthfulness of the great city.

### Great Britain's Coal Mining.

The coal mining industry of Great Britain has seldom had a more unsatisfactory year than 1895 proved to be. The price of coal fell almost continuously during the twelve months, until now it is over a large part of the area of supply, from 20 cents to 24 cents per ton under the average prices of a year ago. In other words, the average price is less than it has been at any time during the last seven years.

### Telephones on Men of War.

As speaking tubes are found not to work on the English war ships owing to the rattling of the machinery, the admiralty has determined to try telephones.

### A Striking Forehead.

Cawker—The goat is an impressive-looking animal.  
Cawker—I don't think so.  
Cawker—Have you ever reflected?

Learn to say no and it will be more use to you than to be able to read Latin.—Spurgeon.

One of the unpleasant things in the report that is being made by some of the figures to compare President Faure to President M. Faure is the second President Faure had in two years, and the matter is so high an office is not so plentiful as it can be used so rapidly.

### Big Values and Small Prices!

Those who wish to help themselves will be helped to Bargains at John Newson's Furniture Store, Bedsteads and Bedding a specialty this month. Our Chamber and Parlor Suites sell at sight. The finish and prices do it.

**JOHN NEWSON.**  
Charlottetown, February 14, 1896—dy

### MILL MEN'S HARDWARE.

Diston's Rotary Saws, all sizes.  
Diston's Swages,  
Diston's Side Files.  
Saw Gunners and Cutters.  
Belting Rubber and Leather,  
Belt Lacing.  
Mill Tools of all kinds, and OILS.  
Our prices are the lowest and goods are best quality.

**R. B. NORTON & CO.**  
Ch'town, Feb. 6—246

### True Lovers

of delicious TEA are satisfied when supplied with our lines of English Breakfast Congou, India, China, Oolong and Ceylon Teas. We believe our 22c Blend to be the best on the market for quality, strength, flavor and price. The public realize a good article when they use it, and to-day our sales on this Tea are larger than ever before.

We carry a full line of Canned Goods, Jams and Jellies, Fish, Boned and Skinned Dried Codfish Flour, Meal, etc., which we will sell at the very lowest prices.

Our aim is to buy the most reliable good and sell them at the lowest prices. Eggs taken in exchange for cash or goods. Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

**WILLIAM GRANT & CO.**  
Charlottetown, June 19, 1895—135

### Preparing for Spring.

We have received samples of our NEW SPRING SUITINGS and TROUSERS from LONDON. They are, without doubt, the finest selection of goods we have ever had the good fortune to place before our customers. Some who have seen them pronounce them fine, and have already selected their Spring Suit.

They are the newest Colorings and Designs now on the European market. Those wishing to see the new things made should call and see them.

**JOHN MACLEOD & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS.**  
Charlottetown, February 8, 1896.

### Preparation for Spring.

Fuller details of the working of the potato patch plan in various American cities last year show it to have been practically a universal success. Detroit, which boasts of having originated the scheme, reports that the crops for '95 reached a value of \$50,000, while the amount expended was only \$5,000, many of the Buffalo furnished employment to 500 families; cost, under \$2,200; value of crops, \$12,000. Brooklyn employed twenty families, cost, \$45; value of crops, \$11,450. St. Paul spent \$275 and the crop put at \$1,100. In many cases it was a first year's experiment, and in all cases the managers and the beneficiaries are unanimous in their praise of the plan. It is ideal as a self-help charity, and, where instructors are employed, as in the New York case, it may easily prove a practical school for the education of market gardeners and farmers.

**POOR DIGESTION leads to nervousness, chronic dyspepsia, great misery. The best remedy is HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.**

### THE U. S. BATTLESHIP TEXAS IN A HURRY.

It will take six months and cost \$150,000 to make her seaworthy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The loss of the service of the battleship Texas to the navy for at least six months and the expenditure of \$150,000 for repairs to make a seaworthy craft of this brand new vessel which has never been a cruiser, although she cost \$2,500,000, are now declared to be the result of her docking at the Brooklyn navy yard last November, and which was at that time officially called a "drilling accident." The accident occurred, reported Nov. 13th that the vessel could be made as good as new in twelve days, at a cost of \$251 for labor and \$55 for material. A board of examination raised this figure to \$1,300,000 for 100 working days, \$31,000 for labor and \$7,850 for material. But even this revision did not include stripping the heavy movable weights off the ship and numerous other expenses not explicitly chargeable to repairs. Since the work has actually commenced the estimated time for completion has been extended to July, and the completed total expenditure is now \$1,000,000. It is believed that the vessel will be second only to the Indiana class in value, and in all probability the wisdom of her designers will be vindicated.

### His Grace the Duke of Westminster is probably the richest man in the world. Li Hung Chang has been rated higher, and Americans claim greater wealth for Mr. Rockefeller, but, everything considered, the Duke of Westminster is undoubtedly the richest man in the world. He is certainly the wealthiest of the aristocracy, and his fortune is largely in stocks and securities, and is not affected by outside causes. For a century indeed the only variation has been an increase of value and of rentals. The Duke is interested in many commercial enterprises and the bulk of his belongings is in the nature of real estate, business blocks, market places, houses, and farms. His income ranges from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 annually. It is not so great as that of several Americans, whose aggregate wealth is much less than that of Westminster, but if their fortunes are larger their real estate is the greater. The Duke's belongings, real and personal, amount to \$175,000,000.

### The number of schools in Quebec is increasing, and their quality is in many places being improved. The number of pupils is increasing. In 1893-4 it was 21,496; in 1895 it had grown to 229,895, of which 200,389 were in schools under Catholic and 29,506 under Protestant control, their being, in the Province, 927 of the former managed by commissioners or trustees, and 311 of the latter. The increase on the total number of school buildings, on the year, was 238. The statistics of attendance, it is pointed out, do not do justice to the Province, there being no returns from many of the large number of private and independent schools. To this is attributed the fact that while, as a rule, 25 per cent. of a population attend school, in Quebec only 19 per cent. is enrolled. In his report Mr. de la Bruere says there is urgent need of an additional normal school for the training of female teachers, who last year, numbered 5,022 of the 5,950 employed in the Province, of which total only 665 were of the Province which should provide for at the earliest moment.

### Simulate Egg Production.

Canadian farmers are prone to scratch over an extended area to raise grain crops, which in many cases hardly pay the cost of production. Why not specialize? And what offers better inducement than poultry keeping. A first-class market is open the year round within six days' journey of Halifax. We refer to the English markets. During the first eight months of 1895, England imported 70,310,000 doz. eggs, valued at \$12,317,000; in 1894, 78,182,210 doz., valued at \$12,026,830; in 1895, 81,073,620 doz., valued at \$12,280,917. These eggs came mostly from France, Belgium, Germany and Denmark. Why should not the Dominion share in this distribution of wealth?

### The Feet of the Horse.

The feet are half the horse. In fact, a horse with poor feet is as nearly worthless an animal as is possible. When the horse is brought in from the road each foot should be examined with a pick to see that no gravel or hard substance has found lodgment between the frog and shoe. If the hoof is inclined to be hard and brittle, oil it. In all respects kindness and attention to a horse are both satisfactory and remunerative.

### DUCK RAISING PAYS.

SO GET EGGS IF YOU HAVE NOT STOCK AND STAY AT ONCE.

Farmers Will Find That More Attention to This Lucrative Branch of Their Business Will Amply Repay Them—Hints to Beginners.

A good many people are prejudiced against ducks, because of the notion that they make mud and are noisy, and are not as profitable as chickens. This is a great mistake, for ducks can be kept as easily and in as cleanly a manner as any other fowls, if they are furnished with proper quarters. Pekin or Rouen ducks do not need water, except a plentiful supply to drink, and this can be furnished in such a way as to keep them from getting into the water. They are easy to care for. We always give our ducks a tub to bathe in, and when they have had their bath empty the tub for that day. Ducks produce as many eggs as do hens, and in most of places their eggs sell for two cents a dozen, more than hen's eggs, because of their greater size. If they have been well kept through the winter, they will begin to lay about the middle of February, and continue until they have produced about 15 dozen, when the old ducks will be ready to begin their hatch for next season's work.

### Montreal's Big Exposition.

A circular has been issued which outlines the main features of the British Empire Exposition which will be held at Montreal from May 24 to October 13 of this year. This will be Canada's first extensive exposition in this direction, and, to judge from the prospectus, a participation of a large number of nations in both the old and new world is assured. The exhibits will be divided into five groups: Architecture, Agriculture and Forestry, Means of Transport, General Industry, Food Industries, Hygiene and Sea Fisheries, Health, Education, Light, Industrial Machinery, Heating, Geographical Section, Complete Furniture, Means of Safety, Gardening, Insurance, Miscellaneous. Besides these there will be an art collection and a women and children's department. The buildings will comprise a manufacturers and liberal arts building, a horticultural and agricultural building, fine arts building and a palace of all nations, as well as other structures. The grounds are situated at the base of Mount Royal and cover over 60 acres of land.

### The Queen's Reception.

The most important social events of the year in London are the wedding rooms held by the Queen. At these functions the presentations are made, a ceremony so necessary to those so-called "royal" families. It was a fortunate omen of the Queen always to be present in person on these occasions, but of late years her delicate health and advancing years have often caused her to allow the Prince and Princess of Wales to take her place. This year, it is announced, Her Majesty intends to be present in person at the first drawing rooms, and they will take place during the third week in February and the second week in March. As soon as the second one is over, Queen Victoria will go to Nice for her annual spring stay on the Continent.

### Suched Many a Pain.

Ell Ridgley, a pioneer resident of Marcellus, Mich., owns a rocking chair which has been in use for 60 years. For many years it was the only rocking chair in that region, and was loaned or miles around during cases of sickness.

### Our grand business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.—Carlyle.

### A REMARKABLE CASE.

### Rheumatism of 20 years' standing radically cured by Scott's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Sarah Browning, an estimable resident of the Ambitious City, was twenty years a sufferer from acute rheumatism, and her restoration to health is so remarkable that we present the case for the benefit of our readers, many of whom are doubtless suffering from this painful complaint which arises from blood impurities. Mrs. Browning says: "I used only one bottle of Scott's Sarsaparilla and received such benefit that I continued taking only at intervals for two months. That is seven months ago, and the pain has not returned. I had spent a fortune in various 'treatments' and was told by one medical man that a cure was impossible as I had suffered so long."

Scott's Sarsaparilla cures skin making and keeping the blood pure. It increases flesh by digesting flesh-forming foods. It is the most successful medicine in the world today, for dyspepsia, nervous troubles, rheumatism, sciatica, syphilitic affections, pimples and all diseases originating in a foul condition of the blood. Dose from one half to one teaspoonful.

### Big Bug Can Be Cured Easily.

"An annoyance with which many persons are afflicted is the habit of 'bugging,' said Dr. Whiteside. 'When I was a young man I was a blusher of the type, and I had in plenty. 'Go into society,' recommended some 'cultivate will power,' said others, with as much sense; and so on it went, each successively more stupid than the last, until it became evident that relief from outside was not forthcoming. Upon turning the matter over in my mind, and before I had studied medicine for any time, I came to the conclusion that blushing was not a disease, but a symptom—a symptom of a defective nervous system. The sequel proved that, in my case at least, this was perfectly correct, and I believe that it is equally true of the vast majority of others. Having got thus far I set about removing the cause. I carefully avoided tea, coffee, stimulants, late hours and other agents well known to have an enervating influence, living at the same time as healthily as possible. The result was most gratifying. At the end of a few months blushing no longer made my life intolerable, and after a further period of time the tendency almost entirely disappeared."—Kansas City

### Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Is the Only True Blood Purifier Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

A WONDERFUL GARDEN.

Or Perhaps It Is Only the Story Which? so Wonderful.

Most people, says the Portland Oregonian, are familiar with the hanging gardens of Babylon, the modern roof gardens and the gardens of floating islands in which vegetables used to be grown in the days of ancient Alexandria, but probably few have heard of a garden on board a ship, with farm yard attachment. The splendid ship Mowhan, now in port, and the largest vessel which has ever been here, had such an arrangement on board during her trip to Oreton. On leaving Halifax, Mr. Mowhan took on board a half-ton of Irish soil, which when leveled off, made quite a stretch of ground, and, as the soil of Ireland is proverbially rich, the ship's company proceeded to put it to good use by planting a stock of garden truck in it—cabbage, lettuce, radishes, lettuce, and some other things. The soil came up all right and the plants flourished fine, and when the ship was in the tropics grew with great rapidity. They progressed toward Horn and the weather grew colder. Things came to perfection rapidly. The crew and ship's apprentices amused themselves by weeding and cultivating the plants, and a captain and officer took regular walks in the garden daily and all had great vegetables to their hearts' content.

As they came around the Horn the garden was replanted, and by the time they reached the equator everything was in bloom, and all hands feasted on fresh vegetables daily. The only drawbacks to the garden were the weeds, which grew so rapidly that they could hardly be kept down, and the drove of pigs, which were kept in the farm yard attachment, and which on several occasions, when the ship was bucking into a nor-easter and rolling heavily, broke out of the bounds and made serious inroads on the garden. It is a serious matter to call all hands on board ship, and is only done in emergency, but when the pigs got into the garden there was more pounding on forecastle scuttles and handspikes than blowing of boatswain's whistles than if the ship had been laid aboard by typhoon or all the masts had been carried away, and every sleeper was aroused to help get the pigs out of the garden.

### Thieves Routed by a Corpse.

A strange experience befell some thieves who had broken into the parish church of St. Saviour a few nights ago. A man of the name of Francesco Lecca, who was supposed to be dead, had been taken to the church and left there for some hours, previous to his burial. At 7 o'clock in the evening, while his relatives were gathered around him, he suddenly gave signs of life. The relatives, terror-stricken, called loudly for help. The thieves, imagining that they had been discovered, threw down the "chuable body" which they had secured and escaped by the front door of the church. The man who had so strangely come to life again really expired two hours afterwards. The population of St. Saviour attribute this event to St. George's patron saint of the village.—London Daily News.

### It Was Well.

A steel cable six miles in length, in use on a London street car line, was recently removed after it had been in continuous use for 83 years. It was made of eight strands, and was used for the cable cars, and was used for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take to their kind—m. w. f. w. l. y.



### In Advanced Years

The strength and pure blood necessary to resist the effects of cold seasons are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I have for the last 25 years of my life been complaining of a weakness of the lungs and colds in the head, especially in the winter. Last fall I was again attacked. Reading of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was led to try it. I am now taking the fifth bottle with good results. I can positively say that I have not spent a winter as free from coughs or pains and difficult breathing spells for the last 25 years as was last winter. I can lie down and sleep all night without any annoyance from cough or pain in the lungs or chest."—E. M. CHAMBERS, J. P., Cornhill, N. B.

### WOMEN WHO SMOKE.

They Are Very Numerous in Russia and Not Rare in England.

Not so long ago it was considered a very and frisky thing for a woman to smoke a cigarette in the seclusion of her home, but now the habit has brought up many ladies, without any approach to excess in behavior, smoke their three or four cigarettes a day, with the smoking of their husbands, and the presence of their servants. The ladies in Russian society, one and all, smoke cigarettes as a matter of course, in private and in public.

At an afternoon call in St. Petersburg, at 3 o'clock, in the day, a Russian lady offers a cigarette case and a matchbox to the most unassuming member to her visitors, and without any of our cigarettes are accepted and smoked. To the principal Russian hostess the habit of smoking their cigarettes is a matter of course, and a Russian lady would not be considered as a proper hostess unless she offered a cigarette to each of her guests. It is a matter of course, and a Russian lady would not be considered as a proper hostess unless she offered a cigarette to each of her guests.

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