

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, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1886.

VOL. 19.—NO. 92.

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 month 50
Advertising at moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter 5th day, 4h., 43.1m., a. m., S. E.
Full Moon 13th day, 6h., 37.9m., a. m., W.,
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter 20th day, 11h., 43.2m., p. m., E.
New Moon 27th day, 5h., 6.1m., p. m., W.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	risest	sets	water	len ^h
1 Wednesday	5 25 6	34 9 0	0 13 13	9
2 Thursday	27 32 10	12 0 53	5 2	5
3 Friday	28 30 11	21 1 36	2	2
4 Saturday	29 28 26	2 23 12	50	50
5 Sunday	30 26 1 29	3 18	56	56
6 Monday	32 24 2 23	4 28	52	52
7 Tuesday	33 22 3 13	5 46	49	49
8 Wednesday	34 20 3 56	7 0	46	46
9 Thursday	36 19 4 35	7 59	43	43
10 Friday	37 17 5 9	8 46	40	40
11 Saturday	38 15 5 39	9 26	37	37
12 Sunday	39 13 6 7	10 2	34	34
13 Monday	41 12 6 32	10 35	31	31
14 Tuesday	42 10 6 59	11 5	28	28
15 Wednesday	43 8 7 25	11 58	25	25
16 Thursday	44 6 7 52	12 10	22	22
17 Friday	46 4 8 23	0 43	18	18
18 Saturday	47 6 2 8 56	1 10	15	15
19 Sunday	48 0 9 37	2 1	12	12
20 Monday	50 5 58 10 24	2 53	8	8
21 Tuesday	51 56 11 19	4 0	5	5
22 Wednesday	52 54 11 58	5 28	2	2
23 Thursday	53 52 0 21	6 54	11 59	11 59
24 Friday	54 50 1 29	8 7	56	56
25 Saturday	55 47 2 48	9 2	52	52
26 Sunday	56 45 3 59	9 50	49	49
27 Monday	58 43 5 16	10 32	45	45
28 Tuesday	6 0 41 6 32	11 13	41	41
29 Wednesday	4 40 7 48	14 33	39	39
30 Thursday	6 2 5 33	9 10	11 36	11 36

Just Received!

STANLEY BROS.

BROWN'S BLOCK:

New Mantle Plushes,
New Striped Plushes,
New Plain Plushes,
New Striped Velveteens,
New Chenille Trimmings,
New Chenille Loop Fringe,
New Black Rosary Trimmings,
New Felts for Fancy Work,
New Canvas for Fancy Work,
New Chenille Cords for Fancy Work,
New Fancy Drops,
New Trimming Braids,
New Dress Trimmings,
New Wool Wraps.

STANLEY BROS.

Brown's Block, Opposite Market House.

Ch'town, Aug. 20, 1886.

D. A. BRUCE

Wants to Have His Say—that is:

YOU cannot get a Suit of Clothes the same quality of material and workmanship in P. E. Island, Cheaper than from us.
We have a reputation for getting up FIRST-CLASS WORK, that none of our competitors can attain to. There is no better quality of Cloths manufactured than what we are showing. Stock, one of the largest you ever saw in this city.
Having three Cutters and a large staff of Workmen, we can give you prompt attention.

\$500 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of our own manufacture, many suits of which were made to order and not called for, but are now SELLING AT COST. We have

An Immense Stock of Hats,

selling rapidly, because buyers can save from 12 1/2 to 20 per cent. when they purchase from us. Best Hats you ever saw for 50 cents.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Collars, Cuffs, Ties, &c., Unsurpassed in Style.

Prices were never as Low. Don't forget this when comparing with quotations from other establishments this year.

D. A. BRUCE,

72 QUEEN STREET.
Ch'town, June 23, 1886—cod & wy

NEW HAT & FUR STORE,

Newson Block.

A NEW DEPARTURE!

HATS, of the Latest Styles, at the very LOWEST PRICES.

FURS, of all kinds. Cleaned, Dyed, altered and Repaired. HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Raw Furs.

E. STUART.

Ch'town, May 4, 1886

CITY STEAM BAKERY.

IN STOCK:

25 Cases LEMON SYRUP,
10 do RASPBERRY do,
10 do STRAWBERRY do,
30 do ASSORTED SYRUP, VANILLA, WINTERGREEN, SARSAPARILLA, ORANGE, &c.,
5 Brls. CONVERSATION LOZENGES,
100 5-lb. Boxes do do,
3 Brls. ROYAL MIXED CANDY,
200 5-lb. Boxes do do,
100 10-lb. do SUGARSTICKS.

The Best Stock of NOVELTIES and 1-CENT GOODS in the Market. Write for Price List of Confectionery and Biscuits.

JOHN QUIRK,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

August 12, 1886—1mo cod

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. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists,
523 4TH AVE., N. Y.

STEM WIND, VERSUS KEY WIND.

The Stem-Winding Watch is Decidedly the Best.

AS the cases need scarcely ever be opened, they are NOT LIABLE TO GET DUST IN.

like the Key-Winder.

Another advantage, the watch can be WOUND AT ANY TIME the wearer happens to think of it—no key needs to be carried in the pocket to shovel dust into the watch every time it is used.

To meet the wants of those who object to Stem-Winders, our

Stem-Winding Rockford Watches can also be WOUND WITH A KEY, should the stem-winding give out, which we have never known it to do when used right.

Key-Winding Watches at Reduced Rates.

E. W. TAYLOR,

CAMERON BLOCK,
No. 21—2nd

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY

OF MUSIC Boston, Mass.
THE LARGEST and BEST EQUIPPED in the WORLD.—10 Instructors, 200 Students last year. Thorough instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Tuning, The Arts, Grammar, Literature, French, German and Italian Languages, English Branches, Gymnastics, etc. Tuition, \$4 to \$20; board and room with steam, Heat and Electric Light, \$40 to \$75 per term. Fall Term begins September 9, 1886. For Illustrated Catalogue, with full information, address, E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

RICHMOND STREET GROCERY STORE

NELSON BROS., dealers in Choice

Family Groceries, Meat, Fish, &c.

Those favoring us with their patronage will find Goods as cheap as any in the city. A call solicited.

ROBERT NELSON,
SAMUEL NELSON.
Ch'town, June 17, 1886—3mos law

Just Arrived.

100 half barrels Prime No. 1 Fat Herring,
25 barrels do do,
50 quintals Codfish, do,
300 bags Salt, do,
100 Mackerel Barrels.

For sale at D. SMALL'S NEW STORE,
Cor. Water Street and Pownall Wharf.
jy31

1827 - - - 1886.

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

T. & E. KENNY,

(F. C. HAHON)
Ship Owners and Brokers.
General Commission Merchants,
161 GRESHAM HOUSE,
Bishopsgate Street,
LONDON, E. C.,
England.

Scott's and Vaughans Codes
March 29, 1886.

REVERE HOUSE

Valuable Building Lots
BY AUCTION,
Wednesday, Sept. 15th, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises.

THAT favorite and commodious Hotel, known as the REVERE HOUSE, conveniently situated at the head of Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Great George Street, and near the Railway Station, Public Buildings and Market. It has a fine view of Hillsborough River and Harbor, having the benefit of refreshing breezes from the salt water.

THE REVERE has always received large and constant patronage from leading tourists, commercial men and the general public.

These large and very valuable Building Lots, adjoining the Revere House, as described by plan on hand-bills.
Terms easy and made known at Sale.
A. McNEILL,
Ch'town, Aug. 10, '86—law & wy Auctioneer.

A Night of Horror.

THE CHARLESTON EARTHQUAKE AND ITS TERRORS GRAPHICALLY PICTURED BY AN EDITOR.

While engaged in his usual duties in the second story room of the *News* and *Courier* office at the time of the first shock, the writer's attention was vaguely attracted by a sound which seemed to come from the office below and which was supposed for a moment to be caused by the rapid rolling of a heavy body, as an iron safe or a heavily laden truck over the floor. Accompanying the sound there was a perceptible tremor of the building, not more marked, however, than would be caused by the passage of a street car or drag along the street. For perhaps two or three seconds the occurrence excited no surprise or comment. Then by swift degrees, or perhaps all at once—it is difficult to say which—the sound deepened in volume, the tremor became more decided, the ear caught the rattle of window sashes, gas fixtures and other loose objects. The men in the office, with perhaps a simultaneous flash of recollection of the disturbance of the Friday before, glanced hurriedly at each other and sprang to their feet with startled questions and answers.

A FEARFUL SHOCK.

What is that? Earthquake? and then all was bewilderment and confusion. Then the long roll deepened and spread into an awful roar that seemed to pervade at once the troubled earth and the still air above and around. The tremor was now a rude, rapid quiver that agitated the whole lofty, strong walled building as though it were being shaken by the hand of an immeasurable power, with intent to tear its joints asunder and scatter its stones and bricks abroad, as a tree casts its ripened fruit before the breath of the gale. There was no intermission in the vibration of the mighty subterranean engine. From the first to the last it was a continuous jar, only adding force at every moment, and as it approached and reached the climax of its manifestation it seemed for a few terrible seconds that no work of human hands could possibly survive the shock. The floors were heaving under foot, the surrounding walls and partitions visibly swayed to and fro, the crash of falling masses of stone and brick and mortar was heard overhead, and without the terrible roar filled the ears, and seemed to fill the mind and heart, dazing perception, bewildering thought, and for a few panting breaths, or while you hold your breath in dreadful anticipation of immediate and cruel death, you felt that life was already past, and waited for the end as the victim with his head on the block awaits the fall of the uplifted axe.

A RUSH FOR THE STREET.

As we dashed down the stairway and out into the street already on every side arose the shrieks, the cries of pain and fear, the prayers and wailings of terrified women and children, commingled with the hoarse shouts of excited men. Out in the street the air was filled to the height of the house with a whitish cloud of dry, stifling dust from the lime and mortar of the shattered masonry, which, falling upon the pavement and stone roadway, had been reduced to powder. Through this cloud, dense as fog, the gas lights flickered dimly, shedding but little light, so that you stumbled at every step over the piles of brick or beams entangled in the lines of telegraph wires that depended in every direction from their broken supports. On every side were hurrying forms of men and women bare-headed, partially dressed, some almost nude, and many of whom were crazed with fear or excitement. Here a woman supported, half fainting in the arms of her husband, who vainly tries to soothe her while he carries her into the open space at the street corner, where present safety seems assured; there a woman lies on the pavement with a upturned face and outstretched limbs, and the crowd passes her by for the time, not pausing to see whether she be alive or dead.

The Great Seal of England.

The mere holding of the great seal of England entitles the fortunate custodian to some £12,000 a year, to immense patronage in Church and State, to be Speaker in the House of Lords, a Privy Councillor, and the head of all judicial authority in the kingdom, to be designated Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and to rank (next the royal family) the second subject in the realm. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to say when England first had a great seal. Seals were not much used by our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, but came largely into fashion during the Norman reigns. The gilt roses, or marks of Edward the Confessor and other Saxon kings, can scarcely be called seals, and partook more of the character of signatures of an illiterate age; but a grand and perfect seal of William the Conqueror exists, having the monarch crowned and throned on the one side and mounted on horseback on the other—attitudes which have been invariably observed to the present day. One remarkable circumstance connected with the great seal is its progressive growth in size as time advanced. Originally, eight hundred years since, not larger than the top of an ordinary modern teacup, it has been gradually enlarged from age to age, till it offers now the size and appearance of a muffin, and requires to be enclosed in a tin box for protection. Indeed, so cumbersome and unwieldy had the great seal become that some three or four years since an Act of Parliament was passed—containing very extraordinary provisions—directing that all the minor, and many, even, of the more important documents passing under it, should for the future be authenticated by a paper wafer, of moderate size, which should be gummed on the instrument, and be deemed and taken to be the great seal itself. The great seal has only three times been lost—twice temporarily and once permanently. James II., on leaving the kingdom on his

Consumption Can be Cured.

Not by any secret remedy, but by proper healthful exercise, and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, containing the healing and strength-giving virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form. Prescribed universally by physicians. Take no other.

The Jumping Cranks who visit the Brooklyn Bridge will jump no more from that structure.

The result is attained by connecting the wires of the bridge with a dynamo and charging them with electricity. When a person seizes the wire to climb up on the parapet he suddenly receives a mild shock, and when he attempts to withdraw he finds himself held fast until released by the police. The only device yet to be added to this invention is a method by which the police station will be informed at once of the spot on the bridge to which the prisoner is attached.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's

Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; it soothes the inflamed and swollen gums, allays all pain, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Feb 4 cod wk

abdications, threw the seal into the Thames,

when, however, it was next morning fished up and brought to Whitehall. Lord Eldon buried it in his garden in Queen Square during one night when his house caught fire, as he thought in the confusion it might be stolen. "And," writes the Chancellor in his diary, "when the fire was extinguished I quite forgot in the morning where I had buried it, and while the carriage waited to take me to court, my lady and I and all the household were digging with pieces of stick till we luckily found it." Lord Thurlow, who always kept it during the night in his bedroom, had it actually carried off by burglars, from whom it was never recovered. A Privy Council was called the next day, a new seal was rapidly made, and during the remainder of his continuance in office Lord Thurlow invariably deposited it of a night under his pillow. Down to 1818 the great seal itself was made of copper; since then silver has been the metal employed. It is in two halves, something like two very thick bright saucers his fitting closely together, their inner surfaces deeply sculptured with the royal devices intended to be formed on the wax when squeezed between them. Instruments having a limited duration are sealed with yellow wax. Others, supposed to exist in perpetuity, such as patents of peerage, &c., are exemplified under green wax, and in the case of some letters patent, likely to be exposed to a great deal of knocking about or journeying from place to place, such as were the assize commissions, the wax seal was stamped after being ingeniously enclosed in cream colored leather.

Smith on Earthquakes.

HOW THE MONTREAL ASTRO-METEOROLOGIST ACCOUNTS FOR THE RECENT TREMBLINGS—THE SUN AND MOON TO BLAME—WHY FROSTS FOLLOWED.

"How do you account for the recent earthquakes?" asked a Montreal *Herald* representative of Walter H. Smith, the astro-meteorologist, recently.

"Very easily. I find the cause in Sunday's eclipse—the ecliptic conjunction of the sun and moon, which was a partial one over the Eastern and Southern States, total over Central America, the West Indies, the middle Atlantic and South Africa.

"Surely that could not cause an earthquake in North America?"

"Why not? But listen to my theory, and perhaps you will be less credulous. A long course of study has led me to the conclusion that great disturbances take place almost invariably at such positions as those of Sunday. The difficulty is to exactly locate them beforehand, that is, where the effects will be worse. Just before the eclipse we heard of earthquakes and volcanic activity east, followed by great storms, earthquakes and killing frosts on this continent.

The frosts were just as such a result of the eclipse as the earthquakes and magnetic storms. The influence of the sun and planets on each other is magnetic. Disturb existing conditions and the harmony is broken. Disaster results. When the earth was younger she more readily responded to the magnetic influences of her sister orbs; then it was possible to produce a deluge, such as we read of in Genesis. The old mother is feebler now, and can but more feebly respond. When she fails to tremble at the forces exerted without it will go hard with man. On Sunday last, I contend, the sun and moon commenced to draw towards the equator the atmosphere, which was rapidly piled up along the path of the moon's shadow. A great rush of air took place, with destructive thunder and wind storms. Thousands and thousands of tons of extra air was gathered over the Atlantic. The denuded continent, its usual pressure removed from the surface, sought a vent for the gases, perhaps fires, pent up beneath it. The weakest spots yielded to the pressure, and the earthquakes south and southwest were the results. The flow of air south would also have another effect. Its place had to be filled by the icy atmosphere of the upper regions, which swept down, and the low barometer changed to a period of high pressure. The result was killing frosts in the Northwest. This latter result was exactly in accord with my printed forecasts, and in direct opposition to the prediction of a Kansas weather man, who said there was no 'danger of early frosts this fall,' and that 'the summer would be intensely hot until October.'"

THE undersigned will lease for a term of years the above well known Hotel, situated on corner of Water and Pownall Streets, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Possession given on the 1st October next. Any information required will be given, either by letter or personal interview.

J. H. GRAY,
DAVID STIRLING,
Trustees.
Ch'town, June 12, 1886—jun15 2aw her jour

BOSTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
THE PALACE STEAMERS
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.00 a. m.
Leave St. John at 8 o'clock every Saturday night for

BOSTON DIRECT.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to

A. SHARP, F. W. HALE,
P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
May 7, 1886—cod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—dly wky