

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.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1882.

VOL. 12.—NO. 18.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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Advertising at most moderate rates.
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quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 19.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To take effect on the 29th Nov., 1882.

TRAINS OUTWARD. (READ DOWN)

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Ch'town	Dp 8.15am	Dp 3.30pm	Dp 3.00pm
Royalty Jc	" 8.38 "	" 3.53 "	" 3.23 "
N Wilsh'e	" 9.29 "	" 4.45 "	" 4.14 "
Hunter R'r	" 9.45 "	" 5.00 "	" 4.30 "
Bradalbe's	" 10.23 "	" 5.38 "	" 4.68 "
Co'ty Line.	" 10.32 "	" 5.48 "	" 4.78 "
Freetown	" 10.47 "	" 6.03 "	" 4.93 "
Kensing'n	" 11.10 "	" 6.25 "	" 5.15 "
Summ'side	Ar 11.45	Ar 7.00	
Miscoche	Dp 1.15pm		
Wellington	" 1.37 "		
Port Hill	" 2.05 "		
O'Leary	" 2.48 "		
Bloomfield	" 4.30 "		
Alberton	" 5.10 "		
Tignish	Ar 6.05		
Royalty Jc		Dp 3.23pm	" 3.40 "
Bedford		" 4.00 "	" 4.17 "
Mt. Stew't		" 4.45 "	" 4.62 "
Cardigan		" 6.03 "	" 6.20 "
Georgetown		Ar 6.30	
Mt. Stew't		Dp 4.45pm	" 5.02 "
Morell		" 5.27 "	" 5.44 "
St. Peter's		" 5.57 "	" 6.14 "
Bear River		" 6.46 "	" 7.03 "
Souris		Ar 7.30	

TRAINS INWARD. (READ UP)

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Ch'town	Ar 4.15pm	Ar 11.15am	Ar 11.30am
Royalty Jc	Dp 3.53	Dp 10.52	" 10.52 "
N Wilsh'e	" 3.01 "	" 10.01 "	" 10.01 "
Hunter R'r	" 2.45 "	" 9.45 "	" 9.45 "
Bradalbe's	" 2.09 "	" 9.08 "	" 9.08 "
Co'ty Line.	" 1.59 "	" 8.58 "	" 8.58 "
Freetown	" 1.43 "	" 8.43 "	" 8.43 "
Kensing'n	" 1.20 "	" 8.20 "	" 8.20 "
Summ'side	Ar 12.45	" 7.45 "	
Miscoche	Ar 11.20am		
Wellington	Dp 10.58		
Port Hill	" 10.31 "		
O'Leary	" 9.48 "		
Bloomfield	" 8.30 "		
Alberton	" 8.05 "		
Tignish	" 7.27 "		
Royalty Jc		Dp 11.07am	" 10.50 "
Bedford		" 10.30 "	" 10.13 "
Mt. Stew't		" 9.55 "	" 9.38 "
Cardigan		" 8.25 "	" 8.08 "
Georgetown		" 8.00 "	
Mt. Stew't		Dp 9.55am	" 9.04 "
Morell		" 8.33 "	" 8.46 "
St. Peter's		" 7.45 "	" 7.58 "
Bear River		" 7.00 "	" 7.13 "
Souris		" 7.00 "	

On and after Wednesday, 29th November, instant, and until close of navigation, a Special Passenger Train will leave Charlottetown daily (Sundays excepted), at 6.20 a. m., for Summerside, connecting with the Steamer there at 8.45 a. m., and returning to Charlottetown on arrival of Boat each evening.

L. B. ARCHIBALD,
Superintendent,
Railway Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 25, 1882.
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NOTICE.

THE Charlottetown Gas Light Company have imported a fresh supply of Bray's Patent Burners, especially made to consume only three feet of Gas per hour with the tap turned full on. These Burners are intended for use in Halls, Bedrooms, Kitchens, and other places where a light from a small consumption of Gas only is required.

By regulating the tap, the Gas consumed can be reduced to any desired quantity less than three feet per hour.

These Burners are so scientifically made that they will give a light equal to about ten candles at a cost of three quarters of one cent per hour.

The price of these Burners to consumers of Gas will be ten cents each. (in 10 and 1st)

\$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Maker," Chicago and Toronto. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. Sold by FRASER & REDDIN, and all Druggists.
wgl4—dy & wly 1y.

FIRE INSURANCE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office—Liverpool, England.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
of England.

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO.,
Head Office—Watertown, New York.

The undersigned having been appointed General Agents for the above first-class British and American Fire Insurance Companies, are prepared to insure all classes of insurable property on as good terms and at as low rates as they can be taken by any Company now solvent and intending to remain so.

Office—South Side of Queen Square, opposite the Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

DESBRISAY & ANGUS,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Oct. 5, 1882.
N. B.—No person is authorized to collect monies for any of the above Companies in this Province without producing a receipt signed by us, and any one paying money to any one without getting such receipt, will do so at their own risk.
D. & A.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, QUEEN SQUARE.

W. & A. BROWN & CO., have now completed their FALL IMPORTATION.
Buyers will find it to their advantage to inspect their Stock, as they have a very large and new assortment of

British and Foreign Dry Goods, OF EXTRA VALUE.

The very latest novelties shown in every Department.
A great variety of Mantles, Ulsters, Wool Shawls, Clouds, Scarfs and Fur Goods. Also Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Brown, Blue and Black Pilots and Beavers, Scotch Tweeds and Coatings and Seal Cloths.
A large lot Blankets, Quilts, Horse Rugs, etc.
300 Lambs' Wool Shirts, assorted sizes. 300 pairs Lambs' Wool Drawers.
A lot of Grain Bags, etc.
All of which will be disposed of at their usual low prices.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.
Ch'town, Oct. 31, 1882.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, PORTLAND, MAINE.

JOHN E. DEWITT, President.

Total Assets January 1st, 1882. \$6,264,215.57
Payments to Policy Holders. 19,000,000.00
Dividends. 4,032,915.54

STANDING, COMPARED WITH LARGEST CANADIAN COMPANY:

	Total Assets.	Total Receipts past year.	Deposited with Dominion Gov't.
Union Mutual	\$6,264,215.47	\$1,058,779.00	\$139,000
Canada Life	5,064,906.65	1,008,164.31	54,000

Why you should Insure in the Union Mutual:

BECAUSE EVERY POLICY IS AN ENDOWMENT.
BECAUSE EVERY POLICY IS NON-FORFEITABLE.
BECAUSE EVERY POLICY IS INCONTESTABLE.
BECAUSE ALL PROFITS ARE DIVIDED ANNUALLY.
BECAUSE DEATH LOSSES ARE PAID PROMPTLY.

Branch Office—Queen's Building, Halifax.
W. R. ANDERSON, Special Agent. **JAMES DESBRISAY,** Agent, Charlottetown.
Nov. 8, '82.

CHEAPEST, SAFEST, SIMPLEST LIFE INSURANCE

IN THE WORLD.

The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association
OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

\$50,000 Deposit with the Dominion Government. Working under Government License.

An Assessment Company with a Safety Fund. Life Insurance at its actual cost.

Good Canvassers Wanted.

LEONARD MORRIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.
Summerside, Oct. 28, 1882.—ly

NEIL McLEOD, Barrister & Attorney-at-Law, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

OFFICES:
Reform Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Summerside, P. E. Island.
MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at moderate interest.
Nov. 24, '82.—pres her

DR. WARBURTON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. (EDINBURGH.)

Office in Old City Hotel, corner of Great George and Dorchester Streets, opposite the Catholic Chapel. Entrance on Great George Street—night bell.
Ch'town, Nov. 14, '82.—3m

HENRY TERRELL, SHIPPER'S AGENT.

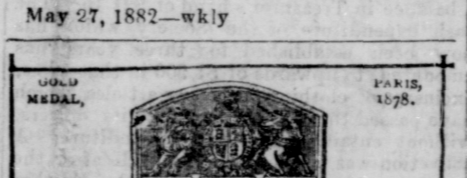
All kinds of Produce bought and shipped on Commission,
Sole Agent for the New Sheep Dip.

Tracadie Cross & Bedford Station, P. E. I.
Oct. 17, '82.—wky 2m

L. ARTHUR & CO., General Commission Merchants

Particular attention given to the sale of Island produce.

121 Atlantic Avenue & 20 Essex Avenue,
BOSTON, MASS.
May 27, 1882.—wky



**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**
BY WHOLE DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Bank of Nova Scotia.

ESTABLISHED 1832,
Paid Up Capital . . . \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund . . . 325,000

An Agency of this Bank will be opened on Monday next, 19th inst., in the building lately occupied by the Bank of Prince Edward Island, under the management of the undersigned.

Deposits will be received on interest, and on current account.
Drafts granted on the various Agencies and correspondents of the Bank.
Sterling and other Exchange bought and sold, and general banking business transacted.

D. C. CHALMERS,
Agent.
Ch'town, June 17, 1882.—tf

W. C. BISHOP, SHIPPING

FORWARDING AGENT,
Marine Insurance Broker,

General Commission Agent,
BEDFORD ROW,
P. O. BOX 1 . . . HALIFAX, N. S.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the Shipment of Lobsters and other Canned Goods, and collection of Custom Drawbacks thereon.
Hulls, Cargoes, and Freight insured in first-class offices at most favorable rates.
Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt returns guaranteed.
Correspondence solicited and answered promptly.
Nov. 14, 1882.—lyr

INSURANCE OFFICE.

Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Lancashire Insurance Company

CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
Insurance effected on all kinds of property at current rates. Losses settled promptly and equitably.
DESBRISAY & ANGUS,
General Agents.

Office—South Side Queen Square.
Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1882.

Two False Prophets. SOME REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE RIVAL MEDHIS.

The twelfth day of November last was, for the Mohammedan world, the first day of the fourteenth century of El Yelam—a day that for fifty years the followers of the Prophet had looked forward to with alternate hope and fear. It was the day that Allah chose for the spiritual manifestation and advent of the Messiah. Unfortunately in Africa alone there were then two Messiahs in the field who both answered to the prophecy.

Messiah No. 1—El Medhi ben Mohammed Es-Senoussi—is well known by the writings of the travellers Rohets, Vachtigoll, and Duveyrier. It was the sectaries of the Senoussia who effectually barred the passages of those travellers, as well as of late Captain Gill in an attempt made last winter to penetrate Africa, by way of Tripoli and Benghazi. The Messiah, or El Medhi No. 1, is the son of the famous Mohammed Es-Senoussi, who died in 1869; his mother was named Fatima, and persons who have seen him remember that his right hand reached as far as his knee. Five years ago El Medhi No. 1 withdrew himself from his followers, and becoming a hermit, sought to involve his existence in mystery. The twelfth of November was the day appointed for his re-appearance in a cloud of flame.

Mohammed Ahmed Ebu Mohammed El Dongolawee, or Medhi No. 2, is by this time pretty well known. It is he who has been amusing himself by slaughtering the Egyptians, and capturing with bows and arrows, spears and old flint locks, the Remington rifles of the tatterdemalion Egyptian army. It is he who has killed and wounded over twelve thousand Egyptians and captured Khartoum, with the sole exception of the walled town of El Obeid, the capital of Kordofan. And it is he who has been making converts by taking a leaf from the book of King John of Abyssinia, and pouring boiling tallow into their eyes of all who are not convinced by his eloquence.

This Messiah is in the habit of suddenly stopping while in the midst of an earnest discourse, fixing his eyes in a dazed stare at vacancy, holding his breath and not winking or moving a nerve, limb or feature. He has attained such perfection in this species of gymnastic exercise as to appear to be quite dead for a space of three or four minutes. He would, then show signs of emerging from his assumed trance and would look about him as if greatly amazed at finding himself in his present company. With a seriousness and earnestness that does not admit of the slightest shadow of doubt he would exclaim:—"I have just this moment arrived from Paradise, where I sat in company with God, His Prophets and His Apostles. I should be glad to relate to you that we talked about; but unfortunately you would be incapable of understanding me, for we discussed matters that are beyond the comprehension of all minds merely human and pertaining to the immediate affairs of the world."

One fine day Raouf Pacha, the Governor General of the Sudan, sent a Khartoum merchant, named Abou-el-Sonoud-el-Ackad with a body of soldiers, to order the Medhi to renounce the life of an impostor. The Medhi—who by this time had surrounded himself with a Grand Vizier, Chamberlains, Councillors and all the appurtenances of the Khalif's Court—refused to receive the messenger from the Governor General and killed the troops sent by him. Since then the Medhi has won a series of decisive victories, but when, at the end of September last, he was upon the point of capturing Khartoum one of his followers recalled to him the words of the prophecy declaring that the "Medhi will be hidden for a time prior to his manifestation." The would-be Messiah then, fortunately for Abd-el-Kader, the Egyptian Governor, retreated from Khartoum in order to "hide himself" for a time previous to the attack on Khartoum, which he seems to regard as the real manifestation to all Moslems.

Such are the two false prophets. Should the Egyptian Government be able to make Medhi No. 1 attack Medhi No. 2, a Kilkenney cat campaign would probably ensue, much to the relief of all interested in the apparently hopeless task of civilizing the Dark Continent.

Indoor Care of High-bred Cattle.

During warm weather there is not likely to be confined air in the stable; but as cold weather sets in especial provision should be made against re-breathing the stable atmosphere. Animals have a wonderful inherent power to resist damaging influences; and while breathing an atmosphere that has already been once or more in and out of the lungs of such cattle as may be in the stalls, will not necessarily induce disease; still, it is depressing to all the powers; and, in proportion as animals are forced to depend upon previously used atmosphere, in that proportion will the blood and tissues become poisoned. If the influence (says The Chicago Live Stock Journal) referred to be long continued such animals as are delicate, or have a latent constitutional defect, or tendency to any special ailment, will, sooner or later, droop, and show bad condition. Some feeders have been so foolish as to advocate close confinement in tight stables, arguing that the stupor and sleepiness observed to come upon cattle so confined was beneficial, and promoted the fattening process. This stupor comes from one of the most baneful influences that can affect a person or a cattle beast, and cannot, by any possibility be otherwise than harmful.

Air once breathed should be viewed as an excrement, for from the lungs it is such; and, to a degree, it would be as proper to expect cattle to take in other forms of excrement and thrive, as to force them to take air into their lungs which is equally noxious. So in-door care is far from being what it should be when fresh air is not furnished within the stable, equal to all the

demands of the system. To keep cattle in-doors, giving them all the advantages of excellent quarters, grooming, and select food, neglecting the requisite we have named, shows a want of understanding of how far cattle, like men, are sustained by the air they breathe.

When we consider that a full-grown cattle beast consumes probably not less than four thousand gallons of air during each twenty-four hours, it will be seen that a stable containing a herd of twenty or thirty cows must have a provision for fresh air of no small limit. The importance of observing correct rules in this regard, has been recently quite clearly brought out in France, by observing the effects of increase of space allotted to each animal employed in the cavalry service. Previous to the change the space allowed to each horse was 700 to 900 feet of air each. Under this regulation the deaths from glanders were fifty-one in each one thousand head during ten years. The deaths from all diseases reached ninety-four in one thousand during the same period. The mortality from glanders during the ten following years, the space having been increased to eighteen feet, was brought down to ten in each one thousand head; and, from all diseases, to twenty-seven in each thousand, against ninety-four as above stated. Observations have proved that similar results follow in the case of cattle, and it is, of course, entirely natural that it should be so.

There is, perhaps, no part of the winter management of housed-up cattle so difficult to exactly control as temperature. Not difficult if the stable is properly constructed, so that the ventilation can be regulated to suit a large or small number of occupants, as the exigencies require, the heat generated by their bodies giving warmth sufficient for healthy stock, if the stable is properly constructed. Cold air should on no account be permitted to enter beneath a stable, especially if the floor be otherwise than close. Even though it be as tight as plank can well make it, no complete comfort can be secured. Openings above can be tolerated better than the merest cracks beneath, if they communicate with the outer air.

Before an animal can lay on fat, the claim made by the body to be kept warm, must be met. In proportion to the degree of warmth afforded to the body, in that proportion will there be a surplus of the food given, which can go to increase the fat deposit. An eminent authority, Dr. Playfair, said: "The food is fuel, the excrements are the ashes, and the gases expired from the mouth are of the same composition as those which fly up the chimney of a furnace."

Cattle kept in a hot climate require less food than those kept in a cold climate; hence, we find a provision for this state of facts. Tropical foods contain about 20 to 30 parts of heat-producing material—charcoal; while the blubber and fats used in the Arctic regions contain from 80 to 90. In those regions, food full of heat-making material is required, and the foods suited to a southern climate would not sustain life in the region of the Polar seas. When we reflect that a person can consume twenty pounds of blubber at one meal, when exposed to the open air in the regions named, it proves what we have said—that food takes the place, in such a case, of fuel, strictly so in its effects. Corn is well calculated to make heat, when fed to cattle in cold weather, as it is also well calculated to make fat when the temperature and other conditions are favourable.

Young growing cattle require more nitrogenous or flesh forming food than older cattle. Young cattle, even calves, in cold weather, require an abundance of heat-forming food; but this alone is not suited to their case, fully, in any weather. But few make such careful provision for the growing calf or yearling, in the matter of food selection, as these young things require. Even the unlearned gardener shows stricter regard for the requirements of the growing vegetable than the average cattle-grower does for the calves that are annually dropped upon his farm. Extra specimens of vegetables cannot be grown except the right kind and quantity of nutriment be placed within reach of the roots, to be taken up according to the requirements and capacity of the plant. The young growing animal occupies precisely the same position; and if the conditions we throw around it, while in the stable, are in every way conducive to health and vigorous digestion, it will occupy the same position as the plant, in that it will be able, safely, to take all the food, entirely suitable for the demands of its growth, that can be digested and assimilated.

Western Items.

(From the Journal.)

Another of our oldest and most respected citizens has passed away, Robert Walker, Esq., of New Annan, brother of John Walker, Esq., of same place, whose death we chronicled a few weeks ago, died after a short illness, on Monday last, in the 70th year of his age.

A canoe was found the other day on the shore of Malpeque harbor, supposed to be the one out of which the two Indians were lost a few weeks ago, as it had what appeared to be a hole made by a gun shot in the bottom of it. The theory that the shot was the cause of the fatal accident is generally believed.

John Gaudet, of Muddy Creek, shot and killed a bear which weighed 305 pounds, on Wednesday, 20th ult., within a short distance of his house. His bearship seemed quite tame and did not act as if he anticipated any danger until his skin was punctured in several places by an overdose of buckshot.

Exports per steamer for week ending 5th December:—36 horses, \$3,160; 10 cattle \$260; 1368 sheep pelts, \$1,287; 13 327 bushels oats, \$4,531; leather, \$572; 475 lbs poultry, \$24; 1 barrel oatmeal, \$6; 1,000 lbs. ham, \$101; pork and beef, \$1,136; potatoes, \$113; 440 sheep, \$1,100; 100 lbs. feathers, \$40; 250 yards cloth, \$200; sundries, \$404. Total, \$18,234.