THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1890. VOL. 26.—NO. 77

HORSE POWERS!

—[x]—

THRESHERS, SHAKERS,

—AND—

Combined Threshers and Cleaners.

—:o:—

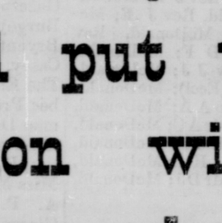
Every Farmer in need of a Thresher should buy the best, and should therefore examine our Machines, built after the latest American plans. We have no hesitation in claiming that they are the best yet offered. We will put them in competition with any Machine made. They thresh fast and clean, and are easy on horses. Write for prices and terms to

MARK WRIGHT & CO., LTD.,

MANUFACTURERS

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Charlottetown, Aug. 15, 1890.

Johnston's  Fluid Beef

IS A GENUINE AND RELIABLE

MEAT FOOD.

In its manufacture nothing but the FINEST QUALITY OF BEEF is used, and every package is guaranteed to be ABSOLUTELY PURE AND FREE FROM ANY ADULTERATION. Neither alcohol nor drug of any kind is used in its preparation.

aug25—dly & wy 1w

ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 7th day, 10h., 6.3m, a.m , W.
New Moon, 15th day, 0h., 7.2m., p. m., S.
First Quarter, 23rd day, 9h., 7.2m.. a. m., N. below horizon.
Full Moon, 30th day, 0h., 22.6m., a. m., S.

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days lenh
		h m	h m	after	morn	h m
1	Friday	4 47	7 25	8 28	11 7	14 38
2	Saturday	49	24	9 2	11 50	35
3	Sunday	49	22	9 25	aft 32	33
4	Monday	51	21	9 49	1 12	30
5	Tuesday	52	19	10 11	1 53	27
6	Wednesday	53	18	10 35	2 38	25
7	Thursday	55	17	11 1	3 33	22
8	Friday	56	15	11 30	4 40	19
9	Saturday	57	14	morn	5 57	17
10	Sunday	58	12	0 6	7 10	14
11	Monday	59	10	0 48	8 10	11
12	Tuesday	5 0	9	1 38	8 58	9
13	Wednesday	2	8	2 33	9 41	6
14	Thursday	3	6	3 34	10 19	3
15	Friday	4	4	4 38	10 53	0
16	Saturday	6	3	5 40	11 26	13 57
17	Sunday	7	1	6 45	11 57	54
18	Monday	8	0	7 49	morn	52
19	Tuesday	9	6 58	8 53	0 28	49
20	Wednesday	10	56	9 58	0 59	46
21	Thursday	12	54	11 5	1 34	42
22	Friday	13	52	aft 14	2 14	39
23	Saturday	14	50	1 25	2 56	36
24	Sunday	16	49	2 37	4 7	33
25	Monday	17	47	3 45	5 33	30
26	Tuesday	18	45	4 41	7 3	27
27	Wednesday	19	43	5 39	8 18	24
28	Thursday	21	42	6 21	9 17	21
29	Friday	22	40	6 55	10 9	18
30	Saturday	23	38	7 23	10 51	15
31	Sunday	5 24	6 36	7 48	11 33	13 12

Halifax and P. E. Island STEAMSHIP CO.

(LIMITED.)

STEAMER "PRINCESS BEATRICE,"

CAPT. A. H. KELLY.

WILL sail from Charlottetown every Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for Halifax, calling at Port Hastings, Mulgrave, and Hawkesbury, Arichat, Canso, Isaac Harbor and Sheet Harbor.

Returning will sail from Halifax every Monday night, at 10 o'clock, making same calls, and Souris.

The above steamer will make the round trip every week, making same calls until the close of navigation.

Freight and passengers solicited at lowest rates, and through Bills of Lading granted to any port on the continent or United Kingdom. Apply to

W. W. CLARKE, Agent

Ch'town, May 3, 1890.

WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP LINE.

Halifax, Bermuda, Turk's Island and Jamaica.

THE S. S. "ALPHA," S. Osborn Crowell, Commander, is appointed to sail from Halifax on the

15th DAY OF EACH MONTH

or the above ports. Returning, will leave Kingston, Jamaica, on the 27th of each month.

—ALSO—

The S. S. "BETA," Angus N. Smith, Commander, is appointed to sail from Halifax for Havana, Cuba, on the

1st DAY OF EACH MONTH,

leaving Havana for Halifax about 10 days later either direct or via port or ports on north side of Cuba.

Excellent passenger accommodation amidships. Through Bills of Lading granted from Charlottetown by S. S. "Princess Beatrice."

Further information will be given on application to

W. W. CLARKE, Agent.

Charlottetown, July 26, 1890—tf

Furness Line of Steamers

HALIFAX TO LONDON.

Date of Sailings for Above Line.

S. S. ULUNDA will sail from Halifax for London on or about.....May 25
S. S. DAMARA " .....June 10
S. S. ULUNDA " .....July 7
S. S. DAMARA " .....July 25
S. S. ULUNDA " .....Aug. 20
S. S. DAMARA " .....Sept. 8

In addition to the above we will have sailings once every month via Boston.

Through Bills of Lading granted from Charlottetown and all points and to any port required.

Canned Lobsters carried at low rates. Insurance low.

S. S. ULUNDA and DAMARA have superior accommodation for passengers.

Saloon amidship. Staterooms large and airy.

Saloon Fares $45.00 and $50.00, according to location of Stateroom. Ten per cent. reduction on return tickets.

For any further information required apply to

W. W CLARKE, Agent

may13—pat tf

SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE

CONSUMPTION

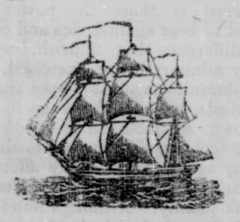
In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Liverpool to Charlottetown.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DIRECT.

FALL TRIP, 1890.

THE A1 CLIPPER BARQUE

CLARIBEL

420 Tons Register, Coppered, and classed at English Lloyds,

JOHN WALSH, COMMANDER,

Will be on the berth at Liverpool on or about the 10th of September, and sail on the 20th of September.

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to William Bullen, 51 South John Street, or here to

L. C. OWEN.

Ch'town, Aug. 14, 1890—f m w tl 1st sept

D & A

GUARANTEE if after wearing the D. & A. CORSET for 10 days the purchaser does not find that it is the most comfortable and perfect-fitting Corset she has ever worn, it can be returned to the merchant from whom it was bought and the money will be refunded.

NONE GENUINE unless stamped D & A CORSET

FOR SALE AT

PERKINS & STERNS',

Cheap Dry Goods Store.

aug9—tf

PURITY

—AND—

WHOLESOMENESS

—SECURED IN USING—

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

IS THE REPORT OF THE

Dominion Government Analyst.

july16

P. E. Island Hospital.

WANTED.—A skilful Matron and Housekeeper for this institution, to take charge about the first of October next. A person of some experience, well recommended, will be preferred. Applications to be addressed to

BENJ. BALDERSTON, Secretary.

Ch'town, P. E. I., July 19, 1890—eod tf

A Trip to British Columbia.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

From Winnipeg to Moosomin the C. P. R. passes through Manitoba. That Province has truly been called the Garden Province of the West. It certainly contains the best farming lands that I have ever seen,—a deep, heavy black loam, easily cultivated. After the original prairie is once broken there is no further difficulty in preparing the soil for another crop. There are magnificent fields of wheat and oats. Some are cut and in stook, and others are just ready for the reaper. You can see in many places two, three—and in one case I observed five—binders following each other in rotation, doing their work with the regularily of soldiers on the march. I also observed several teams of gang plows following each other in the same fields, breaking up the stubble lands for another crop. There are two drawbacks the farmers very much dread, one of which, some seasons, causes nearly a failure in the return—that is early frost. This season there has been none, so far; and the farmer is happy in the thought that he will reap an abundant return for his labors. The other is a small little animal, a little larger than our ground squirrel, of a grey color, which burrows in the ground. They are very numerous and do large destruction to the growing crops of wheat and oats. They are seen all over the prairie, all the way from Winnipeg to the foot of the Rockies. It is called the gopher.

From Moosomin to Moosejaw you are rapidly passing homestead farms, large portions of which are under cultivation, with alternate stretches of unclaimed prairie. You can easily discern the settled portions of the country from the unclaimed portions, as every holding on the prairies of Canada is enclosed by a good, substantial post and wire fence—a large contrast to that of the prairies of Dakota. Men who are acquainted with the country tell me that the best farming sections under cultivation are some miles from the C. P. R., and make their connection with the C. P. R. by well-made roads leading into the many towns along the railway.

From Moosejaw to the foot of the Rockies the country is more uneven, being in some places a broad, level prairie, and in other places very undulating, consisting of level vallies and rough hilly stretches, apparently of a sandy formation.

I may at some future time give you a short description of the several towns, cities and secenery of this vast country through which I have passed.

D.

Banff, Ang. 19, 1890.

On the Use of Water at Meals.

Opinions differ, says the British Medical *Journal*, as to the effect of the free ingestion of water at meal-times, but the view most generally received is probably that it dilutes the gastric juice and so retards digestion. Apart from the fact that a moderate delay in the process is by no means a disadvantage, as Sir William Roberts has shown in his explanation of the popularity of tea and coffee, it is more than doubtful whether any such effect is in reality produced. When ingested during meals water may do good by washing out the digested food and by exposing the undigested part more thoroughly to the action of the digestive ferments. Pepsin is a catalytic body, and a given quantity will work almost indefinitely, provided that the peptones are removed as they are formed. The good effects of water, drunk freely before meals, has however, another beneficial result: it washes away the mucus which is secreted by the mucus membrane during the intervals of repose, and favors peristalsis of the whole alimentary tract. The membrane thus cleansed is in a much better condition to receive food and convert it into soluble compounds. The accumulation of mucus is especially well marked in the morning, when the gastric walls are covered with a thick, tenacious layer.

Food entering the stomach at this time will become covered with this tenacious coating, which for a time protects it from the action of the gastric ferments, and so retards digestion. The tubular contracted stomach, with its puckered mucus lining and viscid contents, a normal condition in the morning before breakfast, is not suitable to receive food. Exercise before partaking of a meal stimulates the circulation of the blood and facilitates the flow of blood through the vessels. A glass of water washes out the mucus, partially distends the stomach, wakes up peristalsis, and prepares the alimentary canal for the morning meal. Observation has shown that non-irritating liquids pass through the "tubular" stomach, and even if food be present they only mix with it to a slight extent. According to Dr. Leuf, who has made this subject a special study, cold water should be given to persons who have sufficient vitality to react; and hot water to the others.

THE LATE STRIKE AT SPRINGHILL.—A car load of horses arrived at Springhill Thursday evening from Parrsboro, for use in the mines. About 400 men who are now in Springhill are going to work and men who have left the town are returning. Word has been sent to Pugwash, Cape Breton and other places by undermanager Swift, requesting the men to return to work. The coal pickers went to work Friday. The managers hope to have everything in full working order by the middle of the week. It was rumored in Springhill if the strike had not been ended last week, all the coal miners in the provinces were going out on strike for brotherhood sympathy.

"I advise parents to have all their boys and girls taught short-hand writing and type-writing. A short-hand writer who can tpye-write his own notes would be safer from poverty than a Greek scholar.—*Chas. Reade, on the "Coming Man."*

THE MARRIAGE TIE.—We chronicle today the marriage of Charles H. Chandler, book-keeper for the firm of Norton & Fennell, and Miss Shaw, one of the fair and popular young ladies of Charlottetown. The auspicious event took place yesterday. We heartily wish Mr. and Mrs. Chandler a long and happy life.

News Notes.

Henry Wood, a Manitoban, is reported to have fallen heir to $25,000,000.

Cholera is reported to be spreading rapidly in the province of Toledo, Spain.

Lord Salisbury informs the Porte that the time is not ripe to evacuate Egypt.

The hay crop in Ireland is said to be ruined, and the condition of cereals is bad.

An association for the colonization of Palestine has been established in London.

A number of English families have settled in Hants County, Nova Scotia, this summer.

There have been about 3,000 cases of cholera in Japan, 60 per cent. of which were fatal.

Cholera is spreading in the city of Toledo. Thirteen cases and five deaths were reported on Monday.

It has been arranged that the United States tariff bill shall be considered without interruption from this time forward.

A number of French-Canadian families are returning to Quebec from New England owing to the closing of manufactories.

The Guatemala revolutionists have gathered their forces together, and another battle with government troops is looked for.

H. M. S. Buzzard has been sent from Jamaica back to Halifax on account of yellow fever having broken out among her crew.

It is said that in many Welsh villages the yew tree and the church are of the same age, the one being planted when the other was built.

A chemical union has been formed in Paris with a capital of $40,000,000, the aim of which is to monopolize the trade in chemicals.

The Comte de Paris has had all his belongings moved from France into England, which is an indication that he considers all hope of a monarchical restoration at an end.

One thousand strikers have resumed work at Mons, Belgium. It is believed the main object of the strike was to make a demonstration in favor of universal suffrage.

The steamer City of Lincoln, which is on its way to Montreal, ran ashore on Windmill Point, on Sunday. She was got off shortly afterwards without having sustained any damage.

A Washington special says the navy department will probably order the war-ship Charleston, now at Seattle, Wash., to proceed without delay to the Hawaiian Islands where, according to Rear Admiral Brown, her presence seems to be needed.

Two hundred thousand Italians are now living in Buenos Ayres. From time to time the native inhabitants speculate on the events which might arise in case these 200,000 strangers should undertake to assert their nationality and take possession of the city.

The Boston *Herald* presumes there will be no difficulty on the part of the United States Government in agreeing to the British proposition to leave the Behring Sea dispute to arbitration. This is a natural presumption, but natural presumptions sometimes fail in the Republic. The next election is a factor that is often able to knock them out.

A will made by Frederick the Great in 1741, during the first Silesian war, has just been published in a German history of his wars. It reads as follows:—"I am only king so long as I am free. If they kill me I wish my body to be burnt in Roman fashion at Rheinsberg. In this case Knobelsdorf (his architect) shall construct a monument for me like that of Horace at Tusculum."

The *Moniteur du Commerce*, of Montreal, has an article on the poverty and distress in the lower counties of Quebec. Last year an excessive rainfall spoilt their crops; this year drought has burnt up everything. The *Moniteur* says it would be a calamity to allow these people to move away to the United States, and urges the Dominion Government to help them to go to the Canadian Northwest. The counties in question were the granary of Canada in the old days, but a bad system of farming long since took the heart out of the soil.

It now appears that the Kaiser's reason for coming to Russia is that he aims at modifying the Czar's attitude on the eastern question. He has set his heart on effecting a reconciliation between the powers concerned. It will be a sign to the world that he has succeeded, it is said, if an interview is arranged between the Czar and the Emperor of Austria during the autumn. Should the Kaiser fail in his present undertaking, the pessimistic politicians say they are sure Russia will declare war in Austria in order to prevent a further extension of Austia influence in Servia and Bulgaria.

In his speech at the Corn Exchange excursion last week, Mr. Curran referred to the business of Montreal as exhibited in the operations of the Clearing house. In the first year of its establishment the clearings amounted to the large total of $154,560,000. Compared with the Clearing house transactions of cities in the United States, other than New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, Montreal makes an excellent showing, as will be seen by the subjoined figures:—

	Population.	Clearings.
San Francisco	$300,000	$486,725,000
Baltimore	432,000	682,904,000
Pittsburg	250,000	297,864,000
New Orleans	246,000	468,927,000
Louisville	185,000	299,114,000
Milwaukee	206,000	316,309,000
Cleveland	248,000	84,613,000
Kansas City	135,000	101,330,000
Montreal	225,000	454,560,000

Only one of the above American cities, namely Baltimore, shows an appreciably larger Clearing house business than Montreal, and its population is nearly double that of Montreal.