

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1891.

VOL. 27.—NO. 41

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Third Quarter, 3rd day, 5h., 59 n., 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
	rises	rises	water	length
1 Thursday	7 49 4	18 10 50	2 27	8 29
2 Friday	49 19 11	53 3 10	30	30
3 Saturday	49 20 6	more 4 3	31	31
4 Sunday	49 21 0	57 5 5	33	33
5 Monday	48 22 2	5 6 15	34	34
6 Tuesday	48 23 4	3 15 7 23	35	35
7 Wednesday	48 25 4	3 29 8 23	36	36
8 Thursday	48 29 5	4 4 9 17	38	38
9 Friday	48 27 6	5 10 7	39	39
10 Saturday	47 29 8	7 59 10 56	40	40
11 Sunday	47 29 8	10 11 40	42	42
12 Monday	47 31 9	30 10 4	44	44
13 Tuesday	46 32 10	4 6 26	46	46
14 Wednesday	46 33 10	31 1 9	48	48
15 Thursday	45 34 10	39 1 53	50	50
16 Friday	45 36 11	17 2 40	52	52
17 Saturday	44 37 11	48 3 36	54	54
18 Sunday	43 39 12	4 4 43	56	56
19 Monday	42 40 12	6 7 1	58	58
20 Tuesday	41 41 1	1 7 12	6 0	6 0
21 Wednesday	40 42 1	4 2 8 13	2	2
22 Thursday	39 44 2	29 9 3	4	4
23 Friday	38 45 3	24 9 47	7	7
24 Saturday	37 47 4	2 10 27	9	9
25 Sunday	36 48 5	29 11 6	12	12
26 Monday	35 50 6	35 11 38	14	14
27 Tuesday	34 51 7	32 12 11	17	17
28 Wednesday	33 53 8	40 6 42	19	19
29 Thursday	32 54 9	42 1 14	22	22
30 Friday	31 5 10	45 1 48	25	25
31 Saturday	7 40 4	57 11 50	2 26	9 27

DR. GEO. A. BAYNES,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Specialist in Chronic Diseases
CHARLOTTETOWN.

OFFICE—Queen Square, over Apothecaries
Hall. Postal Address, Box 47.
153—dw wy

WILLIAMS
PIANOS

Endorsed by the best authorities in the world

Nearly 14,000 in use and good accounts
given of them. Over 40 years of honest
business.

WILLIS PIANO & ORGAN CO.,
Maceschern's Building, Lower Queen St.
nov29—dw tf

HARRIS & STEWART

Will be obliged for an early settle-
ment of all Accounts rendered
up to the 1st of January, 1891.

A CURE IS CERTAIN

—IN EVERY CASE—

When a Faithful Trial is Given

—TO—

WOODILL'S

Worm Lozenges.

nov12

SHARRP'S
TRADE MARK
BALSAM
OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED
FOR
CROUP, COUGHS
AND
WHOOPING COUGHS
AND
COLDS.
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 regu-
lar rates. Passengers will find this route
the most comfortable. Passengers accom-
modated in the very best manner.
CAPT. GEORGE IRVING.
26—3m cod wky

NOTICE!

On account of the great increase of our Furniture
Business, we find we require the exclusive use of our
Machine plant for the manufacturing of our own stock.
Consequently we are compelled to discontinue doing Custom
Placing, Band Sawing, Turning, e'c., and we desire to
thank our many patrons who have favored us with this
class of work in the past.

We are now splendidly fitted up for manufacturing Fur-
niture, School Desks, Pew Seats, etc., at remarkably cheap
prices and in good workmanship manner, and invite com-
parison of prices, styles, etc.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., LTD.

Charlottetown, January 15, 1891.

Haszard & Moore,
PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS,

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

Our Motto: Best Workmanship and Lowest Prices.

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

Headquarters for Books of all kinds.

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!

Charlottetown, January 6, 1891—w f s

LARGE STOCK
—OF—
GOLD AND SILVER

Waltham and Elgin

WATCHES!

G. H. TAYLOR,

Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1891.

WINTER, 1891.

General Hardware & Carriage Goods

Arrived—A Full and Complete Stock
of Everything in Our Line.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS! We intend clearing out our
entire stock of Carriage Goods, and give up the trade
For the coming season we will sell, at Specially Reduced Prices
for Cash, HARDWARE and CARRIAGE GOODS. Terms
Short. Prices Low for Cash.

NORTON & FENNELL,
Charlottetown, Dec. 9, 1890—2w and wy City Hardware Store.

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

USE
EVERYBODY'S PILLS. for Indi-
gestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Piles, and
the many ailments caused by the sluggish
action of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.

JOHNSON'S COUGH SYRUP. for
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and
Bronchial troubles. Pleasant to take. Will
not hurt the youngest child or feeblest adult.
Price 25c per Bottle.
We have constantly in stock all the well-known Cough Syrups and Balsams, Cod Liver
Oil Emulsions, and other remedies in demand at this season of the year. Also—Glycerine,
Oil Emulsions, and other Remedies, Philodermia, Camphor Ice, Cold
Glycerine Jelly, Vasoline, Honey and Almond Cream, Face, and
Cream, Cream of Witch Hazel, for Chapped Hands and Face, at
A. S. JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Kent and Prince Streets.
Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1890.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 22, 1891.

Scientific Miscellany.

A LONG FALL.—An unbroken fall from the top of the Eiffel Tower is not the kind of descent our experience thus far would lead us to seek, yet a French idea is that a falling cage would best meet the requirements of persons wishing to come down from the summit of the Columbian Fair Tower. It would save time, and give a novel and exciting passage through space at a speed that can be approached in no other way. The fastest descent into mines does not exceed 50 feet per second, and the fastest railway train travels only about 100 feet per second; but at the end of the first 100 metres (328 feet) the falling cage would have a velocity of 148 feet per second, at the end of the second 100 metres a velocity of 233 feet per second, and at the end of the third 100 metres a velocity of 252 feet per second. M. Ch. Ca. ron, an engineer of Grenoble, has studied this rather startling project, and concludes that passengers could fall safely from a height of as much as 300 metres in the cage he has designed. This cage, calculated to contain 15 passengers, is a shell with a very long point, and would fall into a well of water shaped like a wine-glass with a hollow foot. The top of the shell is a passenger chamber 10 feet in diameter and 12 feet high, beneath the floor of which is a cushion of spiral springs and a large inverted cone 35 feet long, containing several smaller cones to form air springs. The shell weighs 11 tons, and when entirely immersed, would displace 31 tons of water. The well is 185 feet deep, 170 feet across at the top, and 17 feet in diameter from a depth of 90 feet to the bottom. Before descending, the passengers would be fastened in cushioned chairs.

LUNAR AND STELLAR HEAT.—The delicate radio-micrometer of Mr. C. V. Boys has been used for studying the heat of the stars and the moon. Though so sensitive as to be influenced by the heat of a candle at a distance of a mile and three-fourths, the instrument gave no perceptible indication of heat from the brightest stars. The indications produced by the moon, however, could be detected if only one 150,000th as great.

AN INSECT-DESTROYING APPARATUS.—The Key Bulletin reports great destruction in the pine forests of Bavaria by the Nomen, the caterpillar of a certain moth (Liparis Monacha), which at intervals has appeared in vast numbers in Europe. The creatures are eaten by birds, and by wasps and other insects, but the most effective destroyer has been found to be an air-exhauster operated near a powerful electric light. The moths are attracted by the light, and a strong exhaust current of air drawn into a huge funnel sucks them into an underground chamber, where they are effectually buried. A similar destruction in East Prussia, in 1853, is said to have been relieved by a great storm, which drove the moths to sea, from which they were afterwards thrown up as a huge bank several miles long.

AFRICAN EARTHWORKS.—Mr. Alvan M. Wilson, the Assistant Colonial Secretary of Lagos, traces to earthworms the astonishing rapidity with which land reverts from exhausting cultivation in the Yoruba country, West Africa. In the dry season the worm casts may be seen closely packed over scores of square miles. A careful estimate shows that a total of not less than 62,223 tons of subsoil, rich in plant food, is brought to the surface by the worms every year on each square mile of the cultivable land, and that every particle of the earth to the depth of two feet is brought to the surface once in 27 years. It is to this activity of the humble workers in the ground that the natives owe their subsistence.

A correspondent of Nature points out that a better notion of our isolation from the fixed stars can be had by considering that each light-year of distance represents a mile on a scale giving one inch to the sun's distance from the earth. Thus, the eight of 61 Cygni is 7½ (7.464) years in reaching us, and 7½ (7.499) miles will represent this star's distance on a scale giving one inch for the sun's distance.

Diamond mining in South Africa has revealed the existence in the earth's crust of circular or elliptical chimneys, from 30 to 500 yards in diameter and of considerably greater depth. M. Daubree believes that these were produced by gases at high pressure, and he has imitated the phenomenon.

SURPRISING SIMILARITY.—The great resemblance of twins is not confined to personal appearance, but extends to mental characteristics, and even to daily experiences. The biography of one of a pair is very likely to read much like that of the other. In his efforts to trace the respective parts played by nature and by education in heredity, Mr. Francis Galton has sent out lists of questions concerning twins, and has received about eighty answers, with thirty-five sets of minute details. He is struck by the similarity between twins in the association of their ideas, as shown in not less than 11 of the 35 cases. "They on the same occasion," he says, "make the same remarks, begin singing the same song at the same moment, and so on, or one would commence a sentence and the other would finish it. An observant friend graphically described to me the effect produced on her by two such twins whom she had met casually. She said: "Their teeth grew alike, they spoke alike, and together, and said the same things, and seemed just one person." One of the most curious anecdotes that I have received concerning this similarity of ideas was that one twin, A, who happened to be at a town in Scotland, bought a set of champagne glasses, which caught his attention, as a surprise for his brother, B; while at the same time B, being in England, bought a similar set of precisely the same pattern, as a surprise for

A. Other anecdotes of a like kind have reached me about these twins."

BRITISH CLIMATOLOGY.—A recently published table shows that Bombay is the hottest station on record for 1889, in the British Empire. The mean temperature was 80.5°. The highest extreme, however, was reached as usual at Adelaide, where the mercury rose to 109° in the shade on Jan. 13th, and climbed to 170.7° in the sun. This station was also the driest, its mean humidity being 63 per cent. The coldest station was Winnipeg, where the temperature fell to 42.6° below zero on Feb. 23rd. This station had also the least rain fall, 14.95 inches. The greatest rain fall was 73.79 inches, which was recorded at Trinidad. The cloudiest and dampest station was London, with a mean humidity of 81 per cent.

How a Foal Grows.

One of the most comical and helpless-looking creatures imaginable is a very young foal. He sprawls painfully upon the stable floor, and with his tangled mass of abnormal legs looks like some huge spider or polypus. When the foal is a few moments old he wishes to attain a standing position, so after considering the matter carefully, and languidly gazing at his mother, he stretches out his legs into different corners of the stable and essays to rise. The stable floor now behaves like a hurricane-tossed ship; his legs come back under him and get entangled with each other, and when he has partly risen the floor rises up and bangs him a tremendous thump. Again he endeavors to rise, and his mother, by way of encouraging him, plants her gentle hoofs all over her offspring, knocking him down when he is up.

By and by the foal finds milk, and he makes the most of his discovery. He does not bother about high license, local option or Sunday closing; he wants a drink, and now that he knows where to get it, he means to have it. The foal does not foster any prohibition ideas, either; his owner's sympathies are entirely with him here.

After the foal has swallowed all the milk he possibly can, and added considerably to his girth thereby, he starts out and tries to walk a little. Slowly, carefully, as if he had skates on, he takes his experimental steps, with stiff knees and a fluttering heart, then reels and totters, tries vainly to recover himself, and falls with a thud upon the floor. Sir Isaac Newton discovered the law of gravitation very suddenly, and so has our foal.

After lying down and pondering over this weighty subject, and feeling somewhat discouraged, he thinks that while there's life there's hope, so rises to his feet again, blinking at the daylight and wondering why his mother is making that crunching noise with her jaws.

The foal, by the way, is a thirsty as the Washington political Micawbers, and drinks as often, and sometimes when in a stable with a lot of other horses will mistake some other mare for his mother. Alas! Alas! mistakes cost dearly with foals as well as men. The other mare promptly convinces the foal of his error by kicking him across the stable. Though I have often seen a foal look surprised at this forcible demonstration of his error, I have never yet seen one stay to argue the matter. This style of argument and reasoning, while open to criticism, is final and convincing, and has numerous admirers among bipeds as well as quadrupeds. The foal soon recovers from the shock, is ravenously hungry by this time, and not being able to make an affidavit as to which is his lawful mother, is afraid to approach anything less than argument may ensue. Unlike Goldsmith's schoolmaster, who "when vanquished could argue still," the foal admits that the mare was quite right, and that the hasty retreat on his part was not only a necessary policy, but a wise one.

He cudgels his brains for some time, and when he has gazed at his mother sufficiently from a safe distance to be reasonably sure he is not going to make another mistake, he approaches her as timidly as a young man meets his landlady when his weekly subscriptions are overdue. The foal is right this time, and in order that he may be sure on future occasions, he follows the sage advice of Cap'n Ed'ward Cuttle: "When found, make a note on."

When the foal is out in a pasture other difficulties present themselves. It is a hot morning, and he is near the fence, at some distance from his mother. Again that overpowering thirst preys upon him, and he must be relieved. He shuffles toward her until he comes to a shadow thrown by a telegraph pole, and it is the most terrible-looking object that he has ever seen. How shall he get over it? That awful-looking black thing, so weird and mysterious. Very hesitatingly he approaches it, starts violently back, and again goes up to it. He sniffs at it, snorts with terror, and then screwing up his courage to the sticking place makes a prodigious effort and leaps over the unsavory thing. The foal takes his meals on the European plan, and when he has stuffed to his entire satisfaction goes back to the mysterious black object and tempts fate again. After several hours he arrives at the conclusion that it is entirely harmless, and turning his back kicks up his heels derisively at it.

As the foal grows, though not gifted with divine effluvia, he fancifully knows considerable and begins to get impudently adventurous. A sort of Stanley spirit of exploration comes upon him, and he concludes to explore the surrounding region. He takes short excursions away from his mother's side, with a "see-you-later" look upon his face, but every few moments comes flying back, panting and sweating with terror. One time he saw a watermelon which he fancied was going to bite him; another time the cause of his stampede was a bloodthirsty-looking creature with four ears and a bell on its neck.

Hitherto the foal has been brought in from pasture every night with his mother, but now he has arrived at the latch-key period and "won't go home till morning" sentiments of youthful males, so while his mother walks demurely into the stable he makes a wild rush for the other end of the pasture, evidently resolved to put a girdle round the earth in about three seconds. He thinks this is splendid, and dodges the grooms as if they were creditors,

scampering over the turf in the most exasperating way. The grooms, showering compliments and soothing word-paintings upon him, run until they are sore, and the frolic invariably ends in passion, profanity and punishment. He is as difficult to catch as a phantom: it is impossible to lead him, and as for driving him it would be easier to drive an inebriate ass-tun.

The foal's courage grows in proportion to his stature, and soon he is afraid of nothing. He often jumps the boundary fences and struts leisurely into some adjacent house, where he gets a hurried and liberal application of a club or whip administered by the startled occupants. Taking this as a delicate hint that he is not wanted, the colt travels elsewhere, roaming, for a brief period at his own sweet will, a sort of equine Child Harold.

Unfortunately his golden days do not last long, and before he realizes it he has grown up and been broken in. Hard work and, I am sorry to say, harsh treatment is often his lot now, and the poor, honest creature is too often made by the loads of creation to realize most painfully "how full of briars is this working-day world."

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.

DYSPEPTICURE
DYSPEPTICURE
Dyspepticure aids
Digestion.
Dyspepticure cures
Indigestion.
The most serious and
long-standing cases of
Chronic Dyspepsia
positively cured
Dyspepticure.
Price per bottle 35cts and 40c
(large bottles four times size of small)
Charles K. Short, St. John, N.B.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CIVIC ELECTION.

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly
of this Island, made and passed in the fifty-
first year of the reign of Her present Majesty
Queen Victoria, Chap. 12, intituled: "The City
of Charlottetown Incorporation Act,"

I do hereby give Public Notice that an

Election of a Mayor for said City,
and one person to serve as a
Common Councilman in the
City Council for each
Ward of said City,

Being in all a MAYOR and FIVE COMMON
COUNCILMEN, will be held on

**Wednesday, the 28th day of
January, A. D., 1891,**

At the several places that is to say:

In Ward No. 1, at or near the Fire Engine
House on King Street, between Great George
and Prince Streets.

In Ward No. 2, at or near the house of Thomas
Connolly, opposite Mr. R. Hearz's Warehouse,
Sydney Street, between Great George and Prince
Streets.

In Ward No. 3, at or near the Market House.

In Ward No. 4, at or near the new City Hall,
corner of Kent and Queen Streets.

In Ward No. 5, at or near the carriage shop of
Carroll & McAleer, corner of Easton and Great
George Streets.

And at the said Election the Poll will be opened
at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open
until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.
Number One shall comprise all that part of
Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester
Street, and the parcel of land formerly known as
the Military Barrack Ground.

Number Two shall comprise all that part of
Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond
Street and north of Dorchester Street.
Number Three shall comprise all that part of
Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton Street
and north of Richmond Street.
Number Four shall comprise all that part of
Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy Street
and north of Grafton Street.
Number Five shall comprise all that part of
Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street,
including the Common of the said Town.

NOMINATION DAY.
WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., from the time of
Twelve at noon until the hour of Four o'clock in
the afternoon of the same day.
For qualification of Electors, see above Act 61
Victoria, Cap. 12, sec 24 to 28.
[L. S.] H. M. DAVISON,
City Clerk.
T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.
City Clerk's Office, Charlottetown,
Jan. 13, 1891.
Jan 13