

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, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1891.

VOL. 27.—NO. 70

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

OFFICE—Queen Square, over Apothecaries
Hall, Postal Address, Box 47.
13—day wy



**THE CELEBRATED
PATENT
Cooker and Roaster,**
That Everyone Speaks so Highly of,
(SEE TESTIMONIALS),
—IS TO BE HAD—
One Dollar Less Than Old Price
—AT—
R. K. BRACE'S.

To be had from most any Country Store-
keeper. Im eod & wy—feb19

**SHARP'S
TRADE MARK
BALSAM**
FOR
CROUP, COUGHS
AND
COLD.
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE.
ARMSTRONG & CO. PROPRIETORS
St. John, N. B.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

EVERY MAN Who finds his mental fac-
ilities dull or failing, or
his physical powers flagging, should take these
PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both
physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN should take them.
They cure all sup-
pressions and irregularities, which inevitably
entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS.
They will cure the re-
sults of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the
system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them
make them regular.
For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon
receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing
THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO.
Brookville, Ont.

FRED. de C. DAVIES,
Dispensing Chemist & Druggist,
Great George Street, opposite the
R. C. Cathedral.

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, Pa-
tent Medicines of all kinds; Horse Pre-
parations, viz., Condition Powders, Lin-
iments, Blisters, etc.
Special attention, at any hour, given to
Physicians' Prescriptions, day or night.
DAVIES' SALVE positively no equal in
the market. Once tried, no other used.
Price 25 cents per box.
Also—The Genuine No. 7 Liniment, 25 cts.
a bottle, and Dr. Eaton's Asthma Remedy,
price 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.
Spend a line of French Perfumes and Toi-
let Preparations: Atkinson's, Colgate's, Gos-
nell's and other celebrated makers' Perfumes;
Pearl, Margeson's, Colgate's, Crown Per-
fume Co.'s, Cuticura, Morse's, Herles' and
Albert Soap Co.'s Soaps.
Flavans Cigars—the finest line in Char-
lottetown—Oscar Amanda, Entre Nous, New-
ton, Queens, Picador, and other well-known
brands.
Pipes, Tobaccos and Smokers' Requisites
generally

Haszard & Moore,
PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS,
AND
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

Telephone Company of P. E. Island
TOLL LINE STATIONS.

WESTERN STATIONS. Charlottetown,
Hunter River,
New Gasgow,
Laird's Mills,
Rusticville,
North Rustico,
Emerald,
Tryon Mills,
Crapaud,
Victoria,
Freetown,
Kensington,
Clifton,
Stanley,
Malpeque,
Summerside,
Centreville,
St. Eleanors.

EASTERN STATIONS. Mount Stewart,
Peake's Station,
Cardigan,
Dundas,
Grand River Bridge,
Annandale,
Souris,
Georgetown,
Lower Montague,
Montague,
Murray River,
Murray Harbor North,
Murray Harbor South,
New Perth,
Valleyfield,
Orwell,
Vernon River Bridge,
Brush Wharf,
Eldon.

ROB ANGUS, Manager.
Charlottetown, Oct. 14, 1890

IMPORTANT--VERY!

IF YOU WANT A RELIABLE AND SATISFACTORY FAMILY MEDICINE
call at your nearest Drug Store and get a Box of EVERYBODY'S PILLS.
Guaranteed purely Vegetable and perfectly safe for all ages and constitutions. For
Indigestion, Bilioussness, Headache, Constipation, etc., they cannot be surpassed.
Price 25 cents per Box.
JOHNSON'S COUGH SYRUP, for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat,
etc. Price 25 cents per Bottle. Prepared only by

A. S. JOHNSON,
Corner Kent and Prince Streets.
Ch'town, March 6, 1891.

Campbell's Wine of Beech Tree Creosote.

THE NEW REMEDY for affections of the Throat, Larynx, Bronchial Tubes and
Lungs, such as obstinate Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough,
Congestion of the Lungs and Incipient Consumption.

PREPARED BY
KENNETH CAMPBELL CO
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
603 Craig Street, Montreal.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. oct30

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

TAYLOR & GILLESPIE.
We are making Special Reduc-
tions during this month on the
binding of Magazines, Illustrated
Papers, Periodicals, etc.
TAYLOR & GILLESPIE,
Sign of the Big Book. J. D. McLeod's Corner

Mistress of the Seas.
CHILIAN INSURGENTS FAIL TO COVER A
BRITISH CAPTAIN.

Captain Scott, of the British steamship
West Indian, which arrived at Victoria,
B. C., from Liverpool a few days ago, re-
lates an exciting story of his adventures
with the Chilean rebels at Coronel, where
he called for coal on his way up to Victoria.
Before he could obtain coal he was required
to give bonds to the extent of \$14,000 that
he would neither sell nor give anything
from her cargo to the rebels. An English
firm furnished the necessary security.

Captain Scott finally completed his business
at the port, and the West Indian
started out, but was followed by a small
steamer, which signalled him to heave to.
No notice was taken of the signals, and a
few minutes later the man-of-war Emerald
moved out from her moorings and started
after him under full steam. The West
Indian crowded on all steam, too, but was
not out of range when the Emerald's big
guns opened fire on her, and the West
Indian dropped a chor, the flag of England
dropping at her peak. A boat was at once
lowered by the pursuer, and an officer with
an armed party came on board.

"We think you've got one of our enemies
on board," said the officer. Captain Scott
assured him that such was not the case, and
complied with the boarder's request to be
shown the ship's papers. The visitor
glanced over them quickly until his eye fell
upon the item in the manifest of dynamite
and gunpowder, which he at once said he
must have.

Captain Scott firmly informed him that
they would not get it. The rebel officer
insisted, and offered to pay four times its
value for all or any part of its explosives.
The offer was quietly refused, and the cap-
tain of the West Indian explained the
nature of the bond he had given. The
rebel officer then announced that they
would take the cargo without leave or per-
mission.

"Not while there are Englishmen
aboard," said Captain Scott's reply. "There
are only forty of us, well armed, but we'll
make a lively fight."

This at first struck the naval man as a
joke, and he enquired what forty men could
do against a warship.

"We can kill you just as fast as you
come on board," was the determined reply,
"and if you open your guns on us, I'll get
up full steam and charge into you. I've
got a stout little ship, she draws thirty feet
of water, and she's heavy, and if we don't
sink you I am mistaken."

Here was a suggestion that fairly stag-
gered the Chilean, and he finally decided to
apologize to the officers of the West Indian
for detaining her and allow her to proceed,
and so the English steamer at last got away
from Chili and shaped her course for Victo-
ria.

He Crucifies Himself.
JAMES QUINN, OF PHILADELPHIA, DOES
PENANCE FOR IMAGINARY SINS.

With the marks of the cruel nails on
both hands and feet, James Quinn, an old
man, lay on a cot in the Philadelphia
Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday
week, suffering from wounds self-inflicted
as his Saviour was crucified by his per-
secutors. Though the pain of the wounds
must have been intense, the old man
seemed not to notice it, but to suffer great
mental agony over imaginary sins. He
clasped his hands in constant prayer in
penance for past misdeeds.

Quinn's attempt at self-crucifixion, which
is only the second instance of its kind
known, came as the culmination of long
religious brooding and other troubles which
had unhinged his mind. He lives at 1104
McLary street, a little thoroughfare near
Eleventh and Carpenter streets, and is
sixty-four years old. Formerly he worked
as a sawyer, but had to give this up because
of injuries to his hands, and for some time
he has been able to do very little. For
years he has been a religious enthusiast, but
his family has never seen any reason to
suppose that his monomania on this subject
would lead him to do any injury to
himself.

For the week before his crucifixion he
had been unusually wild in his religious
ideas and on Thursday night, the 26th ult.,
the climax came. Rising while the rest
of the family were yet asleep, he began his
preparations for his astonishing perfor-
mance. Roughly marking out the form of
a cross upon the floor, and procuring an
old hammer and some nails, he was ready
for the self-sacrifice.

Placing a nail upon his right foot, a sharp
blow from the hammer drove it cent
through. Great as the agony must have
been, he probably made no sound, knowing
that it would arouse his mother, son or
daughter. Another nail was placed upon
the other foot, but the blow from the ham-
mer failed to drive it through. It struck a
bone, in which it became imbedded. Lay-
ing his left hand flat upon the floor, with
the palm upward, he drove a third nail
deep into the flesh. While seeking to
drive a fourth nail into his right hand—
which must necessarily have been a very
difficult operation, considering the loca-
tion of his other hand—the family were
awakened and Quinn was prevented from
completing the job.

The skin of his right hand was only
slightly abraded. The nails were drawn
from the left hand and right foot, but that
in the left hand was stuck so fast in the
bone that it could not be removed.

Word was sent in the morning to Dr. D.
J. Laughlin, asking him to visit Quinn, and
he did so soon after wards. He found him
trying to get the nail out of his foot, using
some rough instrument. The doctor mad-
the same attempt with an old piece of
pincer, which broke the nail off in the
bone. This made it necessary to take
Quinn to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where
Dr. Gummey was obliged to cut deep into
the bone to reach the broken nail.

While the doctor was engaged in this

painful work, during which Quinn took
no anaesthetics, the latter prayed constantly
and fervently, begging forgiveness for his
many imaginary sins. Finally he becam-
so violent in his actions that a police patro-
n was sent for and he was taken out to
the Philadelphia Hospital. At first he wa-
placed in the men's surgical ward. But it
was soon seen that his chief trouble wa-
mental rather than physical, and he wa-
removed to the ward for the insane. A
careful examination of the wounds mad-
by the nails showed that they were no
serious. His feet and the injured hand
were bandaged, and the best of care taken
of him.

In his prayers and supplications Quinn
was heard to say that for forty years he
planned this act of penance for his sins and
at last he had done it. He appeared
satisfied with the deed. As his mental
trouble appears to be deep seated, he will
probably be taken to the Norristown Insane
Hospital for treatment.

Quinn's attempt at self-crucifixion has
only one parallel case, that of an English-
man who by the exercise of great ingenuity
succeeded not only in nailing his hands and
feet to a cross, but in actually throwing
himself and the cross from a window. The
result was more serious than that in
Quinn's case is likely to be, as there is no
doubt of the latter's recovery from his
wounds, if not from his peculiar hallucina-
tions.

Great Britain Leads
IN THE CARRYING OF AMERICAN GRAIN ACROSS
THE OCEAN—AMERICA "ISN'T IN IT."

The annual report, showing the extent
of the grain trade of New York in the way
of shipments abroad, which has been pre-
pared by William E. Ferguson, of the New
York Produce Exchange, contains some in-
teresting and suggestive facts.

Mr. Ferguson's tabulation for the year
1890 shows the decadence of the United
States transatlantic shipping trade and the
rapidity with which the sailing vessel has
been supplanted by steam as a freight car-
rier.

As far as the ocean grain carrying trade
is concerned, the part which the United
States has come to play is so particularly
small that it may be truthfully said that
America "isn't in it." For instance, of
1,006 vessels which sailed from the port of
New York during the year 1890, carrying
American grown grain to feed the hungry
mouths of Europe, just five bore the
American flag, and of these one was a
British built ship, being the old steamer
Wells City, of Sunderland, Eng., now owned
in New York, and known as the Pro-
gress. The other four are owned by the
Pennsylvania Railroad Company—viz., the
Illinois, the Ohio, the Indiana and the
Pennsylvania. The Illinois made two trips
during the year, so that five grain loads
out of 1,006 were carried in nominal Ameri-
can vessels.

Of 44,692,559 bushels of grain shipped
from New York in 1890, only 494,023
bushels were carried in sailing vessels.
Only 22 sailing vessels carried grain and
not one of these bore the American
flag.

American ship owners carried only 302,
201 bushels out of 44,692,559. Even little
Denmark exceeded the whole United States
in this trade by more than double, her 23
vessels carrying 788,388 bushels. British
vessels carried the enormous aggregate of
30,455,226 bushels in 625 ship loads. This
is within 14,000,000 bushels of the entire
trade. Truly, "Britannia rules the waves."

Next comes Germany with 4,210,167
bushels carried in 163 ships. No 3 is Belgium
with 70 vessels laden with 3,894,581 bushels,
and No 4 is little Holland with 45 ships and
1,485,144 bushels. Then comes France, whose
24 vessels were laden with 1,231,743 bushels,
then Italy with 20 vessels and 1,076,717
bushels, and next Denmark. Portugal had
489,692 bushels in 13 ships; Spain's share was
445,940 bushels in 7 bottoms.

There are only two nations in the world
which had less of the American grain carrying
trade than America. Austria had 115,511
bushels in 6 ships, and Norway carried 97,849
bushels in 4 bottoms.

Of the grain that we sent to Europe and
the Eastern world there were 25,599,325
bushels of corn, while of wheat there were
11,962,302 bushels; oats, 9,290,005 bushels;
rye, 1,460,292 bushels, and barley, 280,555
bushels.

Only twenty-two sailing ships were left
last year in the grain trade from this port.
They carried 494,023 bushels. There were
six Italians, with 163,227 bushels; six Aus-
trians with 115,511 bushels; five Portuguese,
with 91,960 bushels; three British, with 82,
161 bushels, and two Norwegian, with 41,164
bushels.

That New York now sends out the great
bulk of all the grain exported from this
country seems evident from Mr. Ferguson's
statistics, although its total shipments last
year were larger by 6,000,000 of bushels than
in 1889. The following comparative table
will show what New York used to do and
what she does now:—

Year.	Steam.	Sail.	Total.
1880	49,966,599	63,376,584	113,343,183
1881	53,255,728	19,090,583	72,346,311
1882	39,878,449	6,384,939	46,263,388
1883	44,205,009	4,359,936	48,564,945
1884	42,951,799	2,431,908	45,383,707
1885	44,221,799	2,851,473	47,073,272
1886	47,741,575	2,761,798	50,503,373
1887	50,761,570	1,992,921	52,754,491
1888	24,737,305	422,559	25,159,864
1889	37,140,599	765,670	37,906,269
1890	44,985,536	494,023	45,479,559

The gradual disappearance of the sailing
vessel is apparent from this table.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS Mrs. Winsloe's
Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of
mothers for their children while cutting teeth.
It relieves the little sufferer at once; it pro-
duces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the
child from pain, and the little cherub awakes
as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant
to taste. It soothes the child, softens the
gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, 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. Winsloe's Soothing
Syrup," and take no other kind.
mar23 eod & wky lyr

**I took Cold,
I took Sick,
I TOOK
SCOTT'S
EMULSION**

RESULT:
**I take My Meals,
I take My Rest,**
AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE
ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON;
getting fat too. FOR SCOTT'S
Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil
and Hypophosphites of Lime and
Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incur-
rent Consumption BUT BUILT
ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING
FLESH ON MY BONES
AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I
TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK.
SCOTT'S Emulsion is put up only in 8 1/2 oz
or 4 oz bottles. Sold by all Druggists at
50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

DYSPEPTICURE
SPECIFIC FOR
DYSPEPSIA

Dyspepticure aids
Digestion.
Dyspepticure cures
Indigestion.

The most serious and
long-standing cases of
Chronic Dyspepsia
positively cured
by Dyspepticure.

Price per bottle 35c and 1.00
(large bottles four times size of small)
Prepared by
Charles K. Short, St. John, N.B.
5000 EVIDENCE

FOR SALE.

AS I intend selling my Dwelling House on
Sidney Street, those desiring a first-
class home will do well to investigate. It is
one of the finest finished houses in the city.
Gas and water throughout. Bath Room and
sewerage to the river. The lot is 70x78 feet.
The Warehouse and Lot next to it can be had
if desired. No encumbrances of any kind.
Price and terms on application between 2 and
4 o'clock.

MRS. M. H. GAHAN.
mch7—tu th sat

\$8 to \$10 Teeth

A Set. Satisfaction guaranteed. Teeth ex-
tracted without pain.

DR. J. P. MURRAY,
Queen Street.
mch4—dy lm eod wy

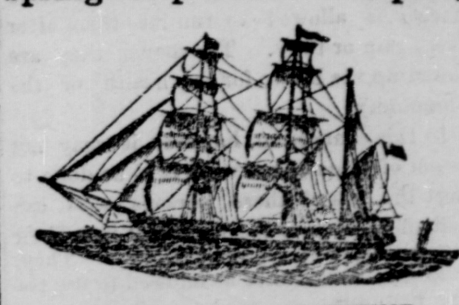
LONGERS.

FOR SALE.—A Few Thousand CUT
LONGERS. Apply to
F. TURNER,
Marshfield, East River, Lot 34.
feb27—wky 21 dy tri tu fri

FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale 62 Acres of
Land fronting on north side of St.
Peter's Bay. About 30 acres are cleared; the
balance covered with fencing material. Con-
venient to churches, schools, etc., and one and
a half miles from St. Peter's Railway Station.
JOHN A. McLAINE.
St. Peter's Bay, Aug. 29, 1890.

1891.
Spring Trip From Liverpool.



THE CLIPPER BARKENTINE
EREMA,
Newly Metalled, 300 Tons Register,
R. McDONALD, Commander,
WILL SAIL FROM
Liverpool for Charlottetown
ABOUT 1st OF APRIL,
and will carry Freight at through rates to the
different Railway points on the Island.

For Freight apply in London to John
Pitcairn & Sons, 7 Union Court, Old Broad
Street; in Liverpool to Pitcairn Brothers,
51 South John Street, or here to the owners.
PEAKEBROS. & CO.
Charlottetown, Feb. 17, 1891.