The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1883 VOL. 12.---NO. 62.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,

BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY, FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,

Charlottetown, - - - P. E. Island.

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One Month, - - -	0 50

☞ Advertising at most moderate rates.

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ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 7th day, 1h. 57m, a. m.
First Quarter, 14th day, 5h. 42m p. m.
Full Moon, 24th day, 5h. 6m., p m.

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days len'h.
		h m	h m	morn	aft'n	
1	Thursday	7 30	4 59	1 47	4 58	
2	Friday	29	5 1	2 46	6 16	
3	Saturday	28	3	3 44	7 30	9 59
4	Sunday	26	5	4 37	8 31	
5	Monday	25	6	5 25	9 21	
6	Tuesday	23	7	6 8	10 7	
7	Wednesday	21	9	6 45	10 48	
8	Thursday	19	11	7 19	11 28	
9	Friday	17	12	7 51	morn	
10	Saturday	15	14	8 22	0 8	10 17
11	Sunday	14	16	8 53	0 48	
12	Monday	12	17	9 27	1 31	
13	Tuesday	11	18	10 4	2 27	
14	Wednesday	9	20	10 46	3 18	
15	Thursday	7	21	11 35	4 56	
16	Friday	5	23	aft 29	6 2	
17	Saturday	3	24	1 27	7 20	10 36
18	Sunday	1	26	2 28	8 20	
19	Monday	6 59	27	3 31	9 7	
20	Tuesday	58	28	4 48	9 48	
21	Wednesday	56	30	5 35	10 24	
22	Thursday	54	31	6 36	10 56	
23	Friday	52	33	7 37	11 27	
24	Saturday	51	34	8 36	11 58	10 57
25	Sunday	49	36	9 36	aft 30	
26	Monday	47	38	10 35	1 2	
27	Tuesday	45	39	11 35	1 39	
28	Wednesday	44	40	m rn	2 20	

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street, Charlottetown.

☞ Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. CHESTER B. MACNEILL

Jan. 16, '83.

CARD.

DR. McLEAN,

SOURIS EAST.

Office—"Royal Oak Hotel."

Dec. 11, 1882.—1m 3aw wly 3m

JOHN MACEACHERN,

(Late of Italian Warehouse)

AGENT FOR

Royal Fire Insurance Company, of England,

London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, of England,

City of London Fire Insurance Co., of England,

HAS REMOVED

His Office to his New Building,

Cor. Queen and King Sts.—Up Stairs.

Ch'town, Dec. 7, 82.

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,
Ch'town, June 17, 1882—tf Agent.

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.

McLEOD & MORSON

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,

SOLICITORS, NOTARIES 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.

NEIL McLEOD. W. A. O. MORSON.

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

NOW OPENED

NEW

Dining and Coffee Rooms,

North Side of Queen Square,

OPPOSITE THE LAW COURTS.

D. MAY.

Ch'town, Dec 12, 1882.—3m

FOR SALE.

Lea's Sash and Door Factory,

SAWING & PLANING MILL,

Is now offered for sale.

THE above property will be sold to suit purchasers, as it now stands, or buildings and land will be sold separate from machinery.

Also, that COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Cumberland Street, near Grafton.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises,

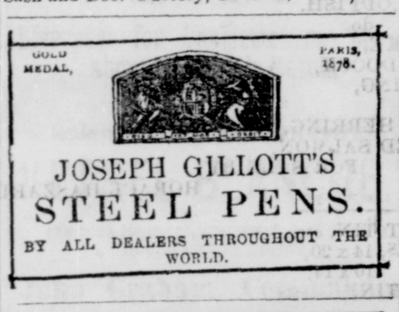
PAUL LEA.

Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1883.

NOTICE.

BEING about to make a change in my business, it is necessary that all amounts due me be paid on or before the twentieth January, 1883. All amounts not paid will be sued for then, without further notice.

PAUL LEA.
Sash and Door Factory, Ch'town, Jan. 5, '83.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

FRED. J. GARRETT, M. D, Graduate of the London University, Dean and Registrar of the Boston Medical College of Specialists, says:—"I had tried every system of treatment for the cure of nervous prostration, partial paralysis, and abouic dyspepsia Persuaded, much against my will, to try the Pad system, I put them on, and in two days found that the paralysis of the nerves had been conquered, the entire nervous system toned up, and now—six months from the day of application—I am free from any symptoms of nervous debility or dyspeptic tendency. In my professional practice as a Physician, in private life and among my personal friends, I shall deem it my bounden duty and my highest privilege, as an act of gratitude, to counsel and enforce this treatment, as the only reliable and effectual remedial agency having for its origin the stomach, liver, brain, and great nerve centres.

Consultations free. Therapeutic Association DR. J. G. BENNET, Proprietor, 119 Hollis St., Halifax; 43 Horsefield St., St. John; McNee's Buildings, Main St., Winnipeg; Quebec, etc., etc. [Jan. 16, '83.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on by the undersigned and the late A. B. Stewart under the style and firm of HICKEY & STEWART, Tobacco Manufacturers, will be continued by the subscriber under the same style.

MICHAEL HICKEY.
Ch'town, July 4, 1882—qwd tf

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, AT COST.

:o:

Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.

BEDSTEADS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and Picture Mouldings.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—1y

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.—1y

L. E. PROWSE

Will, for the next Two Weeks, give

SPECIAL BARGAINS,

—IN—

Men's Overcoats, Reefers & Ulsters,

MEN'S FUR CAPS,

Tweeds, Wincoys, Wool Squares, Scarfs, Sacques, &c

☞ Everyone should call and see those Goods, as Great Bargains will be given.

L. E. PROWSE,

Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1882. 74 Queen Street.

THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

Fire and Life Insurance Company,

OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON,

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

Subscribed Capital	$ 9,733,332.00
Paid Up Capital	1,216,666.00

TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE, LIFE AND ANNUITY BUSINESS

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses Settled With Promptitude and Liberality.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Reserved Funds (Irrespective of Paid up Capital) over - $5,000,000.00

Insurances effected at the Lowest Current Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Accumulated Funds (irrespective of Paid up Capital) over - - $12,000,000.00

Nine-tenths of the whole Profits of the Life Branch belong to the Assured

Profits of previous Quinquennium divided among Policy Holders, $1,158,500.00

New and Reduced Premiums for the Dominion of Canada.

Copies of the Annual Report, Prospectuses, and every information, may be obtained at the

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BRANCH,
No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.

GEORGE W. DEBLOIS,
March 16, 1882—eod GENERAL AGENT.

Public Meeting at Montague.

LITERAL FULFILLMENT OF THE TERMS OF UNION DEMANDED.

A public meeting was held at this place last evening On motion, Duncan Macdonald, Esq., was appointed chairman, the undersigned, secretary.

R. W. Sprague, Esq., was the first person to address the meeting. He spoke principally on local wants, and submitted a petition to the meeting for signatures, asking a grant from the Provincial Government towards the maintaining of a Steam Tug Boat to ply on Montague River, and make connection with the Railway terminus at Georgetown. He said it could be proved that, as far as Public Works at Montague were concerned (clear of highways), the Government had been refunded for every dollar's outlay.

Messrs. A. C. McDonald, M. J. Fitz-Gerald and others supported Mr. Sprague's statements. Hon. S. Prowse, Jas. Clow, Esq., M. L. C., and Thos. Annear, Esq., M. L. C., all spoke favorably to the petition and promised their influence and votes to secure this grant, as they considered, on hearing the arguments used, that Montague was fully entitled to better trade facilities Mr. Annear thought Montague was worse off in this matter, at present, than it was fifteen years ago.

Dr. Robertson hoped the Government would at least see the necessity of doing justice to Montague in the matter of river communication. He hoped we had seen the end of promises, and that the prayers of the petitioners would be granted without further excuses. He desired to call the attention of the meeting to the non-fulfillment of our terms of union in regard to efficient and continuous communication with the Mainland. He hoped to see strong resolutions bearing on this question passed by this meeting, and also at meetings throughout the country. The people should stir in this matter, and demand immediate action on the part of the Dominion Government. The Government, for the past four years, had not granted anything as an experiment or otherwise to fulfil our just terms of union.

Mr. J. M. Aitken moved, seconded by R. W. Sprague, Esq., the following resolution which was carried unanimously:—

Whereas, By the Terms of Confederation under which this Island consented and agreed to a union with the Dominion of Canada, the Dominion Government were bound by section 7 sub-section J, to assume and defray all the charges for the following services, viz:—"efficient Steam Service for the conveyance of mails and passengers to be established and maintained between the Island and the mainland of the Dominion, Winter and Summer, thus placing the Island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and Railway system of the Dominion"

And Whereas, Ten years have now passed since the said union was effected during which the Dominion Government have enjoyed all the revenues and advantages contracted for by the said Terms, but have not in any particular attempted to fulfil their part of the conditions stipulated for by the said sub-section,

And Whereas, The High contracting parties to the Terms of Confederation were the Government of Great Britain, the Parliament and Government of Canada and the Legislature and Government of Prince Edward Island;

Therefore Resolved, That the Provincial Government are hereby respectfully but earnestly requested to adopt such prompt and constitutional measures as will enforce the Terms as agreed upon by all the High contracting parties, and to demand on the part of the Province compensation for the many years we have been deprived of our rights.

M. J. Fitzgerald, Esq., spoke in support of Mr. Aitken's resolution. He considered no effort had been made by the Federal Government to fulfil the conditions granted this Province of continuous communication with the mainland. He (Mr. Fitzgerald) thought that, in the meantime, communication could be maintained for a month or two later and earlier fall and spring, between Georgetown and Pictou, than by any other route. He would therefore submit the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Daniel Riley, and carried unanimously:—

Whereas, The steamer "Northern Light" has proved the feasibility of navigating the Straits for many weeks later and earlier, in the fall and spring, than in former years;

And Whereas, The manner in which the "Northern Light" is managed during the present season is productive of great injury to P. E. Island, especially to King's County, as no attempt has been made since the 5th inst. to cross the Straits, although the difficulties do not appear greater than in former years;

Therefore Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Dominion Government should, without delay, provide a powerful screw steamer, properly modelled, of twice the power and capacity of the "Northern Light," to run in conjunction with the "Northern Light," between Georgetown and the Mainland, for the late fall and early spring communication.

The Hon. S. Prowse was the principal speaker on these resolutions. Mr. Prowse made an able and very vigorous speech in their support. He considered both political parties were to blame in this matter, and thought the people should (clear of party) force the question on the Dominion. He would sacrifice party to-morrow if it stood in the way of justice being granted to the Island on this question. He would not accept $500,000 00 (five hundred thousand dollars) a year in lieu of our terms. He considered the non-fulfillment of those very terms and the fulfillment of the terms to British Columbia, was the means of drawing the young men—the bone and sinew—of this Province away from it. He considered if we had continuous communication with the mainland, manufactures would spring up all over this Province, and thereby give employment to our people. Mr. Prowse referred to the manner in which the Dominion Government sent an agent to British Columbia to sound the Government and people to see if some easier terms could not be had, than was granted to that province; and how the people of that province bounded together in leagues, similar to our Tenant League, to resist any attempts to interfere with the terms bargained for; and how those terms are now being carried out with a cost to the Federal Government of over one hundred million dollars Mr. Prowse referred to the excessive taxation imposed on us after a promise had been granted to the Province that our tariff would not exceed 15 per cent. Mr. Prowse considered himself as loyal a subject as any in Queen Victoria's Dominion, yet he would with pleasure "hail the Stars and Stripes to-morrow, sooner than see the promises and agreements with this province of the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain broken and unfulfilled.

A. C. McDonald, Esq., fully agreed with Mr. Prowse's remarks, and would support the resolutions. He was very sorry we had not a shorthand reporter to report Mr. Prowse's able speech.

E. T. Wickwire, Esq., moved, seconded by R. W. Sprague, Esq., the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That this meeting hereby instruct the chairman and secretary to communicate with the Sheriff and request him, at an early day, to convene a county meeting at Georgetown, to take into consideration the question of the literal fulfilment of the Terms of Union.

It was then moved and seconded that Mr. J. M. Aitken take the chair, after which R. W. Sprague, Esq., proposed, and M. J. Fitzgerald, Esq., seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was duly acknowledged.

W. C. WHITE,
Montague, Jan. 30. Sec'y.

An Invention in Shoemaking.

It now looks as if poor mortals would soon have a chance to wear comfortable shoes, as a gentleman of Boston has invented a process which is extremely simple in its work, but which enables hand sewed goods to be made within a few cents per pair of cheap machine work. For six months past, Mr. Lee E Moore has been making a shoe by a process which, it is calculated, will revolutionize the entire business. The process is very simple but decidedly practicable, as it is equally applicable to ladies' work as to that of heavy work for men. Heretofore in the manufacture of hand-sewed work, the upper leather, which remains after sewing the welt to the inner sole, has either been cut off or tacked down and the space filled, but by the new method the upper, after having been fastened to the sole is turned back over the welt, and in turn is again sewed to the outer sole, thus making the boot doubly strong, and making it virtually waterproof. In case a poor inner sole is used so that the sewing gives way, the welt still acts as a lever, and there is no possibility of the upper pulling out. In the manufacture of common work for women where machines are used, there is a rough seam left on the inside of the shoe, which is decidedly uncomfortable to the wearer, whereas if made by the process alluded to, the inside of the boot is left perfectly smooth. Then, again, by the old method, nails are used to a greater or less extent in lasting, which in due time give the wearer immeasurable discomfort, but this is entirely obviated by the new process, as no nails are used, as the upper does not require to be fastened to the inner sole except by the sewing. Those who have investigated the process are loud in their praises, and compliment the inventor highly upon his success; and it is a fact that manufacturers of shoe machinery are already at work endeavoring to produce a machine which will accomplish the work which is now done by hand, and with a good prospect of success.

Agricultural Notes.

DOES POULTRY PAY?—If proper care is taken of poultry there is no doubt that it pays. We cannot expect to make any business profitable unless we give it our attention. A great many people feed their poultry regularly, but neglect to give them drink, and then say that it does not pay to keep poultry. The best drink for hens is sour milk, and if possible it should always be kept by them. Scraps of meat, fish skin, etc, are excellent for fowls. Do not feed on clear corn or meal, but vary their food as much as possible. In the summer feed once a day, but in the winter give them a second feed just before they go on the roost. Always give just what they will eat up clean. Hens fed in this way will lay all winter, if they are of the right breed.

MANGE ON HORSES.—Mange is a disease of the skin which destroys the hair and produces intense irritation, accompanied with very small watery blisters, which break and are rubbed into raw spots. It is caused by a vegetable parasite which grows in the skin or by a small insect which burrows in it, and there are two kinds, but both produce similar effects. The disease is contagious, and may be communicated to a horse by mice or rats, dogs, or infected harness, or stalls or musty hay. The remedy is to wash the skin with warm water and soap—whale-oil or carbolic soap is preferable; then apply an ointment, made as follows:—Four ounces of whale-oil, one dram of creosote, one ounce of sulphur; grind the sulphur with a little oil and the creosote, and then gradually add the rest of the tar and oil; rub well into the skin after washing with warm water.

THE ORIGIN OF THE POTATO.—At the last meeting of the California Academy of Sciences, Mr. John O. Lemmon reported the results of a summer's tour of botanical explorations among the mountain ranges along the Mexican frontier of Arizona. Among his discoveries were two or three varities of indigenous potatoes, found growing abundantly in high mountain meadows surrounded by peaks attaining a height of 10 000 feet above the sea level. The tubers were about the size of walnuts Mr. Lemmon brought home a supply which will be carefully cultivated. *The Scientific American* remarks that this interesting discovery goes far to settle the long-vexed question of the origin of the potato.