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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 21, 1879.

Yesso.

Yesso, which it is now rumored the Russians design to annex, stands second in importance of the group of Islands which form the Japanese Empire. It contains about thirty thousand square miles, the greater part of which is very fertile, but very little of which has been brought into cultivation. The chief port is that of the city of Hukodate, which contains a population of twenty-five thousand, or more than a third of the total population of the island. This port was one of the first, if not the first, opened up to the commerce of the world, treaties granting the privilege to the United States and Great Britain having been signed in 1854. Since that time consuls of both countries have resided in the city. Besides this port, which is open all the year round, there are other seaport towns of importance. Coal is found on the island in sufficient quantities to be largely mined for the use of steamers. Passing, as it does these two great advantages, good open winter ports and coal beds, and lying as it does off the coast of Russia, it is not strange if the Czar and his ministers at St. Petersburg who are now striving to make Russia a maritime power should prize and annex Yesso in the furtherance of their design. The island of Karafuto, which lies just north of Yesso, and is the northernmost of the Japanese group, has long been disputed territory between Russia and Japan, subjects of both of which nations occupy the island, which remains neutral ground. When Russia's ability for picking quarrels with weaker nations is considered, when a suitable end is to be gained, it is likely that there are good grounds for the Japanese jealousy of Russia's designs.

Diphtheria.

DR. A. H. CHANDLER (OF NEW BRUNSWICK) ON THE SULPHUR CURE.

The Telegraph, a few days ago, contained the following letter from Dr. A. H. Chandler, now of Dorchester, treating of the sulphur cure for diphtheria:—

"Sir,—In yesterday's issue of your journal I read with pleasure your interesting article, 'Sulphur for Diphtheria,' in connection with the name of Mr. John S. Wiles, of Thorncombe Dorset; and, as you invite the opinion of others, I venture to offer the following observations.

"Having attended a large number of cases of diphtheria, during the past two years, allow me to add my testimony—already recorded in the *Canada Lancet*—to that of Surgeon Wiles, as to the wonderful power sulphur exhibits in controlling this dreadful disease.

"My plan is, simply, through a common goose-quill, or small glass tube, to blow the sulphur into the throat, well back freely, lavishly and persistently, every half hour, night and day in all cases: at the same time fumigating all apartments where the disease prevails, twice or three times in the twenty-four hours, by burning the powder in a small shovel or other convenient article. This, conjoined with the frequent exhibition of stimulants, when there is decided prostration, in adults more particularly, and the generous use of egg mixture, beef tea, etc., will save many lives. I may add, in using sulphur, by the method above mentioned, a great deal of the powder is necessarily swallowed by the patient. It rapidly destroys any deposits of false membrane existing, and prevents further spreading along the palate, around the tonsils, etc. In cases of diphtheritic-croup—often so terribly fatal—heat applications (hop poultices enveloped in flannel, made with vinegar, instead of water, and applied as hot as can be borne, renewed frequently, are useful and convenient for the purpose) completely surrounding the throat, followed up by a large fly-blister, over the front of the chest will usually afford great relief. The latter diverts the morbid action within, and brings it to the surface in the shape of a veritable false membrane, which can be shown to the satisfaction of any one who chooses to try it. These measures, conjoined with alum and antimonial emetics; in the early stage of the croup variety, will always rescue the little sufferers.

"Yours, etc.,

"A. H. CHANDLER, M. D." Dorchester, Jan. 14, 1879.

An itinerant correspondent, writing from Fredericton, says:—"It required a detective to find the Post Office in that place. It is reached by climbing over fences, snow drifts, and entering via a back kitchen. Then there is 'great' difficulty in finding who is Postmaster, as men, women and children gather around to view the 'last victim' with curiosity. As the correspondent is of the bushful class, he would wish to be excused in future. He thinks it would be a move in the right direction to have the Post Office transferred to one of the stores at that place.

SUPREME COURT.

JAN. 20, 1879.

JOHN MCSWEEN, sworn—I had a basket of groceries stolen at the Seven Mile House on the occasion referred to. I was there when the persons were brought back to the house. When the horse and sleigh with which my basket was found, was brought back, they denied that it belonged to them; but afterwards they confessed that it was theirs, and said they were sorry they had got into such a scrape. Dockendorff offered me \$10 to say nothing about the matter; but I refused the money.

To Mr. Hodgson—I heard some one say they were to be let go if the articles were found. There was also some talk of having them taken up before the Magistrate. I saw both prisoners go into the bar-room floor; but I do not know whether or not they both remained there.

GEORGE MOAR—(sworn) Reside in the vicinity of Seven Mile House. The prisoners were not at my house on the night of the robbery. Somebody came to me between 7 and 8 o'clock and told me the articles were stolen. I went to help search for them. We found McNeill's things on the side of the Malpeque Road. I was not with the party that found the sleigh. I saw Dockendorff and Crosby at the Seven Mile House about 11 o'clock that night. I said to Crosby, "surely, Jim, you didn't steal the things." He said "yes." Dockendorff told me he didn't take them.

To Mr. Peters—The things were found about fifty yards from where the horses of the Millvale men were tied. I was told by Mr. McNeill that the prisoners had confessed. He didn't say he had threatened them.

MR. MOAR—(re-called)—The prisoners came back to my house and two or three days afterwards asked me whether I'd intercede for them. They asked me to go to Neil McNeill and try to make it up.

The Jury was addressed on behalf of the prisoners by F. Peters and E. J. Holgson, and on behalf of the Crown by C. Palmer. After retiring for a short time they returned a verdict of "not guilty."

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT IN THE BIGAMY CASE—THE NORTH RIVER SERIES, NO. 3.

JAN. 21, 1879.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hensley presiding.

The Queen vs. John Lynch. Indictment for bigamy. The Grand Jury present a True Bill.

The Queen at the prosecution of Alexander McKinlay vs. James Crosby. Indictment for larceny. For the Crown, the Attorney General and C. Palmer, Q. C.; for the prisoner, F. Peters and A. A. McLean.

MR. C. PALMER—This is an indictment for stealing four sheep. On the night the sheep were stolen, the prosecutor's son—returning from Charlottetown—met a person driving in a wagon which contained several sheep. The next morning the prosecutor's flock was counted, and four sheep were found to be missing; and on that morning the prisoner sold four sheep to his brother, and that day, or the day after, the latter exposed in the market four large carcasses of mutton. The prisoner, on being questioned, said he had bought the sheep from George White, with whom he had been working; but White will prove that the prisoner never got any sheep from him.

ALEXANDER MCKINLAY, sworn—On the 22nd of last October I had 21 sheep in a field about 12 chains from my house. Four of them were stolen in the same night. I came to Charlottetown about 10 o'clock next day. I enquired of all the butchers, and could get no account of them. A few days after I came to town, and saw mutton in a barrel in the shop of William Crosby. I then went to DesBrisay's for a warrant for the prisoner. Then I went to see him. I asked him where he got the four sheep he sold to his brother William? He told me he never sold him any sheep. I said, your brother told me you sold him 4 sheep. He said, where would I get 4 sheep? I said I guess in my pasture. I then went to Fred. Bevan and asked him if Crosby had slaughtered four sheep at his slaughter house. I got out a warrant for the prisoner but he cleared out. I never sold Crosby any sheep. I would not have taken seven dollars apiece for the sheep.

To Mr. Peters—I have given up keeping sheep pretty much because people steal them. If they had been killed by dogs there would be some remains of them left. It is not possible that my sheep strayed away. My sheep are not given to jumping. On the evening of the 22nd October last I counted them myself.

DANIEL C. MCKINLAY—(sworn)—Four heavy ewes were stolen from our field on the night of the 22nd of October. About 11 o'clock I met one or two persons coming towards town with sheep in a wagon. My suspicions were then aroused and I mentioned the occurrence to my father next morning. I have known the prisoners several years. He has been staying at Dockendorff's.

To Mr. A. A. McLean.—The night was moonlight. It was a small express wagon I met. The horse was either red or dark. He looked dark after night. I couldn't say whether or not there were two persons in the wagon. We passed quite close to it.

PATRICK MCKENNA, sworn—I live in Charlottetown and buy sheepskins for Maurice Blake. I bought four sheepskins from a person said to be Wm. Crosby's partner—Harrell. I saw the Mutton in Crosby's shop. It was very good. There were four carcasses. I think it was sometime in October—about the 24th.

MAURICE BLAKE, sworn—On Wednesday, the 23rd of October, Mr. McKinlay came to our shop looking after some stolen sheep. On the Monday after I saw a wagon, with Job Bevan's mares, driven by B. Harrell, pass by with mutton on it. It was an unusual occurrence. I did not

notice that the mutton was tremendously fat.

CHARLES WARREN, sworn—On the 20th of October or the 2nd November I bought a fore-quarter of very fine mutton at the shop of Crosby & BeHarrell, for 66 cents. I considered it a very cheap bargain. I afterwards bought some very choice corned mutton from the same parties.

CLEMENT GEORGE WHITE, sworn—The prisoner stayed with me about the 2nd of October, and afterwards in November. I asked him one day whether he stole McKinlay's sheep? He said "No." Afterwards, Mr. McKinlay came and asked Crosby where he got the sheep he sold his brother. Crosby gave a Scotch answer. He said, "What sheep?" McKinlay said "That'll do, that'll do," and drove away. I then asked Crosby if he stole the sheep, and he again answered "No."

C. PALMER.—Is there not at present a prosecution pending against you on a charge of larceny, and are you not under arrest?

JUDGE HENSLEY ruled that the question was not admissible.

To Mr. McLean—I have lost sheep. I saw sheep of mine at McKinlay's last fall. I saw sheep of McKinlay's dead—lying about the shore and other places.

To Mr. Palmer—I have talked with William Crosby since I was under a Crown subpoena.

JUDGE HENSLEY ruled that the witness was not a "hostile witness," and would not permit the Crown Counsel to cross examine with the view of showing that he was "hostile."

CHARLES B. BEHARRELL—William Crosby is my partner in business. We have been in partnership about three months. He follows the business of butcher. He was a stranger to me. I came from Nova Scotia. Our slaughter house was at Job Bevan's. I remember about the time we started, getting four carcasses of mutton from James Crosby. They were pretty good. It was about the 23rd or 24th day of October.

The sheep were brought alive to the slaughter house. It was between ten and eleven in the forenoon. I saw James Crosby there. I did not ask him anything about the sheep. I do not remember killing so many on any other than a market day before or since. Before the sheep came, Crosby told me he got them from a man out in the country that he had been working for. I deny that he said he got them from Clement George White. The sheep were brought to the slaughter house in Crosby's wagon and by Job Bevan's horse. I do not remember that Crosby agreed to leave the sheep at our slaughterhouse the night before. I supposed they would be there in the morning when I went out to work. I sold some of it to Charles Warren. To the best of my knowledge, the sheep were ewe. I do not remember the marks. We saved some of the heads and some we didn't.

WILLIAM CROSBY, sworn—We received the sheep about 9 or 10 o'clock on the evening of the 23rd October. We received them from James Crosby. He did not tell me he got them from White. It told McKinlay it was likely he got the sheep from George White. I saw my brother the afternoon before and gave him the key of the slaughter house to put the sheep in when he brought them. He didn't tell me he was going to steal the sheep, and I had no idea he was going to do so.

To the foreman—My brother got the horse and wagon with which to bring the sheep for me.

W. P. COLWILL, sworn—William Crosby told me that his brother James told him he got the sheep from George White.

ALEXANDER MCKINLAY, recalled—When I went into the shop I asked William Crosby where he got the four sheep, and he said that he got them from his brother; and his brother said he got them from George White. He repeated it three times while I was in the shop.

How Some Men Died.

Death sometimes comes at the invitation of mortals whose imprudence hastens the inevitable. Glodsmith fell a victim to his own folly in prescribing for himself in opposition to his medical adviser. The eminent scholar Ludolph Luster, a name which can never be mentioned without respect by philologists, brought about his death in a singular manner. It was his habit to study at a low table surrounded with three or four circles of books placed on the floor. The continual stooping was thus necessitated by the position of the books and the table caused an abscess in the pancreas, from which he died. A surfeit of melons brought another mighty scholar Argypopolus, to the grave. Shenstone, the poet, died as he had quarrelled with his housekeeper, who, it would appear, was dearer than housekeepers should be, and poor Shenstone, relapsing into a fit of sulks, insisted on sleeping in a cart in his backyard to spite his mistress. The result was a fever which carried him off. Parnell, the author of that beautiful poem, the "Hermit," drank himself to death in his grief for his wife's death, and Daniel Morhof died of grief on account of a similar bereavement, without the aggravation of alcoholic poison. The poet, Fletcher—who had his foibles—fell in some degree a victim to personal vanity. He had ordered a new suit of clothes, and refused, though the plague was raging, to leave London before they were sent home. He stayed in town, caught the plague and died. Charles Lamb's death was caused by a slight stumble and abrasure. Dean Fletcher smoked himself to death—a warning to lovers of the weed.

Special Notices.

- PICKLES, in bulk, 12c. a pint, at Beer and Goff's
- BUY your Flour at Beer & Goff's.
- GOLDEN SYRUP, 10c. a pint, at Beer and Goff's.
- EVERY one in search of Cheap Goods should go to J. B. McDonald's.
- It will pay you to buy your Dry Goods at J. B. McDonald's.
- FOR Bargains in Ladies' Shawls and Furs go to J. B. McDonald's.

SPECIAL

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE.

150 Pairs Canadian

ALL WOOL BLANKETS!

are being closed out very low.

THE BALANCE OF

Ladies' Mantles and Ulsters,

at a great reduction, to clear.

The Balance of

WINTER SHAWLS!

very low, to clear.

The Balance of

Ladies' Fur Caps and Muffs.

—AND—

GENTS' FUR CAPS,

greatly reduced, to clear.

A Lot of Ladies' Black

QUILTED SKIRTS

marked down, to clear.

MEN'S

Flannel Shirts

UNDERSHIRTS

—AND—

DRAWERS!

VERY CHEAP.

COTTON

BED-TICKINGS

SPLENDID VALUE,

just received by "Northern Light."

READY-MADE

DEPARTMENT

Unusually Good Value in

ULSTERS,

OVERCOATS,

REEFERS, &c.,

A Lot of

Boys' Reefing Jackets,

at \$2.00 each, very low to clear them out.

Good useful Goods at Great Bargains.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.
Jan. 14, 1879.

A Literary and Musical ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE GIVEN IN

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOLROOM,

OR

Friday Evening, the 24th inst.,

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

Admittance 10 cents. A change of programme may be expected.
Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1879—21 *

MAIL NOTICE.

MAILS will be closed daily at this Office, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, p. m., and forwarded via Cape Traverse, to all places abroad.

The British Mails for Canadian Packet sailing from Halifax on Saturdays, will close here at 8 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday; and for the fortnightly packet sailing from Halifax on the first and third Tuesday in February, it will close here on the previous Friday evening at 8 o'clock p. m.

Mails for all places West of Charlottetown and Summerside receiving Mails by Railway train or Postal Car, will close here at 7 o'clock a. m., daily.

Mails for Georgetown and Souris East and all places on the route to those points, will close daily at 2.25 p. m.

Post Office closes at 8 o'clock, p. m.
A. A. MACDONALD,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Ch'town,
21st Jan'y. 1879. 1m

Executors' Notice.

THE undersigned Executors of the Estate of Ralph Brecken Peake, late of Charlottetown, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, merchant, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to them; and all persons having any claims against the said Estate are hereby required to render the same to the undersigned, duly attested, within one year from date.

Dated this twenty-first day of January, A. D., 1879.

EDWARD J. HODGSON,
GEORGE W. DEBLOIS,
THOS. HANDRAHAN,
Executors.

Jan. 21, 1879. r g 3m

Fancy Woods for Fretwork.

RECEIVED, a nice lot of FANCY WOODS, consisting of Walnut, Mahogany, Poplar, Holly, Oak, Satinwood, Red Cedar, Amaranth, Ebony, and California Laurel.

F. S. HANFORD & CO.,
Water Street.

Jan. 20, 1879—3in eod

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE!!

THE SPECIAL TRAIN connecting with the "Northern Light" will cease running until further notice.

WILLIAM MCKECHNIE,
Superintendent.

Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1876—6 in

A GREAT RUN

—TO THE—

FLOUR & TEA STORE!

And it cannot be stopped while they are selling

SUCH EXCELLENT TEA

For 36c., 40c., and 44c. per lb.

GOOD SUGAR

For 7 1/2c., 8c., 8 1/2c., and 9c. per lb.

CHOICE FLOUR

From \$5.50 to \$6.00 per bbl., and

OTHER GROCERIES

RIGHT CHEAP.

Save your money by buying at

BEER & GOFF'S,

Ch'town, Jan. 17—

NOTICE.

FAMILIES OR INDIVIDUALS desirous of obtaining pews or single sittings in Zion Church, are hereby requested to apply to the undersigned, at the Post Office.

J. A. LAWSON,
Sec'y of Trustees.
Ch'town, Jan. 15, 1879—s & t pres pat 2i

SILVER

SETTS, LOCKETS, NECKLETS, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, &c., RECEIVED TO-DAY.

W. W. WELLNER.
Ch'town, Jan. 13, 1879—pat 3i

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER the Cheapest and most newsy Paper published in the Province.