

The Daily Examiner

SEPTEMBER 29, 1884.

Editorial Notes.

The Toronto Globe is still prophesying evil concerning the Canadian Pacific Railway—millions are going to be sunk every year in operating it! One would have thought the Globe would be tired by this time of making false predictions.

The Patriot urges that the control of the Police be relegated to the City Council. The police are—to put it mildly—no better than they should be under the management of an independent official, but until the electors of Charlotte-town awake to a sense of their duties and responsibilities, it would be arrant folly to expect an improvement in the force as a result of the proposed change.

The Ottawa Sun says: "It is stated that, as a result of their visit to Washington, the printing commissioners will at once report to the government, recommending that some steps be taken with a view of ultimately establishing a parliamentary printing bureau here. In all likelihood the government will supply the plant and all other material and afterwards let the contract for doing the work."

The British trade returns supply the following figures, showing the exports to Canada for the eight months ending August, 1884, compared with the corresponding eight months of last year:

EXPORTS TO CANADA.	
Animals—Horses.....	£54,988 458,564
Articles of Food and Drink—	
Salt, rock and white.....	50,951 42,416
Spirits.....	36,654 24,695
Sugar.....	28,513 49,029
Raw Materials—Wool.....	17,540 9,083
Articles wholly and partly manufactured—	
Cotton Piece Goods.....	779,338 409,290
Linon Piece Goods.....	128,003 123,593
Silk, Broadstuffs.....	91,902 16,596
Silk, Ribbons.....	22,002 9,170
Silk, Articles partly of.....	141,053 74,242
Woolen Fabrics.....	614,448 569,971
Worsted Fabrics.....	259,883 379,804
Carpets.....	157,740 148,423
Hardware and Cutlery.....	132,915 90,569
Iron—	
Pig.....	131,252 70,471
Bar, &c.....	161,472 90,303
Railroad.....	469,833 211,891
Hoops, Sheets, &c.....	85,840 87,750
Tin Plates.....	103,633 178,305
Cast, Wrought, &c.....	132,818 103,725
Machinery—	
Steam Engines.....	37,146 13,378
Other Descriptions.....	103,872 64,167
Apparel, &c.—	
Apparel and Slops.....	155,248 157,535
Haberdashery.....	659,408 534,055
Earthen and China Ware.....	78,022 61,716
Oil, Seed.....	65,852 38,255
Stationery.....	27,663 27,242
Total.....	£4,720,389 4,644,206

The Rev. Allan Simpson's sermon on "the color line in schools," is going the rounds of the press. Mr. Simpson laid down and elaborated at length four reasons why no color line should exist in Halifax schools.

1. The existence of the color line contravenes the very spirit and genius of our common school law.
2. The color line contravenes the spirit of our institutions generally.
3. It has no basis at all in our physical or mental construction.
4. The existence of a color line in our public schools directly contravenes the spirit of our most holy religion.

In Mr. Simpson's opinion, the common school law is designed to place the benefits of education within the reach of every child in the land, whatever the social conditions of its parents or the peculiarities of its race or color. We are, he says, pleased with our school law, proud of it, sometimes boast of it. Only one clause is wanting to make it perfect—compulsory attendance. In the sight of the Lord all children are equal. If we are going to draw a hard and fast color line, we must cease boasting of our free schools. White and colored alike pay taxes.

EVENING REST. By J. L. Pratt. Young Folks' Library. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price 25 cents. A simple, quiet story, whose character is adequately expressed by the title. Evening Rest is the name given to a little hamlet in the Blue Ridge region of Pennsylvania, remarkable for the beauty of its surroundings and the lovely character of its people. Thither goes a young man from the East to visit an uncle whom he has never before seen, and his experiences during the stay make up the contents of the book. One incident of the story is strongly dramatic in character. A family party, one of the members being the young man referred to, visit a coal mine. While passing through one of the narrow passages the guide fires a pistol to show the effects of the echo. The concussion of the air starts a loose part of the roof overhead and a portion falls in. The little company is shut up in the earth with little chance of ever seeing the light again. They have lights, however, and stumble across some tools, and by dint of many hours' hard labor they are at length able to communicate with their friends outside, who are at last able to rescue them. The author, throughout the story, dwells much upon the sweet and tender influences of home. In Evening Rest he creates an ideal household and community, and strives to show how much they have to do with the formation of character.

The Emperor William received a great popular ovation on his return from the autumn manoeuvres and was tendered elaborate banquets at Muenster and other cities on his way to Berlin.

Count Herbert Von Bismarck has been decorated with the order of the Red Eagle, an unusual distinction for so young a diplomat.

Fearful Accident.

A LITTLE CHILD MANAGED BY A REAPING MACHINE.

A fearful Reaper accident occurred at South Raitico on Saturday. A little child, three years old, the only daughter of Leon Gallant, while playing in a field of wheat which her father was reaping, became caught in the reaping machine which passed over her body, severing completely the arm near the shoulder joint and mangle the leg in such a dreadful manner that it had to be amputated below the knees, besides making several very severe gashes on the body. The father, having his attention directed to another part of the field where he had seen his children playing a little while before, did not become aware of the accident until he had gone several yards and heard the cries of the mangled child. Dr. Gallant was called in, and found the child so weak that he did expect it would rally. Last evening, however, it recovered somewhat from the shock; and Dr. Conroy of this city was sent for. The doctors, after amputating the leg, and dressing the wounds, did everything in their power to allay the sufferings of the unfortunate child; and to day, a neighbor informs us, that it is doing very well.

Fishing Notes from Souris.

Matthew, McLean & Co's new fishing schooner, General Gordon, made a big haul of mackerel the very first day out. She came into port here to fix her seine which was slightly torn. The crew were jubilant over their unusual good luck, and commend their "seine master" in the strongest terms. This deserving individual is Mr. McCormack, of lobster can fame, who has large experience in the business. He was for several years seine-master out of Cape Ann, and this summer out of Bull Creek. Although somewhat old and weather-beaten, still his eye is as quick and keen as any tar that plows over the salty billows, and he can scrutinize a school of mackerel at a mile's distance. "If their wind don't chop round to the north," he said the day the vessel sailed, "and eastward, we'll get three or four hundred barrels this tide, I reckon. I've been ranging the b'arings in my head for the last ten minutes, and I guess I've got them all right now; there's a leech spot of ground that all the green 'orns as come's here don't know about, and I'm goin' to chuck my killock plump down on it, and if we don't strike 'em, they haint in the ledges that's all, mind I'm telling yer. So keep 'er head on, an' I'll do der takin' in."

Captain Hardy came in here, having a full trip. He filled up off East Point. The schooner Isobel, of this port, got her seine badly torn, and had to put in here to get it repaired. The crew say they lost a big haul when it was torn. It appears they had the seine pursued up, when the schooner Terrain sailed so close them, and, having some kind of hook towing after, caught the seine, tearing it, and losing the fine haul of fish. None were on deck of the Terrain except the helmsman, who accidentally came in such close proximity to the Isobel's seine-boat.

Sept. 26, 1884.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

As specially interested in the success of purely home enterprises, we feel more than a passing gratification in directing attention to the 37th annual report of the Canada Life Assurance Company. The new business offered, as appears, was about \$5,000,000, some of which not being up to the company's high standard, was declined, the amount issued and completed considerably exceeded \$4,000,000, yielding a new premium income of \$129,187, while the grand total in force has increased to \$32,052,126 which about equals the combined amount credited the three companies reporting the next largest sums to government, and is about a fourth of the entire life business in force in the Dominion. The income of the year shows a handsome increase, being \$1,209,932, while the expenditure for all purposes was only \$879,377, thus adding \$664,708 to the assets, which, at 30th April, aggregated \$6,282,341, or, including capital, over \$7,000,000. The low death-rate, always a notable feature in this company's reports, is especially striking, calling for only \$233,864, or about 55 per cent. of the amount estimated and provided for, viz: \$427,805, a clear indication of the skill and discrimination exercised in the selection of risks. It is pleasing to observe in the liberal earnings of the company that the prudent forethought of its managers in selecting investments with special regard to permanent safety and revenue, is bearing its legitimate fruit, the rate of interest obtained averaging from 6 per cent. The admitted axiom, that a judicious selection of risks, safe and remunerative investments and moderate expenses, infallibly combine the highest security with the greatest economy to the insured, finds its highest illustration in the records of this tested old Canadian company. Its \$7,000,000 of assets are clearly so much saved capital to Canada, as compared with companies investing abroad, and it is obviously the interest of our citizens to support an institution whose success is identical with their own.

Foreign Trade of Great Britain.

The annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom, taken from the London Economist, gives the total value of the foreign trade of that country for 1883 as £792,358,649, against £719,680,322 in 1882, and £694,105,264 in 1881. The total imports in 1883 amounted to £426,891,579, as compared with £413,019,698 in 1882. The total exports in 1883 amounted to £365,437,060, as against £306,660,714 in 1882. The imports into Great Britain of goods from India amounted to £24,698,008 in 1879, and in 1883 had increased to £38,882,000. The exports to India increased from £2,715,000 in 1879 to £33,383,000. Next to India in expansion of trade come the colonies of Australasia, whose imports into Great Britain in 1883 amounted to £25,966,000. The British exports into those colonies amounted in 1883 to £26,839,000. The imports from Canada in 1883 amounted to £10,445,000, and the exports to this country amounted to £10,110,000.

A Procession of Icebergs.

MOVES GRANDLY PAST NEWFOUNDLAND OUT INTO THE DEEP—A MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA.

Correspondence of Montreal Gazette.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 17.—During the last week we have witnessed a most unusual phenomenon at this season of the year. A long procession of icebergs has been passing our shores, slowly pursuing their southern march on the bosom of Arctic current; and we have not yet seen the last of these glittering wanderers of the deep. Frequently sixty or seventy were visible at the same time from the top of Signal Hill. They are of all shapes and sizes—some lofty and turreted, some dome-shaped or flat, some having a series of beautiful crags and pinnacles. A few were of immense size—low, flat islands of ice. I saw one at the entrance of Conception Bay, near Baccalieu Island, which was not less than two miles in length. Another, in the same neighborhood, was estimated to be over three-quarters of a mile. One peculiarity of them was that they appeared to follow each other as if arranged in a single line of march, but at irregular distances. This is accounted for by the supposition that the bulk of them are fragments of an enormous ice mass which was seen on the Labrador coast some time ago. If the accounts of two captains who were close to it can be relied on, this was

THE LARGEST ICEBERG EVER SEEN

in northern latitudes. One of the captains estimated it to be fifteen miles in length and three or four in breadth; the other made it twenty miles. Allowing a margin for the excited imagination of these worthy skippers, this must have been an astonishing island of ice. As it did not make its appearance off our shores in its full dimensions, the great probability is that it grounded on some rocky ledge. By the action of the summer sun its joints had become loosened; and by the rising and falling tides and the force of the waves, as it hung on the ledge, great fragments were snipped off, and falling, one by one, with sudden plunge into the waves, floated off as icebergs, thus in part creating the long, ghostly procession which has been filling along our shores for the last ten days. The one I saw, two miles in length, may have been the rammant that was left after the fragments had floated off. All of the immense group, however, could not have had the same origin.

ORIGIN OF ICE-ISLANDS.

Most of the icebergs are the product of the glaciers which glide slowly down the gorges of the Greenland Mountains. The fringes of these ice rivers terminate in the ocean, and from them the icebergs are broken off and floated by the great Arctic current southward till they reach the waters of the Gulf Stream, in which they are dissolved. The great ice-islands, however, are not generated by the glaciers, but by the accumulation of coast ice. In the Arctic regions the intense cold freezes the sea, and when this occurs along the base of a lofty cliff the sheet of ice is prevented from adhering to the land by the rise and fall of the tide. Meantime, as it continues on the shore at the foot of the precipice, snow from the land is blown upon it in heavy masses, causing the ice to sink slowly. This snow is gradually converted into ice by partial liquefaction and recondensation; and if the water be deep, a huge island of ice, many miles in length and of great thickness, is thus formed during the long arctic winter. When the ice loosens in summer an off-shore wind blows it out to sea and it sets out on its long voyage to the Gulf Stream. If strongly built, one of these may hold together, like the one referred to, till it reaches our shores, or by collision with other floating masses it may be broken up into numerous fragments. These low, flat ice-masses are by far the

most dangerous to navigation, as in thick weather they are not discernible at any great distance. Their immense bulk may be imagined when we remember that the visible portion is only one-ninth part of the whole; so that if one be seen, as is frequently the case, one hundred feet above the surface of the sea, its lowest portion may be eight hundred feet below the surface. But icebergs have been seen rising 300 feet above the sea, and these, in their submarine portion sank to the maximum depth, must have reached the enormous total height of 2,700 feet; that is, rather higher than the Cheviot Hills in Scotland. These, however, are the true icebergs, the off-spring of the glaciers. "The oldest inhabitant" does not remember anything approaching to the ice phenomena of this year. In ordinary years, a few icebergs are seen after the 1st of August. But now we have a huge fleet of them sailing past in the middle of September and chilling our atmosphere. Since the beginning of February a stream of icebergs and floes has been passing at intervals. Some great ice movement must have occurred in the Arctic regions of an unusual character to cause such an abnormal disengagement, and call into existence the vast ice-argosies of the last seven months. As a consequence, the supply of the next few years may be comparatively small, and we may have but few of these mighty wanderers of the deep, the Arctic warehouses being temporarily exhausted.

Baron Munchausen Again.

THIS TIME HE VISITS MANITOBA.

A writer in All the Year Round tells some extraordinary stories of winter life in Manitoba. Here are specimens: "When I have been ironing the top of a pocket-handkerchief, the lower part would freeze on the table, which was close by a roaring wood-fire." "I was surprised when I first found the mustard freeze in my mustard-pot, which stood a foot from the kitchen stove-pipe, and two feet above the stove, where there was a blazing fire all day and every day through the winter." "Occasionally, when one is frozen and far from help, the part frozen, if an extremity, will snap off. Last week a man living about thirty miles from us was told that his ear was frozen; he put up his hand to feel, and the ear dropped off in his hand."

This is worthy of the traveller who described the Manitoba year as consisting of ten months of winter and two months' bad sleighing in July and August. A Brockton father has been sent to gaol for six months for beating his child.

New Brush-Making Machine.

The Halifax Chronicle says that "L. Leters patent of the United States have been issued to Mr. Lawson Fenerty, the well known manufacturer and inventor of this city, for a labor-saving machine that promises eventually to revolutionize the important industry in which it is to be used—the manufacture of all that class of brushes, clothes, scrubbing stove, shoe, &c., made by inserting tufts of bristle or fibre in suitable backs and securing by wire or cement. It has been left for a Haligonian to be absolutely the first to devise a brush-making machine that will make a brush outright. At least, the records of the principal patent offices in the world contain no thing even approximating to this invention, either in capacity, elements, or details. The capacity of the machine is such that, by the application of power, and with one attendant, a girl, and in one operation, a brush is completed, with the exceptions of shaping the back and putting on the handle, superseding the present fifteen operations by hand and machinery, there being done the work of eight hands, there being no veneers to glue on, as the back is solid. All of the operations are accurate and uniform, as the movements are exactly adjustable and repeat automatically. The machine is being patented in all parts of the world."

The American papers are treating with great interest, the meeting which is to commence at Washington on Wednesday next to endeavor to establish a common meridian. A great many European nations are to be represented, and the prospect is good that the meridian of Greenwich will be adopted. This is not, perhaps, the best meridian to select for the general use of the world, but as it is now in very extensive use by the majority of those who do the marine work of the world, there would be less inconvenience by selecting it than by selecting any other. It is thought probable that if France accepts the English meridian, Great Britain may compromise by adopting the French system of weighing and measuring. Indeed, there are some American papers sanguine enough to believe that England will yet adopt the decimal coinage system.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

ADVANTAGEOUS IN DYSPEPSIA. DR. G. V. DORSEY Piqua, Ohio, says: "I have used it in dyspepsia with very marked benefit. If there is a deficiency of acid in the stomach, nothing affords more relief, while the action on the nervous system is decidedly beneficial."

Apples, Plums, &c.

BY Auction, To-morrow, TUESDAY, Sept. 30th., at 10.30 o'clock, in front of my Auction Room—

50 Bbls. APPLES,

in Gravensteins and other Choice Varieties.

A Few Boxes Plums.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

CHALLENGE.

I SEE IN THE EXAMINER MR. LANE'S advertisement. He has the most perfect Potato Digger ever offered to the public. Mr. Lane must have improved his "Common Sense" a wonderful sight since the digger matches last fall, at Captain Aylward's, Southport; Josiah Lane's, Vernon River, where I came off best. I will dig Mr. Lane's "Common Sense" with all his improvements, say half-a-day for trial, at or near Vernon River, and give an opportunity to any other digger.

TO THE PUBLIC—I offer for Sale Potato Diggers, with two sets of beaters—wooden and iron—the only remedy for tops. Also, Driving Wheels which will not slip, and other improvements which give every satisfaction. These Potato Diggers can be seen at J. R. Strong's, Charlottetown; McKinnon & McLean's Starch Factory, Peake's Station, and at the Subscriber's premises, Lot 4, P. E. Island. J. H. MCKENZIE, Sept. 23, 24 wkly

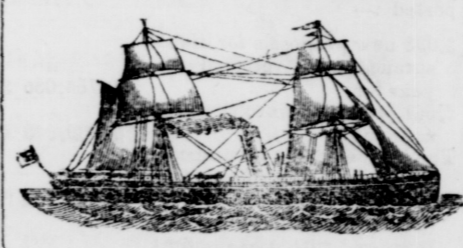
Queen's County Rifle Association.

THE Annual Prize Meeting of this Association will open at Kensington Range on Wednesday next, October 1st, at 8 a. m. The following is the order of competition:—

- Nursery Match—50 yds.—5 Rounds.
- 1st Match—200 & 450 yds.—5 do.
- 2nd Match—500 & 600 yds.—7 do.

The Dominion Rifle Association Medal will be awarded to the competitor making the highest aggregate in the 1st and 2nd Matches. Attention is called to the order of Council by which members shall be liable to be disqualified from participating in the Prize List if appearing on the Range or seen parading the streets of Charlottetown in part uniform. By order, J. A. LONGWORTH, Secretary.

For St. John's, Newfoundland.



"BONAVISTA,"

due here on or about 30th SEPTEMBER,

will carry freight; also Cattle and Sheep on deck for the above port.

For Freight or passage apply to PEAKE BROS. & CO., AGENTS.

Ch'town, Sept. 26—3i

WATCHES!

The Waltham and Elgin Watch manufacturers having greatly reduced the prices of the different grades of Watches made by them, the subscriber will sell his large stock of

WALTHAM & ELGIN WATCHES

at an immense reduction on former prices. All Watches sold are warranted to perform well.

A handsome Gold Plated Guard accompanies each Watch.

W. W. WELLNER, Watch Maker & Jeweller.

PLUMS, PLUMS.

31 Crates Nova Scotia Plums.

Just Received and for Sale by GEORGE R. STRONG, J. D. McLeod's Block.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

King's County Exhibition

A Special Passenger train will leave Charlottetown for Georgetown at 8.35 a. m., on Wednesday, October 1st, returning same evening, carrying passengers to and from the King's County Exhibition at one first class fare for the double journey. This train will stop at all Telegraph Stations going and returning.

JAMES COLEMAN, Supt. Railway Office, Ch'town, Sept. 23, 1884—eod da pat eod

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

Prince County Exhibition

A Special Passenger Train will leave Charlottetown for Summerside at 8.55 a. m., on Thursday, 2nd October, returning same evening, carrying passengers to and from the Prince County Exhibition at one first-class fare for the double journey. This train will stop at all Telegraph Stations going and returning.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, Sept. 23, 1884—eod da pat eod

FOR SALE.

40,000 First-class Brick in Lots to Suit Purchasers

MCKINNON & McLEAN, Sept 20, '84.—2wk

FOR SALE.

Damaged Flour.

A few barrels Flour, slightly damaged, for sale at a bargain.

HORACE HASZARD, Ch'town, Sept. 20, '84—1w eod.

NEW FALL GOODS,

Selected by Mr. Stewart,

—IN THE— ENGLISH MARKETS,

just arrived per S. S. Australia and Phonician, and

NOW OPENING

—AT THE— LONDON HOUSE.

Sept. 11, 1884.

FAT HERRING FOR SALE.

JUST received a quantity of Good Fat Newfoundland Herring. For sale cheap in barrels and half barrels.

A. HORNE & CO., Upper Queen St. Ch'town, Sept. 18, '84.

HOUSE TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers to let a most desirable two-story House, on Fitzroy Street, nearly opposite the residence of William Brown, Esq. It contains twelve rooms, besides kitchen, and has been papered anew and painted inside and outside this summer. There is also a Stable, Coach-house and Garden attached.

DONALD FERGUON, July 7, 1884.

Civil Service Entrance Examinations

THE Preliminary, or Lower Grade examination, will commence on Tuesday the 11th November next, and the Qualifying or Higher Grade, on Wednesday the 14th. Candidates for the Higher Grade must pass the Lower Grade examination.

The examinations will be held at the places at which they were held in May last. Applications for admission must be made to the undersigned not later than the 16th October.

P. LASFUR, Commissioner and Secretary to Board, Ottawa, 12th Sept, 1884, Sept. 22, '84.

FLOUR. FLOUR.

125 bbls CHOICE PATENT, 375 bbls SUPERIOR EXTRA,

for prompt delivery at Charlottetown or Summerside

20 bbls No. 1 PILOT BREAD, 10 bbls THIS

FOR SALE BY

J. A. CHIPMAN & CO., Corner Pownall and Water Streets, Ch'town, Sep 5.

FOR SALE.

2,000 bushels Fishery Salt.

L. C. OWEN, Ch'town, Aug. 18—mo we fr

WANZER Sewing Machines.

THESE CELEBRATED MACHINES RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS

At all the leading Exhibitions of the World.

Only Gold Medal in Canada, 1883.

J. F. WILLIS & CO., Sole and only authorized Agents for P. E. I. 1530

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noted in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$25 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 261 Broadway, New York.

BARGAINS.

I AM selling the balance of my Furniture saved from the fire of the 25th ult., at J. D. McLeod's corner, Queen Street, at a reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. below usual prices.

W. M. PICKARD, East Royalty. Sp. 20, '84—eod 1 mo

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

TO LET.—A House on Dorchester Street, with seven rooms and Stable. Apply to G. C. Worthy. [sep 29 3i

FOUND.—On Queen Street, on Friday morning the 26th inst. a Brown Silk Umbrella. The owner can have the same by paying for this advertisement. Apply at the EXAMINER OFFICE. [sep 27 6i

TO LET.—A House containing four or five rooms. Apply to JAMES McLEOD, [sep 24

LOST.—On Sunday evening last between Prince Street and the Mount Edward Road, a Socket of a Carriage Lantern. Any person finding, please leave at Wm. Dudd's, Queen St. [sep 23

WANTED.—Two rooms unfurnished near centre of city with board for two (man and wife). Address, stating terms and location, X. Y., P. O. Box, 86. [1w

WANTED.—A girl to do general house work in a family of two. Inquire at the EXAMINER OFFICE. [sep 22