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NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1884.

VOL. 14.—NO. 103.

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ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 4th day, 9h. 29.6m., a. m.
Full Moon, 11th day, 3h. 27.5m., p. m.
Last Quarter, 19th day, 7h. 05m., p. m.
New Moon, 27th day, 1h. 35.0m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1 Saturday	6 43	5 42	4 32	3 22	2 12	1 02	11 58
2 Sunday	49	43	37	31	25	19	13
3 Monday	39	44	49	55	2 16	4	4
4 Tuesday	37	49	10 45	3 15	8		
5 Wednesday	36	48	11 42	4 34	11		
6 Thursday	34	49	11 43	6 3	14		
7 Friday	32	50	1 48	7 22	18		
8 Saturday	30	51	2 54	8 23	21		
9 Sunday	29	53	3 59	9 10	24		
10 Monday	27	54	5 4	9 52	27		
11 Tuesday	25	56	6 8	10 34	31		
12 Wednesday	22	57	7 10	11 2	35		
13 Thursday	20	58	8 12	11 35	38		
14 Friday	19	59	9 12	11 47	41		
15 Saturday	17	6	10 11	0 46	44		
16 Sunday	15	2	11 9	1 15	47		
17 Monday	13	3	morn	1 54	50		
18 Tuesday	11	5	0	3 23	54		
19 Wednesday	9	6	0	3 33	57		
20 Thursday	7	7	1	4 42	12	6	
21 Friday	6	9	2	5 6	1	3	
22 Saturday	3	10	3	6 7	12	7	
23 Sunday	1	11	3	4 3	8	12	10
24 Monday	5	59	4	16	9	1	14
25 Tuesday	57	14	4	49	9	4	17
26 Wednesday	56	16	5	21	10	26	20
27 Thursday	54	17	5	54	11	5	23
28 Friday	52	18	6	48	11	46	26
29 Saturday	52	19	7	morn	29		
30 Sunday	48	21	7	51	0	28	33
31 Monday	47	22	8	40	1	14	36

JAS. H. GRANT,

Sole Agent for P. E. Island for

TEOS. CONNOR & SONS,

Rope Manufacturers,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Orders from the trade respectfully solicited.

Ch'town, Feb. 29, 1884.—1m

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,

BARRISTERS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank.

(UP STAIRS).

Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

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Jan. 16, '83.

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Albert Duchemin.

Ch'town, Jan. 2, 1884.—wkly 6c.

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MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD, And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teasp. full to 1 pint food. Sold every where, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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200 barrels hard WINTER APPLES, No. 1,
20 kegs GRAPES,

AND MORE TO ARRIVE.

BEER & GOFF.

Nov. 14, 1883.—2aw wkly

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

1883-4. Winter Arrangement. 1883-4.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 10th DECEMBER, 1883, trains will run daily as follows (Sundays excepted):—

TRAINS DEPART.—FOR THE WEST

TRAINS ARRIVE.—FROM THE WEST.

STATIONS. No. 1. No. 3. STATIONS. No. 2. No. 4.

Charlottetown...dp	7.40 a. m.	2.40 p. m.	Charlottetown...ar	3.20 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
Royalty Junction...dp	8.00 "	3.00 "	Royalty Junction...ar	3.00 "	10.08 "
North Wiltshire...dp	8.52 "	3.48 "	North Wiltshire...ar	2.55 "	10.08 "
Hunter River...dp	9.07 "	4.03 "	Hunter River...ar	2.04 "	9.22 "
Bradalbane...dp	9.44 "	4.38 "	Bradalbane...ar	1.48 "	9.07 "
County Line...dp	9.53 "	4.47 "	County Line...ar	1.11 "	8.32 "
Freetown...dp	10.08 "	5.01 "	Freetown...ar	1.01 "	8.23 "
Kensington...dp	10.30 "	5.21 "	Kensington...ar	12.46 "	8.09 "
Summerside...dp	11.05 "	5.55 "	Summerside...ar	12.25 "	7.49 "
Misouche...dp	1.00 p. m.		Summerside...ar	11.50 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
Wellington...dp	1.22 "		Misouche...ar	11.40 "	
Port Hill...dp	1.50 "		Wellington...ar	10.48 "	
O'Leary...dp	2.32 "		Port Hill...ar	10.20 "	
Bloomfield...dp	3.50 "		O'Leary...ar	9.38 "	
Alberton...dp	4.15 "		Bloomfield...ar	8.20 "	
Tignish...dp	4.54 "		Alberton...ar	7.55 "	
	5.50 "		Tignish...ar	7.17 "	

TRAINS DEPART.—FOR THE EAST.

TRAINS ARRIVE.—FROM THE EAST.

STATIONS. No. 5. No. 7. STATIONS. No. 6. No. 8.

Charlottetown...dp	2.30 p. m.		Charlottetown...ar	10.45 a. m.	
Royalty Junction...dp	2.50 "		Royalty Junction...ar	10.22 "	
York...dp	3.12 "		York...ar	10.05 "	
Bedford...dp	3.31 "		Bedford...ar	9.45 "	
Mount Stewart...dp	4.05 "		Mount Stewart...ar	9.10 "	
Cardigan...dp	4.15 "		Cardigan...ar	9.00 "	
Georgetown...dp	5.35 "		Georgetown...ar	7.40 "	
Mount Stewart...dp	6.00 "		Mount Stewart...ar	9.05 a. m.	
Morell...dp	4.10 p. m.		Morell...ar	8.25 "	
St. Peter's...dp	4.50 "		St. Peter's...ar	7.56 "	
Bear River...dp	5.18 "		Bear River...ar	7.09 "	
Souris...dp	6.50 "		Souris...ar	6.25 a. m.	

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent

Railway Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1883.

THE EXAMINER

JOB PRINTING OFFICE

HAS LATELY BEEN REPLENISHED WITH

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BLANK CHEQUES, RECEIPTS,

NOTES OF HAND, POSTERS,

HAND BILLS, DODGERS, &c., &c.,

On Short Notice, in Good Style, at Cheap Prices.

London and Liverpool. IN BERMUDA.

Another Interesting Letter from Rev. W. R. Frame.

As the usual space allotted to the Bermudas on an ordinary map is only about the size of a pin's head, and as the name does not even occur in certain of our geographies, some description of them may not be out of place. The small group lies in the Atlantic Ocean in north latitude 32 deg. 24 sec.—being about the same latitude as the Island of Madeira and Charlton, S. C. They are in west longitude 63 deg. 28 sec.

The Bermudas are about 860 miles south of Halifax, and 770 south-east of New York. The nearest point of land to them is Cape Hatteras, N. C., 625 miles distant, the next nearest being one of the Bahamas, thirty miles still further away.

It may not be generally known that with the single exception of St. Helena, Bermuda is the most remote from land of any Island in the world.

The Bermuda group is said to contain 365 islands—one for every day in the year, but for the accuracy of this statement I do not vouch, as I have never counted them, and not likely ever shall.

Many of these so called islands are however only the merest rocks.

The entire group contains 12,378 acres, and of this the main island or Bermuda proper, has an area of 9,725 acres or more than two-thirds of the whole. St. George's and Somerset—both connected by bridges to the main island—contain a little over 700 acres each, while St. David's, the next in size, has 527; thus leaving scarce 700 acres to be divided among all the other islands.

The group extends from northeast in a curved line to southwest, the length, following the windings, being twenty-five miles, and the breadth only from one to three miles. At first sight, the little group on paper might be easily mistaken for a miniature map of P. E. Island. The surface of the Bermudas is generally quite broken with several ranges of hills, some attaining the height of 260 feet.

The hill-sides and other uncultivated land is covered with small cedars. The cedar and palmetto—from the latter of which many hats and bonnets were formerly made—were the only trees found in Bermuda when it was first discovered.

Besides the cedar, the wild sage bush, about three feet high, and also a coarse grass, known as "crab grass," abound on all the untitled land. The allander, which here grows to the height of twenty feet and over, is very plentiful. It is generally arranged in rows to shelter the crops, and also to form the boundary lines of the plantations.

It continues to bloom more or less throughout the year, but in spring becomes a complete mass of flowers. Great attention is paid by the ladies to the cultivation of flowers, the Bermuda roses, even in mid-winter, far exceed, both in beauty and variety, any that I have seen elsewhere.

Some of the trees which have been imported from the tropics are very striking and beautiful. Special mention may be made of the fine "cabbage palms" brought from Granada over half a century ago.

They stand in a row beside the main street, at the entrance to Hamilton, and closely resemble so many rough granite columns, sixty feet high, on the top of each is a large tuft of leaves, resembling a huge cabbage.

There are numbers of tamarisk trees, with their thick spreading branches affording a refreshing shade. Under one of these, which as yet shows no sign of decay, Whitfield preached in 1748.

Calabash trees are also to be seen here and there throughout the islands. One under which the poet Moore loved to sit, when here in 1804, is still renowned as "Tom Moore's calabash tree." The bamboo, with its heap of thick clustering leaves, from four to seven feet in length, for a few feet above the surface, is to be seen around nearly every residence. There are also specimens of the Indian rubber tree, the castor oil tree, the mangrove, and some others.

The domestic animals are the same as in P. E. I., with the exception of sheep—goats and donkeys abound, the latter being used by the colored folk, in their farming operations, and in drawing their products to market. The cattle, on the whole, are of a very poor quality, no encouragement being given by the Government for the improvement of stock.

The horses are nearly all imported, and the climate seems to suit them admirably. I have seen horses here brought from P. E. I. twenty years ago, and in constant service ever since, that appear to have lost none of their strength or vigor. No wild animals were ever found in the Bermudas, and there are no toads or snakes or poisonous reptiles. The wild birds are not numerous. The old chroniclers state that when the islands were first discovered, millions of crows inhabited them; it is said that there are some still, but I have neither seen nor heard them. The black bird abounds, and there are two others about the same size, also numerous, one, the "Cardinal," of bright red, and a sweet singer, and the other of deep blue color, both very beautiful.

A few years ago, English sparrows were imported to destroy the insects which infested the plantations, but it has been found of late that the sparrows, which now fill the land, are about as injurious to the crops as the insects, and besides they have nearly exterminated all the small birds. These sparrows were the subject of a grave discussion in the Bermuda House of Assembly last session when a motion for their extermination, after having been debated at some length, was, by mutual consent, on account of its magnitude, laid over till next session for further consideration.

It may be supposed that the Bermudas, so small, and so far out at sea, are terribly

exposed to the fury of the Atlantic storms, but this is not the case, as they are completely encircled by a chain of reefs which effectually protects them. These reefs, which, on the south and east part, are within a few hundred feet of the shore, on the northern and eastern side, lie off to the distance of ten and twelve miles.

There is only one passage at the north-east through which a large ship can enter, and there are also two or three entrances in the same direction by which smaller vessels can come, and it is only an experienced pilot who understands all the intricate windings, also the currents and shoals, that can possibly steer a vessel into port. It may be added that these reefs form an insuperable barrier against foreign invasion, and make the Bermudas about as impregnable as Gibraltar.

The reefs on the north and west side of the islands are on the track of vessels between North America and also Europe and the West Indies, and for centuries they have been the dread of mariners. The number of ships wrecked on them, and lives lost, can never be known until the sea gives up her dead.

The danger of shipwreck has, however, been greatly lessened since a lighthouse was built on the west part of the islands. This lighthouse, which I lately had the pleasure of visiting, stands on "Gibbs' Hill," a rocky prominence near the shore, 238 feet in height.

The lighthouse which is made of iron is 138 feet high, and is fastened securely into the top of the rock. A wall of concrete is built up inside of the tower to the height of twenty-two feet, and gives great stability to the structure. The top is reached by 181 steps in spiral form, and from it "a bird's eye view" of the whole of the islands can be obtained. This view is perhaps the finest that I have ever seen. This lighthouse was constructed in London at the sole expense of the Imperial Government, and was sent out in sections and set up under the superintendence of Mr. Grove, C. E., of London. The lighting apparatus is described as a revolving dioptric lens of the first order with mirrors, with one centre lamp of three concentric wicks and is among the largest and most powerful in the world. Its revolving light was first shown May 1st, 1846, and can be seen at a distance of thirty-three miles. The entire cost was near \$30,000. The lighthouse is now the property of the Local Government, to whom it was presented by the Imperial Authorities. There is also a lighthouse on St. David's island, at the eastern coast, built in 1879. It exhibits a white fixed light visible at a distance of twenty miles.

The water inside of the reefs and around all the coast is most remarkable for its clearness, or "lucidity," as Matthew Arnold would say. On a bright, calm day you can see the fish and other objects down to the depth of twenty feet; and an expert with a proper glass can see down to a very much greater depth. The surface water near the shore is never below a temperature of seventy degrees, and bathing is one of the luxuries enjoyed by some of the many strangers who visit Bermuda for the winter, and who have not the fear of the sharks before their eyes.

The waters around the islands teem with fish of various kinds.

The fishing industry is entirely in the hands of the colored men, and I need scarcely add is not pushed with undue vigor.

While many of the fish are fairly good, yet the best of them are greatly inferior in quality to those caught in our northern waters. The rock fish is the best that I have tasted and resembles halibut.

The flatfish is also nice, but the salmon which is nearly white is not worthy of the name.

Among the other varieties are the hogfish, the cowfish with its horns, the amberfish and the angelfish, also the gunter which makes a noise when taken resembling the grunting of a pig. Judging by their names, you will take the above to be "queer fish."

I had a sort of grim satisfaction in learning that the shark is used here as an article of food—that the same measure, which it metes out to man, is in return meted out by man to it.

I met a colored fisherman one evening returning home from the toils of the deep with a young shark strung over his shoulders; and finding I was a stranger he laid down his load and gave me a long account of the different methods of catching shark, and also a code of rules for the proper cooking of it, which would have been a puzzle to Soyer himself.

Those who have eaten shark, affirm that it is delicious; and it must be admitted that the flesh is very white and tender.

I have not, however, tasted it, and think, on the whole, that I would prefer salmon to shark.

W. R. F.

East Warwick, March 8, 1884.

Col. Sir Francis DeWinton, late military secretary of the Governor-General of Canada; has gone to Congo as the representative of the king of the Belgians. He replaces Chinese Gordon at that place. The Canadian reporters wish him—a pleasant journey.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

UNEQUALLED.

Dr. R. M. Alexander, Farnettsburgh, Pa., says: "I think Horsford's Acid Phosphate is not equalled in any other preparation of phosphorus."

It was rumored at Ottawa, on the 16th inst., that an attempt was to be made to blow up the Parliamentary Buildings. Where the rumor started seems shrouded in the usual mystery, but it seemed to have had the effect of driving the members out of the Commons Chamber, for at half-past eight there was only one member in the Chamber and he was a deaf man, who evidently had not heard the report. The members of the press stood their ground however. It is reported that some of the officials and their wives left the building last evening. A close scrutiny was undoubtedly kept this evening over the persons entering the building.

MEN and women are equally benefited by the use of that great Brain and nerve rejuvenator, Mack's Magnetic Medicine, an advertisement of which appears in another column.

[mar 17 wkly

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