

# 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, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1885.

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## The Daily Examiner

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**WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD,**  
NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the style and firm of Warburton and Smallwood,

**Barristers, Attorneys-at-law,**  
**Notaries Public, &c.**

Office—Cameron Block, Queen Square.

A. B. WARBURTON, B.A., D.C.L. | C. R. SMALLWOOD.

The firm are Agents for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, which does the largest business of any Life Insurance Company in the world.

Dec. 3—law wky 3 mo

**EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD,**

Shipping and Commission Merchant,

81, 83 & 85 WATER STREET,

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.,

Ample wharves, yardage, and storage room (consignments solicited). Liberal advances made on receipt of consignments.

Sept. 9, '85—tl dec31

**L. ARTHUR & CO.,**  
GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wky

**CAUTION.**

EACH PLUG OF THE

**MYRTLE NAVY**

IS MARKED

**T & B.**

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.

Oct. 20.

—FOR—

**BOSTON,**

Fall and Winter Arrangement

**THE PALACE STEAMERS**

OF THE

**INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.**

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday and Thursday, at 8.00 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$3.50, 2nd class; \$5.00, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to

G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. R. F. P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.,  
Nov. 2, 1885—cod wky

**SOME of the MANY**

—WHO USE—

Woodill's German Baking Powder:

Queen Hotel, Fredericton.

Marker House, Fredericton.

Porter House, Kentville.

American House, Kentville.

Halifax Hotel, Halifax.

International Hotel, Halifax.

Central House, St. John.

New Victoria, St. John.

Terrace Hotel, Amherst.

Dining Saloon, Truro.

Norfolk House, New Glasgow.

Hotel Brunswick, Moncton.

Fred A. Jones, Hotel Dufferin,  
says: "I feel confident its use will be continued by all who give it a trial."

Ask your grocer for Woodill's German Baking Powder, and take no other.  
Nov. 14, '85.

## BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

83 QUEEN STREET.

### FALL AND WINTER STOCK, \$15 TO \$50

NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

### UNSURPASSED FOR VALUE!

## A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Nov. 19.—wky.

## THE GREAT EXHIBITION!

FREE ENTRANCE to inspect our Large Stock of

### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

Immense Bargains! Great Attractions! Largest Variety! Best Workmanship and Cheapest ever offered in the city.

My New Establishment is now complete. Has every convenience! Great Facilities! Perfect Arrangements! In fact, it is as near perfection as possible, enabling me to produce at the smallest possible expense.

Please call and get Bargains.

**JOHN NEWSON.**

Ch'town, Sept. 25th, 1885.

## MAGNET SOAP,

Warranted Pure.

THIS SOAP is made from the BEST MATERIALS, and is Superior to any similar article manufactured. For general household and family use it SURPASSES all others.

It will be to your interest to try it.

—FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY

**FENTON T. NEWBERRY.**

July 22, 1885. 6m

## ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

### FIRE.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

Head Office—MONTREAL.

Halifax Branch—J. SCOTT MITCHELL, Agent.

RISKS TAKEN ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Agent for Prince Edward Island:—

**F. H. ARNAUD,**

MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.

Ch'town, Jan. 1885.

## FUR GOODS.

A VERY LARGE STOCK AT

## STANLEY BROS.,

BROWN'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.

OUR TIPPETS! FUR TIPPETS! Black and Brown.

FUR TRIMMINGS, in Brown and Black, all widths, from 2-inch to 8-inch.

MUFFS, all kinds. ASTRACAN JACKETS, Best Quality.

The Public are respectfully invited to look at these Goods, as we have marked them VERY LOW to secure a ready sale.

## STANLEY BROS.

Ch'town, Oct. 23, '85.

## INSURANCE

—AGAINST—

### SMALL POX!

### \$15 TO \$50

To any resident of P. E. I. (not quarantined or suspected) who

Takes and Develops Smallpox,

inside thirty days, after Buying for

Cash a 5 pound tin of our Tea, we

will give \$15, Cash

Or a 10 pound Tin 25, "

Or a 15 pound Tin 35, "

Or a 20 pound Tin 50, "

This is a new kind of Insurance, never before offered on P. E. I.

Tea at Lowest Cash Price, quality

Warranted, and must be bought

before Christmas.

## BEER & GOFF.

Dec. 4, 1885.

## MINCE MEAT

—AND—

### Other Specialties!

30 Tins of the Same Brand

as Last Year.

Warranted Choice.

Cooked Corn Beef, 20cts. per pound.

Smoked Dried Beef (sliced), 24cts.

per pound.

Codfish (genuine) Boneless, Very

Choice.

## BEER & GOFF

Dec. 4, 1885.

### CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1885.

Frang's Celebrated

### PRIZE XMAS CARDS.

ALSO, a full line of Frang's Satin and

Push Cards and other Christmas Novelties.

### 'THE BOSTON CARD'

is the name of the Most Popular Card for this

season.

Do not fail to see it and leave your orders for it at once.

## G. H. HASZARD,

BROWN'S BLOCK, QUEEN SQUARE.

Ch'town, Oct. 24, 1885.

### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

C. P. FLETCHER has just received his Winter

Stock of SMALL INSTRUMENTS, &c., such as

Accordeons, Violins, and Concertinas.

Also:—Violin Strings, best quality.

2<sup>d</sup> Selling Remarkably Low.

Call and be convinced at

**Fletcher's Music Store,**

Sign for "Big Fiddle," Queen St.

Ch'town, Nov. 20—law wky, law wky

### Made Mad by Cocaine.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY CONCERNING A CHICAGO PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Charles D. Bradley, a physician of Chicago, was taken to the Washington Home on the 27th ult., a mental and physical wreck from the immoderate use of cocaine. Not only the patient himself, but his entire family, consisting of a wife and five children, have been practically ruined by his excesses. On Friday, the patient, accompanied by some friends, was taken before Judge Pendergast. The insane case proper had been disposed of and the room was almost clear of the usual crowd of curious spectators. There was no jury, and the affair was conducted as quietly as possible. It was shown that Dr. Bradley, quite a prominent physician, had been addicted to the use of cocaine, to such an extent as to render him practically insane. The story was told that the doctor, under its influence, had performed experiments on his family which have made them physical wrecks. His claim was that he could reject the hydro-chlorate without pain and remove the flesh without injury to the patient. He injected some of it into his own arm, and then, with a red hot iron, burned it out without flinching. Some more of it he injected into the wrist of his three-year-old child, and then with a knife, cut the flesh, the little one apparently suffering no pain. He used the drug promiscuously in the family and became himself a slave to it, until in a little time his practices fell away and his family was reduced to want.

He became a fanatic on the subject—a wild dreamer. He mortgaged all he possessed, even his horse and buggy, to pursue his favorite study. His wife an invalid and his children ruined in health, their condition was heartrending in the extreme.

The scene in the court-room was dramatic. The poor victim seemed to realize his situation, and raising his voice to a high pitch and becoming highly excited, called on God to help to convince the Judge and the physicians present that his theory was right. Dr. Wadsworth testified that he believed the man was insane from the use of cocaine and morphine, and Dr. D. R. Browne, who attended him, corroborated Dr. Wadsworth, and thought Dr. Bradley should be confined in an institution, that he believed him a hopeless case of insanity, but as an experiment suggested that he be sent to the Washington Home, where his case can be closely watched. It was so ordered. He commenced the habit about last May and it has grown on him gradually until its culmination in him gradually until its culmination in the ruin of seven people. Three of the children were sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, and his wife and the remaining two children to St. Joseph's. It is doubtful whether any of them will ever recover their normal condition.

### Scene at an Execution.

England, with her conservative adherence to old customs, retains at the present day the most barbarous means of capital punishment of any civilized country of Europe. The garrote of Spain, the guillotine of France, the axe of Germany are swift and sure; but hanging is constantly attended with blunders which make the gallows revolting. A few months ago, owing to the trap having three times refused to work, an unfortunate prisoner, who had three times undergone the agony of expected death, was reprieved by the Home Secretary, and some of the scenes witnessed where Binns, the drunken hangman, officiated, were disgraceful to civilization. A quarter of a century ago, Professor Haughton, of Trinity College, Dublin, gave his attention to the subject, and was permitted to attend an execution which he desired to carry out on scientific principles. He made mathematical calculations as to the proper length of the rope to produce instant death by dislocation, but owing to some error, in not taking into consideration the weight of the condemned man, decapitation followed, and a sickening sight was the result. This scene, says a London despatch of the 30th ult., was repeated at the execution at Norwich of Robert Goodale, a market gardener, who suffered the extreme penalty for murdering his wife on September 15. The prisoner was a heavy man, weighing fifteen stone (210 pounds), and when the trap was sprung his head was cut off, and both body and head fell to the ground spouting blood. The spectators were horror-stricken, and two or three strong men fainted at the sight. A subsequent post mortem examination showed that Goodale had very small vertebrae, and the jury returned a verdict exonerating the hangman from all blame. A well-known scientist, with whom I discussed the painful scene to-night, strongly recommended the use of electricity. "Let the prisoner," said the scientist, "sit in a specially prepared chair, and all the sheriff has to do is to touch a button. Death follows instantly, without the possibility of failure; painlessly, and without producing a disgusting spectacle."

The report of the registrar-general of England, just made public, shows a steady gain in the duration of life in the mother country. The death rate in England and Wales is 21.27 per thousand, a gain of 4.24 per cent. among males and 6.02 among females. Between 1838 and 1854, according to the statistics of that period, one-half of the million males would have died before the end of the forty-fifth year and one-half the million females before the end of the forty-seventh year. By the new table, one-half the males survive to the end of the forty-seventh year, a gain of two years, and one-half the females would live to the end of the fifty-second year, a gain of five years. Better homes, better living, the improved condition of the masses, better sanitary regulations and the advance of medical science are among the causes set down as contributing to the increased longevity.

The French Cabinet has decided to oppose the raising of duties on cattle and corn on the ground that the imports have already sunk to a low ebb, and that over-production is the cause of the depression.

### A Convict's Funeral.

SIX HUNDRED PRISONERS FOLLOW BENJAMIN JOHNSON TO HIS GRAVE.

Benjamin Johnson, the oldest convict in Indiana State Prison, South, at Jeffersonville, died a few days ago from the effects of a gunshot wound in the back, inflicted several months since by a guard while Johnson and several striped companions were endeavoring to escape. Johnson had passed his seventy-ninth year, and his dying words were curses upon a minister who had called to see him. The deceased leaves a son and grandson, both convicts, now at Joliet, Ill., doing time for train robbery. He was of wealthy parents and he received a collegiate education. The funeral was attended by six hundred convicts, under guard. They followed the corpse from the prison chapel to the burying-ground in the rear of the penitentiary, and were required to walk with the lock-step. At the grave the Rev. J. R. Rueling announced the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," which was sung by the convicts. After this the pastor read a lesson from St. Matthew and took for his text Christ's assurance to the thief on the cross: "To day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." During the discourse which followed two convicts sobbed like children and frequently endorsed the pastor's words with a hearty "Amen." Before Johnson died he had requested that all the convicts attend his funeral.

### A Tale of the Sea.

THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF THE CREW OF THE CASHMERE.

Seven months ago the bark Cashmere left Philadelphia for Hogo, Japan, with a cargo of kerosene. After encountering much rough weather, the vessel was finally thrown on her beam ends by a typhoon about 280 miles south of Yokonama on September 12. To right the vessel the masts were cut away. The mainmast in falling tore a hole through the deck, into which the water poured until the hold was filled. The cases of kerosene, being lighter than water, kept the vessel afloat. The captain and both mates were washed overboard, and of the twelve survivors, seven left the ship the next morning in the only undamaged boat. After two days spent in the open boat without food or water, they were thrown on the shore of Tanegashima, one of the Japanese islands, where they were hospitably treated by the natives, and from which place they were able to take steamers passage to Kobe, where they found the bark Catherine Suddon and worked their passage to San Francisco.

The five men remaining on the water-logged bark, suff'ring agonies, having nothing but a few yams to eat and a jug of vinegar to quench their thirst. After drifting for eight days they came in sight of land, and were able to reach it. It was the same island their comrades had landed several days before. From this island they succeeded in reaching Yokohama.

### Against the Chinese.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR ACTING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Dec. 1.—A grand convention of Knights of Labor was held here last evening, for the purpose of adopting measures for the prevention of immigration of Chinese into the United States. Delegates were present from nearly every trade organization on the coast. Resolutions to systematize anti-Chinese movement in every city and town, and calling on the labor organizations in the East to extend their sympathy and aid in the work, were adopted. A copy of the resolutions will be forwarded to each member of the Pacific Coast Congressional delegation, with a request to him to lend his support to the work in Congress, and to aid in the passage of an act which will effectually prevent the arrival of any more Chinese in this country after the date mentioned, in any such revised act passed by Congress. The customs report just issued shows that since the passage of the Chinese Restriction Act in 1882, 18,000 Chinese have landed at this port, and that out of this number nearly 4,000 have been permitted to land without the legal customs certificate.

Lady Randolph Churchill is the only native of the United States who has been decorated with the imperial order of the crown of India. The number of ladies who have received this honor is about fifty. For the most part they or their husbands have been connected with the Indian service. Lady Churchill is one of the most active campaigners in the present political contest. It is not, however, because of her cleverness, but because her husband is Secretary for India that she is thus honored. Her Majesty might have waited until the elections were over before taking this step, but if the Liberal reaction goes on it is possible that the grounds for the proceeding may then have ceased to exist.

According to the latest official statement published by the authorities of Russia, there are in that country not less than 14,000 square miles of oil producing land, but of this vast territory the field at Baku is the only one worked, and even this covers only the limited space of some three and one-half square miles. The output is enormous, and the fact is stated by one who witnessed the opening of a well in that locality, that a column of oil spouted to a height of 100 feet, carrying great stones with it, the flow continuing until a large lake of petroleum was formed. The product is refined on the spot, the residue being used as fuel for steamers and railways.

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