

# 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, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1882.

VOL. 10.—NO. 47.

## 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.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Six Months, - - - - \$2 50  
Three Months, - - - - 1 25  
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Advertising at most moderate rates.  
Contracts may be made for monthly,  
quarterly, half yearly or yearly advertise-  
ments, on application.

## St. Lawrence Hotel.

THE above Hotel is now REOPENED,  
having been thoroughly repaired and  
refurnished in the best style. Being centrally  
situated and within three minutes walk of  
the Railway Depot and Steamboats, it offers  
inducements to the travelling public.

Permanent and Transient Boarders accom-  
modation unsurpassed by any other Hotel in  
the city.  
WM. E. HICKSY,  
Proprietor  
Ch'town, Dec. 21, '81.

## STEAM! STEAM! To the Front!

The Mayflower Mills  
Have been thoroughly overhauled, and  
a first-class Steam Engine put in,  
making it second to none on  
the Island.

Parties from a distance can receive their  
grists at shortest notice.  
H. S. GATES,  
West Royalty, Dec. 20—41 2aw, wklly 2m

## CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.

SIR HUGH ALLAN,.....PRESIDENT.  
Capital.....\$1,188,000  
Deposited with Dominion Gov't..... 142,000

Fire, Life, Accident and Guarantee

Risks taken in the above Company at  
moderate rates. (Farm Property and Isolated  
Dwellings a specialty.) Policies issued in  
office at Charlottetown. Losses settled  
promptly and liberally.

A. S. URQUHART,  
General Agent for P. E. I.  
Ch'town, Dec. 2, 1881—1a

## FIRE!

## NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.,

1 Moorgate Street, London.

Capital, £3,000,000 stg.

Every description of property insured at  
current rates, in town and country.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
Corner Queen and Water streets,  
Ch'town, Dec. 6, '81—1f

## Professional Card.

The undersigned have this day entered  
into Partnership as Attorneys-at-Law,  
Office—South side of Queen Square, op-  
posite the Post Office.

A. B. WARBURTON,  
F. J. CRODY,  
Charlottetown, Dec. 3, 1881—6w 2aw

## Queen Insurance Co'y OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - TEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Insurance effected on all kinds of Buildings,  
Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels  
on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences.  
All Losses settled promptly.  
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),  
Ju77] Agent for Prince Edward Island.

## W. C. BISHOP, SHIPPING

AND  
FORWARDING AGENT,  
Marine Insurance Broker,

General Commission Agent,  
BEDFORD ROW,  
P. O. BOX 1 . . . HALIFAX, N. S.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the  
Shipment of Lobsters and other Canned  
Goods, and collection of Custom Drawbacks  
thereon.

Hulls, Cargoes, and Freight insured in  
first-class offices at most favorable rates.  
Consignments of Produce solicited, and  
prompt returns guaranteed.  
Correspondence solicited and answered  
promptly.  
Nov. 14, 1881—1yr

## BRITISH WAREHOUSE, QUEEN SQUARE.

### W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Keep in Every Department of their Establishment a full assortment of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
of superior quality and texture, which cannot be surpassed either for price or quality,  
as they import direct from the best British and Foreign markets.

INSPECT THEIR STOCK IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

## SELLING OFF -AT- W. A. HUTCHESON'S. I shall Sell off my Stock of Groceries at COST.

Parties wishing to get their GROCERIES Cheap should call at once and leave their orders.

GOOD TEA, 25, 30 and 33 cents; CRACKERS, 4 to 14 cents; MOLASSES, 47 cents;  
RAISINS, 10 cents; CURRANTS, 8 cents. SUGAR, 8 cents.

A large lot of CONFECTIONERY from 15 to 20 cents; lot CHRISTMAS GOODS, very  
cheap; and sundry other articles too numerous to mention—all at cost for Cash only.

W. A. HUTCHESON,  
109 UPPER QUEEN STREET  
Dec. 16, 1881—3m 10c, wklly

## AT COST! Readymade Clothing, Tweeds and Heavy Cloths, AS I WANT TO CLOSE OUT MY STOCK IN THIS LINE. Some Expensive Ladies' Cloth Mantles and Dolmans, and Fur Lined Cloaks, Sealettes and Colored Dress Goods. AT A LARGE REDUCTION. JUST OPENED AND MARKED LOW,

A Select Assortment of Flowers, Feathers, Velveteens, Ladies' Sacques, &c., &c.

R. W. TREMAINE,  
83 QUEEN STREET  
Nov. 1, 1881.

## LOOK YOU HERE.

STOVEPIPE. STOVEPIPE.

THE subscriber is now making an assort-  
ment of  
Stovepipe and Tinware,  
Best quality, which he is selling cheap for Cash.

Tinware and Stovepipe, all kinds, made to  
order. Special prices to wholesale dealers.  
Orders for fitting up Stoves promptly and  
carefully attended to.

Orders solicited. Shop opposite Dr. Jen-  
kin's residence, Queen Street.

R. RODD,  
Practical Tinsmith.  
Charlottetown, Sept. 3, '81—3m

## Herring. Herring.

100 bbls. Extra Fat No. 1, equal to Yarmouth  
Bloaters.

100 quintals Codfish,  
100 do. Hake,  
12 casks Cod Oil,  
300 Mackerel Barrels (good stock),  
1000 bushels Fishing Salt.

On hand, a full supply of Cotton Duck,  
Bolt Rope, Hemp and Manila Cordage, Limes  
and Twines, Paints and Oils.

DAVID SMALL,  
Queen's Wharf, Sept. 10, 1881.

## LOBSTER FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the LOBS-  
TER FACTORY and PLANT TRAPS  
BOATS, &c.

AT DESABLE,  
lately the property of Joseph Boats and  
Donald K. Currie, of that place.

This Factory was erected last spring and is  
in good condition.

If not disposed of before the 1st March  
next, it will then be sold at Public Auction.  
Further particulars may be had on applica-  
tion to the undersigned.

FRED W. HYNDMAN,  
Trustees of the Estate of Joseph Boats and  
D. K. Currie,  
Ch'town, Oct. 8, 81—1aw 1f

## METHODIST HYMNS

THE NEW HYMN BOOK, in great variety  
of styles and binding, just received at  
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,  
Aug. 17—1f

## THE GREAT MARK DOWN SALE

STILL CONTINUES AT  
OWEN CONNOLLY'S.

IT HURTS, BUT WE CAN'T HELP IT!

COMPETITORS MUST STAND FROM UNDER.

I will, during the winter months, clear out my Stock of

Cloths, Tweeds, Dress Goods, Skirts, Shawls, Sacques,  
Ulsters, Knit Wool Goods, Room Paper, Carpets,  
Floor Oil Cloths and Readymade Clothing,

AT 10 TO 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

LINES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT AT REDUCED PRICES.

OWEN CONNOLLY.  
Jan. 4, 1882.

## NOTICE.

WHILST thanking my friends and the general public for the  
very liberal patronage extended to me during the past  
twelve years, I beg now to intimate that I will

HENCEFORTH SELL FOR CASH ONLY,  
and feel confident that I will be enabled (under the cash system)  
to sell every description of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

AT A MUCH LOWER RATE THAN HERETOFORE.

I have now in Stock forty thousand dollars worth of  
GOOD SEASONABLE GOODS, the whole of which I intend  
selling at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE, Cash Buyers in  
Town and Country will do well to see the Goods and prices  
before buying.

J. B. MACDONALD.  
Brennan's Old Stand, Queen Street, January 3, 1882—wklly, pat pres no

## Wild Horses in Australia.

The few horses which, escaping now and  
then from the paddocks of Colonists on the  
edge of the settled districts of Australia,  
have made themselves at home in the free-  
dom and abundant pastures of the interior,  
have multiplied (says *Colonies and India*)  
to such an extent that, notwithstanding  
the numbers captured or shot every year,  
it is estimated that there are something like  
100,000 of them in the two most populous  
colonies—Victoria and New South Wales—  
or roaming the plains immediately contigu-  
ous to their borders. To European ears  
the proposal to have a day's horse-shooting  
sounds inexpressibly barbarous; but the  
Australian farmers near the interior regard  
the troops of wild horses which may often  
be seen trespassing on their enclosed lands  
as vermin. They do not possess any of the  
qualities which often make the wild  
horses of the South American plains valua-  
ble, and, besides destroying vegetation  
which might be made to support more  
valuable life, they not infrequently tempt  
the settlers' horses to join them and adopt  
a vagabond life. Worse than this, they  
are suspected of communicating disease to  
settled districts. To meet the difficulty of  
dealing with the increasing herds of wild  
horses, the Chief Inspector of Stock in  
New South Wales proposes that they should  
be classed as noxious animals, under the  
Pastures and Stock Protection Act.

## Sleep.

There is no fact more clearly established  
in the physiology of man than this, that  
the brain expends its energies and itself  
during the hours of wakefulness, and that  
these are recuperated during sleep; if the  
recuperation does not equal the expendi-  
ture, the brain withers; this is insanity.  
Thus it is that in early English history,  
persons who were condemned to death by  
being prevented from sleeping, always died  
raving maniacs; this is also that those  
who are starved to death become insane;  
the brain is not nourished and they can-  
not sleep. The practical inferences are  
three:—Those who think most, who do the  
most work, require the most sleep; that  
time "saved" from necessary  
sleep is infallibly destructive to  
mind, body, and estate. Give yourself,  
your children, your servants, give all who  
are under you the fullest amount of sleep  
they will take by compelling them to go  
to bed at some regular early hour, and to rise  
in the morning the moment they awake of  
themselves, and within a fortnight, nature,  
with almost the regularity of the rising  
sun, will untie the bonds of sleep the  
moment enough repose has been secured  
for the wants of the system. This is the  
only safe and sufficient rule, and as to the  
question how much sleep any one requires,  
each must be a rule for himself; great  
nature will never fail to write it out to  
the observer, under the regulations just  
given.

## Sparrows in Australia.

A premium of six pence per dozen has  
been placed upon sparrows' heads by the  
Government in South Australia, acting on  
the advice of a Commission specially ap-  
pointed to inquire into the "sparrow  
question," while somewhat disproportionate  
sum of 2s. 6d. per 100 is offered for the  
tiny pale blue eggs of the bird. The bird,  
which only a few years ago such efforts  
were made to acclimatize in Australia,  
and whose first arrival was hailed with  
greater enthusiasm than would now be dis-  
played on the landing of a Bend Or, or a  
Duchess, or a prize merino, is now  
doomed to extermination—if that can pos-  
sibly be achieved. So rapidly have the  
few pairs which were introduced a few  
years ago multiplied under the congenial  
skies and amid the luxuriant vegeta-  
tion of the Australian colonies,  
where there are few or none of the checks  
on their increase which exist in the old  
country, that the agriculturists complain of  
the serious injury done by them to their  
wheat and fruit crops, and have called upon  
the Government to devise some means of  
insuring their destruction. The evidence  
given before the Commission appointed to  
inquire into the matter affords eloquent  
examples of the destructiveness of these  
hard-billed birds. One wit-  
ness says that in the short space of ten  
days the sparrows took a ton and a half of  
grapes. They stripped all the figs off five  
trees, and kept 10 acres of lucerne  
during summer. Another complains that  
in the season they took £30 worth of fruit;  
while another declares he sowed peas three  
times, and each time they were destroyed  
by sparrows. The fecundity of the sparrow  
in South Australia is described as astonish-  
ing. A few to-day are thousands next  
season. Its work is done on a scale dis-  
heartening to the cultivator, and under  
conditions he cannot control, for the seed  
is taken out of the ground, the fruit-bud off  
the tree, the sprouting vegetable as fast as  
it grows, and the fruit before it is ripe, and  
therefore before it can be housed or saved.  
Neither apricots, cherries, figs, apples,  
grapes, peaches, plums, pears, nectarines,  
loquats, olives, wheat, barley, peas, cab-  
bages, cauliflowers, nor seeds nor fruit of  
any kind are spared its omnivorous bill;  
and all means of defence tried against its  
depredations, whether scarecrows, traps,  
netting, shooting, or poisoning, are de-  
clared to be insufficient to cope with the  
enemy.

The *Boston Post* says: New Brunswick  
now has within 16 miles of 1,000 miles of  
railway in operation, said to be a greater  
mileage, in proportion to population, than  
that of any other Province, state, or coun-  
try. New Brunswick has more miles of  
road than Portugal, Denmark or Norway,  
and nearly as many as Holland. It also  
excels in this respect either New Hamp-  
shire, Connecticut or Vermont. There are  
now 11 lines of road in the Province, the  
Chatham Branch, 9 miles in length, being  
the shortest, and the Intercolonial, 243  
miles, the longest.

## Bank of England Notes.

Bank of England notes are made from  
pure white linen cuttings only, never from  
rags that have been worn. So carefully is  
the paper prepared that even the number  
of dips into the pulp made by each individ-  
ual workman is registered on a dial by  
machinery, and the sheets are carefully  
counted and booked to each person through  
whose hands they pass. The printing is  
done by a most curious process within the  
bank building. There is an elaborate  
arrangement for securing that no notes shall  
be exactly like any other in existence; con-  
sequently there never has been a duplicate  
bank note except by forgery. The stock of  
paid notes for seven years is said to amount  
to 94,000,000 and to fill 10,000 boxes,  
which, if placed side by side, would cover  
over three miles in extent.—*Stationer and  
Printer.*

## Agricultural.

SHEEP.—The man who makes the busi-  
ness pay is the man who carefully selects  
his breeding ewes, annually culls out the  
old and inferior stock to fatten for market,  
and constantly keeps at the head of his  
flock a thoroughbred male. If he cannot  
afford to start with purely bred ewes. No  
other kind of stock raising pays so liberally  
at present as sheep growing if properly  
attended to. To be a successful flock-  
master you must keep your flock young,  
feed well, and breed with judgment.

CHANGING FOOD FOR HOGS.—The follow-  
ing experiment was made by Lehmann, in  
Weidnitz. He fed a hog one year and nine  
months old, for a long time with nothing  
but rye bran, and commenced to give  
whole grain after the animal's digestive  
organs had become accustomed to the ex-  
clusive bran diet. He found that of rye 49  
per cent., of barley, 54 3 per cent., and of  
oats 50 6, and of peas 40 per cent., re-  
mained undigested. Therefore, if animals,  
once accustomed to artificially prepared  
food, have to eat whole grain, the waste  
will be much larger than if the same  
have received nothing else since they were  
weaned. Consequently a change from pre-  
pared food to whole grain is, as a rule, not  
advisable, while a change the other way  
will do better.

## Briefs.

Custom has an ascendancy over the under-  
standing.—*Watts.*  
Some of the most timid girls are not  
frightened by a loud bang.  
Consolations console only those who are  
willing to be consoled.  
"I don't care for money," said George  
Sand, "but for spending it."  
Impatience dries the blood sooner than  
age or sorrow.—*Chapin.*  
The miller imagines that the corn grows  
only to make his mill turn.—*Goethe.*  
The truly wise man should have no  
keeper of his secret but himself.—*Goethe.*  
Services to be rendered reconcile friends  
whom services rendered have estranged.  
The only sin which we never forgive in  
each other is difference of opinion.—*Emerson.*  
Charity taken in its largest extent is  
nothing else but the sincere love of God  
and our neighbor.  
It is the care of a very great part of  
maankind to conceal their indigence from  
the rest.—*Johnson.*  
What doth better become wisdom than  
to discern what is worthy the living?—*Sir  
Philip Sidney.*

## HEALTH HINTS.

DON'T.

- Don't sleep in a draught.
- Don't go to bed with cold feet.
- Don't stand over hot air registers.
- Don't eat what you do not need just to  
save it.
- Don't sleep with insecure false teeth in  
your mouth.
- Don't start the day's work without a  
good breakfast.
- Don't sleep in a room without ventila-  
tion of some kind.
- Don't stuff a cold lest you be next ob-  
liged to starve a fever.
- Don't try to get along without flannel  
underclothing in winter.
- Don't try to get along with less than  
eight or nine hours sleep.
- Don't use your voice for loud speaking  
or singing when hoarse.
- Don't sleep in the same undergarments  
you wear during the day.
- Don't toast your feet by the fire but try  
sunlight or friction instead.
- Don't try to keep up on coffee and  
alcoholics when you ought to go to bed.
- Don't eat snow to quench thirst; it  
brings on inflammation of the throat.
- Don't strain your eyes by reading or  
working with insufficient or flickering  
light.
- Don't use the eyes for reading or fine  
work in the twilight or evening or early  
morn.
- Don't try to lengthen your days by cut-  
ting short your nights' rest; it is poor  
economy.

The smelt fishery of the Miramichi has  
earned the fishermen who are engaged in  
it \$25,000 this season, and there is no ces-  
sation or falling off in it yet. As many as  
sixty tons of these fish in a day have been  
carried over the railway from Chatham  
along this winter. The fishermen receive  
cash on the ice for all the bass and smelts  
they catch. The dealers who buy and ship  
the fish, the railways that transport them,  
and the merchants who supply the fisher-  
men, are all interested in this industry and  
are benefited largely by it. There are  
worse countries than New Brunswick, even  
in winter.

RAISINS, Currants, and all other Groceries  
that are wanted for the season, at W. P.  
Colville's.