

THE EXAMINER.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER

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W. L. COTTON, | J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager. | Office Sup't

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 13.

Winter Arrangement.

TO COME INTO FORCE
TUESDAY, December 2nd, 1879.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 1 & 3, Mixed.	No. 5, Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 8.20 a. m.	
Cardigan	" 8.46 "	
Mt Stew't Junc.	Ar 10.10 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 10.15 "	
	Ar 11.27 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.50 a. m.	
Royalty Junction	Dp 8.00 a. m.	Dp 3.00 p. m.
North Wiltshire	" 8.22 "	" 3.23 "
Hunter River	" 9.14 "	" 4.15 "
Breadalbane	" 9.30 "	" 4.30 "
County Line	" 10.07 "	" 5.08 "
Kensington	" 10.17 "	" 5.18 "
Summerside	" 10.55 "	" 5.55 "
Wellington	Ar 11.30 a. m.	Ar 6.30 p. m.
Port Hill	Dp 1.30 p. m.	
O'Leary	" 2.19 "	
Alberton	" 3.00 "	
Tignish	" 4.17 "	
	" 5.17 "	
	" 6.10 "	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 2 and 4, Mixed.	No. 6, Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 6.30 a. m.	
Alberton	" 7.25 "	
O'Leary	" 8.25 "	
Port Hill	" 9.40 "	
Wellington	" 10.22 "	
Summerside	Ar 11.10 a. m.	
Kensington	Dp 2.30 p. m.	Dp 7.30 a. m.
County Line	" 3.05 "	" 8.05 "
Breadalbane	" 3.43 "	" 8.44 "
Hunter River	" 3.53 "	" 8.54 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.30 "	" 9.30 "
Royalty Junction	" 4.46 "	" 9.43 "
Charlottetown	Ar 5.37 "	Ar 10.38 "
Royalty Junction	Ar 6.00 p. m.	Ar 11.00 a. m.
Charlottetown	Dp 2.30 p. m.	
Royalty Junction	" 2.53 "	
Mt. Stew't Junc.	Ar 4.10 "	
Cardigan	Dp 4.15 "	
Georgetown	" 5.35 "	
	Ar 6.00 p. m.	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 7, Mixed.
Souris	Depart 7.15 a. m.
Harmony	" 7.37 "
St. Peter's	" 8.55 "
Morell	" 9.23 "
Mt. Stewart Junction	Arrive 10.10 a. m.

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 8, Mixed.
Mt. Stewart Junction	Depart 4.15 p. m.
Morell	" 4.58 "
St. Peter's	" 5.30 "
Harmony	" 6.48 "
Souris	Arrive 7.10 "

ALEX. MACNAB,
Sup't and Engineer.
Railway Office, Chtown, Nov. 28, 1879.
—pat pres h a ne sp sj kea pio 6i

COAL. COAL.

FOR SALE, at the Gas Works, and Koughan's Scales, a quantity of Round Lingan Coal, at \$3.50 per ton.
This Coal gives a great heat, and being almost free from sulphur, is suitable for either grates or cooking stoves.
Dec. 27, 1879—city papers 6i

MACLEAN & MARTIN

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
A. A. McLEAN. | C. C. MARTIN.

Daily Examiner!

1880.

Advertises Cheap FOR CASH!

JOB PRINTING

PROMPTLY, NEATLY, AND CHEAPLY DONE.

Persons who have not yet settled last year's accounts, will please do so before commencing the business of the coming season.

Small Profits—Quick Returns. IS OUR MOTTO.

Warned by the past, we intend to deal closer to the cash system than ever heretofore.

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Local News, Foreign News, Political News, Social News, Commercial News, Shipping News.

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HAS A Largely Increased Circulation

AND IS AN EXCELLENT

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Subscription price only

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Sent to any address in Great Britain or North America.

Persons having relatives or friends abroad cannot do better than send them THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

A few Advertisements only, received
J. W. MITCHELL, | W. L. COTTON,
Office Sup't. | Manager

No. 35 Water St., Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Branch

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital, \$9,733,332.00
Paid up Capital, - 1,216,666.00

CHIEF OFFICES—Edinburgh, 64 Princess Street; London, 61 Threadneedle Street.
Nine-Tenths of the Profits of the Life Assurance Business are divided every Five Years. The Tables of Rates are moderate.
Fire Insurances effected on nearly every description of Property, at the LOWEST RATES of Premium, corresponding to the nature of the risk.
Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

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QUEEN INSURANCE COY. OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.
Special rates for isolated residences.
Losses settled promptly.
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank), Agent for Prince Edward Island June, 1877—

FOR THE HOLIDAYS ANY OTHER TIME.

W. R. BOREHAM
Has on hand, and coming, per steamer *North-ern Light*, large stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Over-shoes and Slippers, all styles and prices to suit all ages and pockets. Come along to W. R. BOREHAM, South Side Queen Square.
Dec. 23, 1879—3mostaw

Bones. Bones.

THE undersigned will pay fifty cents Cash per cwt. for all bones delivered at the Bone Mill, in the Royalty. No quantity less than one cwt. (112 lbs) taken.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.
Ch town, Dec. 1, 1879

TO LET.

THE SHOP on Upper Queen Street, now occupied by Simon W. Crabbe. Possession given the 1st June, 1880.
ARCH'D. WHITE.
Ch'town, Dec. 22, 1879.—law
pat pres n e her 1m

Cheirograph or Lithogram

CAN be made for 50 cents by sending 35 cents in stamps to P. O. Box 126 Yarmouth, N. S., and by return of mail you will receive a receipt for making tablet and ink from which you can get over one hundred copies from one original writing.
Ch'town, Jan. 7, 1880. 1m



Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:—
20 Locomotive Engines.
16 First-class Cars (a proportion being sleepers)
20 Second-class Cars, do.
3 Express and Baggage Cars.
3 Postal and Smoking Cars.
240 Box Freight Cars.
100 Flat Cars
2 Wing Ploughs.
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Flangers.
40 Hand Cars.

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.
Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MAR 'H next.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st day of JULY next.
By Order,
F. BRAUN, Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 7th February, 1880. (file 16, oaw till June 20

SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 20, 1880
Newfoundland News.

Advices from Newfoundland state that political matters are very quiet. The Legislature met on the 12th. No change is likely to be made in the tariff. It is understood that the protective duties enacted last year, in addition to raising the needed revenue, have created a surplus of \$50,000.

The Newfoundland pension list is receiving attention. It appears that \$13,934 is annually paid in pensions; mostly to people who have gone out of the colony, including \$1,600 to Mr. Archibald, British Consul, New York, and \$4,000 to ex-Chief Justice Hoyles, who now lives in England.

Fish in large quantities are reported on the Western Shore, and the bank fishery will be prosecuted more extensively this season than for years past. The Government drawback on shipbuilding has greatly aided that industry, as will be seen from the following comparative statement:

1878—95 vessels, built of 3,770 tons paid \$11,088.
1879—155 vessels, built 5,963 tons paid \$17,614.
Increase 1879—60 vessels of 2,198 tons, and \$6,526 bounty.
No information has been received from the mines for some months. A line of telegraph is about to be constructed from St. John's to Trespassy; 115 new buildings were erected in St. John's during 1879, valued at \$39,000, a large increase on both '77 and '78.

The following are the market quotations:
Flour per bbl. Canada Superior Extra, 37s. 6d.; do Spring Extra, 37s.; New York Extra State, 36s. to 33s.; do Superfine, 33s. to 35s.; No. 2 do., 32s. 6d.
Corn Meal, White, per bbl., 21s. Yellow, 20s.; Peas, round, per bbl., 21s.; Butter lb., Canada, 9d. to 1s. 1d.; Nova Scotia, new, 11d to 1s.; American 8d. to 10d.
Pork per bbl., mess, new, 75s. to 80s.; extra prime, new, 56s. 6d.; old extra prime, 50s.

Beef, prime, per bbl, 50s. to 70s.
Rum, strong, per Imperial gallon, 10s. 6d.
Sugar, unrefined, per cwt., 42s. to 43s.
Tobacco, manufactured, per pound, 1s. 4d.

Exchange on London Banks: drawing rate 20 per cent.; do. purchasing rate, 19½; do. Nova Scotia, par; Canada, par; United States gold, par.

Diphtheria.

The following explains itself:
BOARD OF HEALTH, 32 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON, Jan., 1880.

The following circular is issued for the purpose of more widely extending the knowledge of a few well attested facts concerning diphtheria, and reminding all persons that more care should be exercised to prevent the spread of this much dreaded disease.

Diphtheria is contagious and infectious, and may be easily communicated, either directly or indirectly, from person to person.

It may be conveyed directly in the act of kissing, coughing, spitting, sneezing; or indirectly by infected articles used, as towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, etc.

The poison clings with great tenacity to rooms, houses, articles of furniture and clothing, and may occasion the disease even after the lapse of months.

Diphtheria attacks all classes, at all ages and at all seasons of the year. By preference it attacks children and those who are debilitated from exposure to filth, dampness, or foul air from whatever source.

When a case of diphtheria occurs in any family, the sick person should be placed in a room apart from the other inmates of the house, and should be nursed, as far as possible, by one person only.

The sick chamber should be well warmed, exposed to sunlight, and well aired; its furniture should be such as will permit of cleansing without injury, and all extra articles, such as window and table drapery, woolen carpets, upholstered furniture, and all hangings, should be removed from the room during the sickness.

The physician and nurse, as a rule, should be the only persons admitted to the room.

Visitors to the infected house should be warned of the presence of a dangerous disease therein, and children especially should not be admitted.

All clothing removed from the patient or bed should be at once placed in boiling water or in a tub of disinfecting fluid, (8 oz. sulphate zinc, 1 oz. carbolic acid, and 3 gallons of water) by the nurse before being carried through the house or handled by any other person. They may be soaked in this fluid for an hour and then placed in boiling water for boiling.

It is better not to use handkerchiefs for cleansing the nostrils and mouth of the patient, but rather soft rags which should be immediately thereafter burned.

All vessels for receiving the discharges of the patient should constantly contain some of the disinfecting fluid.

Water closets and privies in the house should be disinfected daily with a solution

of copperas—two pounds to a gallon of water.

Every kind and source of filth in and around the house should be thoroughly removed, and disinfectants freely used. Cleanliness tends both to prevent and mitigate the disease.

Drains should be put in perfect order and ventilated by a 4-in straight pipe extended above the highest point of the roof of the house in every instance, terminating at a distance from any chimney or ventilator.

Children in the family should not attend school or mingle with other children until the patient has wholly recovered, and all infected articles have been disinfected.

On the recovery or death of the patient, the most thorough disinfection should follow. The room and all articles in it should be at once subjected to the fumes of sulphur as follows: Close the room tightly and burn 2½ pounds of sulphur to each thousand cubic feet of space.

After four or six hours open the room and expose it to the air and sunlight for a week. Anything that cannot be boiled without injury may be so treated. The walls and ceilings should be dry rubbed or lime washed, and the floors washed with soap and water to which may be added a little carbolic acid.

When death occurs the body should be immediately placed in the coffin, with disinfectants, and the coffin tightly and finally closed.

No public funeral should ever take place at the house where the patient died or elsewhere, unless the coffin remains hermetically sealed.

By direction of the Board of Health.

Farmers' Daughters and their Dresses.

Farmers' families are not specially guilty of ostentatious extravagance in dress; but the youth in all classes, farmers' children not excepted, have a tendency in this direction, and cannot be taught too early that all ostentation is indicative of vulgarity. The common feeling and the common expression among them is, "We must keep up with the fashion; we might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion;" but all well-bred persons know that fashion is a tyrant, and consequently ladies of the most perfect breeding have too much self-respect to comply with all her absurd demands. She, therefore, follows fashion at a respectable distance, and is a law unto herself as to what is proper and becoming to wear.

With the introduction of sewing machines we were in hopes that dressmaking could be done so expeditiously that women would not only find more time for intellectual and social culture, but also could be dressed more economically; but they tell us that the dresses are so multiplied on their dresses, and there are so many skirts, plaits, tucks and furbelows of one sort or another, that it requires more cloth and more time to make a dress than ever, the expense of making often exceeding the cost of cloth. This state of things would be more tolerable if there were any grace or beauty in all these expensive improvements in dress and form. But there is one consideration which we wish to press home upon all young ladies given to extravagance in dress, and this is that young men will be cautious in taking upon themselves the responsibilities of a family so long as the expenses of living are kept up at the present high rate. Matrimony becomes unfashionable to the same degree that stylish dresses and stylish living grow in favor. Young farmers certainly cannot afford in these times to take partners that are of the fashionable, butterfly kind. The bills of the milliner and dressmaker make large drafts on the income of farmers long established in business and having some accumulated capital, and a young farmer just starting in life will very likely be swamped if he loads himself down with such an expensive luxury as the dressy wife; hence, shrewd and thoughtful young farmers will be cautious in making a selection from a household whose fascinating young members are thoroughly schooled into every new idea of styles and fashions, and whose fingers are better adapted to piano playing than washing up a set of milk vessels or dusting down a room. We are not insensible to the delicacies and requirements which as properly belong to the daughters of farmers as those of every other respectable class in the community, but we think the practice we comment on has been carried beyond the bounds of prudence, and we hope the few facts here described will be laid to heart by those whose incomes suffer from such excessive expenditure, and also by match-making mammas, as well as by the lovable young creatures who are the victims of these errors.

On the embarkation of Sir Garnet Wolseley for England, the command at the Cape will, it is said, be temporarily assumed by Major General Sir Henry Clifford, V. C.; but an officer of the rank of Major General will shortly be sent out to take the command of the British troops, which it is determined to keep entirely distinct from that of the Colonial forces.

Despatches from Panama say the Chileans are preparing to blockade Callao, and land some 15,000 men at Lima and the same number at Arica, by this final blow compelling the Peruvians to sue for peace.