

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1884.

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ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 8th day, 5h. 57.5m. a. m.  
Last Quarter 15th day, 5h. 26.3m. p. m.  
New Moon 22nd day, 5h. 41.6m. a. m.  
First Quarter, 29th day, 5h. 48.8m. p. m.

DAY OF WEEK Sun Moon High Days

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	riser	sets	water	len
1 Tuesday	4 17 7 43	1 40	4 35	15 31
2 Wednesday	18 45 2 39	5 44	30	
3 Thursday	19 48 3 36	6 53	29	
4 Friday	20 48 4 33	7 51	28	
5 Saturday	20 47 5 27	8 39	27	
6 Sunday	21 47 6 16	9 22	26	
7 Monday	22 47 7 10	1 1	25	
8 Tuesday	23 46 7 53	1 0	24	
9 Wednesday	23 46 8 20	1 14	23	
10 Thursday	24 46 8 53	1 49	22	
11 Friday	25 45 9 24	2 24	21	
12 Saturday	26 44 9 53	1 0	20	
13 Sunday	28 44 10 22	1 39	16	
14 Monday	28 43 10 51	2 23	15	
15 Tuesday	29 43 11 25	2 15	13	
16 Wednesday	30 42 11 59	4 27	12	
17 Thursday	31 41 12 25	5 49	10	
18 Friday	32 40 0 43	7 16	8	
19 Saturday	33 39 1 33	8 24	6	
20 Sunday	34 38 2 31	9 19	4	
21 Monday	35 37 3 35	10 9	2	
22 Tuesday	36 36 4 44	10 53	0	
23 Wednesday	37 35 5 56	11 28	14 58	
24 Thursday	38 34 7 6	12 56	56	
25 Friday	39 33 8 15	0 12	34	
26 Saturday	40 32 9 20	0 41	32	
27 Sunday	42 31 10 25	1 26	49	
28 Monday	43 30 11 27	2 6	47	
29 Tuesday	44 28 12 29	2 50	44	
30 Wednesday	45 27 1 27	3 44	41	
31 Thursday	46 26 2 23	4 45	40	

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 27
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 47
Kensington	8 42	12 22	7 05
Summerside, arrive	9 07	12 57	
Port Hill, depart	9 27	2 32	7 37
Alberton	10 36	4 15	
Tignish	12 05	6 57	
FROM WEST. <th>P. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th>	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Tignish	2 02	6 47	
Alberton	2 40	7 57	
Port Hill	4 15	10 25	
Summerside, arrive	5 17	12 07	
Kensington, depart	5 42	1 22	6 57
Hunter River	6 07	2 09	7 30
Charlottetown	7 02	3 25	8 47
GOING EAST. <th>P. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th> <th>A. M.</th>	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Charlottetown	4 17	7 02	
Mount Stewart, arrive	5 22	8 37	
St. Peter's, depart	5 27	9 02	
St. Peter's	6 17	10 20	
Souris	7 22	12 02	
Mount Stewart	8 32	9 07	
Cardigan	9 29	10 22	
Georgetown	10 47	10 47	
FROM EAST. <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 47	2 17	
St. Peter's	7 52	4 00	
Mount Stewart, arrive	8 42	5 17	
Charlottetown, depart	8 47	5 42	
Georgetown	9 52	7 27	
Cardigan	10 27	3 32	
Mount Stewart	11 45	3 57	

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street, Charlottetown.

Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, C. C. CHESTER, B. MACNEILL

Jan. 16, 1883.

N. J. CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Campbell & Rayden)

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

SHIP BROKER,

AND INSURANCE AGENT,

COR. OF QUEEN AND WATER STS.,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Importer and Jobber of Choice Groceries and Spices

General Agent for P. E. Island of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, of London, England

Special attention given to Auction Sales of Lumber, Coal, Fish, Apples and other Fruit, Real Estate, Household Furniture, Bankrupt and other Stocks, and all kinds of Merchandise.

Correspondence and Consignments solicited. Returns promptly made.

March 28, 1884.

CAIRNS' MARBLE WORKS.

MR. CHARLES CAIRNS, in returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has taken into partnership Mr. Malcolm McLean, and that hereafter the business will be carried on under the title of

CAIRNS & CO.,

Marble & Stone Cutters.

They have on hand a fine stock of Monuments, Tablets and Headstones, in Italian and American Marble. They are of the latest designs, and at prices to suit all.

C. CAIRNS,  
M. McLEAN.

Ch'town, June 30, 1884—pres n e pat s j w p

LOBSTERS

LUD. WURZBURG,

P. O. BOX 543, HALIFAX, N. S.

(OFFICE—PICKFORD & BLACK'S WHARF)

Exporter of Lobsters

Samples and quotations solicited.

Cash advanced on consignments.

June 23—tl aug 31 pd

SURETYSHIP.

The Guarantee Co.

OF NORTH AMERICA.

Capital . . . One Million Dollars.

The Bonds of this Company are accepted by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and by nearly all PUBLIC CORPORATIONS in Canada in lieu of PRIVATE SURETYSHIP.

Agent for Prince Edward Island:

R. R. FITZGERALD.

June 12—cod 1m

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,

BARRISTERS

—AND—

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank.

(UP STAIRS).

Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

W. WHEATLEY,

(OF WHEATLEY & SONS, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND)

Commission Merchant,

269 BARRINGTON STREET,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Special attention given to the sale of P. E. Island produce.

April 24, 1884.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

(21) ATLANTIC AVENUE,

(ROSS MARKET)

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

May 15, 1884 w kly tf

Prince Edward Island Hospital.

MEDICAL BOARD:

Dr. Hobkirk, Consulting Physician.

Dr. Johnson, Dr. Taylor,

Dr. Beer, Dr. Dawson,

Dr. Warburton, Dr. MacKay.

Matron—Mrs. Hannah Robinson.

Applications for admission may be made to the Visiting Physician or Matron, at the Hospital, daily (Sundays excepted), between ten and eleven, a. m., or by correspondence with any member of the medical Board, or the Matron.

The friends of patients will be admitted from two to four, p. m. every day (except Sunday).

The general visiting day for persons wishing to see the institution is Thursday of each week, from two to four o'clock, p. m.

D. B. MACLENNAN,  
Secretary of Trustees.

April 24—cod w kly

LONDON HOUSE.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JUST OPENED, a splendid assortment of Scotch, English and Canadian

Tweeds and Doeskins,

Worsted Coatings, Broadcloths & Trimmings.

Suits and Single Garments

MADE TO ORDER

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, May 19—w kly

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT

THE SEASIDE HOTEL,

Rustico Beach, P. E. I.

This well-known WATERING PLACE will open for the season on July 1st.

The Proprietors will spare no pains to make this the most desirable summer resort in the Provinces. The House is too well known to need any commendation.

TERMS—\$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; \$10.50 per week; \$8.50 per week for months.

Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday evening, calling for guests; returning every Thursday and Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a. m., Charlottetown time.

Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6 a. m., 8 25 a. m., and 3 40 p. m.

" " Hunter River for Charlottetown 8 a. m., 2 38 p. m., and 6 15 p. m.

" " Hunter River for Summerside 7 a. m., 10 08 a. m., and 5 p. m.

" " Summerside for Hunter River 6 10 a. m., 12 35 p. m., and 4 55 p. m.

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, which is 47 minutes and 20 seconds slower than Charlottetown time.

Mr. Bagnall will meet Trains from all points at Hunter River, to convey passengers to Seaside.

Ch'town, June 18, 1884.—2m

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

The SECURITY offered to policy-holders is UNSURPASSED by any Company doing business in the Dominion.

Its PROGRESS HAS BEEN UNEXAMPLED in the history of Insurance in Canada.

Its Policies are INDISPUTABLE after three years and NON-FORFEITABLE after two years.

The CASH PROFIT results paid to policy-holders have not been equalled by any Company in Canada.

The following are examples of ACTUAL REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS by application of profits:—

Robert Taylor, Halifax, insured for \$10,000 in 1872, premium \$317.70; in 1880, \$160.10.

John Willis, Halifax, insured for \$1,000 in 1871, premium \$31.77; in 1882, \$14.25.

John S. McLean, Halifax, insured for \$4,000 in 1872, premium \$137.70; in 1882, \$70.00.

Mayor Jones, St. John, insured for \$5,000 in 1871, premium \$172.20; in 1882, \$77.20.

The fullest information will be given on application.

DESBRISAY & ANGUS,

General Agents for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, May 7, 1884.

Attention Ye Who Are In Doubt.

Let Experience be Judge,—Comparison and Purse the Jury.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.,

Because of the excellent facilities they possess, have been able to reduce the price of all goods manufactured by them, and by buying their raw material in the best markets, for cash, are prepared to give the purchasing public

THE BEST VALUE IN THE PROVINCE.

They are selling from thirty to fifty per cent. below prices asked some time ago in the same establishment.

Factory, Office and Showroom—King Square, Kent Street.

Charlottetown, May 27, 1884—Law w kly

Tobacco as a Curative Agent.

The literature of tobacco, since the first James undertook to put down the weed, has been a very extensive one, and a great deal of pro and con has been written in regard to that original product of the fields of Virginia. But the most recent writing on the subject, that of Hon. T. L. Clingman, who writes in *Health and Home* for May, is, perhaps, the most singular of any that has appeared, and, if true, one of the most important. Mr. Clingman has never either chewed, smoked or snuffed, and therefore ought to be looked upon as a disinterested witness. But he declares that tobacco has on several occasions saved his life, and that in other respects, it has been of essential service to him and his friends. We quote two instances in which he used it with the best results:—

In March, 1847, the day after I had announced myself as a candidate for Congress, while carelessly riding a wild horse, the animal sprang against the fence and knocked me off, so that I lighted on the ground with so much violence as to sprain my right ankle very severely. As I had some miles to ride into Hendersonville, N. C., before any remedy could be applied, the ankle was swollen to double its size and was very painful. Dr. Whitehead directed a poultice to be applied. After enduring severe pain for some hours I thought of trying tobacco. I sent for some leaves, had them wet and wrapped around the ankle, and placed the poultice over them to keep them moist. Within an hour the pain ceased, and I slept through the night. The next morning, on examining the ankle, instead of being swollen it appeared rather less than its natural size; the skin had a wrinkled appearance and was very white. The membrane between the bones which had received the shock, however, was very tender, so that I was obliged to use crutches. During my convalescence, which lasted months, I twice while travelling had it hurt by accidents, and each time subdued the pain and swelling by the use of tobacco. During the war, by the falling of a galloping horse, I was thrown over his head and sprained the same ankle badly, and used tobacco with the like effect. My next application of it was to a severe gunshot wound on the 19th of August, 1863, near Petersburg, Va. A bullet, ranged through my leg from near the ankle, so as to come out on the opposite side, just below the knee, cutting the muscles and nerves, and making a long and very painful wound. I lost so much blood that I was carried from the field in an insensible condition. I was so feeble that the surgeons expressed great apprehension that I might not be able to survive the fever which they expected to come on in a few days. About that time several of my friends had died of the secondary fever which had followed their wounds. In a few days my leg began to swell and throb with heat. The surgeons said I must keep it wrapped in wet cloths. I told them that I would keep down the inflammation by an application of tobacco. They at once assented that such an application would be ruinous. After they left I sent my servant for some tobacco, enveloped the wounded leg in it, and kept it wet with the cloth over it. The pain in an hour or two diminished, and the heat and throbbing ceased, and I rested more quietly than I had been doing. The next day when the surgeons called to see me, they expressed much surprise and said:—"You may keep on the tobacco." I remember that General Robert E. Lee called to see me that day, and, after looking at me a moment, said:—"O General, you are not going to die, your eye is too bright." The tobacco being a powerful nerve tonic it always greatly excites my intellectual faculties. Although several months passed before I could walk without crutches, yet I had no fever and little pain from the inflammation. I am satisfied that if tobacco were properly applied no external wound would ever become sufficiently inflamed to cause mortification.

He gives another instance, which occurred in 1807, of tobacco curing an injury to his eye from a whip, which for the time completely deprived it of sight, and cites a number of similar examples of its curative effect in the case of injured and sore eyes. We quote one of the several examples which he gives of the cure of violent sore throat by tobacco:—

About a dozen years ago, being in this city in the month of March, my throat became extremely sore. Not apprehending any danger, I continued to move about in the raw weather, my throat getting worse all the while. Being anxious to go home about sunset I went in an omnibus to the boat and went down the river to Acquia Creek. After I had gotten on board I found that my throat was alarmingly worse. It was, from the swelling, so bad that I could not swallow, and the air-passage was so closed that I found it difficult to breathe. Remembering how suddenly the Hon. Preston S. Brooks had been choked to death, I regretted much that I had attempted to travel then. As, however, the boat was starting I could not get off in time to return to the city. I thought tobacco would be my only chance for safety; and, after a search I obtained some from one of the colored hands on the boat, got it on my throat, and by keeping a wet towel on it for three hours that were spent on the boat by the time I reached Acquia Creek the swelling was subdued, and I travelled home on the railroad without inconvenience.

In a number of cases he cured severe attacks of erysipelas by means of tobacco, as well as sciatias, corns, bunions, and similar troubles by means of poultices of the weed. In fact, if Mr. Clingman's cases are to be relied on tobacco is an almost universal remedy, and worthy of the early attention of the medical fraternity.

MIDDLE aged men often lack vigor, this can be restored by that great brain and nerve food known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine. Sold in Charlottetown at Apothecaries Hall. Read the advertisement in another column of this day's paper. (July 17 w kly)

Farm Notes.

Wheat can be grown in Northern India for thirty-six cents per bushel.

Horses as well as boys enjoy the evening bath. They are profited by it, if lasting only a few minutes, and the are subsequently rubbed dry.

After the strawberry plants supply you with delicious fruit all the season, don't think they can shift for themselves all the balance of the year. Remove all mulch and weeds and stir the soil. The plants now need stimulents, and good, rich composted manures are just the thing.

When lime or ashes is mixed with guano, Ken manure or other fertilizers containing ammonia, or readily yielding it, there is a loss of a valuable constituent. If the soil needs lime or ashes sow the other fertilizer first, and when that is well incorporated the soil, the lime and ashes may be applied without loss.

The very best soil for the peach is a rich, deep, sandy loam; then a light, thin, sandy soil; and the poorest is a heavy, compact clay soil. In selecting trees, get those best adapted to the climate of your particular locality. The chief point is in hardness, the maturing of the new wood in fall; therefore, in the coldest localities keep the tree cut back.

Professor Arnold, in the *New York Tribune* says:—"A slight jarring of vessels in which milk is set for cream to rise rather facilitates than hinders the ascent of the cream, and makes it more dense and compact without making any perceptible increase in depth. Much agitation is detrimental to the rising of cream; but when milk is set to deep for the temperature—5 or 6 inches deep at 60 degrees—if the cream is taken off after standing 24 hours or so, and the skim-milk poured from one vessel to another and then replaced, a portion of cream will come to the surface that would not have come up if the milk had not been stirred."

Science Notes.

Rubber and Metal—Rubber or gutta-percha may be united firmly to metal by the following method: Dissolve finely powdered shellac in 10 times its weight of pure spirits of ammonia. In three days the cement will have the necessary consistency. The ammonia penetrates the rubber and enables the shellac to take a firm hold. When all the ammonia is evaporated the joint withstands the penetration of gas and water.

Agreeable Disinfectant—Impregnation of the atmosphere of a sick chamber when the patient is ill of diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, or of any allied disease, with the odor of a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and carbolic acid is recommended by Dr. Viland. Half a teaspoonful of the mixture will be enough at a time, if it is put into a kettle of water kept near the boiling point. The odour generally gives some relief to the sufferer, and tends to prevent the spread of the malady.

Wood in Surgery—Wood is being employed scientifically in surgery in a different form from ordinary splints. A foreigner has introduced wood as cheap and useful dressing for wounds, and it is being prepared extensively as a commercial staple for surgical dressing. It is finely ground wood, such as is extensively used in the manufacture of paper. It is a clean-looking, delicate-fibred, soft, yellowish-white substance, having an odour of fresh wood, and absorbs an immense quantity of liquid.

Tempered Cut Nails—The common cut nail will not usually clinch, even when the clinch is turned and in the direction of the grain of the wood, but then may be considerably toughened by heating to a red, and gradually cooling. A hardware establishment was burned a few years ago, and among the stores was nearly 100 kegs of cut nails of various sizes. The remains of the kegs were sold to another dealer, and as soon as the value of the burned nails became known he could sell no others until they were all gone.

Changes on the Moon—Ten years ago Dr. Klein, of Chicago, called attention to four small dark areas shown here and there on the surface of the moon and usually associated with crater cones, and he thought they were true volcanic vents probably still active. Besides these, Mr. T. G. Elger, of the Liverpool Astronomical Society, has observed two other similar examples on what is known as the dingy plain Atlas. To the one on the south side he called the particular notice of