

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1881

VOL. 9.—NO. 96.

## 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.

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ments, on application.

### ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER 1881.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
First Quarter 1st day, 9h. 56m., a. m., N. E. (below horizon).  
Full Moon 7th day, 12h. 27m., midnight, S. E.  
Last Quarter 16th day, 3h. 49m., a. m., S. E.  
New Moon 23rd day, 7h. 42m., a. m., W. (below horizon).  
First Quarter, 30th day, 5h. 39m., p. m., S.

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

## Marine Insurance Company

Prince Edward Island.  
ROBT. L. GOWORTH, Esq., President.  
Directors:  
Hon. L. C. OWEN, Esq., T. HANDRICHAN, Esq., G. K. BEER, Esq., D. R. M. HOOPER, Esq., B. ROGERS, Esq., SAMUEL MUSEY, Esq.

Risks taken daily on Vessels, Cargoes and Freights, at their Office, Corner of Great George and Lower Water Streets.  
FRED. W. HALES, Secretary  
Ch'town, April 25, 1881.

## NEW COAL DEPOT!

Beer's Wharf (Late Duncan's).  
The subscriber wishes to intimate to his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a Coal Depot at the above named place, where he is prepared to receive orders for all the leading kinds of Coal, and fill them at lowest possible rates.  
R. McMILLAN,  
Ch'town, Aug. 18—cod, wkly 1st pd

## NEW Paper Bag Factory!

KENT STREET,  
Between Queen and Pownall,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
EVERY quality and size of Paper Bags for Grocers, Dry Goods men, Confectioners, Hatters, Druggists, and Pastry Bakers' use, in stock or made to order at short notice, and sold at Montreal prices, with usual trade discounts.  
Parties having quantities of paper in stock can have it made into Bags without loss of time and at much less cost than they can import them.  
Orders respectfully solicited.  
E. H. BABBITT,  
July 27—3m

## ALFRED A. BOWN, AUCTIONEER

General Commission Merchant  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.  
Solicits consignments of all kinds of Produce Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, etc., etc.  
Prompt returns guaranteed. Good references on application. [ju 17 6m oaw

## The Largest Amount of Life Insurance at the Smallest Outlay!

## THE DOMINION SAFETY FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION, ST. JOHN, N. B.

## A HOME COMPANY.

PROVINCIAL DIRECTORS:  
Jas. de Wolfe Spurr, Jas. T. Stoves, M. D., Wm. Henry Thorne, Thos. Temple, Foster McFarlane, M. D., Chas. F. Clinch, Hon. C. N. Skinner, Q. C., Jas. de Wolfe Spurr, Thos. A. Chipman, President, Secretary

## The Safety Fund System!

is fast becoming the popular plan of affording the protection of  
**LIFE INSURANCE!**  
Members only pay actual current cost. No large accumulations of the people's money in the hands of the Association.  
Members vote for Directors.  
Expenses of management limited.  
Send for circulars. Examine our plan.  
JAMES McLEOD, M. D., Physician, Ch'town.  
E. H. BABBITT, Special Agent for P. E. I.  
June 25, '81.

## CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION!

PRESIDENT:  
Hon. Sir W. P. HOWLAND, C. B., K. C. M. G.  
VICE-PRESIDENTS:  
Hon. Wm. McMASTER and Wm. ELLIOT, Esq.

Attention is Directed to the SPECIAL ADVANTAGES afforded by this Association as compared with the uniform Bonus of Two and a Half Per Cent. plan.

ORDINARY LIFE PLAN.  
CASH. BONUS.  
C. L. A. Policy No. 1 \$10.000. Profits for 1880.  
Tenth year.....\$121 90 \$312 00  
Results under 2 1/2 per cent.  
Bonus plan.....87 75 250 00

Difference - \$34.15 \$62.00  
This difference in favor of the C. L. A. policy-holders INCREASES with each additional premium paid.  
Policies in this Association are NON-FORFEITABLE after TWO YEARS, and are Indisputable After Three Years.  
J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director  
June 28.

## More New Goods.

40 CASES AND BALES!  
JUST OPENING AT  
J. B. Macdonald's, Queen Street.

Black and Colored Cashmeres, French Merinos, Fancy Dress Goods, Plaids, Winceys, White and Grey Cottons (cheaper than ever), Prints, Satins, Silks, Feathers, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons (new shades), Ladies Black Straw Hats, at cost.

As these Goods will have to be cleared out before regular Fall Goods arrive, Cash customers can depend on getting Bargains.  
J. B. MACDONALD.  
68 Queen Street, Charlottetown, Aug. 17, '81—wkly, pat pres

## NOW OPENING CHEAPSIDE.

FOR HAYMAKERS!  
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF  
HAY FORKS,  
HAY RAKES,  
SCYTHES,  
SCYTHE SNATHES,  
SCYTHE STONES,  
&c., &c., &c

## FOR BUTTER MAKERS!

Milk Dishes, Churns, Cream Crocks, Butter Crocks, Butter Salt, Butter Prints, Butter Firkins, &c., &c.  
For Fruit Preservers!  
Preserving Sugar, Preserve Pans, Preserve Jars and Crocks, etc., etc., which, together with our large stock of General Groceries, Flour, Meal, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils, &c., &c., ever offered, at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

## HENRY BEER.

Cheapside, July 26, 1881.

## FIRE! MARINE! LIFE!

## HORACE HASZARD, General Insurance Agent,

—REPRESENTING—  
Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, of London, Eng., CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STG.  
Western Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont., CAPITAL, \$800,000.00.  
British America Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont., CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.  
Sun Mutual Life & Accident Insurance Company, of Montreal, CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

## MARINE INSURANCE ALSO EFFECTED.

Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at LOWEST RATES.  
Office—Corner of Queen and Lower Water Streets.  
Charlottetown, April 4, 1881—4f

## FOR SUMMERSIDE DIRECT!

The Brigantine 'Lottie Bell,'  
ALEX. RANKIN, MASTER,  
213 Tons, classed 9 years English Lloyds, will be on the berth at Liverpool,  
On or About 15th Sept., Sailing on 20th for Summerside Direct, carrying Freight at lowest rates.  
Apply to WILLIAM JAMISON, 15 Pitt Street Liverpool; or to LONGWORTH & CO., Charlottetown  
Aug. 23—3w 2aw

## TO LEASE. THE CITY HOTEL,

SITUATED on Great George Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the late occupant—Mr. A. A. Mackenzie—having skeddaddled.  
This House is now in a good state of repair, is centrally situated, has recently been reshipped and otherwise repaired; lots of cellar room; has about 30 rooms. The situation is about the best in the city, being centrally situated and on high land, where the drainage runs off to the river. Rent moderate. Apply to  
GEORGE DAVIES & CO., Queen Square  
Aug. 22, '81.

## THE PLACE to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—We were conversing, my friends and I, the topic being the Northern Light, and her failure to perform the service for which she was constructed. When I introduced my pet scheme he, like many others to whom I had broached the subject, scouted the idea as involving a greater outlay than we could expect the Dominion Government to make. Citing the case of that over-indulged child of the family confederate—British Columbia—I instanced the enormous outlay the Government was making to connect her with 60,000 of a population (Indians and all) with the railway system of the rest of the Dominion, as compared with what it would cost to similarly connect us with a population of over 100,000 by means of a tunnel.

Speaking of British Columbia, methinks the climate, or something else connected with that Far Western Province is congenial to the growth, culture and full development of the human mind—that the liveliest germ of intellect has been planted there, and seems to flourish with unwonted vigor. I arrive at this conclusion upon reflecting that out of their scant population they are able to choose and send to Parliament six men who, by some superior force that does not prevail in these eastern latitudes, are able to get everything their own way; for, although the Pacific Railway was projected ostensibly for the purpose of developing the Northwest, in reality were it not for the pressure brought to bear by British Columbia the Syndicate bargain would hardly be to-day on our Statute Books.

On my first attempt to draw public attention to this subject, I got considerably entangled with the financial part of the arrangement. But now it is quite plain. All the Dominion Government have to do is to take a slice of say 10,000,000, or more, acres of land which they will still have after the Syndicate get their share, and this, coupled with the one and a quarter millions of dollars which is conceded to be our just share of the Fishery Award, and offered as a bonus together with the control of the tunnel for a term of years, I firmly believe a company could be formed in Britain, where capital is now going a begging, that would be able and willing to undertake and carry out the work.

Perhaps, more anon, but for the present,  
Your humble servant,  
PROGRESS.

Eldon, Sept. 11th, 1881.

## The Mouth and the Milk-Pail.

"The milk, you know, goes in at the mouth," once in a while one hears a dairy farmer say. A man selling a cow which had acquired the very vexing habit of sucking herself, and would not be made to relinquish it, is said to have once made a similar remark to an unsuspecting buyer—ostensibly as a sort of euphemism, but really by way of tergiversation. The milk, it is true, goes in, and must go in at the mouth, but not by any means in the sense of a cow sucking herself. The raw material the milk is made of is meant; the food the cow eats is indicated. It is a sort of trite expression used by some to emphasize the fact that a cow must be well fed if she is to give a copious supply of milk. "You had better be over-rented than overstocked," is another bucolic maxim pointing to the same end. It is strange, however, that, notwithstanding these well-worn "saws," many farmers persist, year after year, in keeping a cow or two more than the pastures will profitably carry. This sort of thing is seen oftener among small dairy farmers, men who milk their ten to fifteen cows. Their object is to get the uttermost farthing out of the land—and out of the cows too, for the matter of that. This sort of thing is all very well in its way; but in trying to do it up to the limit, most men overshoot the mark; and it is better by far to be under rather than over the mark in the stocking of land, unless a man is prepared to "go the whole hog" in the matter of supplemental feeding stuffs.

There is only so much milk in a pasture; and one or two cows under, rather than one or two over the limits of its capacity, will bring out the milk in the most effectual way. It must be borne in mind that cows have first of all to live before they can yield any milk at all from the food they eat; and if they are to keep up in condition as to give a full flow of milk, they must have food enough for both purposes. About two-thirds of the food they eat goes to keep them in fair condition, the rest goes to the milk account. All profit that comes from a dairy cow, or from an animal that is being fattened, is derived from the balance of food over and above that which goes to sustain the offices of life, to supply heat to the system, and to restore the wear and tear of tissue. If, then, only the two-thirds of food are available, the cows will give less and less milk, and fall away in condition, until soon there is no milk at all. But the maternal property of milk-giving is so strong, that a cow will go down almost to a skeleton before the milk entirely ceases. This is Nature's way of preserving the offspring at the cost of the maternal parent. Some dairy farmers seem to think they can with impunity

keep their cows on "short commons" through the winter, and that they will pick up again when they get on the grass, and milk as well as ever, but this is an obvious mistake, for they must get back again into fair bodily condition before they can give rich milk, and plenty of it. And one of the worst features of the case is this; if the milk is checked and dwarfed by under-feeding, it is a difficult thing to restore a full flow of it.

The proportion of food required to keep up a cow's condition will depend on the amount of exercise she is compelled to take, and on the weather. If she has to travel far in search of food, roaming over a poverty-stricken pasture in a hilly district, or if she is chased about by flies, or dogs, or men, she inhales too much oxygen, and that in its turn consumes too much fat in her system. From too much exercise comes a too great heat of the system, there is too much combustion of fat, a diminished quantity of it among the tissues, and a smaller supply to the milk. To make up for the waste of fat and tissue which comes of too much exercise, more food is required, otherwise there is less and poorer milk. The milk of cows who take too much exercise has a too large proportion of casein and a too small one of fat, and is better for cheese-making than butter-making. Well-fed cows leading sedentary lives give milk that is rich in butter; the oxydation of fat is reduced to a minimum. The cows on the island of Jersey are tethered on the pastures; they cannot roam about; they still have plenty of food; they are treated with much tenderness; and the result is—a docile disposition, and milk rich in delicious butter.

And, again, insufficient food has a greater and more immediate effect on the butter than on the casein in the milk. The proportion of casein remains fairly constant in the diminished flow of milk, but that of butter varies very considerably. It will be found also that milk from insufficient and inferior food, and from a cow who undergoes too much exertion, will not only be deficient in fats, but the butter will be wanting in color and flavor. The volatile and delicate flavoring and coloring matter in butter is to some extent, as it would seem, dissipated by the combustion of fat which takes place, particularly in an over-heated cow; while in an under fed one the fat in the food has little chance of forming butter at all, because it is used in maintaining the natural heat of the body. Inferior food and too little of it so far demoralises, as it were, the lacteal organs of a cow that the casein the milk has a tendency to degenerate into albumen. There is, of course, a structural limit in each cow beyond which lavish feeding will not extend either the quantity or the quality of the milk she gives; and the best practice is to regulate the character of the food by the character of the cow—feeding superior cows near to the limit of their productiveness—feeding, if for butter, concentrated and nutritious kinds of food.

Late English papers are studied over with "fair trade" articles like quills upon the fretful porcupines. Mr. R. A. Macfie, M. P., is a well-known Liberal, yet he has taken the stump in favor of fair trade; and the Liverpool Courier of 24th August says:—

"He recognizes the fact which others persistently ignore that there is a growing scepticism in the public mind on the subject of Cobdenic principles. Among the working classes this feeling is conspicuous, and the broad facts are too patent to be concealed or glossed over. The working-man sees foreign manufactures coming into the country to compete with his labor, and he knows that the products of his industry are either heavily taxed or are altogether excluded from the markets of these competitors. He does not consider this fair, and, indeed, it is impossible to say it is fair. Free trade is an excellent thing if practised on the give-and-take principle; but when it is all take and give nothing, the equity of the arrangement is not evident. In the presence of such knowledge it is useless to drench the workman in arguments about the interests of consumers being paramount over the interests of producers. He only sees his own disadvantage and injury, and this knowledge is stimulating his discontent with things as they are."

The value of potatoes cooked with bran and corn meal, is not generally appreciated; it keeps the fowls in good heart, and is altogether economical, as well. The scraps from the table can be used up with this food and all the dry bits of bread may thus be utilized. If you keep but a few fowls, one-half their cost of feeding may be thus be saved.

An exodus of Jews is taking place from Russia. Over five hundred unfortunate Hebrew workpeople who were employed in a tobacco factory at Kieff have been ordered to leave the town, and another body of one hundred fugitives are now making their way to Hamburg, where they will embark for the United States.

Scotch farmers are said to be very discontented. The weather is bleak and cold, the wheat is a thin crop, oats are under average, turnips a failure, and barley scarcely up to average.

A lad delivering milk, was asked what made it so warm. "I don't know" replied he, with much simplicity, "unless they put in warm water, instead of cold."