

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 18, 1886.

A Supplementary Exhibit.

It is gratifying to learn that a very fine collection of fruit, field-roots and vegetables has been selected from the recent Provincial Exhibition, held in Charlottetown, to be sent to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London.

These products, which consist of twenty-six packages, have been chosen by the energetic Secretary of the Provincial Exhibition, Mr. A. McNeill, who has been assisted in the work by some of our most prominent fruit-growers and experts in agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture has shown great interest in this undertaking, and by instruction of the Minister—Hon. John Carling—the expenses connected with the collecting and forwarding of this fine exhibit will be borne by the Department.

The Minister has also sent Prof. William Saunders, who has had charge of the work of collecting and forwarding such products from the other Provinces, to Charlottetown with instructions to do all in his power to forward the work, so that the productions of Prince Edward Island may receive that degree of attention which their importance demand.

Prof. Saunders is also well known to us as the gentleman whose report to the Government during the last session of Parliament, on the establishment of Experimental Farms in the Dominion, was so well received, and also for his kind attention to our fruit exhibit sent last autumn for the Colonial Exhibition.

It was at first supposed that the Colonial Exhibition would be closed on the 1st November, and under that regulation it would have been impossible to get the fruit and vegetables from the P. E. Island Exhibition there, more than four or five days before its close—a time so short as to make it scarcely worth while undertaking the work for the small benefit which would accrue.

But since the Prince of Wales has postponed the time of closing the Exhibition until the 10th of November, an opportunity is afforded for showing the agricultural and horticultural productions of this Province for at least a fortnight.

As soon as this was known telegrams were forwarded to Mr. McNeill to expedite the matter, and Prof. Saunders was sent to aid and forward the work in progress.

The Prof. expresses himself as greatly pleased with the exhibit which is being sent, and believes that it will be highly creditable to the Island.

While here, through the kind attentions of Secretary McNeill, Hon. D. Ferguson, J. T. Jenkins, Esq., M. P., Rev. J. A. McDonald, St. Dunstan's College, Wm. Brown, Esq., H. Longworth, Esq., and others, he has had the opportunity of visiting the Government Stock Farm, also the farms of Messrs. B. Heartz and H. Longworth, the orchards and gardens of Mr. B. E. Wright and Mr. Wm. Brown, as well as the vineyard of His Lordship Bishop McIntyre.

He is of the opinion that the Island affords a promising field for extended fruit culture, especially in apples and plums. Plums are grown here in great perfection and appear to be free from curculionid and rot which so much interferes with the successful cultivation of this fruit in some parts of the Dominion. Apple culture has greatly developed here during the past five or six years and with the advantages which this Island offers in the way of easy shipment and low freights to Europe and the nearer markets of the Eastern States, with a reasonable amount of enterprise on the part of shippers, there should be no difficulty in marketing at remunerative prices, all such products grown on the Island.

Editorial Notes.

—The entire German army is to be provided with repeating rifles.

—England is said to be preparing a circular to the Powers, asking for their moral support to Bulgarian independence.

—Hon. Messrs. White, Thompson and Foster, the visiting cabinet ministers, are to make a tour through Nova Scotia, and will speak successively at Annapolis, Truro, Halifax and Amherst. They will speak at Annapolis to-night.

—In opening the Northwest Council at Regina, Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney stated that the 137 townships in the territories reported that 71,951 acres were under cultivation, and that 1,400 acres of new land had been broken. There are 50 schools in the territories with 2,786 pupils. With regard to Indian affairs, he said that there never was a time when the Indians were more contented and cheerful or better disposed toward their white brethren than at present.

There has just appeared in Vienna the first number of a new English weekly newspaper, *The Vienna Weekly News*, the first journal ever printed there in English.

The man who is said to have invented the first washing machine sells shoe strings on the curbstone on State Street, Chicago. A graduate of Cornell College drives a Blue Island avenue car, and a German baron works in the Western avenue street car stables.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Court.

THE POWER SHOOTING AFFAIR—DECOUCEY SENT UP FOR TRIAL IN THE SUPREME COURT—THE GENTLE WIDOW GETS THE "SIX MONTHS' HOIST."

A LARGE number of spectators were present this forenoon. Nathaniel DeCoucey, charged with wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, was arraigned. Mr. A. Peters and Mr. Theo. Stewart appeared for the prisoner. The following witnesses were examined:—

John Johnstone, who lives on the corner of Euston and Pownall Streets, testified to being aroused from his slumbers on the morning of the shooting by a noise on the street. He put his head out of the window and saw DeCoucey at the mouth of the lane, and heard him ask a party of men who were standing at Weeks' corner, "What they wanted, the night robbers?" He called this out several times, and said that he was prepared for them if they came back. While calling out to the crowd DeCoucey fired the shots, but he (witness) thought at the time they were only fired to let the crowd know that he had a revolver. When the second shot had been fired the crowd rushed in on him and knocked him down. When DeCoucey was down his wife came along and commenced calling out "Murder! Murder!" The next thing he saw was DeCoucey pulling himself together and followed by his wife, running in the direction of home. He did not recognize any of the crowd.

Cross-examined by the prisoner's counsel. —I saw DeCoucey passing my place next morning and in the course of conversation asked him how many barrels his revolver had and he said it had seven. Half an hour afterwards DeCoucey again passed my place and told me that a man named Power had been shot and that he was blamed for it, but he said that he could not do it as he had no revolver.

Geo. Wilson, who lives at the mouth of the lane, where the shooting took place, said that on the morning in question he was aroused from his slumbers by the noise of revolver shots and snuffing. He looked out of the window and saw DeCoucey down and a man on top of him. The top man was apparently searching for something. While the struggle was going on he saw DeCoucey's daughter come along and attempt to pull the man off her father. He did not hear that a man had been shot until next morning, and did not know that DeCoucey had a revolver.

Geo. Crossy (colored) said that on the morning of the shooting he was attracted to the scene by the noise of the shots. When he arrived there he saw DeCoucey down and McCarthy on top of him. He did not hear Power say he was shot and did not know who fired the shots.

This concluded the evidence and DeCoucey was sent up for trial in the Supreme Court.

The gentle widow who stole the articles from the Rankin House was also arraigned. She said that the articles were given her by another servant, but the other servant flatly denied the statement. His Honor, after a few preliminary remarks, sentenced her to six months' hard labor.

Papaine.

There occurs in the fresh milk of Carica Papaya, commercially known as Papaine-Christy, a substance called papaine, which has recently been found to possess most remarkable properties, and bids fair to assume a position of vast importance in medicine and the preparation of food. Papaine belongs to a class of substances known as pepsines, substances which have the peculiar power of producing artificial digestion. It is a ferment which is able to dissolve 1,000 times its weight of fibrine, and 8,000 times its weight of hard-boiled albumen. The applications that may be made of this extraordinary power to peptonize, in the production of infants' and other artificial foods are of great interest. Perhaps the most remarkable application of its property to digest albuminous matter has been made by Professor Finkler, of Bonn. This investigator finds that the membranes of croup and diphtheria are rapidly dissolved by it. Forty-seven cases, according to Dr. Schaffer, were treated by painting the membranes with a five per cent solution of papaine. The treatment was begun at the earliest possible moment, and repeated every five or ten minutes. In a few hours the membranes were removed and the fever subsided. Professor Finkler states that not a single case of croup or diphtheria, which he had treated by this method has been lost. If facts continue to bear out this statement, the discovery may be considered a most welcome blessing.

Another Tidal Wave.

If all the incidents of the Charleston earthquake should be collected and printed they would make interesting reading. One of the latest published relates to a young couple who were courting when the shock came. It extinguished the lights, filled the air with dust, and jammed the doors so that they would not open. The young man rushed to a window leading to the piazza, but in the dark plunged both hands into a large plant urn full of water. Starting back to the young lady, he threw his arms around her, and said: "Darling, a tidal wave is coming! It is already up to the windows! Let us die together!" in which position they were found soon afterwards by the family.

A Valuable Well.

The Rev. A. L. Hillman, of Atlanta, owns a farm in Talferro County, Georgia, on which is a big alum rock. He decided to dig a well beside the rock in hopes of getting an alum spring. A shaft 12 feet deep was sunk, and then a niche was cut in the rock that water might collect there. The hole, or well, or shaft has now developed remarkable curative powers. It has cured several persons who suffered from rheumatism, and all they did was to go down in the hole. Mr. Hillman thinks it is full of electricity, others think the alum does the business. Alum is so strong in the shaft that it is tasted with every breath inhaled.

Sordid speculations and the business of barter has not squeezed all the poetry out of the souls of the citizens of Minneapolis. This is the way a market report in one of the newspapers reads: "Corn, the friend alike of poet, peasant and speculator, hovered lovingly a moment at 43c., and then alighted with pink-dusted feet on 44c."

A Floating Pest House.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF THE NOVA SCOTIA BARK MONTREAL—BRAVE SAILORS COME MENDED.

M. Fonblanque, British Consul, at New Orleans, assisted by two British shipmasters, has just completed an investigation into the matter of the fever-stricken Nova Scotia bark Montreal, and her rescue by Capt. Suttalora. The latter has entered suit in the United States court for salvage, claiming that he helped the bark off the reefs, took her to Campeachy, had her repaired, placed a new crew on board and brought her to New Orleans. The bark had a terrible experience. She was a floating pest house. From the day she left Colon there was yellow fever on board. One by one the crew expired and the bodies were thrown overboard. Finally there were only two men left who could do any work at all. The ship was reeking with pestilence. There was black vomit everywhere. The provisions were polluted with it, and the foul clothing poisoned the air the sailors breathed. When there was hardly any one left to man the vessel a hurricane swept the bark before it. Sails were torn away; every moment brought some new danger. The men had lost their bearings and could only guess whether the wind had taken them. Finally the vessel went aground on a reef. The wind subsided and there was evidence of the proximity of land, yet not one of the men deserted the craft. There was some excuse for flying from a pest house, but not one of them even thought of deserting, because, as they said, they thought they could save her. The investigation has developed some interesting particulars, and the statements of the sailors do not altogether bear out Capt. Suttalora. The evidence of the men so far taken agrees. Henry Hans Larsson, the watchman, said he joined the bark in New York and went to Colon, but was well when the ship left. The mate had been sick, but was better, and one man, Charles Allison, was sick when the ship departed. The next to become ill was Richard Mumford, a seaman, just after sail was made and the watch set. The carpenter became ill two days later. Allison died on August 9. Two days later a young Swede from Gottenburg, who shipped from a dredgeboat at Colon, died, and then Bill English, who also shipped at Colon. On Aug. 15 came the hurricane. The mate was sick then. The captain was well but took the fever the next day. On the 21st the captain, Fred Kopoke, English Bill, Swedish Charlie, and Charlie Allison were all dead, and the mate, steward, boatswain, and Mumford were sick. On that day the bark struck ground. The narrator, a colored boy, Clarke, Dunbar and Carpenter were still able to work, but the witness and Clarke were the only ones who had any strength left. Clarke was in charge of the ship. They thought they were on Sisal Shoal, but were not. On the 22nd, Clarke sent the witness and Dunbar in a boat to find shore and report. They got two men to row them back, as they were too weak to do it themselves. When they came on board Clarke wrote a letter and sent it ashore by the strangers. The next day a boat came off with a doctor, the captain of the port, Capt. Suttalora, and some custom house officers. They brought medicine, rice, lemons and other articles. The captain of the port told them to wait until they heard from him again. None of the visitors came aboard, all remaining in their boat. The boat put back after remaining alongside for an hour. All the time the vessel was aground the fore lower topsail and foretopmast staysail were kept set, and at four o'clock on the morning of the 24th of August the ship went off the grounds. The anchor was dropped then. All hands left alive helped on board except Mumford. No one boarded the barque until the next day, when two physicians, the port captain, Capt. Suttalora, and some men came on board. The clothing of the dead men was thrown overboard and the ship was fumigated. The bark was taken to Campeachy in charge of Suttalora. This was on the 25th. No ballast was taken out. The weather was clear and the boat made no water. Clarke put the ship in the hands of Capt. Suttalora. Clarke and some of the men are now in the hospital, actually dropping from weakness. There were three pigeons on board, and two of them died with all the symptoms of yellow fever and black vomit. A dose of sweet oil saved the other. The decision of the consul's court was that the bark had not been abandoned, and the sick and dying men on board remained by to save her, though they had an opportunity to go ashore. They recommend that the underwriters bear in mind the gallantry and self-sacrifice of the sailors.

Strange Conduct.

On Saturday morning a seafaring man called at the St. John Globe office and stated that he had been chief mate on the Pietou bark James G. Blaine, which had recently arrived at Pietou from Buenos Ayres. He brought with him what purported to be an extract from the ship's log. The substance of this extract was that on August 29, lat. 27.56 N., lon. 55.57 W., the cook of the vessel, Timothy Shea, made a murderous and unprovoked attack on him with an axe. He raised his arm to prevent the axe striking him on the head. The blow fell on his wrist, making a wound about 1 1/2 inches long, cutting through coat and shirt. The mate showed the wound in proof of his story. After striking the blow the axe fell on the deck, and was again snatched up by the cook, who chased the mate around the forward house to the cabin. As a result of the blow he has been disabled ever since. The captain called the cook in his cabin, and after speaking to him about the affair, let him go at large. On Thursday, 2nd September, the cook was refused entrance to the cabin. Becoming enraged, he again seized the axe and declared he would murder the second mate. The second mate fired off a revolver to frighten him, and then the cook took to the galley. The crew remained on watch all night, fearing that they would be murdered by the infuriated cook. About 4 a.m., Shea broke out of the galley, axe in hand, and declared that he would kill anyone who came near him. The second mate again fired, a shot to frighten him, threw him to the deck and placed him in irons. On coming to anchor at Pietou the cook was handed over to the police, but as no one appeared against him, he was granted his freedom. If the story is true, Shea would not be a very desirable acquisition to any vessel.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY

WILL arrive in Charlottetown, via Picton, on SATURDAY EVENING, October 30th, and

LECTURE

—AT THE—

LYCEUM

—ON—

Monday & Tuesday Evenings, NOVEMBER 1ST AND 2ND.

SUBJECTS:

MONDAY—"English Statesmen, Orators and Parties"—Mayor Haviland, presiding.

TUESDAY—"The Cause of Ireland"—Hon. W. W. Sullivan, presiding.

General Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Chairs (numbered), and Platform, 75 cents. Plan of Reserved Chairs now ready at the Diamond Bookstore.

Only a limited number of Tickets are issued, so that no overcrowding will be permitted—each ticket-holder being guaranteed a comfortable seat.

(In order to secure admission to parties remote from the city, all orders by mail (cash enclosed) will be promptly filled, and good positions selected, by addressing Theo. L. Chappelle, Charlottetown. Such Tickets can either be mailed to purchaser or obtained at Ticket Office at Lyceum on night of Lecture.)

Tickets for sale at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Watson, Reddin, Rankin, Dodd and Apothecaries' Hall; also, at G. H. Haszard's and the Diamond Bookstore.

Competent and gentlemanly Ushers in attendance. Doors open at 7.15; Lecture commences at 8.

Mr. McCarthy will not speak elsewhere on the Island.

Ch'town, Oct. 18, '86—sod & wky

CAR LOAD.

BY Auction, to-morrow, TUESDAY, October 19th, at 10.30 o'clock, in front of Stevenson's Building, Queen Street.

150 BARRELS APPLES,

direct from the growers' orchard, via Picton Landing—all choice varieties. Also—ONIONS, &c.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Oct. 18, 1886.

Dwelling House and Premises.

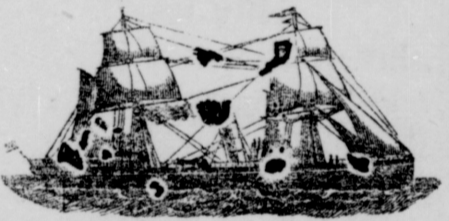
BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, October 19th, at 12 o'clock, noon:—

That conveniently situated Dwelling House and Premises, fronting on the north side of Euston Street (west) 50 feet, and running back 100 feet. The House is comfortable, at present in the occupation of Mr. Geo. Wilson. Terms at sale.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Oct. 12, 1886.

For St. John's, Newfoundland.



STEAMER BONAVISTA, for St. John's, Nfld., will be due here TUESDAY MORNING, 19th October, and will carry cattle and sheep on deck.

For freight or passage apply to

PECKE BROS & CO., Agents.

Oct. 16, 1886.—21

Great Land Sale.

Farms to be Sold at Auction on Lots 45 and 47 in King's County.

THE Undersigned, Trustees of the estate of the late JOHN KNIGHT, will sell at Auction, in Souris, on

Tuesday, the 2nd day of Nov., A. D., 1886,

AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON THE FOLLOWING FARMS AND LANDS:—

1. One Hundred Acres of Land, situate at Chepstow, in possession of the heirs of the late Angus McDonald (deceased).
2. Sixty-five Acres of Land, situate at Chepstow, now in possession of John McInnis.
3. Fifty Acres of Land, situate at Chepstow, now in possession of Michael McDonald.
4. Eighty Acres of Land, situate at Souris River, now vacant and known as the Finnigan Farm.
5. Sixty-six Acres of Land, situate on Souris Line Road, one mile from Souris (now vacant).
6. A House and Lot in Souris East, now rented by Ronald L. McDonald.
7. Fifty Acres of Land, situate at Souris Line Road, now in possession of James Moynagh.
8. Seventy-six Acres of Land, situate at Souris Line Road, at present occupied by John Currie.
9. One Hundred Acres of Land, situate at Souris Line Road, at present occupied by Ronald and Alexander McLean.
10. One Hundred Acres of Land, situate at Fairfield, Lot 47, now occupied by Angus J. B. Campbell.

Good Titles will be given purchasers. TERMS—Ten per cent on day of sale, 25 per cent on delivery of deed, within ten days, and balance in five years, secured by mortgage or other approved security, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable annually.

Any further particulars can be had on application to Mr. Frederick Morrow, Souris, or to Messrs. Davies & Sutherland, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this 14th day of October, A. D., 1886. JAMES MCFARLANE, GEORGE T. KNIGHT, Trustees of the Estate of late John Knight. Oct. 9-4 aw wky ex pat ts

James Paton & Co.

GREAT SALE OF SHIPWRECKED DRY GOODS,

—COMMENCING ON—

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th.

THE Goods are all in good condition and will be sold as noted below:—

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1,200 yards | Scotch Mixed Dress Goods, | worth 25 cents, | now 17 cents. |
| 240 " | Black Cashmere, | " 60 " | " 42 " |
| 900 " | Colored Persian Cord (double width) | 30 " | " 21 " |
| 1,200 " | Black, All-wool Cashmere, | worth 65 " | " 50 " |
| 300 " | Black Union Cashmere, | " 29 " | " 21 " |
| 300 " | Gray Alpaca, | " 20 " | " 14 " |
| 480 " | All-wool Serge Dress Goods, | " 24 " | " 19 " |
| 300 " | Mantle and Ulster Cloths, | " \$1.60 " | " \$1.00 " |
| 850 " | Sateen Dress Goods, | " 20 " | " 13 " |
| 1,200 " | Princess Dress Goods, | " 26 " | " 19 " |
| 300 " | Plaid Dress Goods, | " 13 " | " 9 " |
| 1,000 " | Colored Velveteen, | " 85 " | " 65 " |

Also—A Job Lot of Colored and Black PLUSHES, suitable for Trimming and Fancy Work—a desperate Bargain—only 85 cents a yard.

We will show these goods on tables in centre of store.

COME AND SEE THEM.

JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, Sept. 20, 1886.

LONDON HOUSE.

NEW FALL GOODS.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

DOLMANS, LONG PALETOTS, SHORT JACKETS, KYRLE CLOTH JACKETS, STOCKINGETTE JACKETS, JERSEY JACKETS.

A Large Assortment Low Prices.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

KYRLE CLOTHS, DIAGONAL CLOTHS, OTTOMAN CLOTHS, ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, STOCKINGETTE CLOTHS, SEALETTES.

Choice New Goods Latest Styles.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

CASHMERE, MERINOS, FOLE SERGES, GRILLAGE CLOTH, CAMELS HAIR SUITING.

All the New Dress Materials of the Season with Plushes to Match.

FURS.

FUR-LINED CIRCULARS, FUR CAPES, FUR MUFFS, FUR CAPS, FUR GLOVES.

A Large Stock All Prices.

Felt Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Plushes, Velvets.

HARRIS & STEWART,

SUCCESSORS TO

Geo. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Oct. 12, 1886.

NEW

HAT & FUR STORE, Newson Block.

A NEW DEPARTURE I

HATS, of the Latest Styles, at the very LOWEST PRICES.

FURS, of all kinds. Cleaned, Dyed, altered and Repaired. HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Raw Furs.

E. STUART.

Ch'town, May 4, 1886

The Newspaper Man is Howling for a New Ad., and Must Have It.

VISITORS to the Exhibition are invited to call and inspect our

Immense Stock of Furniture, &c., &c.

SOLID BARGAINS FOR CASH.

CALL AND PROVE IT.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, Sept. 18, 1886.