

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1887.

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L. ARTHUR & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RECEIVERS OF
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS,
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.
112, 114 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
May 18, 1887.

Boston Direct,
—BY THE—
Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward
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The Only Direct Line Without Change.
Charlottetown to Boston

THE stateroom and commodious steamships Car-
roll and Worcester have been thoroughly
refurbished and put into first-class condition in
every particular.
During the season of 1887, one of these vessels
will leave Pownall Street Wharf, Charlottetown,
for Boston, at six o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY
of each week, and
Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY,
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Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low
Rates!
FARES—Cabin, \$7.50; Stateroom Berth, \$9.50.
Lowest Rates for freight, which is always care-
fully handled.
CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents, Charlottetown.
HARRISON LORING, Managing Owner,
Lewis Wharf, Boston.
July 21, 1887.

—FOR—
B-O-S-T-O-N
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
THE PALACE STEAMERS
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port-
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5.30 a. m.
Also leave St. John at 7.30 every Saturday
night for

BOSTON DIRECT.
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd
class; \$9.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.,
P. O. Box 10, or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
April 18, 1887—eod wky

DR. HODDER'S CURES
BURDOCK
SARSAPARILLA
COMPOUND
LIVER
COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS,
MEURLE
BLOOD,
DYSPEPSIA,
KIDNEY
COMPLAINT,
SKIN DISEASES.
THE GREAT REGULATOR
of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels
and Blood, Cures Headache,
Constipation, Female Com-
plaints, and Builds up
the System.

Read the following:—
"For years past I have suffered from dyspepsia
and I was recommended to try Dr. Hodder's
Compound. I did so and found it a perfect cure."
—J. J. CRETIN, Toronto, Ont.
Sold every where. Price, 75c.
DR. HODDER'S COUGH AND LUNG CURE
Never Fails. Guaranteed. Price, 25c and 50c.
The Union Medicine Co., Proprietors,
TORONTO, ONT.
August 17, 1887—eod wky

HOUSE TO RENT OR SELL.
THE Subscriber will sell or rent the well-known
premises on Chapel Street, near Main Street,
St. John's, which have been newly fitted-up for
hotel purposes. There are 10 rooms and a large
shop. The cellar is 60x60, and front-proof. There
is a never-failing well of water in the yard; good
stables and Coach House; also, large yard.
The premises are centrally situated, commanding
a splendid view of Cowley Bay, and are
within three minutes walk of the Railway
Station.
Immediate possession given.
Terms moderate and made known on applica-
tion to
C. C. CARLTON.
St. John's, July 30, 1887.—11

PREPARE FOR HOT WEATHER

—AND BUY FROM—
Perkins & Sterns

New American Muslins, New Printed Batists,
New French Muslins, New Printed Cottons.
A BIG DISPLAY OF LACES.
Book Muslin, Victoria Lawn, Bishop's Lawn, Check
Muslins.
Embroideries, in—Allovers, Flouncings, Edgings, Inser-
tions, &c.
A Big Stock of Gloves and Hosiery.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, separate or in sets.
Corsets, direct from the makers and at the lowest
price.

If you want a Seaside Dress just see our stock of
Flannels—Cheapest and Best Goods for the purpose to be
found.

Perkins & Sterns
June 7—July & wky

Bankrupt
Clothing.

Wonderful Bargains for All!

402 SUITS, bought at a sacrifice, will be cleared out at
prices that will astonish all.
The natives have got to be surprised, and the only way to
do it is to show them our Clothing and tell the price.
All-wool Suits, worth \$10.00 (just think of it) now
only \$6.50.
Extra good Worsted Suits, worth \$14.00, now \$10.00.
Coat, Pants and Vest, separate, at tremendous low prices.
Try us, we can do it, and the goods must go.

L. E. PROWSE,
SIGN OF THE GREAT BIG HAT, 74 QUEEN STREET.
Ch'town, August 8, 1887—eod & wky

Why the Columbus Watch is the Best

THE Main Spring barrel is completely covered, making the watch perfectly dust proof.
There can be no interference between the Balance and the Barrel.
The Regulator is nearly double the length of others, rendering accurate regulation a
very simple matter.
To replace a broken Main Spring, the Barrel can be removed without disturbing the
Balance or interfering with the regulation.
The Pins of the Regulator are so formed and located that two or more coils of the Hair
Spring cannot catch between the Pins and cause the Watch to stop or gain time at an
unusual rate.
The Balance comes under the round, or edge, the strongest part of the case, not as with
all others, under the center and weakest part.
The Main Spring Power is the lightest used in American Watches.
The calculation of the Train is such that this Watch runs 8 to 10 hours longer than
others, with one winding, giving more uniform power and rate.
These are improvements that cannot be claimed by any other manufacturer, and once
seen, all must agree with us in saying that this is the strongest and best Watch made; and
with all the above improvements, the Columbus Watches cost no more than others.
G. H. TAYLOR,
Jeweler, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
August 16—2aw & wky

HEALTH AND PLEASURE

The Seaside Hotel, Rustico Beach,

WILL be opened to guests and visitors for the season, on JULY 2nd. This popular
Watering Place has been improved this season and will have more attractions
than ever.
Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, calling for
guests; Returning every Thursday and Monday Mornings, at 9 o'clock, a. m., Charlot-
tewtown time.
Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6 a. m., 10.15 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.
" " Hunter River for Charlottetown at 8.14 a. m., 1.33 p. m., and 6.12 p. m.
" " Hunter River for Summerside at 6.58 a. m., 11.38 a. m., and 4.50 p. m.
" " Summerside for Hunter River at 6.15 a. m., 11.40 a. m., and 4.55 p. m.
Trains are run by 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.
TERMS MODERATE. Address: **JOHN NEWSON & CO.,**
Charlottetown.
June 28, 1887.

ADAMSON'S
BOTANIC
COUGH
BALSAM
SAFE
SURE.
PROMPT.
25 Cts.
A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.
It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colds, and
Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been
speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALSAM after
all other medicines have failed. Sufferers from either
recent or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can
resort to this great remedy, confident of obtaining
speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Bottled at St. John's, N. B., by the proprietors,
F. W. KINSMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS,
343 4TH AVE., N. Y.

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and
imperfections of youth, nervous weakness, early
decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt
that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great
remedy was discovered by a missionary in South
America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the
REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

GILLETT'S YEAST.
140 Boxes Just Received.
WHOLESALE AT
CARVELL BROS.
August 5—ex pat 2wks 2aw wky ex

NASAL BALM
CURES
CATARRH
COLD IN THE HEAD
HAY FEVER.
SOOTHING,
CLEANSING,
HEALING.
It Cures
CATARRH,
Cold in Head,
HAY FEVER.
STOPS
Droppings from
Nasal passages in-
to the throat and
excessive expectoration caused by Catarrh. Sent
pre-paid on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1. Address
FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

"Cleanliness Next to Godliness"
Cleanse Your Beds and Guard Against
Sickness.
NOW is the time to get your Feather Beds and
Pillows renovated by Dufor's Patent Feather
Renovator, which will remain in Charlottetown
a few weeks for the purpose of Cleansing Feather
Beds and Pillows, and making them Soft, Clean
and Healthy.
Thousands of our Canadian Housekeepers can
testify to the beautiful work done by this splen-
did invention.
Medical men and scientists acknowledge its
excellence.
Satisfaction guaranteed—Charges moderate.
Remember the place—Terlizick's Corner,
Queen Street,
July 27, 1887—1 no eod to th sat

PURE GOLD GOODS
ARE THE BEST MADE.
ASK FOR THEM IN CANS,
BOTTLES or PACKAGES
THE LEADING LINES ARE
BAKING POWDER
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
SHOE BLACKING
STOVE POLISH
COFFEE
SPICES
BORAX
CURRY POWDER
CELERY SALT
MUSTARD
POWDERED HERBS
2 GOLD MEDALS
1 SILVER MEDAL
8 BRONZE MEDALS
1886
ALL GOODS
GUARANTEED GENUINE
PURE GOLD MANFG. CO.
39 PRINCE ST. TORONTO

1827 . . . 1887
T. & E. KENNY,
Dry Goods and Shipping,
HALIFAX, CANADA.

T. & E. KENNY.
(F. C. MAHON)
Ship Owners and Brokers,
General Commission Merchants,
161 GRESHAM HOUSE,
Bishopsgate Street,
LONDON, E. C.,
England.
Scott's and Vaughan's Codes
Aug 29, 1887

Growth of the Telegraph.

The Pall Mall Gazette has the following
interesting statement in commemoration of
the Jubilee of the Electric Telegraph:—

It was just fifty years ago (July 25) that
the first practical trial of the electric tele-
graph was made in England. A line was
erected between the stations of Euston
Square and Camden Town, on the North
Western Railway, a distance of about a
mile and a half. At Euston Square sat
Professor Wheatstone, the inventor of the
telegraph then to be practically tested;
while at Camden-town sat Mr. Cooke, his
partner. It was late in the evening of
July 25, 1837. The needles at Camden-
town clicked, and the message was read by
Mr. Cooke, who pressed the keys and re-
turned an answer. It was a supreme
moment for the inventor, as he sat in the
dingy little room at Euston-square and
read out the answer. "As I spelled the
words," said he, "I felt all the magnitude
of the invention now proved to be practi-
cable beyond cavil or dispute." In such
manner was the first practical trial of the
electric telegraph made in England.

The idea of a telegraph, or of an instan-
taneous communication between persons at
a great distance, is very old. Glanvil,
writing in the *Sceptra Scientifica*, which was
published in 1665, says:—
"That men should confer at very distant
removes by an extemporary intercourse is an-
other reputed impossibility; but yet there
are some hints in natural operations that give
us probability that it is feasible and may be
compassed without unwarrantable correspon-
dence with the people of the air. That a
couple of needles equally touched by the same
magnet (probably two magnetic needles of
equal strength) being set in two dials exactly
proportioned to each other and circumscribed
by the letters of the alphabet may affect this
magnet, hath considerable authorities to
vouch for it."

It is scarcely necessary to add that this
remarkable property of the magnetic needle
existed only in the imagination of the
"considerable authorities" to whom Glanvil
refers. Glanvil hoped for success when
"magic history should be enlarged by riper
inspections." The success came at last,
and the magnetic needle played an impor-
tant part in Professor Wheatstone's tele-
graph; but it was to an increased knowl-
edge of science, and not to magic, or to
"unwarrantable correspondence with the
people of the air," that the discovery was
due. Various forms of electric telegraph
were conceived and devised between the
years 1758 and 1787; but in each of these
frictional electricity—that is, electricity ob-
tained by rubbing glass, sealing wax, &c.—
was employed. In 1786—just a hundred
years ago—Galvani, an Italian doctor, dis-
covered a new form of electricity, which
would run along a conductor in a steady
flow or current. The names both of Gal-
vani and of Volta are associated with this
new force in the terms Galvanism and
Voltaic electricity. This electric current,
however it is produced, is that which at
the present moment conveys our messages,
produces our electric light, rings our bells,
and in an immense variety of ways ministers
to our comforts and necessities. The influ-
ence which this current, so discovered by
Galvani and Volta, had upon the magnetic
needle was unknown until 1810. Then
Oersted, a Danish philosopher, made the
famous discovery which established for all
time the first great truth in the science
which deals with the relations of the cur-
rent to the magnet and vice versa. The
discovery was quite dramatic. Oersted,
who was a professor of physics in the Uni-
versity of Copenhagen, was delivering a
lecture to his pupils. It suddenly occurred
to him that it would be interesting to note
the effect upon a magnetic needle of a wire
conveying the electric current. A battery
was gear. He joined the poles with a
piece of wire, and placed that piece of wire
just above and parallel to a freely suspend-
ed compass-needle as it lay in a quiescent
state, pointing north and south. In an in-
stant it swung out of its position, and re-
mained deflected as long as the current
was passing. On the wire in which the
stream of electricity was flowing being re-
moved the compass needle resumed its nor-
mal position; and if the current was re-
versed he found that the needle was deflected
in an opposite direction. The magnetic
needle, the battery, and the conducting
wire of Oersted are all that is essential to
form the Cooke and Wheatstone needle
telegraph. Given a battery at one end of a
conducting wire, a magnetic needle at the
other, and a method of reversing the cur-
rent at will. Then, if a system of signals
be agreed upon, you have all that is nec-
essary to convey messages from the one sta-
tion to the other. Some years after Oer-
sted made his marvellous experiment it was
discovered that if a coil of wire be wound
around a piece of soft iron, and a current of
electricity passed through that coil, the bar
of iron becomes a temporary magnet. On
the cessation of the current the magnetism
ceases. This is the principle of the Morse
printing telegraph, as also that of the most
universal of all forms of the telegraph—the
Morse sounder. Given a battery at one
end of a line of wire, a bar of iron with a
coil of wire wound round it at the other,
together with a piece of iron near this bar
to be attracted when the current makes the
bar into a magnet. Then, if you have a
mode of sending the current for long or
short periods, you have a Morse sounder.
A scheme of signals can be agreed upon, and
the long and short clicks of the attracted
piece of iron at the further station can be
translated into letters and words.

The earliest form of Wheatstone's needle
telegraph had five needles. Subsequently
they were reduced to four, and again to
two and then to one. The single needle
form is the more common in England now,
though the double needle is still met with.
The needle telegraph is employed mainly
on railway lines and at country post offices.
For press purposes the Morse sounder is
used. It was a considerable time before
the new invention gained favor with the
public. The first attempt of an ambitious
character in connection with its develop-

ment was made early in the "forties,"
when telegraphic communication was estab-
lished between Paddington station and
Slough in Buckinghamshire, a distance of
about twenty miles. In 1844 this curious
advertisement appeared:—

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE
OF ROYALTY.
INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION
between Paddington and Slough, a distance
of nearly twenty miles, by means
of the

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH,
which may be seen in operation daily from
nine in the morning till eight in the
evening, at the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
Paddington Station; and the
TELEGRAPH COTTAGE
Close to Slough Station.
Admission, One Shilling; Children and
Schools, half price.

Professor Morse, whose system of tele-
graphy was in many respects superior to
that of Professor Wheatstone, had almost
insuperable difficulties to contend with.
He was very poor, and there is a suspicion
that he might on more than one occasion
have truthfully subscribed himself like
Johnson—"yours, impecunius." But he
fought against fate nobly. He got his
apparatus patented, and succeeded at
length in getting a bill through Congress,
granting \$30,000 for the erection of an ex-
perimental line. The line was erected be-
tween Baltimore and Washington on May
27, 1844, soon after the Paddington and
Slough line was completed in England.
The system rapidly gained in favor, and
when in 1851 a convention was appointed
by the German Government to decide what
form of telegraph should be adopted in
Germany, that of Professor Morse was
selected almost unanimously.

Early in 1870 a transfer of telegraph was
made to the State. Since that time tele-
graphic science has developed with tran-
scendent rapidity. Before the transfer there
were 2,932 offices open to the public; now
there are 6,514. The gross annual receipts
have been increased from £600,000 to nearly
£2,000,000. There has been nearly a
tenfold growth in the number of local me-
tropolitan messages. Every facility has
been afforded to the press, metropolitan and
provincial, and these facilities have
been most eagerly welcomed. It is calcu-
lated that on the occasion of the introduc-
tion of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill
last year, more than a million words were
dispatched to various newspapers from the
central station in London. The introduc-
tion of duplex, quadruple, and multiplex
telegraphy has rendered it possible to send
two, four, or even six messages over the
same wire at the same time. A system of auto-
matic telegraphy for press purposes
has been perfected, whereby it is now pos-
sible to send 450 words per minute. So
essential has the electric telegraph become,
that it is difficult to imagine what kind of
country this would be if we had no such in-
stantaneous means of intercommunication.
The "girdle which has girdled with quick
sympathy the earth" has grown to be more
important even than the steam engine.
When inland telegraphy became a *fait
accompli*, scientific men turned their at-
tention to the problem of laying a conducting
wire in the sea. The cable was suggested
by Wheatstone in 1840. Ten years later
one was laid across the English Channel
from Dover to Calais. It lasted a day.
Some fishermen hauled it up, it is said.
A cable was laid across the Atlantic in 1858,
but it did not prove successful. A por-
tion of a message from the Queen to the
President sent on August 16 was safely
received; but the remaining sentences did
not turn up until twenty-four hours later.
In October the cable spoke its last words—
"two hundred and forty." It was not
until 1865 that the first successful cable
was laid between England and America via
Now there are nine cables across the
Atlantic alone. Altogether, something
like a hundred and twelve thousand miles
of cable lie at the bottom of the sea,
representing in money a sum of thirty-
seven millions sterling.

It is impossible in a newspaper article to
do more than briefly indicate the advances
that have been made in telegraphy since
the year in which Wheatstone in England,
Morse in America, and Steinhell in
Bavaria first practically demonstrated the
possibility of conveying messages by
electricity. It was only a hundred years
ago that the new physical force of current
electricity was discovered—only fifty years
ago that the "first word" in his "Lives of the
Electricians," "was spelled by that
trembling tongue of steel which will cease
to speak only with the extinction of man
himself." Now the electric telegraph is
universal, and he would be a bold man
indeed who would attempt to limit its
further development. In the light of such
a jubilee as this, that of any monarch
becomes to the philosopher a "matter for a
flying smile."

Give Them a Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your
breathing machinery. Very wonderful
machinery it is. Not only the large air-
passages, but the thousands of little tubes
and cavities leading from them.
When these are clogged and choked with
matter which ought not to be there, your
lungs cannot half do their work. And
what they do, they cannot do well.
Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia,
catarrh, consumption or any of the family
of throat and nose and head and lung ob-
structions, all are bad. All ought to be
got rid of. There is just one sure way to
get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's
German Syrup, which any druggist will
sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if
everything else has failed you, you may
depend upon this for certain.