

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1881.

VOL. 9.—NO. 110.

## 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.  
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Six Months, . . . . . \$2 50  
Three Months, . . . . . 1 25  
One Month, . . . . . 0 50  
Advertising at moderate rates.  
Contracts may be made for monthly,  
quarterly, half yearly or yearly advertise-  
ments, on application.

## ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER 1881.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter last day, 9h. 50m., a. m., N. E. (below horizon).  
Full Moon 7th day, 12h. 27m., midnight, S.  
Last Quarter 16th day, 3h. 45m., a. m., S. E.  
New Moon 23rd day, 7h. 42m., a. m., W. (below horizon).  
First Quarter, 30th day, 5h. 32m., p. m. S.

D	DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Days
M		rise	set	rise	water	len
1	Thursday	5 26	6 34	1 28	2 55	13 8
2	Friday	27	32	2 35	4 4	5 2
3	Saturday	28	33	3 34	5 57	2 5
4	Sunday	29	34	4 11	7 5	59
5	Monday	31	26	4 41	9 16	55
6	Tuesday	32	24	5 13	9 10	52
7	Wednesday	33	22	5 42	9 56	49
8	Thursday	34	20	6 8	10 29	46
9	Friday	36	18	6 37	11 16	42
10	Saturday	37	16	7 7	11 59	39
11	Sunday	38	14	7 41	0 32	36
12	Monday	40	11	8 21	1 14	32
13	Tuesday	41	12	9 6	1 59	30
14	Wednesday	42	9	10 48	2 49	27
15	Thursday	43	7	11 53	3 50	24
16	Friday	45	5	11 52	5 4	20
17	Saturday	46	5	12 0	6 17	17
18	Sunday	47	5	1 0	6 53	14
19	Monday	48	5	1 54	8 15	11
20	Tuesday	50	5	2 57	8 56	7
21	Wednesday	51	5	3 59	9 33	4
22	Thursday	52	5	5 2	10 7	1
23	Friday	53	5	6 5	10 39	11 58
24	Saturday	55	4	7 9	11 12	54
25	Sunday	56	4	8 15	11 47	51
26	Monday	57	4	9 22	12 24	48
27	Tuesday	59	4	10 28	0 24	44
28	Wednesday	6 0	4	11 32	1 3	41
29	Thursday	1 39	4	12 29	1 49	38
30	Friday	6 35	3	1 19	2 42	35

## Credit Foncier FRANCO-CANADIEN.

Capital, . . . . . \$5,000,000

President—Hon. E. Duclere, Senator, Paris.  
Vice-Pres.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Montreal.

The Company will make long term loans with sinking fund, and short term loans without sinking fund.  
For particulars, apply at the office of Messrs. Sullivan & Morson, Solicitors, Charlottetown.  
W. W. SULLIVAN.  
Aug. 24, 1881.

## L. ARTHUR & CO., GENERAL

Commission Merchants,  
108 SOUTH MARKET STREET,  
BOSTON, MASS.  
May 16, 1881.

## Queen Insurance Co'y 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.  
All Losses settled promptly.  
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),  
Agent for Prince Edward Island.

## EDWARD T. RUSSELL, & CO. GENERAL

Commission Merchants,  
No. 213 State Street,  
BOSTON.  
May 14, 1881.

## W. C. BISHOP, SHIPPING

FORWARDING AGENT.  
MARINE INSURANCE BROKER,  
General Commission Agent  
80 BEDFORD ROW,  
P. O. BOX 1 HALIFAX, N. S.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the Shipment of Lobsters and other Canned Goods, and collection of Custom Drawbacks thereon.  
Hulls, Carries and Freight insured in first-class offices at most favorable rates.  
Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt returns guaranteed.  
Correspondence solicited and answered promptly.  
[ap 7 6m

## 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.—t

## CHEAP CASH STORE!

HEARTZ'S OLD STAND,  
Opposite the Market.

THE Subscriber would inform the purchasing public that he has opened in the above well known Store a large and varied assortment of Goods in the following lines—

Hardware, Stoves, Groceries, Earthen, Glass and Wooden Ware, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.,  
Which he is prepared to sell to Cash Customers at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Nails and Spikes, Iron and Steel, Paint (all colors); Boiled, Raw, Sweet, Lard, Machinery, Wool, Codfish and Kerosene Oils; Varnishes, Glass and Putty, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Rope, Hames, Whips, Chains, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Saws, Cutlery, Scales, Guns, Revolvers, Cartridges, Powder, Shot, Tea Trays, &c., &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Spices, Canned Goods, Salt, Rice, Split Peas, Beans, Barley and General Groceries.

FLOUR, OAT AND CORNMEAL.

FRUIT—in Layer, Muscatel and Valencia Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dried Apples, Almonds, Nuts, Dates, Oranges, Lemons, etc., etc.

GLASSWARE—in Lamps, Glasses and Shades, Tumblers, Goblets, Celery Glasses, Table Sets, Pickle and Preserve Dishes, Water Carraffes, etc., etc.

WOODENWARE—in Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Washboards, Churns, Baskets, Seives, Measures, etc., etc.

EARTHEN AND STONE WARE—in Milk Dishes, Butter Crocks, Jars, Flower Pots, Molasses Jugs, Preserve Jars, Churns, etc., etc.

BRUSHES—in Whitewash, Paint, Varnish, Shaving, Marking, Tar, Scrubbing, Stove, Shoe, Bannister, Crumb, Window, Horse, Hair and Tooth, etc.

STOVES—a large assortment daily expected from Fawcett's Celebrated Foundry Sackville.

Steamers, Railroads and private residences in the City free of charge.

## HENRY BEER.

Charlottetown, May 27, 1881—2aw wky

## JUST OPENED MARKED VERY LOW!

A NICE LOT OF  
Velveteens, Dress Goods,  
Plain and Fancy Wincey,  
&c., &c., &c.

## R. W. TREMAINE.

83 Queen Street, Aug. 26, 1881.

Mackerel and Hake Sounds.  
THE subscriber will purchase Mackerel and Hake Sounds during the fishing season, at highest market price.  
1000 Barr's old stand foot of Queen Street  
Charlottetown.

HORACE HASZARD.  
Aug. 23—pat 1m eod

## THE FIRE Insurance Association!

(LIMITED),  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
Head Office, . . . . . Corner Leadenhall Street, London.  
Capital . . . . . \$5,000,000  
Reserve Fund . . . . . 250,000  
Deposited with Dominion Govt. 100,000  
Policies issued and losses settled promptly without reference to Head Office.  
J. R. BRECKEN,  
Bank of P. E. I., Agent for P. E. I.  
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
Sub-Agent.  
Sept. 13, '81—3m 2aw, pat 3m

## HARD COAL.

TWO ARRIVE about 25th of SEPTEMBER  
100 TONS BEST  
Lehigh Red Ash Anthracite Coal,  
which will be sold from vessel at low-  
est price while landing.  
Orders left at  
Capt. J. HUGHES,  
Sept. 17—2w 3aw  
Water Street.

## 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—eod, wky 1m pd

## 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 eod

## W & A. BROWN & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF  
AUTUMN GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:  
New Black and Cream Silk Laces, Black Silk Fringes (in variety), Black Satins, Mantle Ornaments, Ladies' Ulsters, Dolmans, Mantles, Fur Cloaks, &c.  
Black Straw Hats, Printed Cottons, Oxford Shirtings, Winceys, Scotch Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, &c.

The above Goods were selected by Mr. A. L. BROWN, who is now in the English markets buying for the firm.

We have also received a lot of  
Canadian Grey Flannels, Grey Cottons, Tweeds, &c.,  
All of which will be disposed of at our usual low prices.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.,  
Aug. 31, '81. British Warehouse.

## Marine Insurance Company —OF— Prince Edward Island.

ROBT. L. NEWORTH, Esq., President.  
Directors:  
HON. L. C. OWEN, D. R. M. HOOPER, Esq.,  
T. HANDEMAN, Esq., B. ROGERS, Esq.,  
G. R. BEER, Esq., SAMUEL MURCH, Esq.  
Risks taken daily on Vessels, Cargoes and Freight, at their Office, Corner of Great George and Lower Water Streets.  
FRED. W. HALES, Secretary  
Ch'town, April 25, 1881.

## NEW Paper Bag Factory!

KENT STREET,  
Between Queen and Pownal,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

EVERY quality and size of Paper Bags for Grocers, Dry Goods men, Confectioners, Batters, 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

## The Minister of Finance in Albert, New Brunswick.

Sir Leonard Tilley left St. John on the 27th, for Hopewell. He was met at Salisbury by the Albert County committee, composed of representative men from different parts of the country. At Hillsboro he was cheered by a crowd in waiting, and the party, headed by the Sussex Band, marched to the Bay View Hotel for dinner. A large number took passage at Hillsboro and at the Cape Station, until the passengers numbered 350 or 360. A large crowd at the depot here cheered lustily and the long procession marched to the Hall, headed by the Band. Oulton's Hall, which is seated for 700, was densely packed, boards being placed across the aisles and every inch of standing room being occupied. There were fully 900 people in it, while a great many were unable to get in at all. One lady fainted on account of the crush. M. B. Palmer, Esq., occupied the chair. C. A. Peck, Esq., read an address on behalf of the Liberal-Conservative Party of Albert, and Rev. T. A. Blackadar, Baptist Minister, read a Temperance address. Sir Leonard replying to the political address, said it was a disadvantage rather than an advantage not to have been preceded by the Opposition speakers, as he felt his cause would be strengthened by its unfringed policy of the Government's official working, and reply to objections that had been made to it. His speech was a triumphant vindication of the Government in regard to its policy, its expenditures, and the nature and results of its Tariff and Railway policy, and was frequently applauded with great earnestness and universality.  
At the close Hon. John Lewis moved a vote of thanks for the able exposition of the policy necessary to the country's prosperity, and it was passed by acclamation. Cheers were given for Sir Leonard, the National Policy and the Queen. A great number of gentlemen were introduced to the Minister at the close and much enthusiasm prevailed.  
Sir Leonard, in the course of his speech, incidentally alluded to Sir Albert Smith's attack on him and promised to pay his respects to that gentleman in his (Sir Leonard's) own constituency.  
Sir Leonard presided at the Rev. Mr. Lawson's lecture last evening, and will spend two or three hours in Moncton to-day before returning to St. John.—St. John Sun.

## The Vices of Cows.

Cows are given to few vices, and all that belong to them are caused by faults of mismanagement. The most troublesome are the habit of kicking, holding up the milk, and sucking themselves. Cows are caused to kick by fear, and the act is an effort to defend themselves. Some young heifers may kick when first handled in the effort to milk and from nervousness, but if they are gently used this trouble is easily got over and nothing further may be seen of it. But if the young animal is beaten or whipped, especially if this is cruelly done, as is usual in such a case, the association of the punishment with the act becomes fixed upon the memory, and ever afterward the cow may be a kicker, because it naturally expects the punishment at milking time and tries to defend itself from it. The frequent change of ownership also greatly helps to produce this habit, because some cows will resent the approach of a stranger; but this only happens with very fretful cows or those who have been habitually ill-used.  
This habit may be prevented by the cautious and kindly treatment of the calf and heifer before she becomes a cow. A young calf will usually make an attempt to kick when the udder and teats are handled, but the objection is soon removed by gentle persistence in the treatment previously recommended both for calves and heifers, in regard to handling, brushing, and other familiar attentions. A cow that has been thus reared and trained will never become a kicker except by very brutal treatment. To cure this vice is sometimes, if not always, easy. I have never found any difficulty about it by using patience and kind and gentle treatment, notwithstanding some occasional relapses and annoying accidents. The method of treatment has been as follows:—  
First, to secure the confidence and friendship of the animal; second, to approach her cautiously, both to avoid alarming her and to secure myself against a attack; lastly, never to strike or punish the cow for an attempt to kick, but instead, to soothe her and so remove the fear of kicking which has given occasion for the kicking. All this may be done by gently patting and stroking the cow, speaking to her when approaching her, and familiarising her to the handling. After this milk her in a small pail, which can be held so that it cannot be upset, and with the left arm pressing upon the cow's leg, so that a kick can be warded off as much as possible. While milking, the cow is spoken to, to attract her attention, and every movement about her should be slow and deliberate, so as to

avoid anything to cause her to suspect that a blow might follow the movement. When the milking is safely over, the cow is petted and spoken to, and a handful of meal or oats may be given to her. If a kick is made or threatened, the cow is never to be beaten for it, but spoken to kindly. No other person than the milker should approach the cow during the milking. Having entirely cured some cows that had been in the habit of kicking badly, by this treatment, wholly dispensing with sticks and ropes and other arrangements to prevent the kicking, and which only irritate the cow, I have confidence that there are few cows that have been so utterly spoiled that they may not yet be made quite gentle by it.

Some cows kick because their sight is defective and they cannot distinguish the person approaching them. I have one such cow that is perfectly gentle and kind, and free of all vice of whatever kind, that will yet lash out the foot when she is approached from behind without being spoken to, and especially when the udder is touched on the wrong side suddenly and without notice. Nevertheless, when spoken to she will turn her head and lick the hand which is stretched out to her. This cow's sight is not good, and the defect is shown in other ways. Such cows should be approached and handled always with gentleness, or they may be very easily startled, when it is instinctive with them to kick.

Holding up the milk occurs chiefly when the cow is fresh. A cow that has been used to sucking her calf will naturally prefer that to being milked. It is most frequent with cows that are so habituated, and for this reason it is rare among those cows whose calves are not permitted to suck them. It is a fault more easily prevented than cured, and at the same time one that is very troublesome and mischievous in its results. A fresh cow that holds up her milk nearly always provokes thereby an attack ofarget and future loss of milk all through the season, so that the dairyman or owner of a family cow should be on the watch to avert the trouble. When the calf is habitually taken from the cow before it has had time to suck, the cow will come to her milk naturally and without resistance, and this practice cannot be too strongly recommended as a constant rule in the dairy. When, however, the trouble has occurred and a remedy is sought, we find how powerless we are to strive with the natural instincts of an animal excited to stubborn resistance. Many devices have been tried and recommend to overcome this vicious propensity, but none of them is of much value. One of these is to hang a heavy chain across the loins; another is to press upon the loins forcibly with the hands while efforts are being made to draw the milk. Others are to give some feed at milking time, or to distract in some way the attention of the cow from her supposed grievance. Soothing measures and perseverance, or the use of milking tubes are the only effective remedies. To give some feed or salt, and to sit down and rub the udder and manipulate the teats, as in milking, and to preserve with gentleness is often effective; but the only successful method of getting the milk is by the use of milking tubes, by which the milk flows by force of gravity in spite of any unwillingness of the cow. The tubes are inserted gently into the teats, and the milk runs in a stream until all is drawn off. This method, or any other, is only temporary, and to be used only in the special emergency, because of the danger of injuring the lining membranes of the teats and producing inflammation of the udder.

Self sucking is the worst vice that a cow can contract. It totally destroys her usefulness, and is a constant irritation and disappointment. It is contracted by old cows as well as by young ones, and cases occur in which ten or twelve-year-old animals begin to practice the vice. How it is learned seems to be unknown; but it is more frequent than might be suspected. The remedies proposed have been numerous, but all fail excepting that of slitting the tongue, by which the act of suction is made impossible. It may seem that this is a cruel and unusual punishment, but it is not so severe an operation as castration, and we do not hesitate at that to increase the value of our male animals. The use of the "nose jewel," which is a piece of board fastened to the nostrils so as to hang over the muzzle, and of variously arranged pokes, neck bracelets and straps, has been recommended as sure cures, but all have failed in practice. I do not hesitate to recommend the operation of slitting the tongue when the cow is a valuable one, the division being made two inches in length. The operation should be performed when the cow is dry, and the wound heals very soon. It is necessary to give soft food or slop until the healing is well advanced.—Rural New Yorker.

[There is no need of slitting the tongue. Several methods are known of absolutely preventing the habit.]  
A quantity of bees, destined for Ontario, have been received in London from Cyprus. They were let out near London for a day, and afterward packed for the remainder of their journey. They are conveyed in small boxes, partly covered with perforated metal, and are provided with honey and water. A similar consignment of this unusual freight was successfully forwarded to Canada last year.