

The Daily Examiner.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1883.

VOL 13.--NO. 3.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

NEW SERIES.

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 most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertisements,
on application.

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon 5th day, 5h. 45m. p. m.
First Quarter, 13th day, 6h. 4m. p. m.
Full Moon, 21st day, 11h. 59m. p. m.
Last Quarter, 29th day, 10h. 10m. a. m.

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

ARCHIBALD McNEIL & FORBES

SHIPPING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

44 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Cash advanced on consignments of Island produce. Agency for canned goods solicited for New York. Apply to

C. H. McNEILL,

AGENT.

Ch'town, April 23, 1883.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

(ROSS MARKET)

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

April 26, 1883.—wky tf

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, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL.

Jan. 16, '83.

BOSTON STEAMERS.

STEAMERS:

Carroll, 879 tons, Capt. Brown,

Worcester, 865 tons, Capt. Blankenship

ONE of the above FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS will leave

Charlottetown for Boston

EVERY

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AT 5 P. M.

PASSENGERS will find this the Cheapest and most pleasant trip to Boston. Accommodations on both steamers are splendid.

CARVELL BROS.,

AGENTS.

Ch'town, May 17, 1883.—pat her sj

P. E. ISLAND

Steam Navigation Co'y.

STEAMERS ST. LAWRENCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Wednesday, 16th May, 1883.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Leave Charlottetown for Pictou Landing every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock, connecting there with the Train for Halifax. Returning to Charlottetown on Monday, Wednesday Friday and Saturday, about 2 p. m., on arrival of Train from Halifax.

Leave Pictou Landing for Georgetown on Thursday, on arrival of train at 2 p. m.

Leave Georgetown for Pictou Landing every Friday morning, at 5 a. m.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Leave Summerside every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of Train from Charlottetown, connecting at Shediac with Trains for each of the above-named places; and at St. John, with steamers of the International Company and Railway for Portland and Boston. Also leave Charlottetown for Summerside every Monday morning at 1 o'clock. Returning, leave Shediac every day (Sundays excepted) on arrival of day train from St. John, for Summerside, connecting there with Train for Charlottetown. Also leave Summerside for Charlottetown every Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock.

By order,

F. W. HALES,

Secretary.

Charlottetown, May 15, 1883.

TO LET.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE

A three-story, brick, with good stable accommodation, on Prince Street, opposite St Paul's Church. Possession given May 1st.

JOHN QUIRK.

April 27.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD.

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold every where, or sent by mail for equal letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES

Neuralgia, Indigestion, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold every where. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Prevention is better than cure.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold every where, or sent by mail for 6 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

Fire and Life Insurance Company,

OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON,

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

Subscribed Capital Paid Up Capital \$ 9,733,332.60 1,216,656.00

TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE, LIFE AND ANNUITY BUSINESS

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses Settled With Promptitude and Liberality.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Reserved Funds (irrespective of Paid up Capital) over \$5,000,000.00

Insurances effected at the Lowest Current Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Accumulated Funds (irrespective of Paid up Capital) over \$12,000,000.00

Nine-tenths of the whole Profits of the Life Branch belong to the Assured

Profits of previous Quinquennium divided among Policy Holders, \$1,158,500.00

New and Reduced Premiums for the Dominion of Canada.

Copies of the Annual Report, Prospectuses, and every information, may be obtained at the

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BRANCH,

No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.

GEORGE W. DEBLOIS,

GENERAL AGENT.

March 16, 1882—sod

1847. Canada Life Assurance Company. 1882.

Capital and Funds over 5,000,000 Dollars.

Annual Income over 1,000,000 Dollars.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.

Managing Director and Pres't: A. G. RAMSAY.

Secretary: R. HILLS.

Superintendent: ALEX. RAMSAY.

Abstract of 35th Annual Report to 30th April, 1882:

1. Assets 30th April, 1882..... \$5,004,206.63

2. Income for the year..... 1,008,161.31

3. Income from interest (included in above)..... 271,232.62

4. Claims by death and matured endowments..... 212,041.86

5. Do. as estimated by the Company's tables and provided for..... 362,338.09

6. Difference in Company's favor between actual and estimated death rate..... 159,816.14

7. Excess of interest revenue over d-a-h claims..... 169,199.76

NEW BUSINESS is nearly a FORTY PER CENT of the returns of 1881 of the 24 Licensed Companies.

TOTAL on the Company's Books EXCEEDS A FORTY PER CENT of the entire amount in force in Canada.

BONUS ADDITIONS to Life Policies for the past fifteen years have added 87% to each \$1,000 of Assurance.

CASH PROFITS for same period have been from 25 to 29 per cent. of all premiums paid according to age at entry.

Abstract of Life Insurance in Canada for the Year 1881:

(Condensed from the Superintendent's Annual Report for 1881.)

	Premiums for year.	Amount of Policies New.	Number of Policies in force at date.	Net Amount in force at date.
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Canada Life.....	\$968,111	\$8,914,739	12,498	\$21,004,171
Citizens.....	21,168	1,153,700	697	1,932,354
Confederation.....	214,738	1,917,214	5,378	8,608,279
St. Paul.....	37,307	420,090	1,263	1,571,568
Life.....	34,333	1,410,934	1,316	4,909,167
North American.....	138,564	1,671,738	2,047	1,137,212
Edna.....	408,597	1,821,362	9,087	11,370,008
Equitable.....	220,365	1,679,000	2,665	6,449,617
Union Mutual.....	94,804	472,050	1,325	2,888,628
Standard.....	191,724	1,072,600	2,280	6,570,014

— Including Industrial Business.

*Intending Insurers can judge from the foregoing as to where they can place their patronage with the greatest SAFETY and ADVANTAGE.

MARITIME PROVINCE BRANCH—109 Wells Street, Halifax, N. S.

P. McARRETT, General Agent for N. S., P. E. I. and N. F. D. H. MacGARREY, Secretary.

Honorary Directors for P. E. Island—Chas. Palmer, Esq.; W. E. Dawson, Esq.; Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Geo. R. Beer, Esq.; Hon. J. S. Carvell; R. R. Hodgson, Esq.

Honorary Directors for P. E. Island—F. D. Beer, Esq., M. D. W. H. Hobbs, Esq., M. D.

With Agencies in Summerside, Souris, Georgetown, Crapaud, and Montague

Nov. 4, 1882. W. H. McLEAN, Agent for Charlottetown

The Horse.

Horse-breeders are doubtless all on the alert at this season; and a very anxious time it is. A skilful breeder does not take long to determine which horse will suit this mare; while another stallion he fancies will be a better mate for a filly. It is always unadvisable to breed from an unsound stallion; and worse than useless to send an old mare to stud that is deficient in action, or is naturally deformed. Brood mares which will not drive, or from accident, cannot be ridden, should, all other things being equal, prove very useful at stud. There is little need, however, in propagating weeds, as hereditary diseases, and all manner of unsoundness, is sure to appear in the progeny. Screws have to be fed, and when brought to market, won't sell at a price to repay keep. *Verb. sap.*

Glanders appear to be causing great uneasiness in some districts of the United States. There is, perhaps, no disease that horse-flesh is heir to that is of a more deadly nature, or more to be dreaded. A case of glanders recently came under the notice of the editor of an American exchange among some valuable horses in New York, which were owned by a large brewery. One of the best veterinary surgeons in America was called. He immediately ordered that those horses which he was fully satisfied had the glanders should be killed immediately. In the course of a few days he had despatched seven, whose combined value was £700. The Detroit City Railroad Company shot a dozen horses affected with the same malady, and we believe a Bill is now before the Michigan Legislature, which specially provides that "horses or other animals affected with glanders shall be destroyed, on the fact being established that they are so affected by the testimony of a qualified veterinarian." Similar laws are already in force in several States, and should be in all.

It is well known in England that the disease is very infectious and easily communicable to men. A case is mentioned by our contemporary, *The Rural New Yorker*, of two deaths from this insidious complaint. The son of Mr. Conway of Conway Farm, Whiteside County, Illinois, died in March last, "after the most horrible sufferings"; and the father was next attacked, and died a month afterwards. The State Board of Health ordered that the diseased animals should be killed, the premises thoroughly disinfected, and that any persons found afflicted with the malady should be isolated under supervision of a medical attendant. In view of the uselessness of all sorts of treatment, our contemporary declares with some force the suppression of the disease, as well as farcy, should be provided for in every State of the Union by the prompt slaughter of all infected animals as soon as the presence of the disease has been determined by a competent veterinarian. The number of horses in the United States in 1879 was 10,357,488. This certainly represents an interest important enough to be entitled to all the protection that can be accorded by legislation.

Selecting Stock for Beef.

The model which the thoughtful and wise breeder for beef (says Prof. G. E. Mottow) sets before himself is a symmetrical animal of good size, vigorous constitution, excellent digestive and assimilating power, quiet disposition, early maturity; giving the largest attainable percentage of meat of a high quality, the offal and comparatively valueless parts being reduced to the smallest practical percentage. He sees in his mind's eye—although he may fail to find his ideal in material form—an animal with long, broad, deep, well rounded body, top and bottom lines nearly straight; the bony structure everywhere covered with a thick coating of firm, yet yielding flesh, protected by a soft skin of medium thickness, this carrying an abundant coat of soft, bright, waving hair; the carcass supported on short legs, the strength of the bones of which comes from firmness of texture rather than from great size; the head short, broad at the eyes—the fullness, mildness, and beauty of which bring to his mind the phrase "ox-eyed Juno"—the muzzle fine; the head joined to a short neck, fine at throat, but gradually swelling until it is lost in the broad, smooth shoulders. Whether this ideal of his fancy have long or short, thick or slender, or no horns will depend upon his preference for this or that breed, and is a matter of minor importance. This animal he will think of as possessing perfect health and vigor; a quiet, yet reasonably active disposition; the best of appetites and digestion, and a ready disposition to carry and accumulate flesh at any age, becoming well matured, at the latest, before it is three years old.

Bearing in mind the rule that great excellence in one point is usually accompanied by comparative weakness in some other, and that this ideal animal must needs be modified by its environment—the breeder will endeavor to select for his breeding stock animals which as nearly approach the ideal as the conditions of life under which he must place them make advisable. In a vigorous climate, subject to severe storms, hardness—the ability to withstand cold, drought, excess of rain or snow—must be counted the first requisite, even though it be secured at the sacrifice of early maturity. When the pasturage is sparse, activity is essential, even though the legs increase in length and muscle be developed rather than fat.

We define a breed as a collection of animals of common origin, possessing distinctive characteristics, which they uniformly transmit to their offspring. It will be wise, then, to select animals which are well bred, the test and proof being that they not only possess the qualities and adaptation desired, but also inherit these from a line of ancestors possessing them.

Usually "like produces like," but the offspring resembles the parent," but experience abundantly establishes the law that, not the immediate, but some more remote

ancestor may give character to the stock we rear. The best possible security, short of the actual test, that an animal will reproduce its characteristics in its offspring is that these characteristics are known to have belonged to a long line of ancestors. Individual merit and adaptation to our needs should be the first and most important points in our selection. Next, the character of the ancestors should be considered. As we go back each generation becomes less and less important. We need trouble ourselves very little in the endeavor to determine the character of any one of the 1,024 different animals in the tenth generation back, if we know that the bull or cow which we think of buying is good in itself, can see that its parents are equally good, and have credible testimony that their ancestors, for even three or four generations, were of like character.

"Whisperers."

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, in a recent sermon on "Whisperers," says:—You take the best man that ever lived, and put a defective on his track for ten years, watching where he goes and when he comes, and with a determination to misconstrue everything and to think he goes here for a bad purpose, and there for a bad purpose, with that determination of destroying him, at the end of the ten years he will be held despicable in the sight of a great many people. If it is an outrageous wrong to despoil a man's character, how much worse is it to damage a woman's reputation. Yet that evil goes from century to century, and it is all done by whisperers. A suspicion is started. The next whisperer who gets hold of it states the suspicion as a proven fact, and many a good woman, as honorable as your wife or your mother, has been whispered out of all kindly associations, and whispered into the grave. Some people say there is no hell; but if there be no hell for such a despoiler of womanly character, it is high time that some philanthropist built one! But there is such a place established, and what a time they will have when all the whisperers get down there together rehearsing things! Everlasting carnival of mad. Were it not for the uncomfortable surroundings, you might suppose they would be glad to get there. In that region where they are all bad, what opportunities for exploration by those whisperers. On earth, to despoil their neighbors, sometimes they had to lie about them, but down there they can say the worst things possible about their neighbors, and tell the truth. Jubilee of whispers, grand gala day of backbiters, semi-heaven of scandal-mongers stopping their gabbles about their diabolical neighbors only long enough to go up to the iron gate and ask some new comer from the earth, "What is the last gossip in Brooklyn?"

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISE recent visit to Ottawa hospitals has been attended with a very pleasing incident. While going through the wards of the Catholic Hospital, on Water street, Her Royal Highness by her pleasant and sympathetic conversations with the poor inmates made light their languishing spirits. The Princess was compassionately moved by the distressing tale related by one of the inmates, a Mrs. Connors, on whose woe countenance disease was plainly stamped. In answer to the Princess the woman said she had three young children about whose welfare she was in great agony. What she regretted was that she was not able to care for them. When asked if her husband was living the woman hesitatingly replied that he was at present serving a term for larceny in the Kingston penitentiary. The Princess greatly affected by the sad case kindly counseled the woman and implored her to do all in her power when she would recover to influence her husband to mend his erring ways and be in future a law-abiding citizen. The sick woman's heavy eyes glistened with delight when the Princess further assured her that she would intercede on his behalf and have him liberated. Her Royal Highness evidently lost no time in the fulfillment of her promise, as Hugh Connors was back in the city a free man a few days afterwards.

A TERRIBLE and fatal accident happened on the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Hochelaga and the depot in Montreal, on the 19th instant. A freight train was backing up at the usual rate of three miles per hour, with the conductor ringing a bell as a warning on the top of a car; when close to Molson's Brewery the train came in collision with a horse and wagon crossing the line, killing two men—Charbonneau, the driver of the wagon, and St. Onge, who was stealing a ride in the front car. The horse was also killed and quite a number of the cars telescoped. The deceased were fearfully mutilated, one having his head severed completely from his body, and both being so disfigured as to be unrecognizable. The railway managers claim that all the usual precautions were taken according to the rules laid down to prevent accidents. The facts will all come out, however, at the inquest, which will soon take place.

THE evidence of lingering superstitions is constantly cropping up. At the hospital of Buda-Pesth not long ago a young woman was relieved by a surgical operation of a pin which she said she had swallowed by accident. The surgeon did not believe the story, and at last elicited the statement that the patient had swallowed three pins, on the advice of a gypsy, as an infallible means of winning the affections of a young man, whom she had loved without return. Perhaps the young man on whom, so to speak, she pinned her affections, will be won over by the spectacle of so much devotion.

It is now stated that Hon. Adams G. Archibald, Governor of Nova Scotia, and Hon. D. L. McPherson, President of the Senate of Canada, will be invested with the order of K. C. M. G. on the Queen's birthday, at Ottawa. His Excellency the Governor-General acting for Her Majesty.

MAC'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE is an unfailing food for the Brain and Nerves, and by its rejuvenating effect on these organs never fails to cure nervous exhaustion and all weaknesses of the generative organs. Sold in Charlottetown at Apothecaries Hall. See advertisement in another column. [21] lw wky

MOEN & COYLE,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

Whitening, Tinting, Paper Hanging, Graining, Glazing, etc.
All orders promptly attended to.
SHOP—WEST END DORCHESTER STREET.
Ch'town, April 19—1m pd

McLEOD & MORSON

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,
SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.

OFFICES:
Reform Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Summerside, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at moderate interest.
Jm. McLeod, W. A. O. MORSON.
Nov. 24, '82.—pres her