

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1886.

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Advertising at moderate rates.

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

ALMANAC FOR NOVEMBER, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 3rd day, 0h. 52.7m., p. m., E.

(below horizon.)

Full Moon 11th day, 3h., 54.0., p. m., N. E.

(below horizon.)

Last Quarter 18th day, 6h., 27.5m., p. m., N.

(below horizon.)

New Moon 25th day, 3h., 6.0m., p. m., S. W.

(below horizon.)

D DAY OF WEEK Sun Sun Moon High Day's

M rises sets rises water level

	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
1 Monday	6	47	4	41	11	51	1	35
2 Tuesday	48	39	10	33	2	21	51	51
3 Wednesday	50	38	1	10	3	11	48	48
4 Thursday	51	36	1	43	4	13	45	45
5 Friday	53	35	2	13	5	22	42	42
6 Saturday	54	34	3	35	6	31	40	40
7 Sunday	55	33	3	3	7	20	37	37
8 Monday	57	31	3	31	8	19	34	34
9 Tuesday	58	29	3	58	9	0	31	31
10 Wednesday	7	0	28	4	26	9	59	28
11 Thursday	1	27	4	58	10	15	26	26
12 Friday	3	26	5	34	10	52	23	23
13 Saturday	4	25	6	18	11	29	21	21
14 Sunday	6	24	7	7	11	18	18	18
15 Monday	7	22	8	3	10	49	15	15
16 Tuesday	8	21	9	8	1	44	13	13
17 Wednesday	10	20	10	14	2	35	10	10
18 Thursday	11	19	11	24	3	24	8	8
19 Friday	13	19	12	10	4	10	6	6
20 Saturday	14	18	0	33	6	4	4	4
21 Sunday	16	17	1	49	7	18	1	1
22 Monday	17	16	3	2	8	19	8	8
23 Tuesday	18	15	4	14	9	8	5	5
24 Wednesday	20	14	5	27	9	53	5	5
25 Thursday	21	13	6	36	10	34	5	5
26 Friday	23	13	7	43	11	13	5	5
27 Saturday	24	12	8	44	11	52	4	4
28 Sunday	25	11	9	35	12	47	4	4
29 Monday	25	11	10	28	0	32	4	4
30 Tuesday	7	26	4	9	11	8	1	1



FOR BOSTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday and Thursday at 8.00 a. m.

Face from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$4.50, 1st class.

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A. S. HART, P. & L. S. F. W. HALE, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.

or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Nov. 15, 1886—cod wky

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe 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.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—only wky

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DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Rev. W. H. A. NEELY, D.D., President.

The Rev. W. D. MARTIN, A.M., Rector and

Prin. 18th year opens Sept. 15. Terms \$275 and \$50. Increased advantages offered. For circulars address the Principal.

July 16—10 wks

BARCLAY & CO.,

GENERAL Commission & Shipping Merchants,

191 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

EIGHT years' experience in this market.

Over fifty thousand bushels P. E. I. potatoes received by us last fall. Our potatoes all satisfied. Vessels chartered for potato freights at short notice. Write for market reports.

Specialties—Potatoes, Macabral, Canned Libby's, &c.

June 17, '86—Ann cod

BEER BROS.

LADIES' Fur-lined Cloaks, Astrachan Sacks, Redingotes, Ulsters, Jerseys, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Goods, Trimmings, &c.

MEN'S Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Fur Gloves, Felt Hats, Underclothing, Gloves, Shirts, &c., &c.

MILLINERY:

HATS and BONNETS, in Felt and Straw—all the Leading Styles, and a magnificent line of TRIMMINGS.

All orders receive Miss Saunders' personal attention.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

BHHR BROS.

Ch'town, Nov. 11, 1886.

To Tea Consumers

WE would say that while we do not own China and Japan, nor a Tea Plantation in either of these countries, we have been able to secure a

30 CENTS PER POUND,

and which we believe is bound to take the lead over all the other brands at the same money.

Tea consumers try it and judge for yourselves.

Our 36-cent Tea is giving EXTRA GOOD SATISFACTION.

Our 24-cent Tea Should be 25 Cents, as Quality is Good.

Five to 10-pound air-tight Tins (screw-tops), Half-chests and other Packages at prices to suit the times.

A sample package of ELECTRIC STARCH, free, with every Half-pound Parcel of Tea. This is no present but we wish to introduce this new Starch.

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, Oct. 22—2aw & wky

READ THIS:

WE buy our Clothes direct from the manufacturers, consequently we are able to meet those Big Discounts "we read about" without any sensational advertising. We carry the Largest Stock of Imported Cloths on the Island.

Overcoatings, in blue, black, brown and green. Meltons, Naps, in blue, black, brown and green. Worsteds, in all the fashionable shades and colors. English, Scotch, Irish, Canadian and Island Tweeds in endless variety, made in the Leading Styles, at Bottom Prices. Splendid value in Gent's Furnishings.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

UPPER QUEEN ST., (Op. Roger's New Brick Block.)

Ch'town, Oct. 27, 1886.

Boots, Boots.

Buy Your FALL BOOTS

—AT—

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, Sept. 2, 1886.

'DARWINISM.'

Mr. Francis Bain on the Theory of Evolution of Species.

Address Before the Literary and Scientific Association.

(Continued.)

THE FULL TEXT OF EVOLUTION,

as explained by Professor Thomas H. Huxley, is as follows: Wherever a certain definite portion of oxygen, carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen chance to meet, if touched by living force, they instantly spring into vital being, for life is an attribute of a combination of oxygen, carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen, just as fluidity is an attribute of water. This original form of life is protoplasm, an amorphous, structureless substance occurring everywhere through nature. From this simple beginning, each particle of animate matter starts upward on its independent, adventurous career modified by chance variations in its own growth and the influence of a thousand conflicting external circumstances. It is abundantly evident to every thinking mind, that such beginnings of life, modified only by accident and chance and the survival of the fittest, but uncontrolled by an overruling intelligence, must result in a vast variety of forms unconnected by type or pattern, harmony or design. The author of the "Origin of Species" did talk about four distinct beginnings of life to represent the four great divisions of animal life. But, if animated matter springs into being, from chemical combination, just as drops of water are formed by chemical combination round every mass of decaying, organic, putrescent matter, we will not have four distinct beginnings of life, but four myriads in every separate district of the earth's surface; and all these endless multitudes of beings constantly springing into life will enter upon an independent career determined in its result only by accident and chance and the ever varying fortune of the struggle for existence. Such a world of beings would exhibit a vast variety of forms, but no harmony of structure, no uniformity of type, no evidence of design, no trace of a hand of infinite wisdom in its organization! Let us look at the

GRAND ECONOMY OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE LIFE

for ourselves as we see it in the endless forms of living beauty that fill earth and sea and air with harmony. We observe that the simplest form of organized life is in the cell. All vegetable structures are entirely composed of cells, as also the simplest forms of animal life. A cell consists of an internal mass of protoplasm, often containing a nucleus and a fluid, enclosed by a structureless membrane, called the cell-wall. Cells multiply by division of the whole, or by division of the nucleus forming new cells in the interior. By this simple mode of cell division, the wonderful process of growth is effected. The simplest algae that spreads a green slime in the stagnant pool and the majestic oak that towers its dome of emerald foliage in heaven's blue, effect their growth alike—by the same simple process of cell-division.

Here at the very base of organic life we find law established, the law of growth by cell division; and law means the hand of a law-giver. The prozoa or lowest forms of animals consist of a simple cell or an aggregation of cells. Huxley tells us that many of the living protozoa are indistinguishable in every detail of structure and ornamentation from those of the most ancient strata. Astonishing fact! proclaiming the inviolable reign of law in the humblest, meanest form of life.

"I tell thee that those viewless beings, whose mansion is the smallest particle of the impalpable atmosphere, Enjoy an all-wise like me, And the minutest thro' That through their frame diffuses The slightest faintest moon, Is fixed and indispensable As the majestic laws That rule your rolling oas."

From the simpler forms, we pass upward to the more

HIGHLY ORGANIZED ANIMALS.

What vast variety fills earth and air? The wretched worm chained to the sod that we tread upon, and the ethereal songster thrilling the sunbeams with his impassioned melody, and surpassing the rainbow and the ruby in the flash of his jeweled plumage; ten thousand fragile glassy forms, borne on the swelling bosom of liquid waves, and the mighty whale that hurls his hundred feet of bunk through the boiling deep! Naturalists number 200,000 distinct species of animals; and yet this vast multitude can all be arranged into four distinct classes—the radiata, the articulate, the mollusca and the vertebrate. Nor is this arrangement fanciful, but real—based on the essential features of animal structure.

Take the Radiata: All the animals of this class have their parts arranged in a radiate form, like the spokes diverging from the hub of a wheel, or the scintillating rays of the evening star flashing from their luminous centre. The fine-rayed star fish that frequents our oyster banks, is a good example of this class. Even the stomach, the circulatory apparatus, the nerves and all the organs, are arranged in the radiate type. The spined sea-urchin, the soft-bodied polyp, the little cerataria that weave such delicate horny wreaths among the drift-weeds of our shores, and the glassy medusa that float through the summer's wave, like crystal spheres of living light, are all of this class; and all exhibit the same essential structure.

The Articulata consist of animals composed of a succession of rings or annular segments. The earth-worm is a good example of the class. All the swarming multitudes of the insect host belong to it,—the gay-winged butterfly and the crawling forms that breed in dust; the lobster, crab, and other crustacean denizens of the deep; the devastating swarms of locusts, the shrill-voiced locust and the soft-chirping cricket; the predominant ant and the industrious wasp, whose wondrous instincts exalt it to comparison with nobler beings,—all are representatives of this class, and exhibit in their structure the same essential type.

The Mollusca class possess a soft or molluscan form, with the organs arranged in a bilateral order. The numerous shell fish belong to this class. The interesting forms of our own waters, which amount to a hundred different species, and the pearl beauties of the seas,—the snail, that since earliest days of yore has carried his habitation on his back, and the defenceless slug; the active squid, emulating the agility of finny tribes; the dreadful and monstrous octopus and the paper nautilus, whose delicate structure and peculiar organization has made it the subject of the most extravagant fable—are a few examples of this, the smallest of the great classes.

The essential vertebrate type consist of a vertebra, or backbone, containing the enlarged mass of the nervous centre. All the higher animals belong to this class, including man himself. However varied the form, from the sluggish and cold-blooded reptile to the fleet-winged denizen of the air, or from the diminutive shrew that covers in its grass-lined home, to the gigantic octocoon that lashes the ocean billow to foam,—the essential type is never lost in them, but only built upon in various ways to suit the endless requirements of life. Thus all organized animal forms are constructed on one of these

FOUR GRAND TYPES.

And this is not only true of all living species, but also of all animals that have ever appeared on the face of the globe. In the remotest ages to which the laborious investigations of the geologist lead us back—in that dimmity of the past, when animal life first appeared upon our world, it was formed on precisely the same types of structure as we see it to-day. This harmony, then, in the base principle of organic structure shows conclusively that there can be no such thing as chance or accidental development of new forms. For whatever has appeared has been in accordance with established type and order, under the regulation of law and an overruling intelligence.

Nor is the operation of law confined to the base principles of structure, "the great miracle for ever going on." From a simple germ cell rises the whole fabric of a new form, with all its complexity of structure, and function, instinct or intelligence. Here is an acorn, the seed of an oak tree. Within that slender casket is enclosed the whole design of a future monarch of the forest. The shape of its giant trunk, and gnarled limbs, its gashed rind and every fibre that will weave the texture of its mighty fabric, the form of every shining leaf and flower that it will spread to future summer suns, the definite outline and figure of that vast foliaged dome that it shall raise majestic to the tempests of a hundred years,—are all contained in that tiny shell.

Nor need we suppose that there is anything peculiar in the structure of a seed which will start a chain of physical consequences eventuating in a definite result. A simple cell, a spore, will effect the same thing. It is not the structure of the seed which works the result. It is the organic law which it carries with it—law established by Infinite Wisdom! There is nothing more marvellous in all creation's wondrous round, than this law of reproduction. The majestic harmonies that govern your rolling orbs in their pathways of light, pale before it. They are simple; it is infinitely complex, and speaks "the unambiguous footsteps of a God."

Darwinism refers, in some unexplained way, the law of reproduction to evolution. But however the chapter of accidents could endow either the simplest or a more complex organism with the power of reproducing its kind is, to us, a difficulty which, we confess, we are unable to surmount. A more rational explanation appears to be that given by the poet Cowper:

"Nature is but a name for an effect Whose cause is God.

Not a flower But shows some touch, in freckle, streak or stain Of His unrivalled pencil. He inspires Their balmy odors, and imparts their hues. And thence their eyes we see, and includes In grains as countless as the sea-side sands, The form with which he sprinkles all the earth."

ONE PECULIAR FEATURE

of the law of reproduction is that in the development of the embryo the general features of the class to which it belongs are produced first, the more special features later. Thus, in the development of the egg of a lobster at the very earliest stage, the articulate type is evident, though it would be impossible to say whether the future animal would be a lobster or a butterfly. So in the development of the egg of a salmon, the vertebrate type appears before we could tell whether we were to have fish or frog. This great rule secures uniformity of structure through the endless multiplications of reproduction. It also shows to us how deep type and law and order are laid in the complicated animal economy. If we could but fully understand them, every feature and phase of organic life is governed by laws as fixed and determinate as those which rule the circling year. Another result of this law of embryological development is, that the general features of a family may appear in embryo in certain species, though never destined to arrive at perfect maturity. In the baleen whales, for example, the jaws are furnished with long, fringed strips of whalebone, forming a sieve by which the most abstracted and minute particles of food are retained on which it subsists. In its jaws, however, are found the embryos of ordinary mammalian teeth. Darwin refers to these teeth as evidence of the descent of the great cetacean which, he tells us, while it has been increasing in bulk, has been degrading in structure; and the philosopher has given us the most wonderful and ingenious theories to account for the gradual production of the baleen. But the whole fine-spun theory falls before the fact that imperfect teeth hidden in the jaws are referable to the well known law of embryonic development. Similar instances occur everywhere throughout the animal kingdom, and are the result of the operation of the same great law. Even the variations which are observed to take place in many species are not accidental, but fully under the direction of established organic laws. Here are a number of geraniums obtained from a florist of this city.

(GERANIUMS SHOWS.)

They represent a number of the varieties of this plant which have been produced by cultivation. We must remember, that these are not natural varieties, but extreme cases of variation brought about by every means that art could devise. Here is a single scarlet geranium, which is nearest the original form of the species. Here is a double variety of the same. The additional petals, which we observe it has, have been produced by a metamorphosis of the stamens into petals. This is always the case in double varieties of flowers, and is the result of a well known law of plant life that many structures may be metamorphosed or changed into others. But through these new petals have been formed from the old stamens, observe how perfect their structure is, how they resemble the petals of the original form.

in style and ornament with the original. New structures have here been formed, not by chance or under the caprice of accidental variation, but under the control of a grand organic law, which moulds them in perfect harmony with the original structure of the plant. Here we have a scarlet geranium in which the color is changed. And color, however beautiful and attractive, seems one of the most evanescent things in nature. Its change affects no important structure of the plant. And yet even this evanescent principle

Establishing amid the steel.

in the organic structure, is strictly under the control of law, producing those harmonies and delicate blendings of hues which alone constitute the true beauty.

Our scarlet geranium has a white centre, while the white one has a red centre. In the pink and the white two upper petals bear the distinct coloring, as in this class of plants they have a distinct structure. Colors in wild flowers are more marked than in these. The varieties which we have in the foliage are also in harmony with the original character of the plant. The leaves on the plainest scarlet having a tendency to this style of shading, which, after all, seems to be but a variety of that coloring which all foliage assumes at ripening, and which gives its wonderful blaze of glory to our autumn woodlands.

(Concluded in our next.)

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.

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WE HAVE OPENED UP A

Retail Grocery Business

—ON—

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

alongside of John Stumbles' Harness Shop, where we are bound to sell everything in our line at Bottom Prices.

T. A. (different qualities.)

SUGAR, RAISINS, CURRANTS, MOLASSES, N. W. FOUND AND FISH,

and everything you want in the Grocery line.

STABLE ACCOMMODATION

We are determined to give those who favor us with their patronage entire satisfaction, and the best value for their money and produce.

Come one, come all and inspect our Goods. Remember the place is on Great George Street, next John Stumbles' Harness Establishment.

Eggs Wanted.

JOHN EVANS & CO.,

GREAT GEORGE STREET, Oct. 4, 1886—3mo cod

ST LAWRENCE HOTEL,

CHARLOTTETOWN,

NEXT TO CORNER WATER AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the trains and Buses, post-office, telegraph office and public buildings.

Every attention paid to the comfort of guests. Rates moderate—Special rates to permanent boarders.

THOS. ROBISON, Proprietor.

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Paper, 6, 12, and 24 Cents

Nov 8, 1886.

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