

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1884.

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quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1884.

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

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)			
GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	9 47	9 12	4 27
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 47
P. M.			
Kensington	8 42	12 22	7 05
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 37
Port Hill	10 30	4 15	
Alberton	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	
FROM WEST.			
Tignish	2 02	6 47	
Alberton	2 40	7 57	
Port Hill	4 15	10 25	
Summerside	5 17	12 07	
Kensington	5 42	1 22	6 57
Hunter River	6 07	2 09	7 30
Charlottetown	7 02	3 25	8 47
Charlottetown	8 02	5 07	10 07
GOING EAST.			
Charlottetown	4 17	7 02	
Mount Stewart	5 22	8 37	
St. Peter's	5 27	9 02	
St. Peter's	6 17	10 02	
Souris	7 22	12 02	
Mount Stewart	5 32	9 07	
Cardigan	6 29	10 22	
Georgetown	6 47	10 47	
FROM EAST.			
Souris	6 47	2 17	
St. Peter's	7 52	4 10	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 07	
Charlottetown	8 47	5 42	
Georgetown	9 52	7 27	
Cardigan	7 27	3 32	
Georgetown	7 45	3 57	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
(ROSS MARKET)
BOSTON, MASS.
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
May 15, 1884 wky 1f

N. J. CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Campbell & Rayden)
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
SHIP BROKER,
AND INSURANCE AGENT,
COR. OF QUEEN AND WATER STS.,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Importer and Jobber of Choice
Groceries and Spices

General Agent for P. E. Island of the
British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Com-
pany, of London, England

Special attention given to Auction Sales of
Lumber, Coal, Fish, Apples and other Fruit,
Real Estate, Household Furniture, Bankrupt
and other Stocks, and all kinds of Merchand-
ise.

Correspondence and Commissions solicited.
Returns promptly made.
March 29, 1884.

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie, BARRISTERS

—AND—
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank,
(UP STAIRS).
Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

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

July 16, 1883.

W. WHEATLEY,

(OF WHEATLEY & SONS, CHARLOTTETOWN,
P. E. ISLAND)

Commission Merchant, HALIFAX, N. S.

Special attention given to the sale of
P. E. Island produce.

April 24, 1884.

WEST & RENDELL,

Commission Merchants,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Consignments solicited. Liberal advances
made.

July 25, 1884.—2aw 4m

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.

CHARLES DONALD & CO.,

79 Queen St., London, E. C.

Will be glad to correspond with Apple Grow-
ers, Merchants and Shippers, with a
view to Autumn and Spring
business.

They will also give the usual facilities to
customers requiring advances. augl

CAIRNS' MARBLE WORKS.

MR. CHARLES CAIRNS, in returning
thanks to the public for the liberal
patronage extended to him, begs leave to in-
form his old customers and the public gener-
ally, that he has taken into partnership Mr.
Malcolm McLean, and that hereafter the
business will be carried on under the title of

CAIRNS & CO., Marble & Stone Cutters.

They have on hand a fine stock of Monu-
ments, Tablets and Headstones, in Italian and
American Marble. They are of the latest de-
signs, and at prices to suit all.

C. CAIRNS,
M. McLEAN.

Ch'town, June 30, 1884—pres n e pat s j wp

Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien.

LOANS on Mortgage for periods not exceed-
ing 10 years, without Sinking Fund,
and from 10 to 50 years with Sinking Fund.
The borrower is privileged to pay off his
loan, in whole or in part, at any time.
Circulars giving detailed information can be
obtained on application at the office of Messrs
Sullivan & Macneill, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

W. W. SULLIVAN,
Agent for the Company.
July 30—pat 4y & wky pres sum jour 4i.

Prince Edward Island Hospital.

MEDICAL BOARD:
Dr. Hobkirk, Consulting Physician.
Dr. Johnson, Dr. Taylor,
Dr. Beer, Dr. Dawson,
Dr. Warburton, Dr. MacKay.

Matron—Mrs. Hannah Robinson.

Applications for admission may be made
to the Visiting Physician or Matron, at the
Hospital, daily (Sundays excepted), between
ten and eleven, a. m., or by correspondence
with any member of the medical Board, or the
Matron.

The friends of patients will be admitted
from two to four, p. m. every day (except
Sunday).

The general visiting day for persons wish-
ing to see the institution is Thursday of
each week, from two to four o'clock, p. m.

D. B. MACLENNAN,
Secretary of Trustees.

April 34—sed wky

BARGAINS.

I AM selling the balance of my Furniture
saved from the fire of the 20th ult., at J.
D. McLeod's corner, Queen Street, at a
reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per
cent. below usual prices.

JOHN NEWSON,
Ch'town, March 8.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the death of the late lamented Mr. John
Dorsey, we have to thank the public for the liberal pat-
ronage extended to us during his connection as a member of
our firm.

MR. JAMES DORSEY now takes the management of the
Manufacturing Department.

In future our efforts will be to maintain and increase the
reputation and character of our Goods, and, by so doing, we hope
to retain the confidence and support of the former friends and
customers of the business.

The business will be continued under the same style and
name as heretofore.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO

Ch'town, Sept. 5, 1884—sed wky

AUGUST

**NEW TEAS. Just landed and in store,
300 HALF-CHESTS SUPERIOR NEW TEAS.**

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

SUGAR. 100 BARRELS SUGAR FOR SALE LOW.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

**COTTON WARPS. Best Quality, all Colors and White,
JUST RECEIVED.**

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

AUGUST!

L. E. PROWSE

IS SELLING THE FOLLOWING LINES OF
GOODS, VERY CHEAP:

**Table Linen, Towelling,
Towels, Sheetings,
Grey and White Cottons,
Tickings, Dress Goods,
Black Cashmeres,
Hats, Readymade Clothing,
Teas, etc.**

All those who want the best value for their money should call.

**L. E. PROWSE,
Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.**

Ch'town, Aug 6, 1884.—sed wky

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

FIRE.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

**HEAD OFFICE—Montreal.
HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.**

Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms.

AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

**F. H. ARNAUD,
Merchants Bank of Halifax**

Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!

**Peake's No. 3 Wharf,
R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.**

We are now manufacturing and will sell at the lowest cash prices:
Sashes Doors Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mould-
ings, Ballusters, New Posts, Stair Rails, Twists, etc.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Jointing, Morticing, Tenon-
ing, Jig and Fret Sawing, Turning, etc.

All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice.
With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the
utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

Ch'town, June 7, 1884—wky 1f

Picnic at the Brush Wharf.

An unusually pleasant day was spent at
the Brush Wharf, Orwell, on Wednesday,
the 4th inst., where a gay party of pleasure
seekers pitched their tents near Mr. Levi
Ings' fine residence for a day's recreation.
Mr. Ings kindly placed his large house at
their disposal, while Capt. McLeod, allow-
ed them the free use of his warehouse to
tip the light fantastic toe. The weather
was charming. A bright sun poured forth
his heat which was tempered by a strong
westerly breeze, making every body feel
delightful. Flags were erected in prominent
places; over one building floated the Union
Jack, and over another the Stars and
Stripes. A large swing was erected for the
occasion, and games of hurdle and sack
races, quoits and croquet were indulged in.
The sack race was won by Mr. Herbert
Beers, of Cherry Valley, whose agility in
an envelope was surprising. The only
accident of the day occurred about 3 o'clock,
when the swing broke, depositing a lady
and gentleman on the ground in not the
most tender manner, without giving any
previous notice of its intention. About
4 o'clock the whole party sat down to tea,
and to describe the good things would be
impossible, sufficed it to say, the table
literally groaned with delicacies. After
tea, dancing was resumed, which was kept
up until about ten o'clock when the party
dispersed to their homes well satisfied with
their day's sport. Too much can not be said
in praise of Mr. Levi Ings and his sister for
the kind manner which they entertained
the party, and your correspondent hopes to
be able at some future time to repay it on
his part.—Com.

China Point, Sept. 6, 1884.

Notes on the Races of the Jews.

One of the papers read before the British
Association at Montreal was by the distin-
guished Rabbi, Dr. A. Neubauer, on
"The Races of the Jews." As the title im-
plies, Dr. Neubauer did not consider the
Jews to be a people of entirely unmixed
blood. He was aware that the prevailing
opinion among scholars was that the Jews
differed from most other nations or races
in the special characteristics of their purity
from foreign intermixture. History, how-
ever, even from the earliest times, showed
that such a view was without foundation.
Abraham's relations with Hagar, (whose
name, meaning the "flying one,"
gave a forecast of the great event
the Hegira) in the annals of her descend-
ants, with which it was etymologically con-
nected, might be taken at the outset, to
indicate the disposition of his posterity to
seek for unions beyond the pale of their
own nationality. Isaac and Jacob, in like
manner, had taken Aramean wives.
Joseph had married an Egyptian. David
was descended from Ruth, the Moabitess.
Solomon was the son of the Hittite woman,
Bathsheba, and formed connections with a
large number of foreign women. The com-
mand in the book of Ezra (x. 11): "Sepa-
rate yourselves from the people of the land
and from strange wives," still showed the
tendency of the Israelites to foreign mar-
riages. It was also to be remembered that
many of the officers in the armies and
courts of the kings of Judah and Israel
were of foreign birth or descent and that
new blood must thus have been frequently
introduced. After the building of the sec-
ond temple the number of proselytes in-
creased, through intercourse with Greeks,
Palmyrenes and other nations. Many
strangers, moreover, feigned conver-
sion for the very purpose of win-
ning Jewish wives. Nor was it,
as some claimed, with Semites only
that this intermixture was effected. With-
out going so far as to believe, with Dr.
André, that in the time of the Judges the
Israelites had Greek slaves, purchased
from the Phœnicians, there was ample
testimony to show that at a later date the
miscellaneous generation was not confined to
people of the Semetic group. Rome affords many
instances of intermarriage with Jews. Dr.
Neubauer is even ready to accept the evi-
dence of Tacitus as to the concourse of
races with which the Jews became allied.
Proceeding to Christian times, several
councils (those of Orleans and Toledo in
the 6th and that of Rome in the 8th cen-
tury) prohibited Christians marrying Jews
—the law in those cases implying the
existence of the offence. As to the senti-
ments of the Jews themselves, they had
no objection to marrying with outsiders if
they only professed their faith. Dr.
Neubauer accounted for differences between
Jews in various parts of the world by this
usage and by climate. He discussed the
claims of the Sepharvaim to be of nobler
descent than the Ash Kenazim, and
thought it weak as a reason for observable
differences of physique. Besides, it im-
plied a systematic emigration, which, in
the case of the Jews, never really took
place. The Jews were what they were
morally, in any part of the world, chiefly
through their surroundings and treatment.
The Falushas, the Bevi Israel of India,
marked some of the extremes.

Distribution of Mankind.

One of the papers read before the British
Association was on the "Primary Division
and Geographical Distribution of Man-
kind." The author proposed to divide the
various races into three principal groups,
to which he assigned the qualifying names
of Leucochroic, Mesochoic and Melano-
chroic. Of the first of these divisions the
white European was typical. The Meso-
chroic was represented by the Mongoloid
and other races, while the third division
was typified by the negro and negro races.
As to the Melanochroic, certain facts went
to prove the presence in former times of a
negro-like race throughout Northeast Africa
and Arabia. The author of the paper also
included the Deccan tribes in the same
swarthy class. He called attention to cer-
tain points of agreement between the
Fauvans and negroes and the Australians

and African negroes. These and their
allied races, he concluded, formed branches
of one great family. Mr. Dallas suggested
certain changes in physical geography to
account for the necessary migrations and
pointed to the fact that north of the Hims-
layas and other natural boundaries, there
were no traces of any portion of the
melanochroic group. He referred to the
distribution of certain animals—particularly
the old world monkeys—in favor of his
view of the continuity and isolation of the
region assigned to the melanochroic family.
Finally he suggested that African
negroes and negroites of the South
Sea Islands probably represented two tol-
erably pure developments of the group,
while supposing that the Australians had
been influenced both in language and, to
some extent, in blood by contact with the
Malagasy. To the Leucochroic division, he
assigned the Ainos of Yesso, certain white
races of the Amour River region, and others
of Chinese relationship, as well as ordinarily
accepted Caucasian nations. It was suggest-
ed that the Central Asian plateau was the
original Leucochroic centre, whence the
members of that important family gradually
extended westward as far as the British
Isles. Having briefly described the natural
boundaries of area, he referred to the dis-
tribution of certain animals, especially the
true wolves, as indicating its natural con-
tinuity. The recognized Mongoloids, the
American Indians, the Esquimaux and their
allies, were regarded as forming the meso-
chroic division. But Mr. Dallas also
thought there was strong evidence in
favor of including the Basques and certain
mixed African races in the same family. No
opinion was hazarded as to the original
seat of the mesochroic people, but they
were supposed to have at one time occupied
all America, and to have had in Europe and
Asia an extension corresponding to that of
the extinct rhinoceros, while the corre-
spondence between the Basques and the
North American Indians and the existence
of the rhinoceros in America, east of the
Rocky Mountains, were regarded as evi-
dence (though perhaps insufficient) of the
much disputed Atlantis.

Major Cragie, of the British Association,
visited the Northwest and came back
highly pleased with the country, the rail-
way, the climate, the people, the every-
thing. But he seems most impressed with
the fact that he saw in Brandon, "Why," he
says, "I saw the Hon. Mr. Sifton, an
English gentleman, up on a ladder painting
his barn, and apparently enjoying it."
The Hon. Mr. Sifton has fared better than
many English gentlemen who have sought
their fortunes in foreign lands. Many
of them are painting other people's barns
and not enjoying it at all. But why should
not the Hon. Mr. Sifton enjoy painting his
barn? So long as the ladder was firm and
the pail of paint did not fall down from
the nail where he hung it, and spill the
contents over Hon. Mr. Sifton's coat, which
he had thrown off previous to his climb-
ing, or on the countenance of the Hon. Mrs.
Sifton, who had come out with her sun-
bonnet on to admire the heroism of her
lord and to call him to dinner, he might
well be happy.

The London Graphic is publishing a
series of Canadian sketches in connection
with the British Association visit. It is
complained, and justly, that "Canadian
sports" are represented by pictures of men
and women skating, sleighing and tobog-
ganing. There is nothing to show that
Canada has any summer sports, such as
base-ball, cricket, boat-racing or lacrosse.
The effect of the Graphic giving promi-
nence to winter sports and the absence of
summer sports is to convey the impression
that Canada is continually enveloped in a
mantle of snow and ice. The average
Englishman is doubtless laboring under
this delusion, and the pictorial press has
done more to fasten this idea in the
English mind than any other agency. The
Marquis of Lorne is doing the literary por-
tion of the work for the Graphic and he
has given mortal offence to the inhabi-
tants of Ottawa by contemptuously designating
that city as the "home of saw-dust and the
civil service."

The London Times of the 23rd ult.,
makes the important announcement that
"A very remarkable advance in practical
telegraphy has been made by Mr. W. A.
Leggo, of Montreal, Canada, who has
enormously increased the rate at which
telegraphic messages can be handled.
This is effected by the interposition of
a revolving, receiving and transmitting
cylinder between the sender and receiver
of the message. According to the present
practice, the ordinary rate of transmission
is on the average thirty words per minute,
the best operators rarely exceeding thirty-
five words. Although this nominal rate of
transmission is not directly increased at the
sending key by Mr. Leggo, yet by means
of his invention the rate of delivery is in-
creased to over a thousand words per
minute. This is effected at a great
economy both in the first cost of the plant
and in its maintenance, and by means
of a very simple arrangement of mechan-
ism."

The recent cyclone in Manitoba was not
nearly so severe as the press reports made
it appear. Over a very small area the
wheat was beaten down but not lost, and
will be safely harvested with a little extra
labour. In fact the aggregate damage will
not exceed one per cent. of the total crop
of the Province. In Dakota the cyclone
was much more severe, several lives being
lost, and considerable damage done to prop-
erty.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

INCOMPARABLE IN SICK HEADACHE.

Dr. Fred Horner, jr., Salem, Va., says: "To
relieve the indigestion, and so-called sick
headache, and mental depression incident to
certain stages of chlorosis, it is incompar-
able."