

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, P. E. ISLAND. TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1891.

VOL. 28.—NO. 63

NEW SERIES.

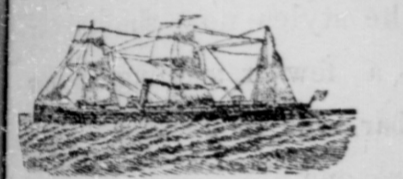
CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.

1st Moon, 4th day, 0h., 59 m., p. m., S
2nd Quarter, 12th day, 4h., 59 m., p. m., S E
3rd Moon, 18th day, 5h., 13 m., p. m., S E
4th Quarter, 26th day, 7h., 36 m., a. m., S W

Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Low water	Days length
Monday	4 47	7 26	1 14	9 34	14	39	14 39
Tuesday	48	24	2 7	10 14	14	37	14 37
Wednesday	49	23	3 8	10 52	14	34	14 34
Thursday	50	22	4 12	11 27	14	32	14 32
Friday	51	20	5 20	11 58	14	29	14 29
Saturday	52	19	6 26	morn	14	26	14 26
Sunday	54	17	7 30	0 31	14	24	14 24
Monday	55	16	8 33	1 0	14	21	14 21
Tuesday	56	14	9 36	1 32	14	18	14 18
Wednesday	57	13	10 40	2 8	14	15	14 15
Thursday	59	11	11 43	2 48	14	13	14 13
Friday	5 0	10	12 45	3 41	14	11	14 11
Saturday	1 8	1 59	1 59	4 50	14	7	14 7
Sunday	2 7	3 8	3 8	6 14	14	4	14 4
Monday	4 5	4 8	5 8	7 34	14	1	14 1
Tuesday	5 3	5 23	8 38	8 38	13	59	13 59
Wednesday	6 2	6 10	9 34	9 34	13	56	13 56
Thursday	7 0	6 53	10 22	10 22	13	53	13 53
Friday	9 6	7 30	11 5	11 5	13	50	13 50
Saturday	10 57	7 56	11 44	11 44	13	47	13 47
Sunday	11 53	8 21	12 24	12 24	13	44	13 44
Monday	12 53	8 42	0 57	0 57	13	41	13 41
Tuesday	14 51	9 4	1 45	1 45	13	38	13 38
Wednesday	15 50	9 28	2 33	2 33	13	35	13 35
Thursday	16 48	9 56	3 24	3 24	13	32	13 32
Friday	17 46	10 39	4 15	4 15	13	29	13 29
Saturday	19 44	11 11	5 06	5 06	13	26	13 26
Sunday	21 43	11 42	5 57	5 57	13	23	13 23
Monday	23 41	12 1	6 48	6 48	13	20	13 20
Tuesday	25 39	1 1	7 39	7 39	13	17	13 17
Wednesday	27 37	2 0	8 30	8 30	13	14	13 14

Halifax and P. E. Island.



S.S. FASTNET,
A. H. CREWES, COMMANDER.

Will sail from Halifax every Monday, at 10 p. m., for Charlottetown, calling at Canso, Arichat, Hawkesbury, Port George and Souris. Returning, will leave Charlottetown every Thursday afternoon, calling at same intermediate ports with the exception of Souris.
For freight, etc., apply to
W. W. CLARKE, Agent.
Charlottetown, June 20, 1891—dy

NASAL DRAIN
SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.
NEVER FAILS.
Cures Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc.
GOLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH

BRIGHTON BREWERY,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
ESTABLISHED 1846.

We have just opened our Vaults of STOCK ALES, brewed in October, November and March, especially for Summer use, and of extra quality and flavor.
We keep constantly on hand Ales brewed from the best Island Barley and English and American Hops, at prices lower than any other imported.
The quality of our Ale will compare favorably with English or the best imported.
MORRIS & HYNDMAN.
P. S.—We do not sell our Casks. They are numbered and branded, and parties buying or shipping them will be prosecuted.
M. & H.
July 8—1m eod

SHARP'S
TRADE MARK
BALSAM
OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED
FOR
CROUP, COUGHS, AND WHOOPING COUGH, COLDS.
40 YEARS IN USE.
PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE.
ARMSTRONG & CO. PROPRIETORS
St. John, N. B.

THE NEW CANADIAN SERIES

ROYAL READERS

NOW ON SALE AT
HASZARD & MOORE'S.

Charlottetown, July 30, 1891—eod & wky

Painters' Supplies!
Mill Supplies!
Carpenters' Supplies!

Farmers' Supplies!
EVERYTHING IN THESE LINES.

CARRIAGE GOODS!

The Best Goods. The Lowest Price for Good Goods that the market affords. Goods bought right and sold low. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect. Wholesale and Retail.

NORTON & FENNEL,
Charlottetown, May 28, 1891—2aw and wky
City Hardware Store.

Quite a Sensation

CHEAP GOODS NO GOOD,
BUT

FRANCIS DRAKE'S

Belfast Ginger Ale, Champagne Cider, Orange Phosphate, Cream Soda, Crab Apple Champagne Cider, Lemonade, Sarsaparilla, Plain Soda, Nerve Food, and all kinds of Fruit Syrups.

ARE THE ONLY BEUINE SUMMER DRINKS.

Picnic and Tea Party managers should write for prices and terms. Families and the Trade supplied at shortest notice.

THORNE BROS.,
Agents for P. E. Island.
S. M. GRAVES, Agent, Summerside; W. JENKINS, Geo'town.
July 8—1m eod

NEW FIRM.

URQUHART & BROW,
General Insurance Agents and Accountants

REPRESENTING THE FOLLOWING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES:

British America Assurance Company of Toronto; Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, England; Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, G. B.; Scottish Union and National Insurance Co. of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Capital Represented, - - \$62,000,000.

All Classes of Insurable Property insured at Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlement of Claims. Accounts Audited at Shortest Notice and Reasonable Charges.

OFFICE—Brown's Block, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
July 11, 1891.

Seaside Hotel,

RUSTICO BEACH, P. E. I.
His beautiful and well-known Summer Resort will open for Guests and Visitors on JULY 1st. Terms moderate.
For particulars address
JOHN NEWSON & CO.,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
June 24, 1891—2m

GAIN ONE POUND A Day.

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CARE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS PUT UP ONLY IN SALMON COLOR WRAPPERS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 50¢ AND \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.
Capital Paid Up.....£600,000, \$3,000,000
(With power to increase.)
Reserve Fund..... 208,000, 1,040,000

Note Circulation Notice.

In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 55 of the Bank Act, which comes into force on FIRST JULY proximo, this Bank has made arrangements whereby notes of the Bank will be REDEEMED AT PAR by the following Banks at any of their Branches in the Dominion, viz:— Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia, Traders Bank of Canada, Bank of Hamilton, Merchants Bank of Halifax, Halifax Banking Co. Union Bank of Halifax and Commercial Bank of Manitoba.

Arrangements have been made with the following Banks to ACT SPECIALLY AS AGENTS for the redemption of the Bank's notes at the undermentioned cities:—

- HALIFAX, N. S.—Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax Banking Co. Merchants Bank of Halifax and Union Bank of Halifax.
 - ST. JOHN, N. B.—Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Merchants Bank of Halifax and Halifax Banking Co.
 - CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.
 - MONTREAL—Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Molson's Bank, Bank Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.
 - TORONTO—Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Molson's Bank, Bank of Hamilton and Traders Bank of Canada.
 - WINNIPEG—Bank of Montreal, Imperial Bank of Canada, Molson's Bank and Commercial Bank of Manitoba.
- The Bank of British Columbia will redeem at par the notes of each of the above mentioned Banks at any of its Branches in British Columbia, W. M. C. WARD, Manager.
Victoria, B. C. June 1, 1891.
June 16—dy 3m

ELECTION

UNDER provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island, made and passed in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, Chapter Ten, intitled "An Act to amend the City of Charlottetown Incorporation Act," and to decide as to its adoption or otherwise.

In pursuance of the provisions of the above recited Act, undersigned, Thomas Heath Haviland, Mayor of the said City of Charlottetown, do hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE that I have nominated and appointed

Wednesday, 12th day August next, A. D. 1891,

as the day for the PLEBISCITE VOTE to be taken upon the said Act, and that the same will be taken at the several places following, that is to say:—

- In Ward No. 1, at or near Fire Engine House on King Street, between Great George and Prince Street.
 - In Ward No. 2, at or near the house of the late Thomas Connolly, opposite Mr. R. Hearty's Warehouse, Sidney Street, between Great George and Prince Streets.
 - In Ward No. 3, at or near the Market House.
 - In Ward No. 4, at or near the new City Hall, corner of Kent and Queen Streets.
 - In Ward No. 5, at or near the carriage shop of Carroll & McAteer, corner of Easton and Great George Streets.
- And at the said Election the Poll will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

- Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of land formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground.
- Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street.
- Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton Street and north of Richmond Street.
- Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy Street and north of Grafton Street.
- Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Sec. 19 of 54 and 55 Victoria, Chapter 10:—
1st. "Any person entitled by law to vote for Mayor of the said City at the last Civic Election."
2nd. "Or any person who shall have paid the tax which entitles him to vote at any time before he actually polls his vote under this Act."

MANNER OF VOTING.

Sec. 11 of 54 and 55 Victoria, Chapter 10:—
"Each Elector offering himself at his proper Poll shall vote either "FOR THE ACT" or "AGAINST THE ACT," and his name shall be written in the Poll Book under an appropriate head."

[L. S.]
T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.
H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk.
Mayor's Office, Charlottetown,
July 29, 1891.
July 21—dy 121 wky 21

BRAN.

CAR ONTARIO BRAN landing to-day, and will be sold low.
AULD BROS.
may 15—eod

Written For The Examiner.

Beecher.

THE LAST TIME IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The organ grandly pealed;
Still rose the peaceful hymn;
The lights, though waxing dim,
A beauteous sight revealed.

From off the busy street
Into the sacred pile,
Adown the shadowy aisle
Came little wandering feet.

Secure from fear of harm,
With eager, upturned face,
The lone ones rest a space,
Joy-filled of music's charm.

Forgot their hapless fate,
Forgot cold, worldling scorn,
Unseen the life forlorn,
Seems nigh heaven's golden gate.

Upright from his seat
He of a world-wide fame;
He of the lustrous name,
Those nameless ones to greet.

The mightiest orb on high
Doth kiss the meaneast flower;
True love, in bounteous shower,
Doth rift earth's formal sky.

Stoops low the silvered head
To kiss the smooth young brow,
To seal the sacred vow
Which life-long fragrance shed.

And tenderly his arms
Those boyish forms enfold,
As if, o'er life's drear world,
He'd shield from rude alarms.

Thus pass they from the sight
From out the vaulted door;—
He walks the pebbly floor,
They grope through dismal night.

Oh scene surpassing fair!
Soul-filling, all sublime;
Undimmed of dark'ning time,
Unit of earthly glare.

Fair soul of tenderness!
Unselfish, meek and mild,
The waif, the outcast child
Thou deignest to caress.

Sweet, humanizing love!
Beyond choice gifts of mind,
'Yond culture most refined,
Bright essence from above!

Columbia! brave young land!
Long is thy scroll of fame;
Full many a deathless name
Hath led thee by the hand.

High on that scroll of fame,
Whist hero-echoes ring,
Whist votaries pause to sing,
Shall glow thy Beecher's name.

Mrs. A. D. MacLEOD.

Equine Intelligence.

A horse's thoughtfulness is told by a correspondent of Our Dumb Animals, in front of whose house, beside the grass plot, a team of handsome horses draw up. The near horse munched the grass contentedly, which the off horse tried in vain to reach. Suddenly, to his astonishment, the near horse raised his head with his mouth full of grass, and held it near his companion's mouth. The off horse accepted the apparent invitation to eat, and took the grass from the other one's mouth. After turning and eating a while on his own account, he repeated this manoeuvre, and then called in the other members of my family to watch them. There could be no mistake about it; the horse which could reach the grass fed his companion at short intervals as long as they stood before the door.

A Horse Battle.

The herds of horses on a western ranch, roaming over so large a space, rarely encounter one another. When they do, the males evince only the smallest possible amount of curiosity, but join and graze. Different is it with the stallions. With but a moment's preparation they rush wildly at one another like mad bulls, neighing in what seems the mockery of a neigh, and with head in air and tail curving proudly, they rush and plunge one on the other until the ground and horses are covered with blood, and exhaustion of one forces a surrender and retreat. As I have said, the fickle mares march off with the conqueror at their head, while the defeated lags wearily behind. One of the most terrible battles that probably ever took place between ranch stallions occurred near the home of the Little Missouri Horse Farm in the spring of 1888, at the time the several bunches of droves of horses were being driven in from the ranges for an account of stock, and for the branding of the young colts. It happened by the merest chance that three droves came in together with the stallions leading. Naturally the three joined and at once arose the question of leadership: This could only be settled by a battle, and before the herdiers could begin to form any plan for separating them, the three stallions were engaged in fiercest battle. As described by those who saw it, this battle was so savage and so bloody that it seemed certain that at least one of the combatants must be killed. It lasted a little more than 20 minutes and when the "smoke of battle" drifted away and the fight was done, a big gray Percheron called Napoleon was seen to be victor, and he it was that, with uplifted head and proudly curved tail, led the company of mares and colts to the pastures, while the two defeated ones, marched together like two whipped curs, dejectedly in the rear. In this instance although the fight was an unusually desperate one, and all three horses were badly cut and torn, none of the three suffered more than temporary discomfort.—Harpers Weekly.

FREQUENCY OF THUNDER STORMS.

A German meteorologist finds that Java has thunder storms on 97 days in the year on an average; Sumatra, 86; Hindostan, 56; Borneo, 54; the Gold Coast, 52; Rio de Janeiro, 51; Italy, 38; West Indies, 38; South Guinea, 32; Buenos Ayres, Canada, and Austria, 23; Baden, Wurtemberg and Hungary, 22; Silesia, Bavaria and Belgium, 21; Holland, 18; Saxony and Brandenburg, 17; France, Austria and the South Russia, 16; Spain and Portugal, 15; Sweden and Finland, 8; England and the high Swiss mountains, 7; Norway, 4; Cairo, 3. The northern limits of thunder storms are the northern part of North America, Iceland, and the coast of the Siberian ice sea.

AN AMERICAN NATURALIST DECLARES

that twenty-five years hence the zoological museums of the United States will be as attractive and pleasing as the picture galleries, and they will teach ten times as many object lessons as they do now. To-day the average museum is as lifeless as a dictionary; but the museum of the future will be life itself.

Scientific Miscellany.

A THERMO-ELECTRIC STOVE.—It was not long ago shown that a current from a thermo-electric battery cannot be produced in Paris at less than six times the cost of an equal current from a dynamo at the central distributing stations. For several years, however, Dr. Giraud, of Chantilly, has been at work upon a thermo-electric stove, to be used for heating and to supply an electric current as an extra product without extra cost for fuel. The stove is in the form of a tall cylinder, around which, in 25 horizontal rows, are about 700 elements, each consisting of a plate of nickel or tinned iron and of an alloy of antimony and zinc. The hot part of each element is covered with asbestos cloth and enclosed in an iron box. From one of these stoves, with an expenditure of a franc and a-half a day for coke, has been obtained the usual heating power of the fuel and a current of 4 volts—sufficient for an electric lamp of 10 or 12 candle-power. By charging storage batteries during the day, several lamps can be supplied during the evening from the ordinary heating of a room. For summer, when little light is used, the storage batteries may be kept charged by an occasional firing up of the stove. The fanciful but interesting suggestion is also made that in hot weather the stoves be filled with ice, which would cool the room, and generate the small amount of electricity necessary. This would give the paradoxical phenomenon of high temperatures—as realized in the incandescent lights—produced by ice.

AN ASTRONOMICAL UNION.—Co-operation in astronomical work in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland and neighboring countries, is sought by a "union of friends of astronomy and cosmical physics," lately formed in Berlin. Sections are organized for observations (1) of the sun; (2) of the moon; (3) of the intensity and color of starlight and of the Milky Way; (4) of the zodiacal light and meteors; (5) of polar light, terrestrial magnetism, earth currents and atmospheric electricity; and (6) of clouds, halos and thunder storms.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE BY ELECTROLYSIS.—An electrolytic process of manufacturing chlorate of potash, yielding a by-product of sufficient value to pay the whole cost of working, has been devised by M. Jobard, of Vincennes. A solution of chloride of tin and chloride of sodium (common salt) is placed in a cemented vat, and the electric current passed through it. Metallic tin is deposited in a crystalline state and free chlorine is liberated, the latter being passed into an ordinary chlorate of potash apparatus. The loss of metal does not exceed ten per cent., while the yield of chlorate of potash is about 25 per cent. lower than that corresponding to the theoretical weight of the chlorine. A variety of substances may be prepared by this electrolytic method, and other metals besides tin may be precipitated.

A DESTROYER OF FACTORY SMOKE.—A smoke and fumes annihilator is now being manufactured in Leeds, Eng., and is reported to have worked satisfactorily under a variety of conditions. It consists of an exhaust fan and a washing machine and tank. The fan draws the smoke into the tank, where the water, beaten into spray by paddle blades, washes out all carbon and dust held in suspension, and absorbs the sulphur and other gases soluble in water, leaving only a pure white vapor to escape into the chimney. The cost of the apparatus is not great, and it is calculated that the residuum collected—which may be used as a fertilizer or for electrical and other purposes of a higher grade—may be made to repay the expense.

A volatile compound of iron and carbon monoxide—similar to the new nickel compound—has been discovered independently by Messrs. Mond, Langer and Quincke, and by M. Berthelot. It is prepared by reducing ferrous oxalate in a stream of hydrogen at a temperature of 750 degrees, and passing carbon monoxide over the product at 175 degrees. Heating decomposes it, depositing a mirror of iron.

A Parisian chemist has caught two little insects in the act of nocturnal "spirit" rapping. They were found about four inches apart on opposite sides of a piece of heavy wrapping paper. Each tapped loudly with the head about six strokes a second, one answering as the other finished.

THE EARTH'S INHABITANTS.—Accepting the estimate that the earth's population is 1,195,450,000, a French statistician calculates that 42 per cent. of the number are of the white race, 44 per cent. of the yellow race, 11 per cent. are negroes, 2 per cent. of the mixed Oceanic races, and 1 per cent. Indians. The whites are distributed over 22 per cent. of the habitable globe, the yellow races over 28 per cent., the negroes 18 per cent., the Oceanians 3 per cent., and the American Indians 20 per cent. On equal areas inhabited by each, therefore, there exists, respectively, 1 Indian, 19 negroes, 21 Oceanians, 50 of the yellow races, and 61 whites. About 400,000,000 of the earth's inhabitants are adherents of the various Christian sects.

FREQUENCY OF THUNDER STORMS.—A German meteorologist finds that Java has thunder storms on 97 days in the year on an average; Sumatra, 86; Hindostan, 56; Borneo, 54; the Gold Coast, 52; Rio de Janeiro, 51; Italy, 38; West Indies, 38; South Guinea, 32; Buenos Ayres, Canada, and Austria, 23; Baden, Wurtemberg and Hungary, 22; Silesia, Bavaria and Belgium, 21; Holland, 18; Saxony and Brandenburg, 17; France, Austria and the South Russia, 16; Spain and Portugal, 15; Sweden and Finland, 8; England and the high Swiss mountains, 7; Norway, 4; Cairo, 3. The northern limits of thunder storms are the northern part of North America, Iceland, and the coast of the Siberian ice sea.

An eminent American naturalist declares that twenty-five years hence the zoological museums of the United States will be as attractive and pleasing as the picture galleries, and they will teach ten times as many object lessons as they do now. To-day the average museum is as lifeless as a dictionary; but the museum of the future will be life itself.