

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, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1885.

VOL. 17.—NO. 68.

The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening, by

The Examiner Publishing Co.

From their office, corner of Water and Great George Streets, Charlottetown, Prince Edward 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 AUGUST, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 3rd day, 5h. 43m., p. m.
New Moon 10th day, 10h. 2m., a. m.
First Quarter, 17th day, 9h. 34m., a. m.
Full Moon, 25th day, 1h. 13m., p. m.

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

NOTES.

Duke of Edinburgh's birthday on the 6th.
Dog days end on the 11th.
Landing of Julius Caesar (B.C. 55) on 27th.
In this month the mornings decrease 47 minutes; the afternoons 59 minutes.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For the convenience of the travelling public, we have carefully arranged the following table of arrival and departure of trains on the P. E. Island Railway, according to local time:—

Going West.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 02
Royalty Junction	7 02	9 47	4 27
North Wiltshire	7 37	10 39	5 00
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 22
Bradalbane	8 12	11 32	5 57
County Line	8 19	11 43	6 07
Freetown	8 29	11 59	6 23
Kensington	8 42	12 22	6 42
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 12
Summerside	depart	9 27	2 37
Misouche	9 42	3 00	
Wellington	10 01	3 29	
Fort Hill	10 29	4 20	
O'Leary	11 22	5 42	
Alberton	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	
From West.	P. M.	A. M.	
Tignish	2 07	6 47	
Alberton	2 45	7 57	
O'Leary	3 29	9 02	
Fort Hill	4 20	10 29	
Wellington	4 49	11 16	
Misouche	5 07	11 44	
Summerside	5 22	12 07	
Summerside	depart	5 42	1 12
Kensington	6 07	1 49	7 29
Freetown	6 22	2 12	7 49
County Line	6 32	2 27	8 03
Bradalbane	6 38	2 37	8 12
Hunter River	7 02	3 15	8 47
North Wiltshire	7 12	3 32	9 04
Royalty Junction	7 47	4 32	9 47
Charlottetown	8 02	4 52	10 07
Going East.	A. M.	P. M.	
Charlottetown	7 07	4 17	
York	7 43	4 44	
Bedford	8 04	4 57	
Mount Stewart	8 37	5 22	
Morell	8 57	5 27	
St. Peter's	10 15	6 17	
Bear River	11 07	6 52	
Souris	11 57	7 32	
Mount Stewart	9 02	5 22	
Cardigan	10 15	6 25	
Georgetown	10 37	6 42	
From East.	A. M.	P. M.	
Souris	6 47	2 12	
Bear River	7 17	3 02	
St. Peter's	7 52	3 54	
Morell	8 14	4 27	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17	
Bedford	9 12	6 14	
York	9 26	6 35	
Charlottetown	9 52	7 12	
Georgetown	7 32	3 37	
Cardigan	7 49	4 00	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,
BARRISTERS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Brown's Block, Queen Square

(UP STAIRS).
Ch'town, Feb. 12, 1885.

CITY HAT STORE.

L. E. PROWSE will, during July and August, clear out the balance of his Summer Goods, at prices that must sell them.
A job lot of LACE CURTAINS, regular price \$4.90, now \$3.25; \$5.50 for \$4.25; \$6 for \$4.75, newest patterns and extra good quality. A large lot of

Dress Goods, Fringes, Laces, Sunshades, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c., at a Big Discount.

BLACK CASHMERE and MERINOES very cheap. Also, Men's FELT HATS, Ready-Made CLOTHING, &c.—Cheapest in Town.

L. E. PROWSE,
Sign of the Great Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.
Ch'town, July 15, 1885.

English and Canadian Fire Insurance Companies.

The Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, Eng.
CAPITAL, \$12,500,000.

The British America Assurance Co., of Toronto, Canada,
(INCORPORATED IN 1833.)
CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.

The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1864.)
CAPITAL, \$1,188,000.

I am prepared to accept Insurances in the above well-known Companies at Lowest Current Rates.

A. S. URQUHART,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
Brown's Block, Queen Square.
Charlottetown P. E. I., June 20—cod

GLASGOW AND LONDON Insurance Company OF GREAT BRITAIN.
Capital - - Five Million Dollars

The above Company insures every class of business at current rates, and on Farm Property and Stock, insures against damage by Lightning, whether fire ensues or not.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
GENERAL AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND.
June 20—2m cod

OUR GRAND DISPLAY OF SPRING CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS IS VERY TEMPTING

The Custom Tailoring Department is full of Neat, Nobby and Reliable Goods.

The Men's Department is loaded with an immense display of New Spring Suits. The Hat Department—well, everybody understands that our Hat Department has advantages over the smaller establishments that place it at the head, and secures for it the bulk of the trade. We are displaying the largest variety of Spring Styles of Hats ever shown, and include all the popular shapes. The Boys' Department is unquestionably the best and most attractive in the city. The Furnishing Goods Department is not only well stocked with all that is solid and staple, but contains much that is choice and novel.

No doubt about it. Ours is the largest and best selected stock ever seen in this city,—not only largest in quantity, but largest in variety of shapes,—largest in variety of materials,—largest in correct styles,—largest in every way. What more could we say, unless it be that OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT,—RELIABLE, HONEST.

ROBERTSON'S ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,
No. 50 Queen Street.
Charlottetown, May 21, 1885.

PERSUADED BY A DRUMMER

—TO—

Buy Ladies' Wear, &c, for a Gents' Furnishing Store.

WILL sell off as rapidly as possible, even if at a loss, and settle down on one line of goods.
Best American perfect-fitting Corsets 50cts. to \$2.50.
Dent's four-clasp Kid Gloves (every pair warranted) 85cts, worth \$1.40.
Dent's four-button Kid Gloves (every pair perfect) 65cts, worth \$1.
Misses' Knit Underclothing 65, 75cts, and \$1 each.
Ladies' Linen Collars 7, 10, 12, and 14cts, each.
Ladies' Hoop Skirts 22, 25 and 28cts, with Bustles 50cts up.

Ladies' Bustles 22, 25, 45, and up to \$1.25.
Ladies' Rubber Circulars only \$1.25 each.
Prints marked 14cts, now for 10cts.
Prints marked 10cts, now for 7 1/2 cents.
American washing Prints for 5cts, worth 8 cents.
Ticking marked 25cts, now 19 1/2cts.
Gray Cotton, 36 inches wide, for 5cts.

Also—A large stock of Boys' and Children's Suits \$1.85 up.
Men's Navy Blue Suits in stock and to arrive, only \$3.
Men's Black Worsted Suits \$1, worth \$14.
Working Shirts, in Gingham, &c., 30cts, up.
Men's heavy, all-wool Pants \$1.50, worth \$2.40.
Men's Heavy Tweed Suits \$7.50, \$8, \$8.50 to \$14.

A large stock of Tryon Tweeds at Mill prices. A very large stock of Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, 55cts, up. Braes, Pocket-handkerchiefs and small wares in variety. A large stock of Shirts 75cts up.
Our Tailoring Department is giving perfect satisfaction in good-fitting garments, and saving from \$1 to \$4 on each suit.

REID BROS.,
CAMERON BLOCK.
July 10, 1885.

CAUTION.
EACH PLUG OF THE MYRTLE NAVY IS MARKED T. & B. IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE

June 1, 1885—1 yr

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifling with the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.
"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctor gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL, permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me."
—HORACE FAIRBROTHER,
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Group.—A Mother's Tribute.
"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup. It seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude?"
—MISS FANNA GIDNEY,
159 West 126th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effective remedy for coughs, colds, and croup we have ever tried."
—A. J. CRANE,
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."
—JOSEPH WALKER,
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles."
—E. BRADDOCK,
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

CUT THIS OUT and return it to us with 10c or 4 3/4 stamps, and you'll get by return mail a Golden Box of Goods that will bring you in more money in one month than anything else in America. Your fortune if you start quick—CITY NOVELTY CO., Yarmouth, N. S. may 1

Manure Making and Saving.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE FARMERS' CLUB, AT NEW PERTH, BY JAMES D. DEWAR.

MR. PRESIDENT,—So much has been said and written about the necessity of supplying the soil with plant food that we shall take it for granted that all intelligent farmers are convinced that they must, if they would farm profitably and well, provide themselves with a stock of manure. How to do this in sufficient quantities becomes a question of much interest and of some difficulty.

It can only be accomplished by keeping a due proportion of live animals, and by practising a judicious rotation of crops. Even by this means the utmost economy and good management will be required, in order to manufacture sufficient manure to supply the wants of the land. But economy and good management are almost unknown qualities, as it respects the provision and preparation of manure.

If the dung of animals were fit for application to land as soon as dropped, and there were always land ready to receive it, there would be little or no need for muck heaps and dung-hills. But although the dung of animals that chew the cud might be safely used for the earth, since it is more thoroughly decomposed than that of others, yet it is obvious that at certain periods manure can be supplied to the soil. From the fact that horses do not chew their cud, there may often be observed in their droppings, particles of hay, straw, together with grain seeds, in so whole a state as to be quite capable of speedy vegetation. On various accounts, therefore, dung must be stored for a time, and if this is rightly done, its quality will be improved and it will be rendered conveniently available for use when required.

The value of farm yard manure can hardly be over-estimated. While artificial manures are useful for special crops, and for the supply of particular elements of fertility, in which a soil may be deficient, it is the peculiar excellence of farm yard dung that it furnishes all the elements of fertility, and contains all the material of plant food. It is always rich in ammonia, phosphates and potash, which, as we have seen, are prime elements in fruitful soils.

Such being the natural advantages of good farm yard dung, as compared with any, and every other kind of manure, it is the worst policy imaginable to neglect the means of collecting it, preparing it, and storing it for use.

Analysis have found out that the difference between the value of the solid and liquid excrements of cattle, is but a trifle, the small balance in favor of the solid voidings. The urine of our domesticated animals holds nearly all the nitrogenous compounds, with some phosphoric acid, potash and soda, and all the urine is generally wasted, so that our farm manure is deficient in this most valuable point of plant food, the solid holds the phosphoric acid, lime, and magnesia.

It has been shown by analysis that a ton of liquid manure contains 17 1/2 lbs. of nitrogen, 10 lbs. of phosphoric acid, and nearly 16 lbs. of potash. Counting each at the market price of fertilizers, it will be found that a ton of urine is worth \$5.30, and a ton of solid manure, \$2.12. A cow well fed will void four tons of liquid, and ten tons of solid excrement in a year, (14 tons in all) which, according to the above figures, would be worth \$42.40. The amount is readily believed, when it is estimated that 35 per cent. of the feed consumed passes through in voidings, while only 5 per cent. is retained to support the animal economy.

It has further been estimated that two-thirds of the manure, under the ordinary mode of management, is wasted. This stands to reason, for nearly all urine runs to waste, and it is a low calculation to estimate that one-half of the remaining juices are washed away by the rains of an average season.

The idea of roofing in the manure heap has a look of the ridiculous about it, in the view of many. They are incredulous as to its utility, and cannot see why it is not just as well to leave the manure to be exposed to sun, wind and rain. A little reflection will suffice to remove their impressions, and to show the wisdom and economy of sheltering the manure pile.

The manure from the different cattle stables is thrown out in the open fold yard, and allowed to ferment, freeze, or fire-bang at will, and on a rainy day the life blood of the heap may be seen flowing down a descent to sink into the soil, or find its way into the water courses. During the winter, part of the manure is drawn into the field, and thrown in large heaps to undergo a further process of leaching by spring rains, and then again to move and cart it to the land is a great waste of time, and consequently of money.

The manure house need not be a costly affair. Very little more expense than that of rough boards is necessary. The increased value of the manure there housed will more than pay the cost in a single season. Lord Kinsaird made some experiments with the following results, in regard to the comparative value of covered and uncovered manure: He found that two parts of the same field, dressed with equal quantities, the one manure prepared under cover of a roof and trodden by cattle, the other manure from the open fold yard gave: In 1854, covered manure, 11 1/2 tons potatoes; uncovered manure, 7 1/2 tons.—In 1855, covered manure, 54 bushels wheat; uncovered manure, 42 bushels wheat. Not only is the manure heap injured in quality by being wholly unprotected, but it is diminished in quantity to an extent almost beyond belief.

The manure house should be attached to the stables, so that the horse and cow manure could be mixed together, the latter being cold and sluggish, would save the former from too much fermentation, and with tight groups and plenty of absorbents, the liquid manure can be effectually saved, or if lighter or absorbents are not convenient, a tight box can be placed under the group,

in the end and next the manure house a hatch can be made in the floor over the box with an opening of two inches for the liquid manure to flow in, which can be dipped out and scattered over the pile. The manure should be spread and mixed every day. Young cattle well littered may be housed over it, which will add to the quantity and quality of the manure and prevent fermentation.

The formation of compost heaps under cover is a mode of preparing and saving manure that cannot be too strongly recommended. To a quantity of farm yard dung may be added all manner of vegetable refuse, turnip tops, beet tops, mangel tops, and weeds, etc., etc., in short anything that will decompose; and when dry it can be watered with liquid manure, or rain water from the roof.

If it is necessary to facilitate labor, to remove part of the manure (in winter season) to some distant part of the farm, a cheap house should be provided, the increased value of the manure there housed will more than pay the cost. Another serious loss is sustained by allowing domesticated animals to roam in the fields (in winter season) and standing in shelter of fences and wood piles. Enclosed yards should be provided for them, with plenty of absorbents to receive their droppings. In this way the liquid and solid voidings will be saved, which will add considerable to the amount of manure wealth.

Another source of supply can be had from the piggery; a comfortable house should be provided for the pigs with enclosed outside yards to each pen. This can easily be done by sinking posts into the ground, fence boards can be nailed together in the form of gates, and fastened to the posts with hooks; these gates or divisions will be easily removed when carting in material for absorbents, or removing the manure to the land. Four hogs will manufacture enough manure for one acre of land. Askes is another fertilizing agent that is generally wasted. The greatest objection to this most valuable manure is the danger of saving it for use. The safest and most convenient place is in a corner of the kitchen cellar. From this source one acre of land can be manured annually.

And last, not least, is the henery. It is estimated that the droppings of fifty hens (judiciously applied) will manure one acre of land annually. A very convenient way of saving these droppings is to erect a shelf of boards eighteen inches above the floor of the house, and the roosts eight inches over that. The shelves and floor should be covered with chaff to prevent their droppings from sticking to the boards. The roosting shelves should be cleaned out every third day, and the floor once a week. Chaff is the best material to keep the hen house dry and comfortable for the fowls, and to absorb their droppings with an occasional sprinkling of lime or ashes.

In winter season their droppings should be saved in some dry place under cover. Early in summer a mound of rich earth or dry muck should be formed near the henery. Their droppings should be strown along the base of the mound, and a portion of the muck or earth dragged over it, and so on in alternate layers, (during the summer) until the whole is mixed together. In this way, twenty-five loads of compost manure can be made annually. In some way, as above pointed out, every farmer should provide himself with an adequate supply of No. 1 manure.

According to chemical analysis, the liquid manure of three cows for one year, is worth more than one ton of commercial fertilizers, which would cost (\$50) dollars. Will you continue to waste liquid manure and buy fertilizers? Think of this, ye farmers who are accustomed to allow so much richness to run to waste.

It would be well, and evidently more profitable for farmers to carefully husband and make the most of the many sources of manure wealth at present upon their farms, than to fly to others that you know not of, and whose value and effects are at best, with any soil or circumstances, unreliable, and not always the same.

We have only to farm as nature farms, to see to it that we return to the soil each season a little more than we take from it, and we shall preserve its fertility. It is impossible to farm successfully and profitably, except on the principle of consuming what is produced by the land in such a way that it will be returned to the land from which it grew. This is done by a judicious rotation of crops, pasturage, stock-feeding, dairying, and manure making.

If the above suggestions pointed out, together with the plans herewith submitted, will stimulate farmers to husband the many sources of manure wealth upon their farms, my labor will not be in vain.

J. D. D.

The Russian comic song, says Archibald Forbes, are full of "snap" and nerve, and they always have a rattling chorus, in which everyone within hearing joins, while the singer accompanies the strains of his chorus with a ludicrously fantastic breakdown, in which he seems to dislocate every joint in his body. The plaintive melodies vibrate a strange pathos that swells the heart of the listener, even although he may understand nothing of the words. And the grand chant, with which the massive columns moved forward into the battle, glows with the true fervor of fighting ardor. There is a legend of a battle song so heart-stirring that it inspired Menon