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NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1889. VOL. 25.—NO. 70.

The Daily Examiner

Is issued Every Evening by

The Examiner Publishing Co.,

FROM THEIR OFFICE,

"LONDON HOUSE," QUEEN SQUARE,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Six Months..... $2 50
Three Months..... 1 25
One Month..... 0 50

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ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 4th day, 9h., 14.4m., a.m., N.E, below horizon.
Full Moon, 11th day, 0h., 30.4m., a. m., S.
Last Quarter, 18th day, 6h., 39.0m, a.m, S.
New Moon, 26th day, 9h., 47.6m., a. m., S, E.

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len'h
		h m	h m	morn	morn	h m
1	Thursday	4 47	7 25	9 25	0 59	15 38
2	Friday	48	23	11 34	1 37	35
3	Saturday	49	22	11 43	2 18	33
4	Sunday	51	21	aft 56	3 7	30
5	Monday	52	19	2 9	4 13	27
3	Tuesday	53	18	3 24	5 27	25
7	Wednesday	54	16	4 35	7 3	22
8	Thursday	56	15	5 39	8 16	19
9	Friday	57	14	6 34	9 15	17
10	Saturday	58	12	7 18	10 7	14
11	Sunday	59	10	7 54	10 51	11
12	Monday	5 0	9	8 25	11 33	9
13	Tuesday	2	8	8 41	aft 1	6
14	Wednesday	3	6	9 14	0 40	3
15	Thursday	4	4	9 37	1 55	0
16	Friday	5	2	10 1	2 4	13 57
17	Saturday	7	1	10 22	2 47	54
18	Sunday	8	0	10 56	3 41	52
19	Monday	9	6 58	11 30	4 46	49
20	Tuesday	10	56	morn	6 2	46
21	Wednesday	12	54	0 11	7 12	45
22	Thursday	13	52	0 58	8 11	39
23	Friday	14	50	1 52	8 59	36
24	Saturday	16	49	2 51	9 41	33
25	Sunday	16	47	3 55	10 19	30
26	Monday	18	45	5 1	10 55	27
27	Tuesday	19	42	6 8	11 28	24
28	Wednesday	20	41	7 16	morn	21
29	Thursday	22	40	8 25	0 2	18
30	Friday	23	38	9 35	0 26	16
31	Saturday	5 24	6 36	10 47	1 13	13 12

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(Late of Davies & Sutherland),

Barrister, Notary Public, Commissioner for Affidavits, Wills, &c.,

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—[x]—

DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS CHEAP.

Charlottetown, July 31, 1889—dy wky

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—OF—

FANCY SLIPPERS

—AT—

GOFF BROS.

August 9, 1889.

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Have entered upon their Semi-Annual Season of giving Rare Bargains,

—o—

WE PURPOSE TO CLEAN OUT, IF POSSIBLE, THE BALANCE OF OUR

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At prices we have not hitherto offered, in order to make room for our

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

This step was unavoidable, and as a consequence you may anticipate rare plums. HOURS—FROM SEVEN TO SIX.

McLEOD & McKENZIE.

Charlottetown, July 31, 1889.

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—(o)—

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The Entire Stock must be cleared out within Thirty Days. No old stock on hand.

W. N. TANTON,
UPPER QUEEN STREET.

NOTICE.—All Watches or other articles left to be repaired, and not called for within Thirty Days from date, will be sold to pay expenses. 2aw d w—jy16

Rich and Poor,

Prince and Peasant, the Millionaire and Day Laborer, by their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of **Ayer's Pills.** Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Costiveness, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar-coated; contain no calomel; are prompt, but mild, in operation; and, therefore, the very best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.

"I have derived great relief from **Ayer's Pills.** Five years ago I was taken so ill with

Rheumatism

that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills." Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

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Headache,

from which I was long a sufferer. —Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.

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THE Subscriber, having fully decided to give up Farming, will sell at Auction, on

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AT 2 O'CLOCK, SHARP,

His Freehold Farm, situated at Centreville, Bedeque, containing about 100 acres of land; about 80 acres clear and in good cultivation; the balance covered with Fencing

This farm is first-class, has a good shore with abundance of seaweed, a large marsh and all necessary buildidgs; and being so well known needs no further description. Also the standing crop, consisting of Wheat, Oats, Potatoes and Turnips, and 50 tons Hay in barns.

STOCK—2 good brood Mares, Cows, Sheep, Pigs, Hens.

1 Steel Horse Rake, Potato Scuffler, Plough, Harrows, Cart, Truck, Wood Sleigh, 2 Riding Wagons, 2 setts Driving Harness, Cart Harness, Threshing Machine with Shaker, 1 sett good Fanners, and many other articles.

Also, Cook, Franklin and Parlor Stoves Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Bedroom Setts, Carpets, Mats, 1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, with a full variety of Household effects.

Terms on Farm very liberal.

ARTEMAS HOOPER.

Centreville, Bedeque, Aug. 6, 1889—w jr pio

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A Large Consignment

—OF—

NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

—CONSISTING OF—

Plush, Brocatille and Hair Cloth Parlor Suites, Walnut and Ash Bedroom Suites, Hall Stands, Tables, etc., etc.

ALSO—Hair and Flock Mattrasses.

This is a very choice lot of Furniture. Come early and select from this large stock.

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FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Agent for P. E. I.
Charlottetown, Aug. 6, 1889—tf

INDIA.

An Interesting Talk About Bombay.

If one has never been in an East Indian city, it is pretty hard, from the few short accounts in circulation, to form anything like a correct opinion of such a place. This is true of Bombay, British India's great commercial metropolis. However, I will endeavor to give you some information concerning this city.

It is the second in population in the British empire, situated on a small Island of the same name, on the west coast of the the peninsula, about midway between Ceylon and the southern boundary of Beloochistan. Considering the great age of other Indian towns and cities, it is comparatively modern—I might say the Chicago of India. Surat, about one hundred miles north, with a population of 150,000, was, one or two centuries ago, the capital city of western Hindoston, and in the height of its grandeur when Bombay was only an inferior fishing village inhabited by a few hundreds of the lower castes. Comparing the two cities of the present time, Bombay has the advantage in population and wealth by about ten to one. So on throughout the whole country it will be found to have far outstripped every other city.

Since the opening of the Suez canal the the city has become one of the greatest seaports in the world; and its docks, especially the Prince's and Victoria (named in honor of the Prince of Wales and the Queen Empress) are not surpassed by anything of the kind elsewhere.

Its climate is ahead of most other parts of the country, the temperature being between 70° and 100° the year round. From the latter part of May till the close of October is the monsoon period, when rain falls almost constantly, and at times in such quantities as has never been known in Canada. This season being over, the sun (ever welcome to the natives) again appears, rising and setting for about seven months almost without an intervening cloud.

Cholera, the great plague of eastern countries, and which is prevalent more or less in Bombay throughout the year, receives a great impetus about the beginning of the monsoon. Following the first few showers of rain, the sun is apt to shine for a day or two before again disappearing. This has the effect of causing a vapor to rise from the earth, which is a sure forerunner of an increase in the number of victims of this great scourge. Including this period, the death-rate throughout the year is about five hundred per week.

It is said to be the most cosmopolitan city on the globe. The English, Irish, Scotch, Swedes and Americans can be seen in the missions sent out by Christian churches. The Arab, from across the Arabian Sea, is here attracted by the ready sale he meets for his famous horse. The Parsee, driven out of his native land by the reign of Mahommedanism, found an asylum which he has not since vacated. Jews, said to have come to India from Palestine shortly before the Christian era, work as oil-millers, carpenters, millwrights, etc. The Mahommedan, as a business man finding great chances of wealth in the city's rapidly increasing trades settled down and is now regarded as a native. Chinese may be found, selling their works of art, in one half the variety shops. The four thousand workers in gold (jewellers) are mostly all of Hindoo castes. Germans, Austrians, Italians and Spaniards are the lowest and most immoral, having control of the majority of dens of iniquity in the place; while the Portuguese are a sober and industrious people, being principally engaged in running the eating saloons, as clerks in stores, publishing and printing native papers and books, and many are also employed in the offices of native merchants.

Passing along the Esplanade, which is the most important thoroughfare in the city, one is surprised by the great number of stands for the sale of all kinds of temperate drinks, such as soda water, lemonade, ginger ale, &c. These drinks are in great demand, and supplied with ice, manufactured in the city, for the sum of one anna (two cents) per glass.

In the European quarter, the city has a decidedly English appearance. The buildings are mostly all of granite and of European design. Those forming the Elphinstone circle are equal, as business houses, to anything I have seen on the European continent. They enclose a large public garden, which is the scene of the style and fashion of the city from early morn till after sunset. About a half mile distant is the "Victoria Terminus," the noted Great Indian Peninsular Railway Station, said to be the finest in the world. It was built several years ago, at a cost of two million six hundred thousand rupees (about $1,000,000). The great amount of money spent in useless adornment of this building has caused people to give it the name of "the G. I. P. R. folly."

Even here the Yankees are noted as the most pushing and energetic of people. The horse cars which run throughout the city are owned by an American company, and though the natives were afraid to buy the shares offered for sale, it was built under the "make or break" motto, and has since yielded large profits annually.

Near the Chinchpoogly quarter of the city are the Victoria Gardens, comprising an area of about one-half a square mile. This is, I might say without exaggeration, one of the most beautiful spots on earth. Everything produced by a tropical country is here exposed to the view of all. Small streams, spanned by rustic bridges, run serpent-like throughout the groves of palms cocoanut, bananas, mango, aricnut, &c. Occasionally the walks led by large ponds, in which water fowl of various kinds are seen swimming, while from the centre the fountains shooting from their various jets the crystal spray high into the atmosphere, thus casting a reflection of the sun's rays back to the beholder, add still more beauty to the scene. From this you may walk only a few yards to behold, in immense cages, almost every variety of birds peculiar to the country. Side by side with these are the cages containing wild beasts, such as lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, bears, and many other smaller species. In about the centre of the gardens stands the museum, a fine large building, containing works of art by the ancient Hindoos, armor worn by their warriors in battle, samples of the productions of the fisheries round the coast, rare species of birds, which only their set and staid position is proof of the art of man in trying to make them appear other than what they are—lifeless. The jewelry worn in olden times occupies a prominent place. It comprises ear-rings, nose rings, necklaces, belts, anklets, finger rings, rings for the toes, arms, &c. Many other things, such as minerals and shells, together with samples of the agricultural products of the country are exhibited.

A return from the museum to the Esplanade will bring you through the most interesting part of the native city. Passing into a long, narrow street, a mass of swarthy natives are rushing hither and thither. This is one of the bazaars. On either side it is lined with shops, open at the front, and without glass of any kind. They are closed up at night with shutters, which are again taken down in the morning, leaving the interior exposed to view. In the buying and selling, it is amusing to know how much of what is, in Canada, called the "Jew business," is carried on. The majority of sales are made at 50 and 75 per cent. below the price first asked. Foreigners just arriving in the city are thus very often badly "taken in" in their purchases. Emerging from this street, you are out into a broad thoroughfare upon which people are moving up and down in thousands. The blind and lame are here in great numbers, and with their pitiful faces and outstretched hands are asking alms. All animal life being more or less considered as sacred, has the tendency to greatly increase the number of dogs and other small animals which are here in vast numbers. As you move onward, many Hindoo temples and shrines, Parsee fire temples, Mahommedan mosques and places for the sale of marble and brass idols may be noted. The places of worship of Hindoos, Mahommedans and Parsees are strictly guarded to avoid being profaned by the Gentile; and to gain an entrance to these sacred places the two former require the removal of any covering from the feet, while the latter rarely, if ever, admit one of another religion.

Only about six thousand of the whole population have any regard for the Sabbath; and, apart from the European quarter, no difference can be detected in the amount of business carried on. The change in this respect from the quietness of a P. E. Island Sabbath, impresses one with the wisdom of Providence in setting apart one day in seven as a time of rest.

The way in which some of the natives dispose of their dead is very strange. I can still remember a Parsee funeral which I witnessed. The procession started from the house of the bereaved ones. At the head were eight men, robed in spotless white, who carried on their shoulders a sort of hammock containing the body of the departed. Linked together by catching the corners of a handkerchief, in couples, came a long file of mourners, dressed in snowy garments. Reaching the foot of Malabar Hill, on the outskirts of the city, they ascended many flights of stone steps before reaching the top. The ascent being made, the body was conveyed near the "Tower of Silence," a large circular mass of solid masonry with an opening in the top extending about half the distance to the ground. After being transferred to men set apart for the purpose, the corpse was borne through a small door in the wall and placed beneath gratings to hold it in place. Without any ceremony the men again leave the Tower, and almost immediately after, the large number of vultures which had been flying round the top, swoop down to their ghastly work. These birds, my guide took delight to tell me, consumed the body in one hour, and that about one hundred such were eaten up weekly.

From the top of this famous hill, we could not but note the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, which will hold a prominent place, for its beauty, in the mind after a lifetime of travel amidst the most picturesque spots of earth. The setting sun, throwing his departing rays upon the city lying below shows off its numerous fine buildings to advantage, while

"Far as the sight can reach, beneath as clear
And blue a heaven as ever blessed this sphere,
Gardens and pillowed streets and porphyry downs,
And high built temples" * * * *

succeed each other in such beautiful order that one could not suggest a change but would dim the lustre of this grand array of art and nature. Turning our gaze in the direction of the harbor, we behold the placid surface of this beautiful arm of the Arabian Sea dotted with many small islands, for each of which one can find an interesting bit of history or tradition. One in particular is worthy of mention, from the fact of its containing the great Elephanta caves. These caves are of Buddhist origin, and supposed to have been excavated in the eleventh century of the Christian era. The rock in which they are cut, though very hard, is poorly adapted to the test of the weather, and age has had such an effect as to greatly mar the beauty of the interior carvings, though enough yet remains to show them to have been of a very high order. Next to the Carli caves, near Poona, these are the finest reminiscences of the reign of Buddhism in Central and Northern India.

The day being far advanced we again descended the hill, and after a drive of several miles reached our abode in the European quarter of the city.

E. H. G,

Summerside, Aug. 10, 1889.