

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 16, 1883.

The Dreaded Potato Bug.

FROM the time when THE EXAMINER struck the first note of alarm on the subject of the Potato Bug, our advice to the authorities and the farmers has been to take decided measures to stamp out the dreaded pest which had evidently reached our Island. Last season, specimens of the bug were found on several parts of the Island, widely apart from each other. We urged those interested to take prompt and energetic measures to exterminate the bugs whenever they made their appearance the present season; and, as we expected, the localities where the bug has appeared this season are still isolated and far apart. The bugs so far discovered are but the outposts of the general army of the terrible pest which is likely to overrun the Island unless proper measures are adopted to exterminate them. And the only effectual method of destroying the bug, in all the stages of its existence, is by fire. Plots affected by the bug should be covered with straw, saturated well with kerosene, and set on fire. Some of our neighbors in a neighboring Province have put in practice the plan we advocate; but we here are in a much better position to exterminate the bugs, and prevent their ravages, than the people of the mainland, as we are protected by that wide stretch of water, the Northumberland Straits, from general inroads of the bugs. Once stamp them out here, and we, with a little vigilance, can keep them out.

We reiterate, and trust that our people will soon become aware of the fact, that the only effectual and sure way to stamp out the bug is by fire. It will, also, prove the most economical method in the long run. A few hundred dollars expended in the manner we indicate will result in the saving of tens of thousands of dollars. The bugs are now few and far between. They may be destroyed in detail. Let them increase and join forces, and it will be a dire calamity for Prince Edward Island. It is true that Paris Green will destroy—or perhaps we should say, to be correct—will protect the potato crops in a great measure from the ravages of the bug; but it will not exterminate the bug. It will destroy large numbers, but when the pest reaches the Beetle stage of existence then Paris Green or London Purple has no effect on it. The fecundity of the Colorado Beetle, or Potato Bug, is something astonishing. We have already pointed this out in the EXAMINER. A single pair emerging from the ground in May are capable of leaving in the soil in autumn upwards of eleven millions of couples, or 22,000,000 descendants. With fire applied as we mention, the eggs, the larva, and the perfect insect may be all destroyed—nothing is left to propagate the pest another season. With Paris Green, while perhaps the immense bulk of the bugs may be destroyed, still many will escape to bring forth the millions of their young in the next season.

Our principal object in writing this article is to show that if the potato bug is permitted to propagate and ravage our potato fields, and the use of Paris Green becomes a necessity to secure a yield of potatoes to our farmers, the fact that the Paris Green must be used, apart from the cost of the article, will prove a great calamity to our people. The Green is a dangerous preparation, and if its use becomes general, then we may expect the usual number of terrible accidents which always result from carelessness or ignorance in handling the article. A late American paper says "the truth of the saying that familiarity breeds contempt, has had repeated illustrations in the use of arsenites in agriculture." Statistics of the loss of farm stock by the lack of care in applying or stirring the poison, in disposing of the potato tops, etc., and in other ways, would be quite startling if obtainable. The water of streams and springs has been thus rendered injurious if not deadly, and the wind carrying the fine powder over herbage of pastures and meadows has had a similar effect. A recent instance of this kind is recorded in English papers. A compound labelled "poison" was sprinkled over a driveway to eradicate weeds. Several cows feeding about the grounds some days after sickened, and two died in spite of the best veterinary efforts to save them. But victims of this free-and-easy use of Paris Green, London Purple, strychnine and other similar virulent substances are not found among dumb animals only. As proof, the following is copied from the N. E. Homestead:

"Leverett Smith, a Springfield farmer, has just died in consequence of walking with his bare feet, last year, through a potato field where Paris green had been used. The poison was communicated to his blood through some slight abrasion of the skin, and he has been dying a lingering death. First one toe was amputated, and then one leg, but all attempts at saving his life were futile."

A Mr. Cheever, writing to the same paper thinks it unfortunate that farmers have found Paris-green so handy and effective against insects, and well says: "Everybody knows that it is poisonous if swallowed; most people are aware that it is dangerous to inhale it, and some few are cautious enough to wash off all traces of it and to change their clothes at once after using it, but we believe that not one man in a thousand of those who shake the poison over their potato vines would ever stop to think that after the stuff was once used and done with there

was any peril to be apprehended from going through the field where it had been applied." A country doctor writes very sensibly on the subject to the N. E. Farmer. He protests against sprinkling "deluted death" on foliage or herbage where possibly cattle may graze; and cites a case illustrating the importance of the utmost caution and care:—

"The writer was last year called to attend a farmer's daughter, who was suffering from a disease which no one seemed to understand. All the symptoms pointed to arsenical poisoning, and I suspected Paris Green. I found that for some weeks she had been working, off and on, in the attic of the house, making some rag mats, not caring to bring the work down into the living rooms. Examination of the attic, which was used as a general lumber room, disclosed all the potato bug paraphernalia of the previous season—pans, shakers, etc., with a paper package of Paris Green snugly tucked away under the rafters, by the economical housewife, who wanted to save them for the next season. Instances of the fatal poisoning of birds and domestic animals from the careless use of these deadly agents, have become almost too common to be much noticed in our country districts."

We have several times repeated in the EXAMINER that it will be a blunder and a crime to permit the potato bug to take possession of our potato fields. A great responsibility rests upon our leading intelligent men throughout the country in this matter. Neglect to provide measures this season to exterminate the bug, means the expense of purchasing pans, shakers, and Paris Green; followed by the constant train of labor in applying the poison, and the loss of cattle, and the accidents to human beings, which result if the use of Paris Green becomes as general in our potato fields as it is in other parts of the American continent. Both Potato Bugs and Paris Green are enemies to be shunned. "Away with both," should be the cry of our people.

Civic.

THEY must have a spacious table in the City Council room. If a letter is read at the regular meeting, stating that a nuisance exists in some quarter of the town, the letter is laid on the table. If notice is given that some well, ordered to be filled, is still used, though the water is abominable, the notice, of course, will lie on the table. At the risk of breaking down the much used table, we desire to lay a few more items upon it. The unsightly weeds that now line our streets on either side ought immediately to be removed. Now that we have a new City Surveyor, let us see what stuff he is made of. Then there is a very dangerous descent at the collar of the Whelan property, on the corner of Weymouth and Sydney streets. It is as ugly as it is dangerous. Some attention should be given to it. If the Council do not want to receive any more letters demanding compensation for injuries received from defective sidewalks—for it must be tiresome to be always laying applications on the table—then a tour of inspection on the part of our surveyor over our sidewalks would show a great many defective places. It is as hard as unprofitable to patch rotten timber as to mend an old garment with a piece of unshrunk cloth. The labor and material are both wasted, if not worse than wasted. And it seems very poor economy indeed to deny the request of Engineer Large for the hose needed in case of fire. Our firemen have again and again proved their willingness and ability to keep a fire from spreading. And surely it is monstrous to refuse them the means they ask for. Surely Engineer Large knows his own business. He knows the necessities of the fire department far better than they who reject his request. And, in case of an extensive conflagration, at whose door should the blame be laid? It will be idle to denounce the firemen. It would be the old expectation over again of bricks without straw. We wish these matters to be laid on the table as the first step towards a digestive process. But we do not wish them to lie there as an admission of chronic business indigestion.

Gibraltar.

A writer in the London Spectator throws doubt upon the advisability of Great Britain continuing in possession of Gibraltar. The idea of yielding up the Rock is enough to curdle the blood of the average Jingo, but disregarding the pain which he inflicts upon so many of his countrymen, the writer, who appears to know what he is talking about, goes on to give reasons for his position. It is not altogether impossible, when one comes to think of it, that since this time a hundred years ago, when the Franco-Spanish siege of the place was raised, the numerous changes in methods of warfare have made a difference in the value of even such a fort as Gibraltar. The Spectator points out that the Straits being thirteen miles wide even modern ordnance cannot render them impassable to the enemy's ships. Gibraltar's guns command the Bay immediately to the west of it, and is used to secure a safe shelter for supply and merchant vessels. But with the increased projectile force of the new guns, the Bay can be now commanded from the other side, which belongs to Spain, so that the Bay is no longer a safe harbor for British vessels. In a European war, with Spain as a hostile party, the only advantage of holding Gibraltar would be that Gibraltar would be held, while Britain's power in other places would be crippled to the extent of the forces needed to hold the fort. The possession of Gibraltar by Britain would be enough to make Spain an enemy in almost any war that might arise, thus placing England in the worst possible position with the "Rock." He suggests that the question of exchanging Gibraltar for Ceuta should be considered. Ceuta is a Spanish station on the African shore, just opposite Gibraltar. It has a spacious bay, which would give the advantage of a harbor for all classes of British vessels, and modern skill and British money could make Ceuta practically as impregnable as Gibraltar.

The Star Music Hall, in Sunderland, caught fire on the 12th, while a performance was in progress, and was entirely destroyed. The audience, which numbered 1,300, was warned in time and escaped without panic. They, however, were only four minutes making their exit. No one was hurt. Half an hour after the outbreak of the fire the roof fell in. This fire, following so closely on the recent panic in Victoria Hall, when nearly 200 children were suffocated, caused great excitement.

Our Volunteers.

CONCLUSION OF BANKERS' MATCH—LIEUT. MACGREGOR HEADS THE LIST.

The Bankers' match, concluded last evening, occupied the most of yesterday. Numerous spectators visited the range during the day, and manifested not a little interest in the proceedings. The American war ship "Alliance" was represented by the presence of many of the "blue jackets" who came out to see how they shoot in P. E. Island. Everything being favorable for good shooting, the crack marksmen had an opportunity afforded them to display their prowess to the best of their ability. Lieut. McGregor, of No. 3 Co., 82nd batt., with a score of 31 points, headed the list. As may be observed this was just four points behind the highest score made in the previous match. Laboring as they do under the disadvantage of not having Kensington Range to practice on, the county volunteers have been doing exceedingly well. More particularly was this noticeable yesterday when in the active militia match Lieut. Crockett of Little York Co. secured first prize. In the Bankers' match, two county volunteers, both of them belonging to No. 4 Co., carried off second and third prizes respectively. In order to finish, if possible, to-day, this meeting of the Association, firing began at eight o'clock this morning, one hour earlier than usual. The match is one in which most interest is always awakened, and greatest rivalry is exhibited. Though none of the volunteers are debarré from competing, teams, not exceeding five members in each, are selected from among the different companies represented, to the best of which special prizes are awarded in order. The Engineers, No. 3 Co., 82 Batt., No. 4 Co., 82 Batt., and No. 1 Batt. Artillery, are represented by strong teams.

BANKERS' MATCH.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Points (PTS.). Includes Lieut. McGregor, Pte. S. Arbing, Pte. J. M. Crockett, etc.

Chicago's Fiftieth Year.

FROM A LOG HUT TO A GREAT METROPOLIS.

It is fifty years ago to-day (August 10) since Chicago was organized as a town, having at that time a population of 350 souls, and 150 frame houses. The anniversary, however, will not be celebrated either in a public or private manner.

This great and thriving metropolis of the West is a wonderful example of rapid growth. From a small Indian trading post comprising a hundred or so of a population, it has grown to a city of a half-million inhabitants inside of half a century. Joliet and Marquette were the first white visitors to the spot where the city now stands, in 1673. The first permanent settlement was made in 1804, when Fort Dearborn was erected; it was demolished in 1806. The town was organized in 1833, and incorporated as a city in 1837. The first brick house was erected in 1833, the first vessel entered her harbor in 1834, and the first official census was taken July 1, 1837, and figured at 4,170. In 1850 the population was 29,963; in 1860, 112,172; in 1870, 298,977, and in 1880, 503,185. What with the progress of building and the great fire, it has resulted that very few of Chicago's old landmarks remain, albeit the city is yet among the youngest of the large cities of the land. The name of Chicago has been variously interpreted, to mean "skunk" or "pole-cat" and "wild onion," both those animals and the herb having once been plentiful in that region. Again, it is derived from the Indian word "cheagone," signifying thunder, or the voice of the Great Manitou.

The early settlers came principally from the Southern States. The embryo city was infested with wolves, and many of the old citizens can tell pleasant stories of exciting wolf hunts. The first resident of Chicago was a negro, named Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable. He built a cabin on the north bank of what was called the main river. Major Long, a government agent, speaks in 1827 of Chicago as containing but a "few huts inhabited by a miserable race of men, scarcely equal to the Indians from whom they had descended." Their houses, he said, "were low, filthy, and disgusting." He moreover stated that it held forth no inducements to a would-be settler, "the whole amount of trade on the lake not exceeding the cargoes of five or six schooners. Ten years later Chicago became a city, and it has gone on increasing in a marvellous manner, its wholesale trade now aggregating over \$500,000,000. The great fire of 1871 swept over an area of three and a third square miles, destroying 16,450 buildings, and rendering homeless 98,500 people. The total loss footed up to \$190,000,000. Two years later another great fire destroyed \$400,000 worth of property, covering sixty acres in the heart of the city.

The history of Chicago's wonderful recuperation is too well known to need repetition. The Chicago of to-day has a brilliant destiny before it. It has an immense trade in pork and beef and other commodities amounting in value to \$400,000,000. Its manufacturing establishments employ over 40,000 hands, with an estimated capital of \$50,000,000. Its position, affording an unsurpassed water front, the network of railroads converging there, and its ample facilities for commerce and manufactures, afford Chicago an opportunity to go quickly to the front rank of great cities.

Winnipeg's "Busted Boom."

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., which probably represents the situation as quite as bad as it really is, says:—The wild boom which Winnipeg experienced a year ago is now having a compensatory offset in a most ruinous depression of trade. Auction sales, sheriff's sales, sales of bankrupt stock and sales on retirement from business are the order of the day. Everywhere can be seen the flag of distress.

AUGUST.

NEW GOODS LONDON HOUSE.

New Tweeds, New Flannels, New Fleecy Cottons, New Bed Ticks, New Corsets, LADIES' RUBBER CIRCULARS. GEO. DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, August 6, 1883.

Furniture.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

ARE SELLING AT THEIR NEW WAREROOMS, 83 QUEEN ST. PARLOR SETS, BEDROOM SETS, Sideboards, Hall Stands, Music Stands, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Looking Glasses, Window Poles (new styles), Cornices, and Furniture generally, At Rock Bottom Prices.

Woven Wire Mattresses (the best bed in use) very cheap; Mattresses, in Hair, Moss, Fibre, Wool, Flock, Excelsior and Straw.

GIVE US A CALL AS WE MEAN BUSINESS. Ch'town, Aug. 11, 1883.—2w wklly 1m

DOMINION SAFETY FUND.

THE following acknowledgments for payments death claims show the promptitude with which such claims are paid by the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association:—

As insurances are effected in this Association at actual cost, with a small fixed charge for office commission, there cannot possibly be a more equitable and cheap system of life insurance.

No delay no heavy premiums, no enormous profits at the expense of the insured!

This company having made the deposit of \$50,000 at Ottawa, as required by law, offers this further guarantee as to the prompt payment of its obligations.

Every policy in this Association for \$1,000 is secured by the obligations of its members representing upwards of \$2,000,000 and rapidly increasing.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 3rd, 1883.

To the President and Directors of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association, St. John, N.B. GENTLEMEN:—I hereby acknowledge receipt of the sum of two thousand dollars, in full settlement of my certificates, Nos. 369, 370, on account of the death of my husband, Dr James Henry Ellis, M. D., paid to me immediately upon presentation of proofs of his death. I beg to express my grateful thanks for your promptitude in paying the claim, and gladly authorize you to publish this letter, if you deem it desirable, in the interests of your valuable Association.

Witness: (Signed) Wesley Vanwart. MARY ANNE ELLIS. St. John, N. B., July 30, 1883.

To the President and Directors of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association, St. John, N.B. GENTLEMEN:—I beg to offer you my sincere thanks for the promptitude with which my claim on your Association for one thousand dollars, as beneficiary on my husband, the late Moses Lockhart, was paid to me as soon as the necessary papers were completed and presented, and I trust the Association will continue to receive the support it so fully deserves.

Witness: (Signed) C. A. Madonald. SARAH LOCKHART.

LEONARD MORRIS, Agent for P. E. Island. Summerside, Aug. 3, 1883.—1y

TEA. TEA.

EXCELLENT QUALITY. OUR NEW TEAS are warranted to give extra good satisfaction. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

BEER & GOFF. Ch'town, June 4, 1883. 2aw wklly

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, AT COST.

Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.

BEDSTEADS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and Picture Mouldings.

JOHN NEWSON. Charlottetown, Jan. 9, 1883.—1y

DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1883.

Opening at St. John, N. B., OCTOBER 1, 1883.

OWNERS of Live Stock in P. E. Island are required to send to my office, not later than Saturday, the 25th day of August, next, Entries of such animals as they wish to exhibit at the above Exhibition, in order that the same may be submitted for the approval and sanction of a committee appointed by the Advisory Board for that purpose. Animals thus selected will be forwarded to and from St. John free of charge, but at their risk.

Entries of Agricultural Products and other articles must also be made at my office not later than Saturday, the 13th day of September next.

A. McNEILL, Secretary Advisory Board, Ch'town, Aug. 16, 1883.—dly wklly tt

IF YOU CALL YOU WILL FIND I HAVE ON HAND

Black, White and Colored Perforated Card Boards, Gold and Silver Papers, Blue, Pink, Green and White Tissue Papers, Royal Readers, Franklin Square and other Novels.

S. T. NEWMES, Standard Bookstore. Ch'town, Aug. 15, 1883.—6m eod

Mackerel Barrels.

700 MACKEREL BARRELS for sale. Terms—Net cash.

A. L. BRIDGES & CO. Aug. 15.—3w 2aw wklly 2i

5 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who destroyed a target at the Kensington Rifle Range, on the night of the 11th instant.

GEORGE L. DOGHERTY, Sec'y Pro. Rifle Association of P. E. I. Ch'town, Aug. 14, 1883.

NOTICE.

CAPITALISTS wishing to invest in a Starch Factory can be supplied with a sufficient acreage of potatoes and a suitable site convenient to shipping, in the vicinity of Mill View, Lot 49.

For further particulars apply to J. R. BOURKE, Jr. Mill View, July 27, 1883.—7a 4wk tax

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following properties:—

All the western moiety of those beautiful grounds adjoining the eastern boundary of the Hon. Judge Young's property, comprising Town Lots Nos. 26 and 71, in 6th 100, Charlottetown, and consisting of a fine old garden and lawn.

—ALSO—

A Building Lot, 75 feet Square, on Orlebar Street, near Euston Street.

Also, Royalty Lots Nos. 385 and 429 (12 acres each) in the Eastern Royalty of Charlottetown.

BENJ. DESBRISAY. July 23.—2w 2aw

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

DRAWING.—Miss E. Longworth wishes to receive pupils, after the first of September, for instruction in Drawing and Painting. [aug 15 eod ff

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A man for general work. Also a girl for dining room. Apply at the Revue House. [aug 14

LOST.—Saturday night, Aug. 11th, between L York Station and McMillan's Hotel, a black overcoat, with velvet collar. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Mr. Hayden, York Station, or at the London House, Charlottetown. [aug 14 wklly 1m

WANTED.—A good general servant. Small family. No washing. Apply during forenoon or evening to Mrs O'Brien, Pleasant St. [aug 14

TO LET.—The Tenement House, on Cumberland Street, lately occupied by W. H. Stewart, Esq., and formerly owned by Mr. R. E. Heustis. Apply at the store of Davison & Co., corner Great George and Kent streets. [aug 11 6i

THE CREAMER that I manufacture with iron top in the "Hampton."—HENRY D. WADSWAN, 55 Pownall St. [au 10

WANTED.—A GIRL, about eighteen years, to do general housework. One from country preferred. Apply to Mrs Geo. Tweedy, Spring Park Road. [aug 8 1w wklly 2i

TO LET.—A house containing six rooms. Apply to James McLeod, Spring Park Road. [au 4

BOARDERS.—A few boarders can be accommodated at Mrs. Rodd's, opposite Pickard's Bakery. [jly 31

FOR SALE.—Set of Finemith's Tools, also a lot Tinware, cheap. Apply to Mrs. Rodd, opposite Pickard's Bakery. [jly 31

TO LET.—(with immediate possession) the handsome and commodious residence in the northern suburbs of the city, on St. Peter's Road, lately occupied by L. B. Archibald Esq. Enquire of LONGWORTH & HAZARD. [may 16, 1883