

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1885.

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The Daily Examiner

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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter 1st day, 7h. 17m., a. m.
New Moon 7th day, 3h. 19m., a. m.
First Quarter, 15th day, 9h. 8m., p. m.
Full Moon, 23rd day, 5h. 19m., p. m.
Last Quarter, 30th day, 1h. 45m., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	High	Low	Days
	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	water	water	len
1 Thursday	6 35	36 10	57 3	45 11	33 3					11 33
2 Friday	7 30	34 0	58 10	29 29						29
3 Saturday	8 30	32 0	59 37	26 26						26
4 Sunday	9 28	29 49	60 27	22 22						22
5 Monday	10 26	27 1	61 19	19 19						19
6 Tuesday	11 24	24 12	62 10	16 16						16
7 Wednesday	12 22	21 22	63 0	13 13						13
8 Thursday	13 20	18 31	64 0	10 10						10
9 Friday	14 18	15 40	65 0	7 7						7
10 Saturday	15 16	12 49	66 0	4 4						4
11 Sunday	16 14	9 58	67 0	1 1						1
12 Monday	17 12	7 07	68 0	0 0						0
13 Tuesday	18 11	4 16	69 0	0 0						0
14 Wednesday	19 10	1 25	70 0	0 0						0
15 Thursday	20 9 58	0 34	71 0	0 0						0
16 Friday	21 9 47	0 43	72 0	0 0						0
17 Saturday	22 9 36	0 52	73 0	0 0						0
18 Sunday	23 9 25	1 01	74 0	0 0						0
19 Monday	24 9 14	1 10	75 0	0 0						0
20 Tuesday	25 9 03	1 19	76 0	0 0						0
21 Wednesday	26 8 52	1 28	77 0	0 0						0
22 Thursday	27 8 41	1 37	78 0	0 0						0
23 Friday	28 8 30	1 46	79 0	0 0						0
24 Saturday	29 8 19	1 55	80 0	0 0						0
25 Sunday	30 8 08	2 04	81 0	0 0						0
26 Monday	31 7 57	2 13	82 0	0 0						0
27 Tuesday	32 7 46	2 22	83 0	0 0						0
28 Wednesday	33 7 35	2 31	84 0	0 0						0
29 Thursday	34 7 24	2 40	85 0	0 0						0
30 Friday	35 7 13	2 49	86 0	0 0						0
31 Saturday	36 7 02	2 58	87 0	0 0						0

NOTES.
The Duchess of Edinburgh's birthday, the
17th.
The battle of Trafalgar (1805) the 21st.
St. Stafford Northcote's birthday (1818) the
27th.
In this month the mornings decrease 51
minutes; the afternoons 1 hour, 3 minutes.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For the convenience of the travelling
public, we have carefully arranged the fol-
lowing table of arrival and departure of
trains on the P. E. Island Railway, accord-
ing to local time:—

Going West.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 02
Royal Junction	7 02	9 47	4 27
North Wiltshire	7 37	10 39	5 09
Hunter River	7 57	10 55	5 22
Bradshaw	8 12	11 32	5 57
County Line	8 19	11 43	6 07
Freetown	8 29	11 59	6 22
Kensington	8 42	12 22	6 42
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 12
depart	9 27	2 37	
Misouche	9 42	3 00	
Wellington	10 01	3 29	
Port Hill	10 29	4 20	
O'Leary	11 22	5 42	
Albion	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	
From West.	P. M.	A. M.	
Tignish	2 07	6 47	
Albion	2 45	7 57	
O'Leary	3 29	9 02	
Port Hill	4 20	10 29	
Wellington	4 49	11 16	
Misouche	5 07	11 44	
arrive	5 22	12 07	
Summerside	5 42	1 12	6 57
Kensington	6 07	1 49	7 29
Freetown	6 22	2 12	7 49
County Line	6 32	2 27	8 03
Bradshaw	6 33	2 37	8 12
Hunter River	6 38	3 15	8 47
North Wiltshire	7 02	3 32	9 01
Royal 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	
depart	8 57	5 27	
Morrell	9 42	5 56	
St. Peter's	10 15	6 17	
Bear River	11 07	6 52	
Souris	11 57	7 22	
Mount Stewart	12 02	7 32	
Carleton Place	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	
Morrell	8 14	4 27	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17	
depart	8 47	5 37	
Bedford	9 12	6 14	
York	9 26	6 35	
Charlottetown	9 52	7 12	
Georgetown	10 32	7 37	
Carleton Place	7 49	4 00	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

FEATHERS,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Highest
cash price paid for any quantity of
good Goose Feathers at my Furniture Ware-
rooms.
Come and get Bargains in all kind of Furni-
ture.
JOHN NEWSON.
Ch'town, Sept 28—1mo

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.
CURES—Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Inflammation of the Throat, Whooping Cough, etc.

Excels all other Remedies for External Use.
CURES—Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Va. "In my practice I use no other."—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MAKE HENS LAY

It is a well-known fact that most of the Hens and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure CHICKEN CHOLERA.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION!

FREE ENTRANCE to inspect our Large Stock of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

Immense Bargains! Great Attractions! Largest Variety! Best Workmanship and Cheapest ever offered in the city.
My New Establishment is now complete. Has every convenience! Great Facilities! Perfect Arrangements! In fact, it is as near perfection as possible, enabling me to produce at the smallest possible expense.
Please call and get Bargains.

JOHN NEWSON.
Ch'town, Sept. 28th, 1885.

WESTERN FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED, 1851.

Head Office - Toronto, Ont.

Risks taken on all descriptions of property at REASONABLE RATES.
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HORACE HASZARD,
General Agent, P. E. Island.
Ch'town, Oct. 3, '85—1mo eod

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF ENGLAND.

Capital - \$15,000,000
Government Deposit, \$200,000

Insurance effected in the above well-known Fire Insurance Company at lowest current rates.
Apply for quotations to
A. S. URQUHART,
Authorized AGENT for Prince Edward Island,
Office: Brown's Brick Block, Queen Square.
Charlottetown P. E. I., Oct. 2—3mo eod

No. 83 Queen Street.

FIRST INSTALLMENT OF AUTUMN & WINTER GOODS.

JUST opened, a large assortment of the Latest Novelties, in
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
MANTLES, TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS, FEATHERS,
AND FLOWERS, MANTLE AND ULSTER CLOTHS,
TWEED, &c

The balance of my stock expected daily.
A. L. BROWN,
Next Door to Messrs. Beer & Goff.
Ch'town, Sept. 21—wklly

COAL, COAL.

PERSONS requiring orders for Cargoes of
Coals can obtain them, on the usual
terms, from the Subscriber, at his Office,
NO. 35 WATER STREET, viz:—
On the Old Sydney Mines,
Lingan and Victoria, G. B.,
—AND ON THE—
Albion Mines, Pictou.
G. W. DEBLOIS.
Ch'town, June 10, '85—1st.

FOR MEN TO READ!

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT
—FOR—
GENTLEMEN!

- 1—New Shapes in Linen Cuffs and Collars.
- 2—New Stock of Fine and Stout Hosiery.
- 3—New Stock of Dent's Kid Gloves.
- 4—New Stock of Scarfs and Neckwear.
- 5—New Stock of Scotch Underwear.

Please Read On!

- 6—New Stock of Canadian Underwear.
- 7—New Stock of Christy's London Hats.
- 8—New Stock Best Elastic Braces.
- 9—New Stock of Gents' Dress Shirts.
- 10—New Stock of Silk Umbrellas.
- 11—New Stock of Alpaca Umbrellas.
- 12—New Stock of Scotch Tweeds.
- 13—New Stock of English Worsteds.
- 14—New Stock of Tweed Suitings.
- 15—New Stock of Cardigan Jackets.
- 16—New Stock of Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Scarfpins, Collar Studs, &c.

WEEKS & CO.

MARKET SQUARE
Ch'town, Oct. 5, '85.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs; none so trifling with by 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 1851 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors 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 a 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.

Croup.—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? Sincerely yours,
"MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
150 West 128th 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 effectual remedy for coughs and colds 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 WALDEN,
Eyralia, 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. BRADGON,
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.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Submarine Navigation.

The inventor of the Nordenfolt gun, who has been devoting a good deal of attention to the problem of submarine navigation, has designed a boat which appears to be considerably in advance of anything heretofore constructed. The idea of building a boat capable of being operated beneath the surface of the water is not at all a new one, and in his experiments Mr Nordenfolt has had the advantages of knowing the causes of many previous failures, and has been able to utilize the experience of other inventors. The Nordenfolt boat is cigar shaped, with a projection on top supporting a glass dome, which enables the commander to see his way, and may be pushed aside when on the surface, to enable the crew to get in or out. The hull is sixty-four feet long and nine feet in diameter in the centre. The mode of sinking the boat is in some respects novel and is considered safer than the methods adopted by other inventors. Enough sea water is taken in to reduce the buoyancy of the boat sufficiently to sink everything but the conning tower beneath the surface. When it is desired to sink still further a couple of suitably-adjusted propellers are set in motion, and by these the boat is forced down to any desired depth and held there. In the event of an accident to these propellers, or when it is desired to come to the surface the propellers are stopped and the reserve of buoyancy which makes some force necessary to hold the boat down at once carries her to the surface. By means of an automatic attachment the propellers cease to work below a fixed depth. The boat is kept on an even keel by means of two horizontal rudders controlled by a pendulum inside the hull. The motive power is steam generated in an ordinary marine boiler with a forced draught. For submarine work arrangements are made for accumulating and storing on the surface the power required. Sufficient power can be stored to propel the boat 16 miles at a speed of three knots. On the surface the boat has attained a speed of a little over eight knots, and has covered a little over 150 miles without recasting. No compressed air is carried, the crew depending wholly on the ordinary amount of air contained in the hull, but this has been found sufficient to remain below the surface six hours without inconvenience. At the experiment recently conducted to determine the efficiency of this remarkable boat, representatives of all the European powers were present, and also representatives of Brazil and Japan. A boat possessing such qualities as those attributed to the Nordenfolt boat will introduce a new element in marine warfare. Possessing the power to sink and remain beneath the surface for hours at a time, the most powerful ironclad would be defenceless against the attack of this new foe. The blow would be quick, without warning or any suspicion of danger. The only alternative would seem to be to meet the attack of submarine boats by other boats of a like character. The naval engagements of the future may be decided below the surface.

Corporal Punishment in Schools.

SIR,—“Teacher,” in your Tuesday's issue, gives his views on corporal punishment, and very queer views they are. He says that those who are opposed to flogging in schools, are mostly always found to be very cruel at home. In some instances this statement may be borne out by the facts, for there are some parents who believe in flogging children, and prefer to have it done at home, believing that it if has to be done at all it is best to inflict it under the parental roof by themselves, and in the presence of other members of the family—if there happens to be any. But because some parents are found to beat their children unmercifully at home, this should be no reason why the same children should be unmercifully beaten when they go to school by a fresh hand, that of the teacher. I take it that it is the children themselves who are most interested in the flogging business, and it surely cannot be calm to their feelings to know that because they are beat-n with many stripes at home, they should also be beaten by many stripes when in school. Strange logic, and cruel as it is strange. Coming from a man who tells us he has been a long time in the service of teaching, simply means that many a poor victim has suffered in the flesh in the past, and that many a poor fellow has good reason to remember the bitter experiences of his school-boy days.

But we are told by your correspondent that teachers not only have the privilege, but that they also have the legal right to inflict corporal punishment; and for the law of the matter we are referred to the Stipendiary Magistrate's opinions. Mr. Fitzgerald is represented as having decided how far a teacher may go in “maintaining order.” He can, we are told, inflict corporal punishment, “and that only when such punishment has been inflicted to the extent of permanent bodily injury, does the teacher become liable to an action for common assault.” That is, a teacher may break an arm, or a leg, of a pupil under his charge—for that need not necessarily lead to permanent bodily injury—and still not be liable to an action for even common assault. He may beat with a ruler, pound with a stick, kick, cuff, pull the ears and otherwise maltreat a boy or girl whom he considers a little refractory—and where is the boy that doesn't refract a little sometimes—and still the law must not, and does not, according to this authority, provide for any redress. I have far too high an opinion of Mr. Fitzgerald to believe that he ever gave expression to such opinions, either from the bench or the platform, as “Teacher” has seen fit to put into his mouth. The School Law does not give teachers any authority whatever to inflict corporal punishment. To the Trustees of each school is delegated the power to deal with refractory pupils; and I am sure no one would like to see authority given to them to use the rod with impunity when dealing with other people's children, whatever may be said of their treatment of their own.

The teacher, I repeat, has no more legal right to assault a child at school, than he has to assault a child or a grown person anywhere else. If he should attack and beat even the very smallest one under his charge (and the smaller the child the less excuse there is for the beating), he ought to find the walls of the schoolroom too thin to save him from condign punishment.

In conclusion, let me ask “Teacher” how would he like it if he were treated himself after the manner he recommends in the case of children? Suppose he were a scholar, in a school kept by a man as much better than he is, as he is bigger than the little six and eight year olds now under his charge, and he should happen to fall asleep, or laugh out loud, or do something worse than either,—how would he like the big master, in such a supposed case, 14 or 15 feet in height, and a stick as big as a longer, trash at him and belabour him “to the extent of bodily injury”? He would not like it a bit better than you or I, and still he is afraid corporal punishment will be done away with in schools, and that little children shall go untraced.

For my part I don't believe in letting teachers have their own way in this matter. Hence, I think the law should step in and regulate them.

Yours, &c.,
R. P.
Oct. 23, 1885.

Death in the Frog.

There is a legend that once upon a time an innocent man was placed in a massive stone cell, which was so constructed that the heavy stone walls closed a little each day, so that he could know that a terrible death awaited him. The unfortunate brakeman whose foot becomes inextricably caught in a frog or guard rail must experience similar emotions to the man in the cell, for generally the predicament occurs when either a car or engine is approaching, which is sure to kill the victim or leave him a physical wreck. A prominent surgeon of St. Paul says that within seven years he has noticed professionally twenty-six cases, fourteen of which were fatal, wholly the result of persons being caught in these relentless iron boot-jacks, and all employes with but one exception. Last fall a lady in Streater, Ill., was crossing the railroad track with her two children, when her foot became fast in a “frog,” and in her frantic efforts to free herself, and also to save her children, she wedged her foot tighter, a heavy freight train came along and killed her and one of the little girls. Two states have enacted laws compelling railroads to guard the cavities which occur in tracks, and the time cannot be far distant when the law will be universal, as it should be. Railroad men pay too little attention to these matters. Humanity would dictate that every means should be employed to eradicate this source of so many ghastly casualties.

Submarine Navigation.

The inventor of the Nordenfolt gun, who has been devoting a good deal of attention to the problem of submarine navigation, has designed a boat which appears to be considerably in advance of anything heretofore constructed. The idea of building a boat capable of being operated beneath the surface of the water is not at all a new one, and in his experiments Mr Nordenfolt has had the advantages of knowing the causes of many previous failures, and has been able to utilize the experience of other inventors. The Nordenfolt boat is cigar shaped, with a projection on top supporting a glass dome, which enables the commander to see his way, and may be pushed aside when on the surface, to enable the crew to get in or out. The hull is sixty-four feet long and nine feet in diameter in the centre. The mode of sinking the boat is in some respects novel and is considered safer than the methods adopted by other inventors. Enough sea water is taken in to reduce the buoyancy of the boat sufficiently to sink everything but the conning tower beneath the surface. When it is desired to sink still further a couple of suitably-adjusted propellers are set in motion, and by these the boat is forced down to any desired depth and held there. In the event of an accident to these propellers, or when it is desired to come to the surface the propellers are stopped and the reserve of buoyancy which makes some force necessary to hold the boat down at once carries her to the surface. By means of an automatic attachment the propellers cease to work below a fixed depth. The boat is kept on an even keel by means of two horizontal rudders controlled by a pendulum inside the hull. The motive power is steam generated in an ordinary marine boiler with a forced draught. For submarine work arrangements are made for accumulating and storing on the surface the power required. Sufficient power can be stored to propel the boat 16 miles at a speed of three knots. On the surface the boat has attained a speed of a little over eight knots, and has covered a little over 150 miles without recasting. No compressed air is carried, the crew depending wholly on the ordinary amount of air contained in the hull, but this has been found sufficient to remain below the surface six hours without inconvenience. At the experiment recently conducted to determine the efficiency of this remarkable boat, representatives of all the European powers were present, and also representatives of Brazil and Japan. A boat possessing such qualities as those attributed to the Nordenfolt boat will introduce a new element in marine warfare. Possessing the power to sink and remain beneath the surface for hours at a time, the most powerful ironclad would be defenceless against the attack of this new foe. The blow would be quick, without warning or any suspicion of danger. The only alternative would seem to be to meet the attack of submarine boats by other boats of a like character. The naval engagements of the future may be decided below the surface.

The Fall of Khartoum.

The chief item of interest in the late English papers is the important document lately issued by the War Office containing Major Kitchener's “Notes of the Fall of Khartoum.” The narrative is deeply impressive, and no one can read it without feeling moved. It is difficult to restrain indignation as the reader reaches the closing words of the dark and dismal story. “Never was a garrison so nearly rescued,” says the report, “never was a commander so sincerely lamented.” Gordon's defence of Khartoum must live in history as one of the most picturesque and gallant deeds ever known to arms. He made a brave fight of it, and fell not from treachery within, as we have been led all along to suppose, but through the sheer exhaustion of his followers, who, ill and half starved, were powerless to long withstand the terrific onslaughts of the Mahdi's hordes. The black troops loved and venerated Gordon. They were faithful to the end. He had them under wonderful subjection, but their hearts were his, and he raled them with kindness and gentleness. The little garrison did yeomen's service during the last terrible days. Reduced to the flesh of rats and cats for food, they continued to resist the assault of the enemy, until human endurance could stand no more. The army which should have reached Khartoum a month before it arrived, failed to come, and the grandest name in the annals of modern chivalry perished nobly, a prey to the supineness of the Government, and the victim of criminal delay. Farag Pasha has not turned out to be the traitor we all believed him to be. He had been importuned to deliver up the city, but no proof exists that he did so; “indeed,” says Major Kitchener, “the accusations have all been vague, and are to my mind the outcome of mere supposition.” A recent writer in one of the magazines showed how four precious days had been lost by the commander of the relieving force. On that officer much of the blame must lie, but on the Government of the day must rest the onus for the tragedy and the death of the splendid hero. The carnage of that last fight seems to have been terrible, no fewer than four thousand people having been killed. The “notes” are painful reading, but it is right that the whole bitter tale be ascribed the public eye. Of the perfect truthfulness of the record there is no doubt.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

DRINK WITH SODA WATER
is delicious. All druggists have it. It is refreshing and cooling. Try it often.

OUR Dress Goods are very nice this season, and we have all the New Trimmings to match.
Perkins & Sterns. oc 16 ei eod