

THE DAILY EXAMINER
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of P. E. ISLAND.
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THE DAILY EXAMINER

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VOL. 34.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1895.

NO. 267

CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1895.

First Quar 2nd day, 11h 31.6m, p. m.
Full Moon, 8th day, 7h 46.5m, p. m.
Last Quar 16th day, 1h 31.5m, p. m.
New Moon, 24th day, 8h 33.7m, a. m.
First Quar, 31st day, 4h 36.0m, a. m.

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

Canada Atlantic and Plant STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR BOSTON, —CALLING AT— Hawkesbury and Halifax.

S. S. OLIVETTE will leave Navigation Co's Wharf, Halifax, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 noon, and every Friday thereafter until further notice. Will leave Halifax on Saturdays at 10 p. m., same days, and Halifax on Saturdays at 7 a. m., arriving at Boston Mondays at 7 a. m. FROM BOSTON—Tuesday, May 14, at 12 noon, and every Tuesday thereafter until further notice, calling at Halifax and Hawkesbury, and arriving at Charlottetown on Thursday evening.

HALIFAX SERVICE.

S. S. "Halifax" or "Olivette" will leave Plant Wharf, Halifax, every WEDNESDAY, 8 a. m., and SATURDAY, 10 p. m., until further notice, for Boston direct. Returning, will leave north side of Lewis' Wharf, Boston, Tuesdays and Saturdays, 12 noon, and every Tuesday thereafter, until further notice, for Halifax and Hawkesbury, and arriving at Charlottetown on Thursday evening.

P. E. Island Railway

On and after THURSDAY, 24th December, 1894, the train of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:	Trains outward.	Trains inward.
A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
1 15	8 15	10 15
2 15	9 15	11 15
3 15	10 15	12 15
4 15	11 15	1 15
5 15	12 15	2 15
6 15	1 15	3 15
7 15	2 15	4 15
8 15	3 15	5 15
9 15	4 15	6 15
10 15	5 15	7 15
11 15	6 15	8 15
12 15	7 15	9 15
13 15	8 15	10 15
14 15	9 15	11 15
15 15	10 15	12 15
16 15	11 15	1 15
17 15	12 15	2 15
18 15	1 15	3 15
19 15	2 15	4 15
20 15	3 15	5 15
21 15	4 15	6 15
22 15	5 15	7 15
23 15	6 15	8 15
24 15	7 15	9 15
25 15	8 15	10 15
26 15	9 15	11 15
27 15	10 15	12 15
28 15	11 15	1 15
29 15	12 15	2 15
30 15	1 15	3 15
31 15	2 15	4 15

CENTURY OF WAR.

A French Physician Declares it Has France the Lives of 6,000,000 Soldiers.
A highly interesting study of what 100 years of war have cost France in human life has just been made public by Dr. Lagneau, member of the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and is found in the *Lancet*. When the revolution broke out, France had an army of only 120,000 men. For the wars waged during the 10 years in Belgium, on the Rhine, the Moselle, the Alps, the Pyrenees, the French soldiers have killed and been killed in 2,800,000. At the last census made in the ninth year of the republic there remained of these only 67,200. In killed and in died by disease the wars of the first republic cost France 2,122,402 men. From 1810 to Waterloo 415,788 men scarcely sufficed to fill the blanks which in an incessant war against Central Europe, France incurred at Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Borodino, Smolensk, Moscow, Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, Leipzig and Waterloo. Under the restoration, Louis Philippe, and the second republic, in spite of the war in Italy, the Crimean, the Franco-German, and the Franco-Prussian wars, the French have lost 1,700,000 men. While in 1882 the population of France was 36,000,000, in 1892 it was 38,000,000. In 1825-55 commenced the epoch of the great wars—the Crimean, Italy (1859-60), China (1859-60), Mexico (1862-6), and the disaster of 1870. In the Crimean, out of 300,285 men, 85,415 succumbed; in Italy, out of 500,000 there died 187,000; in China, 250,000; and in Mexico, 1,000,000. The second empire cost France about 1,600,000 soldiers. According to Dr. Lagneau's demographic statistics the century from 1795 to 1895 witnessed the death in battle or by disease of 6,000,000 French soldiers.

In Advanced Years

The strength and pure blood necessary to resist the effects of cold seasons are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I have for the last 25 years of my life been complaining of a weakness of the lungs and colds in the head, especially in the winter. Last fall I was again attacked. Reading of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was led to try it. I am now taking the fifth bottle with good results. I can positively say that I have not spent a winter as free from coughs or pains and difficult breathing spells for the last 25 years as I was last winter. I can lie down and sleep all night without any annoyance from cough or pain in the lungs or asthmatic difficulty." E. M. CHAMBERS, J. P., Cornhill, N. B.

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Is the Only True Blood Purifier Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

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Keep Your Feet Dry.

If you catch cold now it will hang on all Summer.

Wear Granby Rubbers.

They are the best and last longest. Perfect in Style, Fit and Finish.

THEY WEAR LIKE IRON.

Behold the Perfect Injector,

which we furnish with our Cheese and Butter Factory Boilers and Engines. The best in the market. Can be regulated to feed Boilers steadily without change.

MCKINNON & McLEAN.

DIVORCE CURIOSITIES.

ODD LAWS IN ALL COUNTRIES FOR UNDOING MARRIAGE TIES.

Growth of Divorce in France—Queer Burmese and Chinese Customs—Distinguished Romans Who Cast off Their Wives—England and Switzerland.

The question of divorce seems to be agitating pretty nearly every civilized country in the world. Just now, says the *New York World*, the French statisticians have tackled the subject, and show the extent to which divorce has grown in France. From 1881 to 1894 applications for divorces in France have exceeded 100,000, of which 49,000 have been granted.

M. Naquet, in urging the passage of the divorce law in France, optimistically predicted that it would prevent many rapistures, and that married couples would remain more firmly united from the fact that their life would not be compulsory.

Unfortunately, exactly the contrary was the result. The first year after the law was passed showed 1,700 divorces; last year there were over 100,000. While in 1882 the population of France was 36,000,000, in 1892 it was 38,000,000.

In the history of divorce it appears that the proportion of unhappy marriages increases from the day divorce is legalized in a country. It appears among people of the highest civilization at the period of their decadence; from that time can be dated a retrograde movement in morals.

The Bible says that if a man after marrying a woman and living with her conceives a disgust of her, for some shameful fault, he shall draw out a decree of divorce, and putting it into the hands of his hands, shall send her out of his house. This was not always easily accomplished, because the majority of people did not know how to write, and the Levite or priest when they consulted could not refuse to grant their application if he saw fit.

In Egypt the laws authorized no divorce except in certain cases. Infidelity was punished severely; the man received 1,000 stripes and the woman's nose was cut. In Babylon a public auction of all the girls of a marriageable age was held once a year. The untying of these knots was even more simple.

Confucius, writing on Chinese laws, catalogued several cases of repudiation, among which it appears that the wife could be put aside for excessive gossip or for not getting along with her father or mother-in-law. But there was also a provision: "The husband is advised to retain her if she will wear mourning for him after her husband's death." As a matter of fact, the Chinese rarely used divorce courts very little, and they held a widow marrying a second time in this country a disgrace.

India recognizes certain causes for divorce. Up to the commencement of the century a childless Hindu was permitted to let his wife to a brother or other male relative in order to have children.

In the Roman law the woman marrying to a man was bound to him for life, but retained their own, with the addition of "wife of So and So." This makes it convenient for them to assume their previous status in public knowledge when they come to be divorced, as they are very likely to be, for divorce is easy in that country.

In Greece the main idea in marrying was to bring children into the world, males especially, for the good of the country; hence the great facility offered for breaking the marriage tie in case of childlessness. The legislators recognized the right of divorce. At Athens divorce could be obtained by demand of one of the parties or by mutual consent. The law argued before a tribunal. The parties on being freed were expressly forbidden to marry with a person younger than themselves. Childless wives contracted for breaking the Seventh Commandment, were put to death, after having their hair cut off and their heads covered with hot ashes.

This barbarous custom was also adopted in Rome after the conquest of Carthage and Corinth. The Romans, being very strict in their morals, only thought of revelling in their riches, and such wives, who were little by little cut into by divorce, which spread to such an extent as to almost suppress marriage. Nearly every class was afflicted—infidelity, sickness, old age, drunkenness, poison which was very prevalent, going into the church, the army, and, lastly, mutual hatred.

All these reasons were but pretexts, after all. The virtuous Cato obtained a divorce in order to marry Marcia, Scilla remarried with a woman whom he met at the circus. Cicero repudiated his wife to take Publilia, whose riches would enable him to pay off all his creditors; Casar and Antony contracted four successive marriages; Pompey went as far as five. Juvenal felt justified in saying that faithful spouses were as rare as "white crows," or, as we say today, as "white blackbirds."

The law of Mahomet admits of divorce—though it is very little resorted to by the Mahometans—but exacts a month's reflection on the part of the husband before sending the letter of repudiation, which in this case is called *talak*—a temporary repudiation is called *talak ridj*, which is used as a forswearing.

The nation which grants divorces divorces with all matrimonial difficulties. Divorce can be obtained for "criminal conversation" and is denied for personal injuries and neglect. A rupture of the marriage tie is granted only for infidelity, and this is known to the court as the "specific remedy."

Switzerland grants more divorces than any other country. Since the Federal law of 1874 was passed the proportion has risen from 675 to 1,000 a year. In Sweden since 1811, in Holland since 1851, and in Saxony since the Federal law of 1875 the proportion has doubled and even tripled. In Belgium it has multiplied sixfold.

Quite a Different Matter.—Miss Blane (contemptuously)—"That's a nice looking watch; did you have to buy a suit of clothes to get that?"
John Ware (reflectively)—"No; on the contrary, I had to sell one.—Harvard Lampoon.

A Cool Deed.—"I saw a cool deed this morning," remarked Fangle at the supper table. "What was it?" asked his wife with interest. "The title to an ice house," replied the wretch.

First Twin—This is my birthday.
Aunt Jennie—And isn't it brother Willie's too?

"None. I liked him and made him give his half up to me."
Maternal Solitude.—Head Surgeon at the Hospital: "I must tell you, my good woman, that your son will be compelled to have his leg taken off." Anxious Mother: "Oh, dear! Then what can I do with his other foot?"

A Curious Fad.—The Count of Montespau, a wealthy eccentric French nobleman, inhabits a splendid villa in the neighborhood of Paris, chiefly remarkable for its magnificent conservatory, which is used as a banquetting hall. Creeping among the plants in this winter garden can be seen a number of little tortoises, which their eccentric owner has had enameled and studded with precious stones.—Bunt's *Alfred*.

Poor Digestion leads to Pimples, Eruptions, Eczema, and other skin diseases. The best remedy is HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

"So," said Pat, "they've been printing the funeral policy at me, that wasn't dead yet. It's a fine bit he'd be in, he'd been wan of these people that believe in every thing in the newspapers!"—*Tid Bits*.

Now is the time to buy your collars, shirts and cuffs. Read our prices for gentlemen's best linens in today's ad.—W. A. Weeks & Co., the people's store.

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SOMETHING ABOUT THE BLOSSOM OF THE HOLY GHOST.

Many of the most curious and most beautiful flowers in the world are members of the orchid family, and among them all the most wonderful is the famous *Epiphrasia*, or Flower of the Holy Ghost. Have you ever seen this marvelous blossom?

Some of you may, perhaps, in the greenhouse or in a collection of orchids, but it is a rare sight even there, and is seldom seen in all its beauty except in its native land. It was there that I saw it first, on the Isthmus of Panama.

It is not a common plant, being found in certain sections only and in isolated clumps. It does not like high, dry soils, but low, marshy spots springing up from decayed logs or from crevices in the rocks.

To describe this beautiful flower, after a fashion, is easy enough, but to fully realize its peculiar loveliness and the marvelous accuracy of its shape one must see it. The larger and older bulbs frequently send up leaf stalks six or seven feet in height, and from these, which are jointed, broad lanceolate leaves are thrown out in pairs.

The plant is an annual, and in June, July and August the flower stalks start up from the base of the bulb, devoting all their energies to the formation of the buds. The buds are arranged on the stalks much like those of the hyacinth, the serial number for a well-grown stalk to bear being from twelve to fifteen. The buds are very pale green in color, and though in harmony with the delicate purity of the blossom.

The blossom is of alabaster whiteness, much like the old-style English pulpit. This, of itself, is strikingly curious, but it fades into insignificance when one looks into the centre of that strange blossom, for there, nestling in its very heart, is the perfect image of a dove. It requires no imagination to see it. No one could mistake it for anything else, for no human hand could fashion its shape so perfectly, no artist could adorn it with more delicate tints, and no perfumer could endow it with a more delicate fragrance.

Right in the cup of the blossom, with the snow-white canopy about it, rests this wondrous image, its delicately moulded wings drooping, half extended at its side, its gold-tinted head bent slightly forward, and its tiny, crimson-tipped bill almost touching its snowy breast.

And just as the figure of the dove itself is there, beyond dispute, so does an expression pervade the image, an expression that even the most careless cannot fail to notice, the very incarnation of humility and spiritual grandeur.

It is not in the least to be wondered at that the early Spanish Catholics, brought up in ignorant superstition and under the influence of the numerous manifestations, should have passed awe-struck, before this strange dweller of the forests and bowed down before it, reverently calling it the "Flower of the Holy Ghost." No wonder, either, that the still more superstitious Indians should have knelt before it, deeming even the ground whereon it grew and the air it perfumed as holy things.

So deeply was this feeling implanted in the hearts of the Indians, and so carefully was it handed down from generation to generation, that it has only been within a comparatively few years that collectors have been able to trace the numerous bulbs to their native haunts—Philadelphia Times.

Merely a suggestion. Why pay a quarter for three cigars when you can get five "Something Goods" for the same money?—and they are equal to any ten center. We don't want you to take our word for it either, we only ask you to buy a quarter's worth and judge for yourself.

They are on sale everywhere, and are manufactured by the EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., may3-246 & w Montreal.

Gratuit—Comforting.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by Grocers, labelled thus, JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemist, London, England.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

THE TWIN BAR GREAT VALUE

ALL GROCERS

Farm For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale his well known farm about thirty acres. It is in good repair. There are the usual buildings, some are newly built. There are two orchards, one containing many trees of different varieties of fruit. About one and a half miles from the city. Terms easy. C. BENOIT.

m13-3m dy & wky

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Want a cook,
Want a partner,
Want a situation,
Want a servant girl,
Want to sell a farm,
Want to sell a house,
Want to rent a house,
Want to exchange anything,
Want to sell plants or grain,
Want to sell groceries or drugs,
Want to sell or trade anything,
Want to find customers for anything,
Want to sell or buy horses, pigs or cattle
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NEIL MCKINNON,
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TOOTHACHE!

This is addressed to all those who are suffering from Toothache, or who may require treatment of any kind at the hands of a Dentist. I make the very best Teeth, guaranteed for \$1.40. If not satisfactory, money returned. Gold and silver Fillings a specialty. The following letter from Dr. Robertson, of Cranston, as regards the PAINLESS EXTRACTOR of Teeth, speaks for itself.

To E. McDonald, D.D.S., 84 N. 4th St., P. E. I.

Dear Doctor,—I am well pleased with the work you have done for me, and I will take it as a special favor if you will give publicity to this letter. I positively assure that after an "EXTRA" extraction over twenty-two years under the hands of my dentists, you are the only one who ever extracted a tooth for me ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN. The *TEETH* you put removed for me at one sitting did not hurt a particle, as Mr. James Dawson of Tryon, who was present at the operation, heard me say. You have also invented your method should be enlighted.

H. W. ROBERTSON, M. D.
Cranston, Jan. 10, 1895.

J. E. McDONALD, D. D. S.,
Summerside

The Professor

of Chemistry, Toxicology, and Medical Jurisprudence, at New York City College—R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., LL. D.—highly recommends Adams' Tutti Frutti for indigestion.

See that no imitations are permitted off on you.

WANTED.

Customers for 10,000 Barrels of Lime.

which I will sell this season at the following reduced prices, delivered at Kilns on the Malpasque and St. Peter's Roads:—

Unriddled Lime for Farm purposes, 60c. cash; 65c. payable Nov. 1st.

Riddled Lime for Building, 65c. cash; 70c. payable Nov. 1st.

Any orders for cars will be delivered f. o. b. at same rates.

JOHN T. PEARDEN,
Upper Great George Street,
ap13-4y 246 & w

Dairymen, Attention

Of the Cheese and Butter Factories in operation in 1894, and directed to the satisfaction of all concerned, the necessary apparatus for the following:—Winsloe, Hampton, Tryon, Cranston, Grand River, Dunk River, Mount Stewart, and Vernon River Brigs.

In the summer of 1894 we made nine Cheese Cans (each holding from 550 to 700 gallons of milk), and two Butter Vats (each averaging 400 gallons of milk), no complaints were made—satisfaction given. From our large experience in the past we are now better than ever prepared to meet the wants of Dairymen. We guarantee satisfaction, and respectfully solicit the patronage of those who are contemplating the erection of Cheese or Butter Factories.

Our make of Vats is superior to all others, and our fifteen and twenty gallon Cans are the best and cheapest in the province. Terms to suit purchasers.

M. STEVENSON,
Feb14-3m dy & wky

AUCTION SALE