

# 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, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1887.

VOL. 19.—NO. 272.

## The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening by  
The Examiner Publishing Co  
From their office, corner of Water and  
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Prince Edward Island.  
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Three months ..... 1.25  
One month ..... 50  
Advertising at moderate rates.  
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

### ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
First Quarter 1st day, 9h. 40.3m., a. m., N. E.  
(below horizon.)  
Full Moon 8th day, 1h., 26.4m., a. m., S.  
Last Quarter 14th day, 11h., 51.3m., p. m.,  
W. (below horizon.)  
New Moon 21st day, 4h., 42.7m., a. m., E.  
First Quarter 30th day, 6h., 47.9m., p. m., S.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Low water
1 Friday	5 44	6 23	10 50	3 17	12 39	12 39
2 Saturday	4 41	5 21	11 51	4 41	10 46	10 46
3 Sunday	4 0	4 59	12 52	6 10	9 52	9 52
4 Monday	3 27	4 27	1 53	7 28	9 52	9 52
5 Tuesday	3 27	4 27	3 31	8 31	10 55	10 55
6 Wednesday	3 5	4 4	4 47	9 22	11 59	11 59
7 Thursday	3 32	4 10	5 10	10 13	12 59	12 59
8 Friday	3 1	3 57	6 10	10 49	1 59	1 59
9 Saturday	2 54	3 38	7 10	11 30	2 59	2 59
10 Sunday	2 37	3 19	8 10	12 12	3 59	3 59
11 Monday	2 25	3 10	9 10	1 52	4 59	4 59
12 Tuesday	2 13	3 0	10 10	2 39	5 59	5 59
13 Wednesday	2 0	2 50	11 10	3 25	6 59	6 59
14 Thursday	1 48	2 40	12 10	4 12	7 59	7 59
15 Friday	1 36	2 30	1 10	5 0	8 59	8 59
16 Saturday	1 24	2 20	2 10	5 52	9 59	9 59
17 Sunday	1 12	2 10	3 10	6 44	10 59	10 59
18 Monday	1 0	2 0	4 10	7 36	11 59	11 59
19 Tuesday	11 47	3 47	5 10	8 28	12 59	12 59
20 Wednesday	9 48	4 12	6 10	9 20	1 59	1 59
21 Thursday	8 50	4 38	7 10	10 12	2 59	2 59
22 Friday	8 52	5 10	8 10	11 4	3 59	3 59
23 Saturday	8 53	5 27	9 10	12 11	4 59	4 59
24 Sunday	8 54	5 59	10 10	1 33	5 59	5 59
25 Monday	8 55	6 26	11 10	2 54	6 59	6 59
26 Tuesday	8 56	7 0	12 10	4 15	7 59	7 59
27 Wednesday	8 57	7 51	1 10	5 36	8 59	8 59
28 Thursday	8 57	8 42	2 10	6 57	9 59	9 59
29 Friday	8 58	9 33	3 10	8 18	10 59	10 59
30 Saturday	8 58	10 24	4 10	9 39	11 59	11 59



BUY YOUR GROCERIES  
—AT—  
**BEER GOFF'S,**  
QUEEN SQUARE AND KING SQUARE STORES.

Two Stores - - - One Price.  
Ch'town, April 7, 1887—cod wky

## AT COST!

FOR 30 days I will SELL AT COST, an immense lot of  
**HARD & SOFT HATS,**  
Also, 300 WHITE AND FANCY SHIRTS, some of which are slightly  
soiled, at half price. This is the cheapest lot of Hats and Shirts ever offered in  
the city.

## U

an buy Remnants and Ends at your own figures. A special bargain in MEN'S UNDER-  
WEAR. Suitings of every description. Scotch Tweeds and Worsted Suits made in latest  
style, and at bottom figures.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.  
**D. A. BRUCE.**  
Ch'town, March 12, 1887—cod & wky

## HATS! HATS!

NO MATTER what competitors may say in their advertisements, it is apparent to the  
general public that the  
**BEST BARGAINS**  
can be had at our establishment.  
We have not the time to enumerate our bargains in Muffs, Caps, Gloves, Coats, Sacques,  
Robes, Collars, &c., but we invite you to call and examine them—satisfy yourself that our  
bargains are genuine, and our prices the LOWEST OF THE LOW.

**STUART'S NEW FUR STORE,**  
NEWSON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.  
Ch'town, April 14, 1887.

**CHARLOTTETOWN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.**  
SPRING, - - - 1887 - - - SPRING.

WE must thank our friends and the public generally for their ever increasing patronage  
since we have commenced business.  
Our Boot & Shoe Factory, in starting, had many difficulties to overcome, and we are  
glad that to-day those difficulties have been surmounted, and we are now well able to com-  
pete with the best Boot and Shoe Factories abroad.  
Some of the advantages purchasers have in buying from us are, saving of freight, ordering  
goods when you want them (not six months before), getting them without delay—which  
saves carrying a large stock which deteriorates on the shelves.  
Our leathers are bought directly from the tanneries, thereby saving commissions which  
many factories have to pay.  
We are more determined than ever to give the

## BEST OF SATISFACTION

and to merit the whole of the Island's patronage.  
We hope to see many new industries arise, thereby increasing the prosperity of the  
"Gem of the Sea."  
**DORSEY, GOFF & CO.**  
Ch'town, March 15, 1887.—cod & wky

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Assets, 1st January, 1886 ..... \$36,606,822.03.  
FIRE RISKS accepted upon the most Favorable Con-  
ditions and at Lowest Current Rates.  
**R. R. FITZGERALD,**  
Jan. 3, 1887. Agent.

## ADAMSON'S

### BOTANIC

## COUGH

### BALSAM

SAFE.  
SURE.  
PROMPT. 25c.

### A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.  
It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colds, and  
Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been  
speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALSAM after  
all other remedies have failed. Sufferers from either  
recent or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can  
resort to this great remedy, confident of obtaining  
speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.  
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,  
Bottled at St. Stevens, N. B., by the proprietors,  
P. W. KINSMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS,  
212 4th Ave., N. Y.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Parliament of Canada, at the next  
session thereof, for an Act to authorize  
and allow the Nova Scotia Permanent Benefit  
Building Society and Savings Fund, a Society  
established and formed under an Act of the  
Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia,  
Chapter 12, 12 Victoria, entitled "an Act for the  
regulation of Benefit Building Societies," to  
transact business as a Building Society and  
Savings Fund throughout the Province of New  
Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, as well  
as the Province of Nova Scotia, and to loan  
money on real and certain kinds of personal  
property, and to borrow money and receive money  
and deposits, with power to issue debentures and  
deposit receipts and other powers usual to Loan  
Companies and for other purposes.  
Dated at Halifax, 5th March, 1887.  
JNO. W. PAYZANT,  
Solicitor of Applicant.

March 22, 1887—2mos

## PURE GOLD GOODS

ARE THE BEST MADE.  
ASK FOR THEM IN CANS,  
BOTTLES OR PACKAGES.

THE LEADING LINES ARE  
BAKING POWDER  
FLAVORING EXTRACTS  
SHOE BLACKING  
STOVE POLISH  
COFFEE  
SPICES  
BORAX  
CURRY POWDER  
OLIVEY SALT  
MUSTARD  
POWDERED HERBS

ALL GOODS  
GUARANTEED GENUINE  
PURE GOLD MANFG. CO.  
336 FRONT ST. EAST TORONTO.

## CANADA AND WEST INDIES.

### Tenders for Steamship Lines.

TENDERS will be received at the Finance De-  
partment, Ottawa, up to and including the last  
day of May next, from persons or companies, for  
the performance of the following steamship  
services, viz:—  
Let a line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax  
to Havana, thence to Kingston, thence to  
Santiago de Cuba, thence to Canada; and (2nd)  
a line of mail steamers between Canada and Porto  
Rico and adjacent islands. Tenders to be made by  
each line fortnightly. Steamers to be of a size  
sufficient to carry 2,000 tons of cargo and to be  
able to steam twelve knots an hour, averaging  
not less than eleven knots an hour. The con-  
tract in either case to be for a period of five  
years. Tenders will be received for the above  
services either separately or together. Tenders  
to be marked on the outside "Tenders for Steam-  
ship Service to West Indies." The Government  
of Canada do not bind themselves to accept any  
tender.  
By command,  
J. M. COURTNEY,  
Deputy Minister of Finance.  
Finance Department,  
Ottawa, 7th Feb., 1887—Feb 19 law till April 30

## NASAL BALM

SOOTHING,  
CLEANSING,  
HEALING.  
It Cures  
**CATARRH**  
Gold in Head,  
HAY FEVER.  
STOPS  
Droppings from  
Nasal passages in-  
to the throat and  
excessive expectoration caused by Catarrh. Sent  
pre-paid on receipt of price, 50c. and 5c. Address  
**FULFORD & CO.,** Brockville, Ont.

## FOR SALE.

Ten Shares in "The Examiner Pub-  
lishing Company,"  
each Share representing \$100 in the Capital Stock.  
The undersigned offers for SALE TEN SHARES  
(all paid up) of the Capital Stock of THE  
EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY. Will be sold  
in lots of one or more shares, to suit purchasers.  
For further particulars apply to  
J. W. MITCHELL,  
Ch'town, Nov. 6, 1886.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### A Law for the Doctors.

Sir,—As one deeply interested in all  
matters pertaining to the general good, has  
it not often occurred to you as somewhat  
singular that nothing has been done to  
provide for the proper registration of medi-  
cal practitioners in this country? Such  
legislation as would make this practicable  
is of vital importance to the medical pro-  
fession itself as also to the general public.  
The members of the bar have shown them-  
selves quite capable of protecting their own  
interests, and thus, indirectly, the inter-  
ests of those requiring legal advice. Then,  
Sir, if it be important to protect a man's  
pocket, is it not equally so to protect his life.  
This can only be done by the medical  
profession seeking such legislative enact-  
ments as would make quackery punishable  
by law, and would also compel all prospec-  
tive applicants for medical registration to  
pursue a rigidly defined course of study  
and examination. A test in general educa-  
tion, as required by all Canadian Univer-  
sities, with four years of study in such  
schools only as are recognized in the Mother  
Country should be made compulsory in  
every case. Certain degrees should admit  
to registration without examination, while  
others should only be honorary—should  
not admit to registration without exami-  
nation. This law obtains in Nova Scotia,  
then why not here? Surely the lives of  
P. E. Islanders are as precious as those of  
our worthy neighbors. In the older pro-  
vinces registration is much more difficult  
than in Nova Scotia. Even in the latter  
British and Colonial diplomas alone secure  
registration without examination.  
Take two men of equal abilities—Smith  
and Brown. Smith graduates, say at Mc-  
Gill University. He has to spend a couple  
of years in preparing to pass the entrance  
examination. Then follow four courses of  
lectures, (covering four years), and a  
series of merciless examinations which none  
but first class men can possibly pass.  
Brown selects say, Bellevue or Jefferson.  
Blissfully ignorant of the higher branches  
of education, destitute of the mental vigor  
acquired in studying them, he passes two  
years in the office of a medical man, and,  
after two sessions of four months each spent  
in college, he passes the usual hasty oral  
examination, and is dubbed M. D.—and  
that at a period when poor Smith is dread-  
ing his examination on three or four sub-  
jects only, only too happy to escape being  
plucked. Smith, after he graduates, must  
be out of all reckoning, the better man of  
the two, and the laws of every other Pro-  
vince in the Dominion practically acknow-  
ledge his superior qualifications; but the  
laws of P. E. Island do not. Brown is told  
at Halifax, Ottawa or Toronto that he must  
pass the matriculation examination of the  
Provincial Medical Board, spend at least  
one session more at college, and pass an  
examination before the Board of Censors;  
or what is worse, because harder, graduate at  
McGill, Laval, or some such institution.  
There he and that gentleman are equals,  
legally and socially. Truly, Sir, this is wrong  
and unjust to the aspiring and ambitious,  
whose four years of additional study, and  
inseparable additional expense, are  
unrewarded and unrecognized. Diplo-  
mas obtained at British or Colonial  
institutions afford prima facie  
evidence of superior preliminary and pro-  
fessional attainments on the part of those  
who hold them. If I am in error, Sir, I  
hope some one will kindly correct me, but I  
am a Canadian and feel proud of the high  
stand taken by Canadian graduates in every  
quarter of the globe.  
At the examinations of the Royal  
College of Surgeons of England, and at  
those of the British Army and Navy, the  
graduates of McGill University have ever  
held their own against all comers.  
Then is it not unjust to have them hedged  
and embargoed by the "eight months  
men" of Bowdoin or Ann Arbor or of any  
other diploma-mill in the United States.  
It is to be hoped, Sir, that the medical  
fraternity will look into this matter, and be  
true to themselves and the laity, as well  
by limiting the wholesale importation of  
half-fledged M. D.'s into our Province. We  
have honest, fearless and liberal-minded  
men in our Local Government, who, I feel  
assured, will do their part in this matter  
when asked to do so.  
The leading medical men of Charlotte-  
town are surely sufficiently public-spirited  
to take active and practical steps in this  
matter. Who will be the first to call a  
meeting of the fraternity and take the  
necessary steps to secure the passing of a  
bill through both Chambers? I do not  
belong to the profession myself, but I look  
upon it as one of the noblest and most dig-  
nified on earth. I have set the ball rolling,  
and I hope that you, Sir, will open your  
columns to free discussion on this important  
subject. I feel sure that you will, and that  
with me and thousands of others in this  
country, you will thankfully and cheerfully  
concede that  
"A wise physician skilled our wounds to heal,  
Is more than armies to the public weal."  
Yours,  
CIVITAS.

### STATISTICS

show that more people die of  
consumption than from any other cause.  
Slight colds are the true seeds of consump-  
tion. Beware of the slightest cough. Adam-  
son's Botanic Balsam stands without a peer.  
Trial size 10 cents. dy wy lw

### WHAT can be more disagreeable, more dis- tressing, than to sit in a room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing his or her throat of the mucus which drops into it. Such persons are always to be pitied if they try to cure them- selves and fail. But if they get Dr. Sage's catarrh remedy, there need be no further law.

### THE words do not look very homonious.

They contain an allusion to an old kind of  
universal language, and may be translated as  
follows:—  
I once loved a maiden, a marvel to see;  
And she in turn was devoted to me;  
Of kissing her lips I contracted a trick—  
'Twas my Volapuk.

### Vaccination.

The merits of vaccination have been con-  
sidered since 1883 by a German commission  
—three members of which were anti-  
vaccinationists—and these are the conclu-  
sions which have at length been announced:  
The period during which vaccination pro-  
tects against smallpox varies greatly, but  
as a rule all persons should be vaccinated  
every 10 years; two well marked vesicles  
are necessary to insure successful pro-  
tection; animal vaccine is preferable; no  
special disease or increasing death-rate can be  
traced to the practice of vaccination; the  
operation should not be performed during  
epidemics of scarlet fever, measles, diph-  
theria, whooping cough, typhus, or  
erysipelas; infants should not be vacci-  
nated until three months old; and the great-  
est care in cleaning and disinfecting instru-  
ments should be observed.

### Drifting Sands.

Near the sea the shifting of sand by the  
sea is a familiar sight, and the drifts are often  
known to encroach on cultivated fields, forests  
and villages. Striking examples are found on  
Lake Michigan, where the withered tops of  
a forest are visible above a sand drift, and in  
Norfolk, England, where farms and houses  
have been covered. The same phenomenon  
occurs in deserts, the great sand-hills being  
not only carried about by the wind but even  
forced beyond the proper limits of the sandy  
wastes. The extensive Registan desert in  
Central Afghanistan is reported as being  
steadily pushed northwardly, and calculations  
have shown that its present rate of pro-  
gress will cause it to overwhelm some of the  
most fertile and prosperous districts of the  
country in a few thousand years.

### The Apes.

Apes probably rank next to man in general  
intelligence, and, though they lack persever-  
ence, there seems to be no reason for doubting  
that they might be trained to do a variety  
of useful work. This is the opinion of Ma-  
dame Clemence Royer, the French translator  
of Darwin, but she points out that the do-  
mesticated apes would require great quanti-  
ties of such food as fruit, bread and eggs, that  
the process of educating them would be cost-  
ly, and that for many generations the climate  
of Europe would be too severe for them. She  
suggests that the experiment should be tried  
first in tropical countries, where the apes  
might aid in cultivating coffee, cocoa and cot-  
ton.

### The Drummer.

A commercial traveller tells the Chicago  
Herald of a drummer who cannot write.  
"Down in Missouri, the other day," said he  
"I ran across one of the queerest cases I ever  
heard of. It was a commercial traveller who  
can neither read nor write. He is one of the  
handsomest and liveliest fellows I ever met,  
and can barely write his own name. Besides,  
he doesn't want to learn. When his  
customers give him orders he has them write  
out lists of the goods they desire, and such  
letters as he has to get off he coaxes hotel  
clerks and other travelling men to write for  
him. He is a lightning salesman, too, and  
one of the most popular men in his territory."

### A Snake Story.

George Marion, a farmer of Rensselaer, Ill.,  
found his dog barking at a snake near a hole  
in the ground. He dug down and found  
bushes of snakes stiff with cold. When all  
were killed and classified, it was found that  
they were 140 in all, 113 of which were  
blue rascals, and 27 were bull snakes. No  
other kind of serpents were found in the  
den. Soon after another nest of 67 snakes  
was found.

## Sam Jones Speaks to Girls.

No human being on this earth loves you  
like your mother. No one on earth wishes  
you as well. No one on earth will sacrifice  
for you like she will, and if there is anybody  
in this universe capable of advising you, it is  
your precious mother. Many people are fit  
for nothing but to give advice. Like the sign-  
board nailed to a tree at a country cross road,  
they are always pointing to where they never  
go themselves. I don't want a person to point  
their fingers in the right way, but I want  
them to move off and say follow me. This is  
the best way in righteousness and holiness, and  
the only way to heaven. Nine-tenths of the  
trouble at home, young ladies, grows out of  
the fact of taking somebody else's advice in-  
stead of mother's. I can sympathize with a  
girl up to the point where she thinks she  
knows better than mamma, and thinks Miss  
Brown, over there, a better friend to her.  
Trouble begins at home when somebody else  
is listened to rather than mother, and there is  
many a girl in Boston to-day that lays like  
lead on her mother's heart. Your mother  
never sees you that she don't feel in her heart,  
"Oh, my God! what is to become of my way-  
ward child?" Girls, you have got it in your  
power to make mother as happy as an angel  
or just as miserable as it is possible for a  
human being to be, and do you know you  
make mother happy just in proportion as you  
listen to and obey her, and make her miser-  
able just as you begin to show the opposite  
disposition.

### Volapuk.

It has been maliciously said that Volapuk is  
already a dead language. It is, on the con-  
trary, making rapid progress as an interna-  
tional speech. Two hundred of its adherents  
lately dined together in Paris; and now Herr  
Alfred Kirchoff, of the University of Halle,  
has compiled and published an elaborate guide  
to the language. Herr Kirchoff, in this vol-  
ume, gives us some specimens of Volapuk  
rhyme, from which we extract a verse:—  
abufob of botel lejanek e yunik,  
palofob fa of lul lanimalik a stunik,  
akutol plik ka balsana in fleug,  
binom—Volapuk.

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