

EXAMINER CALENDAR

MOON'S CHANGES.

4th day, Last Quarter.  
11th day, New Moon.  
18th day, First Quarter.  
26th day, Full Moon.

Day of Week	Sun Rises.	Sets.	Days length	High Water.
1 Sunday	7 49	4 20	8 31	2 28
2 Monday	49	21	32	3 17
3 Tuesday	49	22	33	4 06
4 Wednesday	48	23	35	4 55
5 Thursday	48	24	36	5 44
6 Friday	48	26	37	6 33
7 Saturday	48	27	39	7 22
8 Sunday	47	29	41	8 10
9 Monday	47	30	43	8 59
10 Tuesday	47	31	44	9 47
11 Wednesday	46	33	45	10 36
12 Thursday	46	34	48	11 25
13 Friday	45	35	49	morn
14 Saturday	44	37	51	1 02
15 Sunday	43	36	53	1 51
16 Monday	42	40	54	2 40
17 Tuesday	42	41	57	3 29
18 Wednesday	41	42	59	4 17
19 Thursday	40	43	9 1	5 06
20 Friday	39	44	4 5	5 55
21 Saturday	38	45	6 6	6 44
22 Sunday	37	47	9 7	7 33
23 Monday	36	49	11 8	8 22
24 Tuesday	35	50	13 9	9 10
25 Wednesday	34	51	15 9	9 59
26 Thursday	33	53	18 10	10 48
27 Friday	32	54	21 11	11 36
28 Saturday	31	55	25	even
29 Sunday	30	57	27	1 14
30 Monday	29	59	30	2 03
31 Tuesday	28	5 0	32	2 52

Wants, Lost, Found, &c

FOR SALE.—A 20 foot boat, complete with sails, etc.—oak runner plank. Apply to H. B. Sterling, water St. 25, 31p

REPAIRED.—Sharpened while you wait, and repaired by a competent hand at Rice's Bicycle Repair Store opposite the Skating Rink 285 ff.

A newly calved cow for sale, will be on the Market Square, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock; if stormy, on Friday following 13, d1wk

"The Low Birthrate," "Christianity and Agnosticism," sermons, by Rev. James Simpson, price 5c and 10c, respectively, for sale at THE EXAMINER office and at Carters' and Hazzard & Moore's Bookstores.

TO RENT from Jan 1st, 1899. The Brick Store—corner Queen and Grafton Streets, lately occupied by Johnson & Johnson. Apply to Goff Bros. d&wt

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, by THE DOMINION PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY, for an Act to amend its Acts already obtained (60 Victoria chapter 85, and 61 Victoria chapter 10) to define the Capital Stock of the Company, and to consolidate, define, declare and enlarge its powers of lending, purchasing, borrowing and investing, and for other purposes. Dated at Toronto this 12th December, 1898.

MACDONELL, BOLLAND & THOMPSON, 303-91 Solicitors for the Applicants

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—The celebrated Cyclone Cameras are being used by amateurs and professionals all over the civilized world. The most compact and least complicated of any in the market. A child can operate them. Plain and Complete Instructions 20c with each Camera. Size of pictures 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 to 5 1/2. Price \$3.50 up. Nothing on earth will give you or a friend to whom presented more pleasure than one of these Cameras. Write for Illustrated Catalogue with full descriptions. Prices etc. Marsh & Co., 542 W. Lake St. Chicago. 297 ff.

Woman is Man's Best Friend

First because she is his mother; secondly because she is his wife; thirdly because she is his sweetheart.

We are your friend, because we give you reliable goods at fair prices. In most cases we give you bigger bargains than can be found anywhere else. Before buying visit our store and get prices. We know that we can suit you in quantity, quality and price. Our silverware is as good as can be bought anywhere. Our clocks are unsurpassed in quality and price. We also carry a line of high-class chinaware in Blue Cobalt; also Glassware Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, etc., very cheap.

Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry done scientifically.

JUREY and CO

The Modern Jewelry and Fancy Goods Store, Prowse's New Stone Block Sunnyside.

CALIFORNIA PRUNES

Griffin & Skellys California Prunes are by far the best stock on the market. They are also much nicer flavoured and more juicy than the Turkish Prunes.

We sell them from 12 to 16 cents per pound.

We have also:—

California Evaporated

Peaches and Apricots

BEER & GOFF GROCERS.

DR. SCHURMAN.

The Ladder by Which He Climbed to Fame and Fortune.

(From The Patriot.)

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—President Schurman, of Cornell University, (and once of Dalhousie) who has accepted a position on the commission to study the commercial and social problems of the Philippines, arrived here from New York on Wednesday and left to-day for Vancouver en route to Manila. The other members of the commission will be Admiral Dewey, General Otis, Colonel Charles Denby and Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan, who resided several years in the Philippines.

Thirty-one years ago Jacob Gould Schurman was working in a country store in Prince Edward Island for \$30 a year and his board. Six years ago, at the age of 38, he became President of Cornell University, and he is now looked upon as one of the leading educators of the country. The transformation from country clerk to university president was brought about entirely by Mr. Schurman's own efforts. From the time he was 13 he did not have a dollar except what he earned. In spite of this handicap he obtained a thorough education, making a record for scholarship that probably has never been equalled under like circumstances. How it was done is told by President Schurman in today's Herald.

INSPIRED BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"When I read the life of Abraham Lincoln I was deeply impressed by it, and I said to myself: 'Here is a man whose boyhood was like my own.' For this reason I think that I can understand and appreciate Lincoln better than most men of the younger generation are capable of doing. I know what it is to grow up in a new country to feel the pinch of poverty and the heavy burden of toil that always accompany such a life, to struggle hard for advantages which come quite in the natural course of events in more settled communities.

"By this I do not mean to say that my father was worse off than the general run of settlers in Prince Edward Island in the year 1854, when I was born. He had gone into the Island a generation before and had hewed a home out of the forest. At the time of my boyhood he had upwards of a hundred acres cleared and under cultivation. But no amount of land and no amount of toil could give one much more than the bare necessities at that time and place. There was not a railway on the Island, nor a daily newspaper, and as for theatres, I was never inside of one until after I was 20. The only books in my father's house were the Bible, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress and a few others of that standard class. My earliest books were all outdoors, and I think that it is not a bad text book for a youngster, either.

WORKING FOR TEN CENTS A DAY

"When I was ten years old I was hired for a day by one of our neighbors to help with his threshing. The work assigned to me was to cut the bands of the oat sheaves, and pass them to the man who led the grain into the drum of the separator. It was not easy work. The sheaves went through the machine as fast as the man could handle them, and the boy who cut bands had to make his hands fly. I worked at that from sunrise to dark, and at the end proudly carried home my pay—sixpence! As the money of the Dominion stood then, it was equal to about ten cents. A cent an hour for the hardest kind of manual labor a boy could perform! That was

the way money came in Prince Edward Island in those days. But it was big money to me, for it was the first I had ever seen that I could call really my own.

"When I was 13 I left home. I had formed the idea that I wanted to get into a store. I don't know that I had any clear idea about my future. I merely wanted to get into the town and do something for myself. So my father got me a place in the nearest town—summerside—a village of about 1,000 inhabitants. The terms were that I was to board with my employer, as was the custom then, and in addition receive for my services \$30 at the end of the year. Not a lordly sum, was it, for twelve or fourteen hours' work per day? But it was the first rung of the ladder for me. From that day until this I have always been dependent on my own efforts.

"I worked in this store for a year, and then I got a place in a larger store in the same town with exactly twice the salary, \$60 per year! That was advancement indeed. I remained there for two years, until I was nearly 16. Then I gave up the position of my own accord because I had determined to get a better education.

"As I look back upon it now it seems to me that the chief influence which led to my decision was the local minister. My parents were members of the Baptist church. He took an interest in me and did for me what the Scotch dominie of a generation ago was accustomed to do for his poor and ambitious boys—gave me good advice and urged me to obtain a college education. The good man had in mind to make a minister of me, and I, so far as I thought of the matter, supposed that that would be the natural career for me if I went to college.

"I can remember well when I told my employer of my decision. I had pondered it long, but I hated to tell him. I liked him and I liked the business. I put the job off for a long time, but at last, one night when we were walking home to supper together, I blurted out what was on my mind. He was greatly surprised. He told me that he liked me, was satisfied with my work and would like to keep me with him. Then and there he offered to double my pay for the next year if I would stay with him. I thanked him, but said that my mind was made up and I wanted to get an education.

TURNING POINT IN HIS CAREER.

"That was the turning point for me. On the one side was my desire for an education. I did not know how I was to obtain it except that it must be by my own efforts. On the other side was the certainty of \$120 yearly in addition to my board, and the prospect of still further advancement as soon as I was ready for it. Those who have followed this story carefully enough to realize what \$120 meant to me then, will understand that it was no light matter to give it up and accept the uncertain prospect of winning an education.

"My three years as a clerk gave me a training that was to prove invaluable in later years, when I became president of Cornell University. I learned business methods, and I learned to deal with men. In all sincerity, I can say that I consider this early work in a country store no less valuable than my scholastic experience in fitting me for my present position.

STARTING OUT INTO THE WORLD.

"When I left my clerkship I had something over \$80 saved from my wages, and a plan for my immediate educational future. I went to the school in Charlottetown, where the languages and higher mathematics were taught, as well as the rudiments, and began my preparations for college. I took up Greek, Latin, algebra and geometry, all in the same week, if not on

the same day. I learned them all from one teacher.

"I had but one year in which to get my preparation for college. My money would not last longer than that time, and in order to go on I must win one of the two scholarships in Prince of Wales College offered in each county of the Island. I don't believe I ever worked so hard before or since, as I did in those months. The result was that I began to have a bad pain in the back of my head. I told a physician whom I knew about it, and he said:

A RULE FOR GOOD HEALTH.

"If you want to keep on with your studies, this is what you must do: At the end of the term shut up your books. Don't look at a book all summer, but go out and work on your father's farm."

"I took his advice. For three months I did not open a book, but went home and did all kinds of farm work. I bound wheat behind the reaper, and kept my end up with the rest of the other workmen. For me, it was the best thing I could have done.

"I mention this particularly here because at the time I formed a habit which I have kept up ever since through all the busiest years of my life. That is to spend two hours of every day in the open air. If I had not done so I could not have kept up under the strain of hard study to which I subjected myself during the following years.

HIS GREATEST SUCCESS.

"The college scholarship examinations were held in September. I was afraid that I had not much chance of winning, but I not only won my scholarship, but I stood first of all the candidates in the Island. I have been fortunate since then, and have had some rewards that most persons would consider very much greater than this modest prize of \$60 a year. But I tell you that this was the greatest success I ever won. That \$60 a year made all the difference in the world to me then. With it I could continue my education; without it I could not have gone on.

"Sixty dollars is not a large sum for a boy to start out a school year. But in Charlottetown, where Prince of Wales college is located, living was cheap, and I earned it by keeping books for a storekeeper at night.

Prince of Wales college was half way between a high school and a country college. In two years I had finished the course there and cast about to earn some money to go on with. The natural thing was to teach, and I secured charge of one of the best general schools in the island for a year. Here I taught everything from the alphabet up to Virgil and algebra, and laid by over one hundred dollars.

"With this capital I went to Acadia College, in Nova Scotia, to complete my college course. Acadia was a small college under the control of the Baptist denomination. Of the 75 or 80 men there, probably four-fifths intended to become ministers. I still looked on the pulpit as my natural goal, but just at the time I was eager for more learning and thought chiefly of that.

TOOK MOST OF THE COLLEGE PRIZES.

"During my stay in Acadia College, I am bound to say that I took most of the prizes for which I was eligible. In the second year I learned of a scholarship in the University of London offered for competition to all the colleges of Canada. I made up my mind to try for it, and sent to learn the particulars. The questions in the examination were sent out to the governor-general, and by him distributed to the college in which there were competitors. After the examination the papers were returned to the University in London. The examination was held in June. I took a trip to Prince Edward Island for the summer. The weeks passed and I heard nothing as to the result of the examination. At length when September came, I gave up hope and started back to Acadia to finish my course. On the way I met some men whom I knew. They congratulated me. I did not understand it, and asked them what was up. 'Why,' they said 'you have won the scholarship, haven't you? That's the news up town.'

ANOTHER SCHOLARSHIP WON.

"When I got to the college I found congratulations from the governor of the province, from my old professors and all my friends. It was a great day for me. It opened a new vista. The scholarship meant \$500 a year for three years to be spent in London or Edinburgh, as I might elect. I chose London, not so much for any educational advantages as because I had been steeped in English history and I wanted to see and know the famous city. Like all the Canadian youth of the time, I knew my British history thoroughly, but of American history I knew nothing at all.

"For a youth brought up as I had been, London was naturally a great revelation. The university was the centre of the advanced scientific thought of the time; I was plunged at once into Darwinian biology, Spencerian philosophy, and the teachings of Huxley and Tyndall. I had grown up with some pretty orthodox beliefs, which I found very rudely handled by those great teachers. To a young man who had seriously thought of the ministry as a vocation, it was nothing less than a terrible ordeal. For a time I did not know what to believe. I almost lost belief in everything. But I determined to go through with it, to learn the truth, whether it seemed good or bad to me.

"In the second year I got some light on the questions that were perplexing me from James Martineau. He was not attached to the University of London, but was lecturing to Unitarian divinity students in Manchester College, then in Gordon Square, but since removed to Oxford. I got permission

to attend his lectures and in the winter of 1876-77 I got a great deal of good out of them, for it was then that Martineau delivered the lectures which have since been published in the two stately volumes of his Ethics. He delivered them before two divinity students, a Miss Mackintosh and myself.

DEEPLY INTERESTED IN PHILOSOPHY.

"It was at this time that I first became deeply interested in philosophy, and came to the conclusion that the study and teaching of the great truths with which it deals would be the most satisfactory work that I could undertake. Therefore for the third year of my course, I decided to go to Edinburgh, which was still regarded throughout the length and breadth of the Kingdom as the home of philosophy.

"During my stay in Edinburgh I learned of the Hibbard travelling fellowship which had just been established. It offered \$2,000 a year for philosophical study anywhere on the continent that the holder might select. It was open to all graduates in the United Kingdom, and I saw that this was just what I needed to round out my philosophical education, and determined to try for it.

"There were 64 competitors, including a number of Oxford and Cambridge men. After an extensive examination of our credentials and recommendations the examining committee narrowed the number down to four. These four were summoned to appear before the committee in London.

STRUGGLE FOR ANOTHER PRIZE.

"A fellow student and close friend of mine in Edinburgh, Andrew Seth, had been a competitor for the fellowship. We had often talked the matter over, wondering who would get the prize, and whether it might be either one of us. When the summons to London came, we were both included in the four.

"After some further deliberation, the committee informed us that they had decided to establish two fellowships. They were awarded to Seth and myself. So we went to Germany together.

"That year in Heidelberg and Berlin was very delightful and profitable to me, for I had the opportunity of meeting and becoming acquainted with some of the great leaders in philosophic and scientific thought. But in reality the \$2,000 Hibbard fellowship was less valuable to me than the \$60 scholarship I had won years before in Prince of Wales College. That had given me my start.

"At the end of my year in Germany I returned home and began my work as a teacher in Acadia College, where I had spent part of my student days. I soon gave up this position, however, and went to Dalhousie University in Halifax, to accept the chair of philosophy there.

"During my stay in Berlin I attended on one occasion a reception given by the minister of the United States, then as now, Hon. Andrew D. White. At that time Mr. White was president of Cornell University. From him and from Prof. Willard Fiske, whom I met at the same time, I learned a great deal about Cornell.

"This chance meeting with Mr. White was destined to have a great influence on my after career. When Cornell came to establish a chair of philosophy, Mr. White remembered me and proceeded to hunt me up. I was summoned to Ithaca and the outcome of it was that the chair was offered to me. Thus began my connection with the university, which I have served ever since."

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FARM TO LET AT ROYALTY.

To let "Milford Farm" on the North River Road, about a mile from the city, at present in the occupation of the Widow of the late George Thorne. It comprises about 29 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, fronts on the North River Shore. There is a good one and a half story farm house with outbuildings and a large stable and barn, and a tool house on the premises. Possession given, if required later end of November. These premises are well adapted for a butcher and pasture farm. Rent \$200.00 a year. For further particulars apply to DANIEL DAVIES, Dundas Esplanade 254

Twenty Dollars Reward

Any person giving information leading to the apprehension of the party or parties who broke into my house on North River between the dates of the 23rd and the 29th inst. will receive the above reward. R. M. YOUNG.

Prince Edward Island Railway

On and after MONDAY, 20th Dec., 1898, trains of this Railway will run daily, (Sunday, excepted,) as under.

Trains Outward.	Read down	STATIONS	Trains Inward.	Read up.
A. M. P. M.			A. M. P. M.	
7 00	3 10	Charlottetown.	10 20	2 30
7 15	3 30	Royalton Junction	10 15	2 10
7 52	4 17	North Wiltshire.	9 20	1 40
8 04	4 31	Hunter River.	9 05	1 25
8 38	5 13	Emerald.	8 18	12 55
9 05	5 47	Kensington.	7 33	12 20
P. M.			P. M.	
9 30	6 50	Ar.	Lv. 7 00	12 00
12 50		Lv.	Ar	10 30
1 37		Wellington.		9 45
2 19		Port Hill.		9 00
3 31		O'Leary.		8 05
4 34		Alberton.		6 55
5 30	ar.	Tignish.	lv.	6 00
P. M.			P. M.	
2 30	lv.	Charlottetown.	ar.	10 15
4 10		Mount Stewart.		8 50
5 22		Cardigan.		7 35
5 45	ar.	Georgetown.	lv.	7 10
P. M.			P. M.	
4 05	lv.	Mount Stewart.	ar.	8 55
4 43		Morell.		8 15
5 12		St. Peters.		7 45
6 40		Souris.		6 20
P. M.			P. M.	
5 15	lv.	Emerald.	ar.	7 50
6 05	ar.	Cape Traverse.	lv.	7 00
P. M.			P. M.	

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. D. POTTINGER, Gen. Man. Can. Gov't Ry. Moncton, N. E. G. A. SHARP, Superintendent, P. E. I. Charlottetown.

**DEADLY CATARRH**

has fastened its relentless grip upon some member of nearly every family in the land. Competent authorities estimate that from eighty to ninety per cent. of the entire population of this continent suffer from some form of this repulsive and dangerous malady. If you or any of your family suffer either from recognized catarrh or from the lingering colds which mark its early stages—don't trifle with it. It is the precursor of consumption and death.

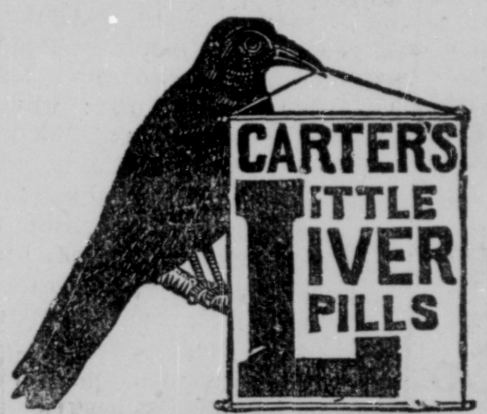
**Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder**

never fails. It is the remedy of all remedies, endorsed by the most experienced and eminent nose and throat specialists of the day, and having a record of a multitude of radical, permanent cures of chronic cases which had been declared incurable. It also cures cold in the head, influenza, hay fever, loss of smell, deafness, sore throat, tonsillitis, asthma and all similar diseases. It is delightful to use.

"I have had chronic catarrh ever since the war," says J. C. Taylor, of 210 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton, N. J. "I had despaired of ever being cured. I used three bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and my catarrh has entirely left me." Rev. C. E. Whitcombe, rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Hamilton, Ont., was a great sufferer. He used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and now proclaims it a safe, simple and certain cure. The Lord Bishop of Toronto, Can., recommends the remedy over his own signature. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart relieves heart disease in 30 minutes. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills—20c. for 40 doses—are the best. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in a day eczema, tetter and all skin diseases. Cures piles in 2 to 5 nights. 35c.

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's, Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills

REMOVED.

On and after Monday, Oct 2nd, ur patrons will find me in my office in the New Prowse Block, on the north side of Queen's Square, first door to the right upstairs.

DR. J. H. AYERS, Dentist