

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1890.

VOL. 25.—NO. 78

## The Daily Examiner

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### ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Full Moon, 6th day, 2h., 35.1m., p. m., N. E. below horizon.  
Last Quarter, 14th day, 9h., 52.1m., a. m., E. below horizon.  
New Moon, 20th day, 4h., 48.5m., p. m., W.  
First Quarter, 28th day, 5h., 20.0m., a. m., S.

D. DAY OF WEEK. Sun Sun Moon High Day's M rises sets rises water len h

D.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Day's len
1	Saturday	6 41	5 44	0 40	7 0	11 3	6
2	Sunday	38	40	2 37	8 45	8	6
3	Monday	37	47	3 41	9 28	10	10
4	Tuesday	34	48	4 46	10 6	12	12
5	Wednesday	30	48	5 52	10 58	15	15
6	Thursday	32	50	6 58	11 12	18	18
7	Friday	30	51	8 5	11 45	21	21
8	Saturday	29	52	9 15	12 15	24	24
9	Sunday	27	54	10 24	0 51	27	27
10	Monday	25	55	11 35	1 30	30	30
11	Tuesday	23	55	morn	2 14	33	33
12	Wednesday	22	58	0 47	3 9	36	36
13	Thursday	20	59	1 57	4 18	39	39
14	Friday	18	6	3 2	5 42	42	42
15	Saturday	16	2	3 57	7 28	45	45
16	Sunday	13	3	4 43	8 34	50	50
17	Monday	11	5	5 20	9 26	54	54
18	Tuesday	9	6	5 52	10 11	57	57
19	Wednesday	8	6	6 18	10 49	61	61
20	Thursday	8	6	6 43	11 26	65	65
21	Friday	3	10	7 6	morn	7	7
22	Saturday	2	11	7 31	0 1	9	9
23	Sunday	0	13	7 56	0 37	12	12
24	Monday	5	14	8 24	1 14	15	15
25	Tuesday	5	15	9 2	2 42	18	18
26	Wednesday	5	15	9 2	2 42	21	21
27	Thursday	5	16	9 42	3 42	24	24
28	Friday	5	18	10 30	4 41	25	25
29	Saturday	5	19	11 12	5 58	28	28
30	Sunday	4	20	12 24	6 10	31	31
31	Monday	5	45	21	1 27	7 20	12 34

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nov8—dy 3m eod wky pd

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feb1—dy 3w 3aw wky tf

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  - ALBERTON—Mrs. Bell's Hotel, March 12th.
  - TIGNISH—Capt. Gallant's Hotel, March 13th and 14th.
  - SOURIS—Cox's Hotel, March 17th and 18th.
  - MOUNT STEWART—Mrs. Clark's Hotel, March 19th and 20th.
  - MONTAGUE BRIDGE—Mrs. McDonald's, March 21st and 22nd.
  - GEORGETOWN—Mrs. A. Aitkin's Hotel, March 24th and 25th.

## A FEW OF THE DISEASES TREATED.

THE HEART AND CIRCULATION, WITH COMPLICATIONS.  
I. Functional Heart Disease. II. Organic Heart Disease. III. Dropsy. IV. Varicose Veins.

CIRCULATION.—The circulatory organs include the heart, the arteries, the veins and the capillary vessels. Their diseases, though not numerous, are extremely serious in their nature.

HEART.—It is impossible to glance through even the smallest newspaper without seeing notice of a sudden death—of a man or woman, apparently in the full flush of health and strength, being snatched away to an untimely grave. As there is no organ more important than the heart, so there is none in which diseases may be so suddenly fatal, and the appalling frequency of deaths from this cause, and their terrible nature, force the subject upon our notice and demand our attention.

DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.—Indigestion, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Weak Stomach and Chronic Constipation are the common heritage of the people of America. We cure them certainly and speedily.

THE LIVER.—The largest organ in the body, and one of the most important, is more often diseased (in this climate) than any of the vital organs. Few people are completely free from some form of Liver Complaint. The symptoms are too well known to everybody to demand special mention at our hands further than to call attention to the weary feeling, sleep, dull feeling after meals, sallow, green skin, pain under the shoulder blades, and dull pain in the right side, with alternation of costiveness or looseness of the bowels. See our reports of cases cured.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE NASAL PASSAGES AND RESPIRATORY ORGANS.  
I. Catarrh. II. Hay Fever. III. Laryngitis. IV. Bronchitis. V. Asthma. VI. Consumption. VII. Emphysema. VIII. Pneumonia.

ONE IN FOUR.—When it is known that twenty-five per cent. of the human race perish from diseases of the respiratory organs, it will be evident to the most careless that such death may be the lot of any. The question of real importance to those suffering from any form of the above mentioned diseases is: "Can you cure me?" We answer: "Our record in the past is the best evidence we can offer."

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I. Retarded Menses. II. Amenorrhoea. III. Dysmenorrhoea. IV. Menorrhagia. V. Change of Life. VI. Chlorosis. VII. Leucorrhoea. VIII. Displacement. IX. Prolapsus Uteri. X. Flexions and Versions. XI. Inversion. XII. Ulcerations. XIII. Cancer. XIV. Inflammations (Uterus and Ovaries). XV. Tumors. XVI. Pruritus. XVII. Vaginitis. XVIII. Barrenness.

Our success has been very marked in the treatment of the diseases peculiar to women and girls. Over two-thirds of our patients are ladies. Old, young, married and single, can consult us on matters peculiar to their sex, however delicate, in perfect confidence.

CHRONIC DISEASES PECULIAR TO MEN.  
BROKEN DOWN.—It is a sad but unavoidable reflection that thousands of men, who should be the bone and sinew of the country, pillars of society, of the church, and of the State, are broken down both physically and mentally before they have reached the zenith of their usefulness. Early indiscretions, the result of ignorance and folly; over-exertion of mind and body, induced by laudable ambition; dissipation and exposure, are continually working the ruin of thousands, whose ability, energy and integrity the world needs to preserve the equilibrium of civilization.

Call if possible, but if unable to do so, write to  
**DR. GEO. A. BAYNES, Medical Director.**  
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February 25, 1890—dy & wky tf

## A BONANZA

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—AT THE—

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**McLEOD & MCKENZIE.**  
Charlottetown, Feb. 17, 1890.

## Varia.

There is very little news from England, and especially from the continent, but it is interesting to note the firm stand that the German Emperor is taking in settling the disputes between labor and capital. He has shown himself to be thoroughly aware of the distressed condition of his poorer subjects, and he proposes an international conference to draw up rules in accordance with political economy, for the avoidance of further difficulties in the labor market.

The are no sales attended by so select a company of connoisseurs as Messrs. Sotheby's in London. They are the gentlemen to whom are entrusted for sale, manuscripts, rare editions of books, and old and valuable china, and their salerooms are always crowded with autograph and bric-a-brac hunters and bibliomaniacs. The accounts of the manuscripts sold are always interesting reading. One thing that surprises one about some of them is how they came to be in an auction room at all. For instance, there is a letter from the Duke of Cambridge to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, written from Sandringham on the 13th December, 1871, the critical day of the Prince of Wales' illness, and entirely on the subject of his condition on that day. This letter realised \$5. Even a discouraging reply from a great man to an intending publisher may be converted into a marketable commodity. For \$20 were paid for a characteristic letter from Carlyle to his publisher, saying:

"If the author were to re-write his manuscript, I could not do so (steaming out at least one-third which may be termed aqueous) and call it *English Puritanism*, or some such name, it might really be a book capable of interesting various people."

To secretaries of public dinners the prospect is opened up of an opportunity of turning an honest penny from some of their correspondence when they see that seven guineas is paid for a letter of Lord Tennyson's excusing himself from attending the Balaclava dinner in 1875. Some of the bickerings of Shelly's domestic circle may be inferred from his letter to Godwin, saying:

"The hopes I had conceived of receiving from you the treatment and consideration which I esteem to be justly due to me were destroyed by your letter dated the 5th." (\$100.)

There is a great run on the letters of literary people, like Shelley, Lamb, or Thackeray. In one of the letters to Coleridge, Lamb says in the course of a criticism of Coleridge in Search of a Wife—"I borrowed this Coleridge of a very careful, neat lady, and returned it with this stuff written in the beginning:

If ever I marry a wife  
I'll marry a landlord's daughter,  
For then I may sit in the bar,  
And drink cold brandy-and-water."

Ninety-five dollars was paid for a letter of Lamb's in which, referring to his sorrows and afflictions, he says: "I am recovering, God be praised for it, a healthiness of mind, something like calmness; but I want more religion." There is some food for the biographers in an old letter of Disraeli's referring to his pecuniary difficulties. The letter is not dated, but the water mark of the paper is 1835.

Amid the quantity of rubbish and trash, thrown off by the press each year in the shape of novels it is not easy to make a selection. Among new and untried names, and for one who has not much time for light reading, the better way is to get these books only, which one can feel reasonably sure may be perused with pleasure and at least some amount of profit. This is sure to be the case with Stepuak's novels. There is a ring of truth and reality about them which makes them impressive, and these characteristics are not absent in his last, "The Career of a Nihilist." His account of these people is singularly interesting—their absolute devotion for the cause they are fighting for, their cheerful surrender of property and life, their obedience, courage and indifference to danger and to death, are very remarkable and, so far as it is possible to tell, the writer's statements seem to be in perfect harmony with facts and events in recent history. Apparently absolutely without religion, having abolished all ceremony of marriage, and considering assassination not only pardonable but meritorious, the Nihilists are enabled by their devotion to what they believe to be the good of their country, to live sober, temperate, self-denying lives, seemingly free from all crime, except such crime as they consider a virtue. This state of things, if it really exists as it is described in the book, may very possibly be due to the fact, asserted by one of the characters, that "illegal people (i. e., Nihilists) don't live more than two years on the average," and thus the fervor of conviction is not left to cool, and no sordid or mean motives have time to creep in and undermine the single-mindedness of the converts. The book is re-printed by Harper Brothers in the Franklin Square Library, and is well worth the twenty-five cents it costs.

An interesting book was presented to the President of the French Republic on the last day of January, by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the Queen's Printers in England. Mr. W. Hugh Spottiswoode, a member of the firm, who was accompanied by the manager of the Bible Publishing House in making the presentation, expressed the hope that the President would accept this copy of the Bible as a mark of personal respect, and as a souvenir of the memorable exhibition of 1889. The President, in reply, was pleased to accept the volume, and expressed himself delighted with the artistic beauty of the binding, at the same time intimating his desire to deposit the book in the National Library of France. The Bible is one of the Queen's Printers' celebrated Lectern Bibles, now in use in Westminster Abbey and in several of the English Cathedrals; it is bound in the finest

## Turkey Levant Morocco, with cushioned boards, the edges being red under gold.

It is bound with a flexible back, so that it lies perfectly flat when opened at any page; this flexibility is due to the fact that it is sewn with silk, a process originally introduced in the book world by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode. A special feature of the binding is the combination of materials and the harmony of rich coloring of silk and leather. The book is enclosed in a handsome silk-lined case, with lock and key, the whole of the work being the production of the Queen's Printers' own printing and binding works. The book bore a suitable inscription on a panel of leather inside the cover.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### Birds of Feather Flock Together.

SIR.—At last night's sitting, the Commons disposed of Dalton McCarthy's anti-French language bill, after seven days' and seven nights' hot discussion, and among the names of members voting against Sir John S. Thompson's amendment, we find Messrs. Perry and Yeo, of Prince County, P. E. Island. Yes, we find these names and these men separating themselves from the leader of their party and Hon. E. Blake, and from the French Leaders and ministers in the Government. But let us see where these great statesmen are roosted. By the vote recorded, we find them perched on the fast withering branch, with such peace destroyers as Charlton, Colonel O'Brien, Scriver, Tyrwhitt and Dalton McCarthy, proving true the adage that birds, &c. The question is how will Messrs. Perry and Yeo justify their vote with the electors of Tignish, Egmout Bay and Miscouche. Certainly they cannot quote Messrs. Laurier, Blake and Mills in excuse. Nor can they point to any other just man or reason for such a vote, as it was deliberately given with a view to aid McCarthy in his anti-Catholic crusade, and strengthen the hands of those who are seeking to shatter the bonds of our great Confederation, as well as the peace and progress of this Dominion. Such men, in virtue of their intolerant bigotry, relying on the aid (at times) of such statesmen as Prince County would boast of, then jump when angels would but lightly tread; and but for the philanthropy and superior minds and wise council of such men as Laurier, Blake and Mills in the discussion just ended, much harm would have been wrought by the crusaders. The evil bill and the undesignated designs of its promoters has done good in this instance, viz., it brought out the great minds and enlisted the aid of the Leaders of the Opposition, who rallied around the Government's chieftain in the direction of justice and peace. Many and marked were the compliments paid by Sir John Macdonald and the Hon. Minister of Justice to Messrs. Laurier, Blake & Co., for the signal services rendered during the past seven days. Dalton McCarthy threatens to bring up the matter again and again. No doubt he will do so aided by the fifty votes recorded against Sir John S. D. Thompson's amendment. Not that Mr. McCarthy can ever hope to carry any such measure, but for the purpose of engendering a creed and race fight which might, in the end, turn to his special advantage.

OTTAWA  
Feb. 23, 1890.

## Gill Nets.

SIR.—I observe by late papers that Dr. McIntyre and Dr. Robertson are trying to get the Government to pass a law forbidding the use of gill nets. While I agree with some of what they say against the practice of seining, I cannot allow their remarks on the use of gill nets to pass unchallenged. Gill nets are used chiefly in catching herring. Will our two representatives at Ottawa explain to us how herring can be caught, except by gill nets. Herring cannot be caught by hook and line as everybody knows. They can be seined, but that is a most objectionable way. We want the herring as an article of food as well as for bait, and we must have our gill nets too, as the proper means for catching them. If Drs. McIntyre and Robertson can induce the Government to prevent us from using our nets we many as well give up fishing altogether, and try some other calling.

FISHERMAN.  
Red Point, Lot 46, Feb. 22d, 1890.

## In Memoriam.

That grim monster, Death, has again visited our midst, and carried away in his chilly embrace another of New Glasgow's promising sons. Howard T. McKay, after a short illness, borne with Christian faith, succumbed to that fatal disease, consumption. He was a young man, being in his eighteenth year, and possessing rare abilities, which he intended to consecrate wholly to the Lord. He attended Prince of Wales College for two terms, passing out with second class honors in the spring of 1888. In July he began to teach, but on account of failing health he was forced to return home, when he gradually declined until he passed peacefully away on the morning of the 17th February. During his illness he always manifested a cheerful disposition, never complaining, but bowed meekly to the will of the Lord. It was a sad morning to the parents and brothers and sisters of the deceased when he bade adieu to this terrestrial sphere; but we feel sure it was the happiest of all to him, for then he heard the voice of that loving Saviour whom he had learned to serve, calling him across Jordan's stormy wave to that celestial home of unbroken rest. Therefore, let them not mourn as those without hope, but wait for that glad re-union when they shall go to meet their dear one who has passed on before, and be with the redeemed for evermore.—Com.

John Pacha has written to a friend that he has declined the Khedive's offer of the governorship of Eastern Sudan with his residence at Suakim, and that he is resolved to return to Wadiala and re-conquer that country for Germany.

## Last Evening's Lecture.

THERE was a very good audience at the Lyceum last evening to hear the Rev. D. J. Gregory Macdonald, of St. Margaret's, deliver his lecture on "The Jesuits." The chair was occupied by Mr. D. O'M. Reddin, jr., President of the Benevolent Irish Society, under the auspices of which the lecture was given. The discourse consisted of a brief and concise history of the Order from its inception to the present time, showing its objects and aims, the description of men composing it, their zeal and energy in the missionary field, and the many persecutions and privations they suffered from in their efforts to spread the Gospel among the unenlightened. Canon Littleale's article in the Encyclopedia Britannica came in for a good share of attention towards the close of the lecture, and the different allegations made against the Order and those composing it by persons not in a position to know whereof they spoke, were shown to be fallacious and in the highest degree inaccurate by reference to a pamphlet written by Father Drummond, himself a member of the Order, and in which the aims and teachings of the Society are clearly and forcibly set forth. The lecture, which was well written and well read, occupied almost two hours in its delivery. The lecturer was, on motion of Prof. Caven, seconded by Mr. James H. Reddin, tendered a hearty vote of thanks, which was suitably acknowledged.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.   
Mars 1902yeodwkyly

## Apples.

100 Barrels APPLES, in splendid condition.  
E. H. NORTON & CO.  
feb18—6i eod

## Schooner For Sale.

THE fast-sailing Schooner "MORNING LIGHT" is for sale. She carries about 80 tons of coal, and trims well with all under deck. Her Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Chains all good. For particulars enquire of F. L. McNutt, Esq., or D. Small, Esq., or here to the owner.  
PETER McNUTT.  
Malpeque, Feb. 27—3aw

## HAVE YOU GOT THE GRIP?

WHEN USE HAWKER'S TOLU AND CHERRY BALSAM. It acts like a charm. Also use Hawker's Pills with it. Price 50 cents.  
OTTAWA

## HAVE YOU HAD THE GRIP?

Then use HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC to build up and strengthen the system. It is the best invigorator. Price 50 cents. For sale by Druggists and General Dealers. eod & wky—feb17

## Herring.

70 Barrels Prime Herring,  
40 Quintals Codfish.  
E. H. NORTON & CO.  
feb18—6i eod

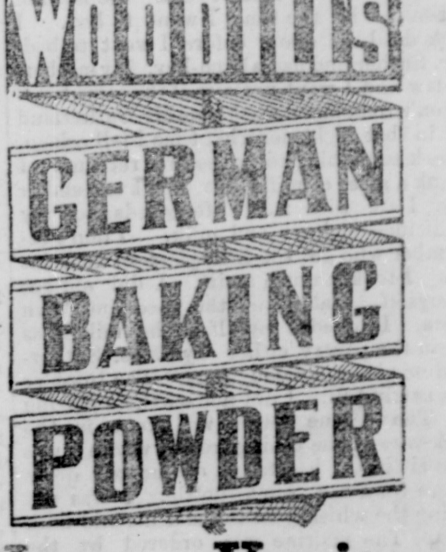
## OLD LONDON CAFE,

JUST OPENED,  
With all the Delicacies of the Season.

I BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that I have just opened the above Cafe, and have secured the services of one of the best Cooks in the Province, and it is my intention to see that everything will be done to cater to the wants of all my patrons. Come and try our Cook.  
JOHN JOY.  
feb8

## THE WEATHER DOES.

—BUT—



Never Varies.  
jan13