

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1890.

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ALMANAC FOR JANUARY, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 6th day, 7h., 49.3m., a. m., W.
Third Quarter, 14th day, 2h., 20.2m., a. m., F,
below horizon.
New Moon, 20th day, 7h., 36.6m., p. m., NW.
First Quarter, 27th day, 4h., 3.9m., p. m., SE.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
rise	sets	rise	water	len
1 Wednesday	7 49	4 19	1 33	7 9 8 30
2 Thursday	49	20	1 57	8 9 31
3 Friday	49	21	2 32	8 50 52
4 Saturday	49	22	3 11	9 32 33
5 Sunday	49	23	3 59	10 12 34
6 Monday	49	24	4 57	10 49 35
7 Tuesday	48	25	5 53	11 26 37
8 Wednesday	48	26	6 55	n b 0 39
9 Thursday	47	27	7 59	0 34 40
10 Friday	47	28	9 4	1 9 41
11 Saturday	47	30	10 9	1 46 43
12 Sunday	46	31	11 14	2 26 45
13 Monday	46	33	morn	3 11 47
14 Tuesday	45	34	0 21	4 11 49
15 Wednesday	44	35	1 32	5 20 51
16 Thursday	44	37	2 46	6 43 53
17 Friday	42	38	4 2	8 0 56
18 Saturday	41	40	5 17	8 40 59
19 Sunday	40	40	6 27	9 51 1
20 Monday	39	43	7 28	10 38 4
21 Tuesday	38	45	8 28	11 28 6
22 Wednesday	37	46	8 58	morn 8
23 Thursday	36	47	9 35	0 12 11
24 Friday	36	49	9 56	0 54 13
25 Saturday	35	51	10 10	1 34 16
26 Sunday	33	52	10 42	2 8 18
27 Monday	33	53	11 6	3 4 20
28 Tuesday	32	54	11 31	4 4 22
29 Wednesday	31	55	11 58	5 11 24
30 Thursday	31	57	aft 1	6 23 26
31 Friday	17	29	4 58	1 10 28

JANUARY, 1890.

Before Stock-taking we will clear out the balance of our Winter Goods at very low prices in the following departments:

FUR GOODS--Muffs, Boas, Caps, Sleigh Robes, Coats, Fur-Lined Cloaks,

Ladies' Mantles, Dolmans, Jackets, Men and Boys' Overcoats & Reefers, Ulster Cloths, Tweeds, Beavers, Blankets and Bed Spreads.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1890—eod & wky.



IF THE ABOVE LINES, when looked at from a distance of about twelve feet, appear irregular or of unequal distinctness, your eyes need glasses for astigmatism. Such lenses we have made to order from optical measurement of each eye with finely adjusted instruments. Persons who cannot read easily by artificial light ought to correct their sight by a properly fitting Spectacle. It is just as much of a mistake to go too long without glasses as it is to use them too strong. To avoid either error, call and have your eyes tested. We keep the largest assortment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses in the Province.

H. W. TAYLOR,

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician,

Charlottetown, Jan. 9, 1890—2aw wky CAMERON BLOCK.

CLOTH! CLOTH!

GENUINE MARKED DOWN SALE
THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLEN MILLS CLOTH DEPOT, before their Annual Stock-taking, will, during the month of January, offer their immense stock of Tweeds, Dress Goods, Homespun, Druggets and Flannels of their own make at cost.

All desirous of purchasing Heavy Winter Goods, for Men and Boys, are invited to examine our stock. These goods are offered at the present low prices to make room for New Spring Patterns.

Also - Five Hundred Pairs of Custom-Made Pants, from our own make of Cloth, which will be sold low.

Charlottetown, January 4, 1890—1m

JANUARY SALE!

Cloths and Custom Made Clothing.

WE ARE OFFERING the balance of our Winter Stock of Cloths at tremendously reduced prices. Come early and secure Bargains.

Our stock consists of Naps, Beavers, Pilots, Worsted Overcoats, Heavy Canadian, Scotch and Irish Tweeds, Fur Caps, Fur Collars, Gloves, Underclothing, etc.

We have no superiors in the Tailoring line. We guarantee every Garment.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Charlottetown, Jan. 9, 1890—eod

Keep it Before the People.

Keep it before the people—That the Sullivan Administration, by reducing the rate of expenditures, saved to the taxpayers a million of dollars in ten years.

Keep it before the people—That the McLeod Administration will maintain the same scale of economy, and save every dollar of the public money that can be saved.

Keep it before the people—That the Sullivan Administration collected debts due the Province to the amount of nearly \$80,000—which, if they had not done so, must have come out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

Keep it before the people—That the McLeod Administration, also, promise to "vigorously press to a settlement our claims against the Dominion Government."

Keep it before the people—That the Sullivan Administration obtained from Ottawa, in spite of the scoffs of the Opposition, an annual grant of \$20,000 a year—equal to a capital sum of \$500,000.

Keep it before the people—That the capital of the Province at Ottawa is larger now than it was ten years ago—though not one cent has been taken from the tax-payers in the past six years.

Keep it before the people—That, notwithstanding this fact, the Sullivan Administration expended more money upon education, upon roads, upon bridges, upon exhibitions, upon the encouragement of agriculture—than any of their predecessors.

Keep it before the people—That it is the policy of the McLeod Administration to continue in the same course and to "go one better" in respect to our farming interests.

Keep it before the people—That nothing—absolutely nothing—has been opposed to this excellent policy of the McLeod administration.

Keep it before the people—That the Oppositionists have submitted to them no policy.

Keep it before the people—That if the Opposition have a policy they should not "keep dark about it."

Keep it before the people—That if the Opposition have no policy, they are not entitled to support and confidence.

Keep it before the people—That for the purposes of administering the Government of the Province, the Oppositionists are without a leader.

Keep it before the people—That under all the circumstances their interests will be best promoted and conserved if they vote for the candidates supporting the McLeod Administration.

Keep it before the people—That hungry foxes are always on the alert, and that it will, therefore, be necessary to guard carefully—until after the 30th—against the tricks of the Oppositionists.

Our Own Country.

What great changes have come over the condition of British North America during the past twenty years! Then we were a few scattered and unconnected Provinces, having nothing in common politically but the tie of British connection. Some of the Provinces of our Confederation were but little known, and others of them to-day proudly represented in our House of Commons, were then altogether unknown excepting as the habitation of wild animals.

To-day we are some six millions of united and happy people. Our federation, as the result of constitution agitation, has been peacefully and harmoniously established. Thus, from the ashes of isolated colonies a country vaster in extent of territory than the proudest nation of the old world, and with more freedom in its institutions than most of them, has arisen a new nation full of promise. Since the union was consummated, our progress has been amazing—our trade more than doubled, our shipping cover the seas, our country is spanned by a vast railroad built wholly on Canadian soil from ocean to ocean.

In proof of the patriotism of our people it is estimated that there are some 500,000 Canadians in the United States, and of that large number only one-fifth have become naturalized, thus indicating their love for their native land and their hope of some day returning to it.

When a rebellion broke out in the Northwest, the ready response to the call of arms from every part of the Dominion confirmed the energy, self-reliance and patriotism of our young men—who claim as their own the heroes of the part—we can look back with pride to the hardy pioneers whose bloodless victories remain in the shape of smiling fields and cultivated farms. Let us guard well the legacies they have left us, and look with hope to the future which has much in store for us. Our united country and the large majority of our people began life about the same time—this gives us larger facilities and heavier trusts. The future of our country is in the hands of the young men of to-day. Whatever Canada will be in the future, her own people will be her factors, they alone will have to control her destinies. Let us stay to her constitution and love for her free institutions inspire the hearts of those who are growing up with her. She has all the essential elements of national life, and only requires, at the hands of her young men, the fostering of her own nationality.

God bless our country.

At St. Andrews, on the 21st inst., by Rev. Messrs. McDonald, Allan J. McDonald, merchant, of Tracadie Cross, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of James McDonald, Esq., West St. Peter.

From Georgetown to Pictou.

THE STANLEY'S GOOD WORK IN THE ICE.

The Stanley left Georgetown for Pictou at seven o'clock on Thursday morning last, having on board seven passengers, among them your correspondent, and the usual mails and freight. There was very little ice to be seen off Georgetown, but it was from two to three feet thick off Cape Bear. The steamer went through this ice like a knife through butter, making splendid time.

When we were off the neighborhood of Pictou Island I went on deck and looked about for open water, but could see none for miles. There was nothing but ice to be seen. There were regular fields of it, piled up from twelve to fifteen feet high, and I was told by a deck-hand, from fifteen to twenty feet deep—that is, one cake piled upon the other.

Still the steamer makes good headway. Talk about the Stanley not being a success! I wonder what the Northern Light could have done in ice like that which we encountered on Thursday.

Eleven o'clock finds the steamer gripped hard and fast in a field of ice, the largest I ever saw. Some of the crew are out with picks, etc., trying to release her, and her bows is up high and dry on the ice. By a quarter past eleven she is cut clear of the ice, and the engineer gets the order to steam astern, and come at it full ahead. This is done. The steamer is more successful in getting ahead this time; and the men on the ice make for the ladder to get on board, the last man making the steamer just as the ice upon which he was standing breaks up.

At half-past eleven we are in a pack of heavy ice, going at slow speed, but making for open water ahead. By noon we can make out Pictou harbor in the distance, and half an hour later we are in the harbor, which we find full of northern ice closely packed, and piled from twelve to fifteen feet high. Between 1500 and 1600 horse-power is put to this ice, but it is not broken up until one o'clock. Twenty minutes after one finds the steamer cutting through two feet of ice at the rate of twelve knots an hour, and shortly before two we arrive at Pictou.

Chief Engineer McMillan informs me that the ice the Stanley encountered on Thursday was the heaviest she has met with this season, but he says she is good for much more. Everyone on board was delighted with the steamer, and I think every Islander should feel proud of her. Your correspondent, for one, feels proud because she is a Scotch boat, and so many of her officers are Scotchmen.

J. McC.

Notes from the Capital.

A friend of THE EXAMINER at Ottawa sends the following: The annual festivities, balls, dinners, receptions, &c., consequent upon the opening of the session are upon us to a greater extent than ever before.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was passed by a unanimous vote. After the mover and seconder, Hon. Mr. Laurier offered congratulations to both Messrs. Pope and Prior, and chaffed a little at the Government and the National Policy. The Old Chief then arose to speak, as I never heard him before, full of life, wit and animation. The Premier seems more than ever full of confidence and vigor.

Prince Edward Island had but two of its representatives in the Commons at the opening, viz., Messrs. Welsh and Perry, to look after the wants of the Province. It is thought that after your Provincial struggle is over, the other M. P's. may honor the Commons with their presence.

Probably their stay on the Island, when they should be here, is for the purpose of learning the people's views in regard to the form of bill that is to be brought before Parliament to incorporate the new Steam Navigation Co. If so, the excuse is a good one, as a great deal depends on the nature and clauses of that bill. The past inadequate means have been known to retard the progress of the Island. The people should look to this matter now, and take steps to inform the Federal Government what is really wanted, and what is not wanted, should any monopoly loom up in the distance.

The boycotting of an hon. Minister's wife is common talk here. Society people have their little difficulties and troubles as well as the laboring order. Lady Stanley of Preston has, in her wisdom, thought proper to omit from the list of her invited guests a prominent Cabinet Minister's wife.

In future your people must look up to the Senate here rather than the Commons, as the members of the former chamber are all on hand and look to be in good condition for work.

In view of the fact that the total income and expenditure now of P. E. Island is about \$100,000 less in the aggregate than is the civic expenditure and income of the City of Ottawa, which is not more than a fourth rate city of Canada the excitement now is really uncalculated, as there is no reasonable grounds to justify an old-time election campaign at the present day. The Island Legislature cannot pass measures to swell the income, apart from provincial taxation, neither can it lessen the expenditure, only at the sacrifice of education and the public routine service and requirements. Hence the necessity for more caution and thought on the part of the people. By calm reflection only can things be bettered, and when sound thinking and common sense prevails, probably one Legislative chamber, composed of fifteen or twenty-one men at most, will be found sufficient to husband the stipulated income and expend the same.

MARRIED.

At St. Andrews, on the 21st inst., by Rev. Messrs. McDonald, Allan J. McDonald, merchant, of Tracadie Cross, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of James McDonald, Esq., West St. Peter.

Talmage Talks.

RETURNING FROM THE MOST ENJOYABLE TRIP OF HIS LIFE.

Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage, who is in Paris, and in good health, sails for home to-day. In conversation with a reporter he said: I have returned from the most enjoyable trip of my life. I have been all over the Holy Land and into parts of Italy—Rome, for instance, which I had not seen before, although I have been abroad many times. Every place in Palestine has had a great interest for me. Just before I reached Bethlehem and Jerusalem I could not sleep. I was as excited as a boy, for it was the realization of a life dream. At Jericho, I met an American, whose name I have forgotten, who asked me to baptize him in the river Jordan. So, one fine Sunday morning, when the sun shone gloriously bright, we assembled together on the banks of the great river. I was clad in the robes of an Arab sheik, with a small crowd of interested people about me, some of whom were American. We sang together, "On Jordan's Stormy Bank I Stand," which my daughter had copied from a hymn book and distributed. After this the rite of immersion was performed and we disbanded. My trip was replete with biblical interest. I feel doubly repaid for it. Every book in the bible seemed to speak more forcibly. I could trace all the important places in the bible history every journey I made.

The Prevailing Epidemic.

It may be interesting to see how people abroad, years ago, were affected by the form of this disease, which corresponds to what we now call La Grippe.

The Rome correspondent of the London Times thus describes the influenza in by-gone years: Dr. Federigo's "Physico-medical Topography of Venice" (1831) in giving a resume of the epidemics of the city, says: "The year 1782 was remarkable for a very dry summer, preceded, as often happens, by a rather foggy and rainy springtime. The Russian catarrh, a malady which attacked nearly the whole of Europe, and of which we have an exact and detailed description by the eminent Dr. Rosa, of Modena, prevailed as an epidemic in Venice. This malady may be considered a lymphatic catarrh tracheo-bronchitis. The number of cases was immense in the summer; its duration was of many months; several physicians were attacked but none died; it was very troublesome on account of dyspnoea and the precordial agitations which accompanied it; its course was run in a few days, and the treatment was limited to antiphlogistic and mucilaginous drinks and to occasional bleeding. For the rest we have cases of epidemic catarrhs and conglis in many epochs; such, for instance, was that described by Valesco di Taranta in 1837, and in Florence the same year, as was stated by Targioni; that of 1580 all over Europe, described by Hoffman, and omitting many others, one described by Perkinio in 1731, which, taking its rise in North America, shortly after attacked Germany, Russia, Belgium, Scotland, Britain, Iceland, and finally Southern Italy, and especially Naples.

News Notes.

The Queen Hotel, Halifax, will be turned into a joint stock company with A. B. Sheraton as manager.

Despatches from St. John's say that the east coast of Newfoundland is blocked with ice. The Allan steamship Circassian is blockaded in that port.

There is a remarkable boom in shipbuilding in Great Britain, exceeding even the remarkable figures of tonnage built in 1883. In that year the total output of British shipyards was 1,200,000 tons, while last year it was 1,272,000 tons. As usual the Clyde heads the list with more than a fourth of the total output.

The funeral of Lord Napier took place at London Tuesday. The body was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. There was a military procession from the Tower of London, of which Lord Napier was constable, to the Cathedral. The Queen and other members of the Royal family sent wreaths. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cambridge and other high officers of the British army and members of the diplomatic corps received the coffin at the grand portico of the cathedral.

Three large steamers arrived at Halifax on Thursday, short of coal, after having battled with the terrible storms which swept the Atlantic for the past fortnight. They were (1) the German steamer Serrento, from Hamburg for New York, 25 days out, with decks swept and boats smashed and quantity of cargo jettisoned. To save her from sinking; (2) the Hamburg-American Co's steamer Rhaetia, from Hamburg for New York, 15 days out; she used a quantity of oil which had a magical effect in calming the troubled waters; and third the National line steamer Egypt, from London to New York, which was twenty days out, but sustained no damage. The German steamer Glass Brook, from Hamburg via Havre, December 26, had a very hard passage. She had to lay to for five days with air pumps broken and propeller shaft bent. Her decks were swept by tremendous seas, which carried away two boats and smashed two others. Fifty tons of cargo were jettisoned to lighten the ship. Her decks were badly damaged.

Personal.

John Ruskin is again reported hopelessly insane.

Sir Richard Cartwright is suffering from the prevailing influenza.

Lord Salisbury, who has been suffering from influenza, will go to the south of France to recuperate.

Mr. Gladstone will spend the month of February at Oxford, where he will remain in strict seclusion, devoting his time to writing articles for English and American reviews.

Kunze, one of the Croton suspects, has been released on bail bonds furnished by a time museum manager, and in return \$10,000.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

GET A BOTTLE OF

Johnson's Cough Syrup,

PRICE 25 CENTS,

—AT—

A. S. JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE,

Corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

Jan 17

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Barrister, Attorney, Notary
Public, &c.,
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For terms, etc., apply at the DUNCAN
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oct22—3m

JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

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—AND—
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HALIFAX.

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.
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WARREN & JONES,
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LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Oct. 24, 1887.