

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.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1891.

VOL. 27.—NO. 43

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Third Quarter, 3rd day, 5h., 59 a. m., S
New Moon, 10th day, 11h., 12m., a. m., S
First Quarter, 17th day, 2h., 5m., a. m., W,
below horizon.
Full Moon, 24th day, 8h., 13m., p. m., S. E.

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

DR. GEO. A. BAYNES,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Specialist in Chronic Diseases
CHARLOTTETOWN.

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MacEachern's Building, Lower Queen St.
nov29—dw tf

HARRIS & STEWART
Will be obliged for an early set-
tlement of all Accounts rendered
up to the 1st of January, 1891.
jan9—1w

A CURE IS CERTAIN

—IN EVERY CASE—
When a Faithful Trial is Given

—TO—
WOODILL'S
Worm Lozenges.
nov12

SHARP'S
TRADE MARK
BALSAM
OF WORMWOOD AND ANISEED
FOR
CROUP AND
WHOOPING COUGHS
AND
COLDS.
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE
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St. John, N. B.

WINTER CROSSING!

THE WINTER ROUTE between Cap
Traverse and Cape Tormentine is now
open. Passengers and Luggage at the regu-
lar rates. Passengers will find this route
very much the cheapest. Passengers accom-
modated in the very best manner.

CAPT. GEORGE IRVING.
dec26—3m eod wky

NOTICE!

On account of the great increase of our Furniture Business, we find we require the exclusive use of our Machine plant for the manufacturing of our own stock. Consequently we are compelled to discontinue doing Custom Planing, Band Sawing, Turning, e'c., and we desire to thank our many patrons who have favored us with this class of work in the past.

We are now splendidly fitted up for manufacturing Furniture, School Desks, Pew Seats, etc., at remarkably cheap prices and in good workmanship manner, and invite comparison of prices, styles, etc.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., LTD.

Charlottetown, January 15, 1891.

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PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS,

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STATIONERS! A Complete Stock of PLAIN and FANCY STATION-
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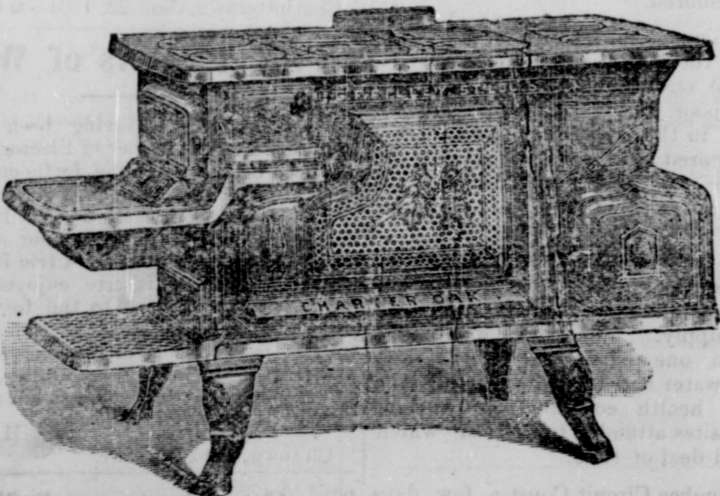
Charlottetown, January 6, 1891—w f s

LARGE STOCK
—OF—
GOLD AND SILVER
Waltham and Elgin
WATCHES!
G. H. TAYLOR,
North Side Queen Square.
Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1891.

Yes! but
Cleaver's
Transparent
Soap
Is the Best.
Good Evening

"CHARTER OAK" COOK STOVES AND RANGES

With Wonderful Wire Gauze Oven Doors.



THE ABOVE CELEBRATED STOVES AND RANGES are now made in 22 sizes for all kinds of fuel, including 11 sizes for Soft Coal. Prices run from \$24.00, with Fittings complete. Every Range or Cook Stove sold is guaranteed perfect in operation.

We can refer intending purchasers to hundreds of families who are now using "CHARTER OAKS" in the City and Country.

DODD & ROGERS.

Charlottetown, Nov. 1, 1890—dy 2aw (mon sat) wky

Contributed by the W. C. T. U. of Charlottetown.

The Responsibility of Drunkards.

The English Medical World says:—We cannot join with the growing sentimentality that would absolve the inebriate from criminal responsibility for his crimes committed whilst under the influence of liquor. Yet it seems, from a number of judicial decisions of late, that the precedents of three hundred years on this topic are to be finally overturned, and that brutality is to come out triumphant over the logic of civilization. While this may be according to statute law, or shallow sophistry, is it not good common sense, which should be the basis of all law. If crime be committed while the offender is excited by liquor, he should be held entirely responsible for it, else our lives and property and the sanctity of the female person will nowhere be safe from the designs of any villain who may, at any time, take a few glasses of liquor and ally forth to carry out his designs, rendered bold by this protection. On the contrary, he should be held entirely responsible as anyone else is, and, in addition, when his lawful term of punishment has expired (if his crime be not a capital one) an intelligent commission should determine whether or not he be a safe person to be at large, or whether he should be detained in a place where alcoholic drinks are not allowed. We should further make the one who sells him the drink jointly responsible with him. Medical men should be extremely careful how they testify to one's responsibility on account of alcoholic indulgence.

Drink for Africa.

It begins to look as though the drink traffic in Africa will neutralize all mission effort. Drink seems to be the bane of Christianity everywhere.

A slight idea of the amount of drink constantly being poured in upon the natives of Africa may be gathered from the following facts taken from an article by Mary C. Leavitt, who has just left that country:—At Madeira, where many, but by no means all, of the ships going to Africa touch the following amounts were declared in one week: 960,000 cases of gin, 24,000 butts of rum, 30,000 cases of brandy, 28,000 cases of Irish whisky, 800,000 demijohns of rum, 86,000 barrels of rum, 30,000 cases of "Old Tom," 15,000 cases of absinthe, 40,000 cases of vermouth, all costing \$5,000,000.

Liquor and Labor.

Approves the letter of our correspondent in the Voice of the 21st inst., the following may be considered. Liquor-makers supply less labor in proportion to the capital invested and the value of the output than almost any other branch of business: The Stone City Patriot declares that the Joliet branch of the Illinois Steel Company, with a capitalization of \$3,000,000, employs at least 1,500 men, while according to their advertisement, the five Chicago breweries recently consolidated with a capitalization of over \$10,000,000, employ less than 300 men. In other words, an equal investment in the steel industry gives employment to over 15 times as many men as that of beer.

Bio Lewis on Alcohol.

We put a drop of alcohol into a man's eye. It poisons it. We try it upon the lining of a living stomach. Again it poisons it. We study after death the stomachs of drinking men, and find that the alcohol produces in regular stages, redness, intense congestion, morbid secretion, deeper hurt, destruction of parts, utter ruin. We study its influence upon the health and strength of sailors and soldiers, it helps to freeze them in the Arctic regions and exhaust them in the tropics. We watch two regiments on a long march in India, one with and the other without grog, and are driven to the conclusion that even moderate quantities of alcohol weaken the muscles and break the endurance. We visit the training grounds of oarsmen, pedestrians and prize fighters, and learn everywhere the same lesson—alcohol is a poison to muscle and brain.

License and Restriction.

The Temperance Gazette, of Camden, N. J., one of the oldest and best of our temperance exchanges, thus well puts the liquor license question: "Those who oppose Prohibition because of its impracticability say that restriction is an efficient measure which accomplishes good results. We have never yet seen any good results following the most stringent restrictive law. The only thing that restriction can accomplish is to close the lowest and vilest dens so far as the public eye is concerned. Restriction may withhold license from these places, but it never yet has succeeded in blotting them out. But suppose these places can be closed through restriction, is not this plan foolish as the farmer who only pulls out the largest weeds, and allows the small ones to grow?"

The most respectable dramshop, so far as a dramshop can be respectable, must either become a low dive or it must make a low dive a necessity. Men who drink intoxicating liquor may at first drink socially, but in a very short time they drink because they love the effects of the alcohol. And when men have acquired the alcoholic appetite they continue drinking until they experience the desired effect. At first drinking men are satisfied when they have drunk enough to give them a feeling of exhilaration, but the tendency of alcoholic stimulants is to lead them on until nothing less than the gutter will satisfy them. When men reach this condition nothing but alcohol will satisfy them, and they will get it at all hazards. The multiplication of drunkards necessitates the low dives, and if these cannot be found liquor will be bought by the quantity. The absurdity of closing up low dens while the gilded saloon remains is seen in this, that an effort is made to dry up the main channel while all the tributaries remain to keep it full.

Restriction must be a failure also from the fact that it either does or does not diminish

the sale of liquor. If it diminishes the sale of liquor to any extent, to that extent the liquor dealers will oppose it. And if, as some say, restriction will diminish the sale of liquor more than prohibition, than rum-sellers will oppose it more strenuously than prohibition. The liquor traffic is a crime, and no sensible man will advocate the restriction of crime. A restrictive law assumes that the business it seeks to restrict is not necessarily evil, but that its volume might be unduly large.

What we need is to educate the people up to the standard of prohibition, and to do this is a peculiar task. To succeed we must write, speak, work and pray until the end is reached.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. L. H. Davies' Letter.

SIR.—In his letter to THE EXAMINER of the 23rd, Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P., reviews the old comparison of the cost of the Severn tunnel with that of the proposed P. E. Island tunnel. We wish simply to say that no comparison as to cost can be drawn between the two, on account of the very dissimilar natural conditions met with in each case. In the Severn, the horizontal strata beds, through which the tunnel had to pass were broken through in the middle of the river by an upheaval of the underlying carboniferous. When the excavation reached this point it was immediately flooded by an influx of water from the disrupted strata. Again, in the Severn, the strata beds were marls, not shales. These marls being calcareous are exceedingly liable to be penetrated by water.

In the proposed P. E. Island tunnel, on the other hand, the beds to be penetrated are chiefly clay shales lying in an undisturbed condition. No form of rock bed is less liable to fracture and leakage than these shales, and none can be more easily excavated. The great difficulty likely to be met in such a work is leakage, but here we may expect the least possible trouble in that respect. Indeed, as Sir William Dawson has said, "The ground is as favorable as could be desired for such a work," so that the expense will be reduced to the minimum of subaqueous tunnelling.

Jan. 24, 1891.

F. BAIN.

That Virus.

SIR.—My letter, written with the very best intentions, seems to have given mortal offence to Dr. Baynes, who characterizes it as pitiable, farcical and humiliating. Why all this wrath? I said nothing about his "professional respectability." I did not even mention his name. I am not the medical profession. Then why does he hate me? I simply wrote you in reference to an editorial paragraph in which you stated that Koch's lymph had been received in Charlottetown. For this he calls me all kinds of hard names, and threatens vengeance. He says what little information I possess was received from the newspapers. Strange that he should fault that source of information, as no one believes more in the newspapers than he does. He tells me there are scores of books written on the subject, and that there are hundreds of medical men, besides Koch, experimenting with the remedy. Very true. The experimenting is going on, no doubt, and as long as the patients stand the experimenting of these hundreds of men I suppose I have no reason to complain. But it is not the experimenting I am concerned about. It is the results. Why has he raised such a dust over my simple enquiry? I made no attack upon him. Allow me to tell him that he is not going to make a martyr out of himself at my expense. My information respecting the administration of Koch's lymph was obtained, not from the newspapers, as he flippantly asserts, but from a letter written by Prof. Koch himself only a few days ago.

Dr. Baynes, no doubt, imagines himself very clever in offering me the use of his library and experience. The former I do not require, as I have a better one than he has, and I am sure I do not want his experience.

A Pledge Wanted.

SIR.—There are two candidates now in the field soliciting votes for the position of Water Commissioner. This, therefore, is an opportune time to raise a "dust." Up to the present time the dust nuisance has not been abated. Will Mr. Davy pledge himself to have the principal streets thoroughly sprinkled from the hydrants, without the aid of that antiquated humbug—the water cart—every morning during the hot and dusty season. If so I will vote for him. But, in company with thousands of others, I want him to pledge himself to do so by using the hose and nozzle. Away with the water cart.

ONE OF THE DUST VICTIMS.
Jan. 23rd, 1891.

Warned and Marked.

A YOUNG GRASS WIDOWER AWAKES TO FIND A BLUE CROSS ON HIS FOREHEAD.

Charles Duss, of Shennettown, a village near Pittsburg, Pa., is the victim of a peculiar assault while asleep. The young man, prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church of his village, was married to a young lady about nine months ago.

Six weeks ago trouble arose and they agreed to separate. Since his wife left him at short intervals Duss has received numerous communications warning him under threats to leave town at once. Last Sunday night he heard noise about the house.

This is the last he remembered until next morning when he was struck almost dumb at the discovery of a blue cross imprinted upon his face, extending from his hair down over his nose, the crosspiece over his forehead.

A physician states that the cross was picked with India ink and cannot be removed. In the centre of the cross were the letters "N. to C." A night or two later Duss received another warning notice to leave the place inside of twenty-four hours or he would be a corpse. This notice was placed in the hands of detectives, who are working on the case. Duss has no idea who his enemies are.

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EMULSION

DOES CURE
CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.
Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

DYSPEPTICURE
Dyspepticure aids
Digestion.
Dyspepticure cures
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The most serious and
long-standing cases of
Chronic Dyspepsia
positively cured
by
Dyspepticure.

Price per bottle 35c and 60c
(large bottles four times sized small)
Prepared by
Charles K. Short, St. John, N.B.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CIVIC ELECTION.

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the fifty-first year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, Chap. 12, intituled, "The City of Charlottetown Incorporation Act."

I do hereby give Public Notice that an Election of a Mayor for said City, and one person to serve as a Common Councilman in the City Council for each Ward of said City,

Being in all a MAYOR and FIVE COMMON COUNCILMEN, will be held on **Wednesday, the 28th day of January, A. D., 1891,**

At the several places that is to say:

In Ward No. 1, at or near the Fire Engine House on King Street, between Great George and Prince Streets.

In Ward No. 2, at or near the house of Thomas Connolly, opposite Mr. H. Heuriz's Warehouse, Sydney Street, between Great George and Prince Streets.

In Ward No. 3, at or near the Market House, corner of Kent and Queen Streets.

In Ward No. 4, at or near the new City Hall, corner of Kent and Queen Streets.

In Ward No. 5, at or near the carriage shop of Charles McAlister, corner of Euston and Great George Streets.

And at the said Election the Poll will be opened at one o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of land formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground.

Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street.

Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton Street and north of Richmond Street.

Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy Street and north of Grafton Street.

Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town.

NOMINATION DAY.

WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., from the time of Twelve at noon until the hour of Four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

For qualification of Electors, see above Act 51 Victoria, Cap. 12, sec 24 to 29.
[L. S.]

H. M. DAVIDSON,
City Clerk.

T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Mayor of the City of Charlottetown,
City Clerk's Office, Charlottetown,
Jan. 13, 1891.
Jan 13

FOR SALE.
100 QUINTALS PRIME CODFISH,
600 Pound Boxes FIG 3,
Tons PRESSED HAY.
W. J. BO-WALL,
11 Queen Street.
Jan 17—dy 11 wy 11

WOOD! WOOD!
OWING to the scarcity of Coal I have started a Wood Yard, and am prepared to supply Hardwood at a reasonable price, cut up to suit stoves, and delivered to all points in the city.
A. DOWN,
Pownall Wharf.
Jan 13—tf