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, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1885. VOL. 18—NO. 4.

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L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wkly

EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD,

Shipping and Commission Merchant,

81, 83 & 85 WATER STREET,

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.,

Ample wharfage, yardage, and storage room Consignments solicited.

Liberal advances made on receipt of consignments.

Sept. 9, '85—tl dec31

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.

Oct. 20.

—FOR—

BOSTON,

Fall and Winter Arrangement

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday and Thursday, at 8.00 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, $6,50, 2nd class; $9.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to

G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. R'y, F. W. HALES, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co., or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Nov. 2, 1885—eod wky

GRAND

Colonial Exhibition in London, Eng.,

1886.

REFERRING to the above, it has been decided to forward specimens of Fruit in glass jars, preserved by a solution of salicylic acid; vegetables, such as Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, Mangolds, &c., will be placed in kegs or half-barrels, preserved in the same way.

Farmers who have extra good specimens of Vegetables, are requested to forward samples of the various kinds (three or four will be sufficient) to any Station Master on the Railway, or direct to either of the Agents. Care should be taken to prevent injury to products from bruising.

A. McNEILL, Charlottetown,
RICHARD HUNT, Summerside,
Agents for Collecting Exhibits.

Oct. 24, 1885—dy wky

DR. S. R. JENKINS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE : AT DR. JENKINS,

RESIDENCE, PRINCE ST.

Ch'town, May 8—wkly

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, intending to make a change in his business, hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Book Accounts, Notes of Hand, or otherwise, that payment in full is requested before the first of DECEMBER, 1885, as all amounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

A. LEMON.

Montague, Oct. 20, 1885—oct23 wy tl 30 nov

FUR GOODS.

A VERY LARGE STOCK AT

STANLEY BROS.,

BROWN'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.

FUR TIPPETS! FUR TIPPETS! Black and Brown.

FUR TRIMMINGS, in Brown and Black, all widths, from 2-inch to 8-inch.

MUFFS, all kinds. ASTRACAN JACKETS, Best Quality.

The Public are respectfully invited to look at these Goods, as we have marked them VERY LOW to secure a ready sale.

STANLEY BROS.

Ch'town, Oct. 23, '85.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION!

FREE ENTRANCE to inspect our Large Stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

Immense Bargains! Great Attractions! Largest Variety! Best Workmanship and Cheapest ever offered in the city.

My New Establishment is now complete. Has every convenience! Great Facilities! Perfect Arrangements! In fact, it is as near perfection as possible, enabling me to produce at the smallest possible expense.

Please call and get Bargains.

JOHN NEWSON.

Ch'town, Sept. 28th, 1885.

MAGNET SOAP,

Warranted Pure.

THIS SOAP is made from the BEST MATERIALS, and is Superior to any similar article manufactured. For general household and family use it SURPASSES all others.

☞ It will be to your interest to try it.

—FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

July 22, 1885.—6m

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

FIRE.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - $2,000,000.

Head Office—MONTREAL.

Halifax Branch—J. SCOTT MITCHELL, Agent.

☞ RISKS TAKEN ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. ☜

Agent for Prince Edward Island:—

F. H. ARNAUD,

MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.

Ch'town, Jan. 1885.

TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THIS COMPANY is now ready to transmit written and verbal messages, by Telephone, between Charlottetown, Hunter River, County Line, Freetown, Kensington, Summerside and St. Eleanors, at the following Rates:—

From Station to Station, when the distance is 5 miles or under, for each five minutes' conversation, or part thereof				10 Cents
do	do	do	5 to 10 miles	20 "
do	do	do	over 10 miles	25 "

Written messages, subject to Company's conditions, will be sent from Station to Station at following Rates:—

When distance does not exceed 10 miles, for twenty words or under.....15 Cents
When distance is greater than 10 miles.....25 "
For each additional word one cent extra.

A discount of 20 per cent from the above rates will be made to lessees of instruments.

Written messages will be delivered in Charlottetown within city limits; from all other receiving offices within a quarter of a mile from said offices.

Special rates will be made for delivering at greater distances.

All communications and messages must be prepaid.

The Company is prepared to lease Telephone Instruments in Charlottetown and Summerside at established rates, and to treat with persons requiring private or toll lines.

For further information apply to the Subscriber, at Charlottetown.

ROB ANGUS,

MANAGER.

Ch'town, Oct. 19, 1885—1yer eod

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1885.

Prang's Celebrated

PRIZE XMAS CARDS.

ALSO, a full line of Prang's Satin and Plush Cards and other Christmas Novelties.

'THE BOSTON CARD

is the name of the Most Popular Card for this season.

Do not fail to see it and leave your orders for it at once.

G. H. HASZARD,

BROWN'S BLOCK, QUEEN SQUARE.

Ch'town, Oct. 24, 1885.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882*: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880*: "Ever since my hair began to give sik very evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from *18 Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882*, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

JUST RECEIVED.

MALTOPEPSYN

—FOR—

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION AND ALL KINDRED DISEASES.

MORSE'S CORBOLATED NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL!

—FOR—

Consumption & all Wasting Diseases.

Glycerole or Celery Compound,

(CONTAINING NO OPIUM).

For Teething Infants and Nervous Troubles.

Laird's Bloom of Youth or Liquid Pearl,

—FOR—

Beautifying and Preserving the Complexion.

FOR SALE AT

C. D. RANKIN'S,

QUEEN SQUARE,

Charlottetown.

Nov. 16, 1885—1y r

FOR SALE.

BRIGHTON TANNERY, with its Steam Engine, Boiler, Splitting Machine, Stuffing Machine and other Plant is offered for sale at private contract.

The above Tannery was formerly operated by the late Donald McKinnon, of the late firm of McKinnon & Co., of this city. It is fitted up on the most modern principle, and has hitherto paid a large percentage on the capital invested. To capitalists no better investment for their money, either by Bank or Manufactory, can be offered.

Possession given immediately.

MARY J. MACKINNON,

Executrix.

Ch'town, Oct. 17, 1885.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Tunnel Across the Straits.

SIR,—Having been the first and for years the only advocate of a submarine tunnel as the true solution of the problem of keeping up constant communication between the Island and the Mainland, and having advocated this scheme longer and stronger than any other man, it will readily be seen that I would be the last to place any obstacle in the way of carrying out my pet project. On the contrary, it is a source of great gratification to me to know that, after submitting to all the ridicule that the green-eyed monster jealousy could suggest and narrow-minded, small-souled envy could invent, I have at last succeeded in placing this grand scheme before the people of my Island Home in such a manner as to have won for it the warm support and advocacy of so many and such eminent men. My time being very much occupied at present with my own and other affairs, I would not have reverted to the tunnel project were it not that I notice by a recent invention of a Mr. Halden Hall, of New York, it is proposed to use iron as a cheap substitute for masonry in the construction of future tunnels, and also that the Hon. G. W. Howlan is exerting himself to get the people of the Island to adopt this cheaper mode of constructing our tunnel. Before the people of the Island fully commit themselves to this American invention of recent date, I think it would be in order for the Government to appoint, say, three competent, disinterested British engineers to not only make a full and complete survey of the Straits, but also to adjudge whether iron, as a substitute for masonry in the construction of submarine tunnels, is capable of standing the ravages of time. It is well known that iron, whether white or black, is a metal of a highly corrosive nature, especially when subjected to the action of salt.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. LORD.

Eldon, Nov. 24th, 1885.

Letter from Dr. Conroy.

To the Editor of the Patriot.

SIR,—In your issue of the 17th inst., I am charged with exacting illegal fees from persons vaccinated by me during the past week. I will endeavor in a few words to show you how unfounded your charges are.

The law of 1862 provides that the Supt. of Vaccination vaccinate at duly advertised hours on one day of each month, and that he shall collect from each person vaccinated on those days the sum of one shilling, old currency. The writer of your article has wilfully omitted the first and most important clause in the Act, and the particular clause upon which all consequent ones depend, viz., that the authorized vaccination shall be performed on certain advertised days only.

This law I have followed to the letter, and once a week, instead of once a month, I have advertised public vaccination, in anticipation of the existing emergency. Having done this, my work as public vaccinator for the time ends, and my subsequent and private vaccinations cannot be measured by the statutes as above quoted.

The fact that public vaccination is directed to be performed upon only one day of each month is proof positive that the law was never intended to apply to a time of epidemic; and there is no reason why I should extend its application beyond the prescribed limits. When, however, smallpox appeared, and when it was known that large numbers of the poor inhabitants of town and country had not been vaccinated and others required re-vaccination, the leader of the Government deemed it necessary to supplement the law and to grant continuous and free vaccination to the poor at Government expense. And in order to promote the object in view, he appointed an assistant who has proved himself fully competent, though not actually possessing a diploma as a medical practitioner. No one will dare to say that because I act as Government Vaccinator, under the law of 1862, which provides public vaccination only once a month, that I am to be deprived of my privileges as a private practitioner. From my own patients I have a right to receive my regular fee; but when you say that the poor are forced to pay for vaccination, you state what is not true. I receive no salary as Public Vaccinator, and now that the Government have arranged that the poor be vaccinated free, it is absurd to think that I should compel the Government to pay for those who are willing and anxious to pay for themselves.

The course pursued by the Leader of the Government must commend itself to all as prompt and generous—calculated to provide as quickly as possible the greatest barrier to the spread of the disease, and that among those who are most liable to its ravages and who would suffer most from its contraction.

I must characterize your article as unjust, because it wilfully misinterpreted the law, as malicious, because it was intended to injure me in a public capacity, and to destroy the confidence of the public in those who had no reason to lose it; it was cruel, because it attacked me at a time when I had as much trouble as I could bear.

Yours, etc.,

P. CONROY.

NOTES.

Not the promissory, but *facts* about WELCOME SOAP, an article that *does not* contain one particle of the adulterations used to reduce the cost of "Pure Goods," but does possess the value of legitimate Washing Qualities, the demand for which proves the advantage gained by the use of the genuine over Soaps of doubtful character. None should be deceived even by Red and Yellow Wrappers, or any of the imitations of the WELCOME, as a pair of clasped hands is stamped on every bar. Made by CURTIS, DAVIS & Co.

Smallpox Epidemic.

"AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE"—A NEW DISCOVERY—A LONG-NEEDED WANT SUPPLIED.

(*Montreal Gazette*)

A preventive has lately been introduced into this city that is destined to become a universal and popular remedy in suppressing smallpox epidemics. It comes from Boston, supported by most unexceptional testimony and authority from that place, and if its efficacy will only embrace in this city what it did during the epidemic in Boston some time ago, our fears for Montreal will be dissipated. The preparation in question was discovered by Dr. Thomas Morley, a physician of considerable repute in London, England, and is known as Dr. Morley's Standard English Remedy for Smallpox and Fevers. It was used extensively in England, but in order to have a greater sphere for testing its efficacy, in smallpox particularly, Dr. Morley determined to visit America, where he afterwards settled in Cambridge, Mass. He visited the Southern States, and used the preparation very effectively there, both as a preventive and cure in yellow fever and fever and ague. It was not till the year 1872-3, when the smallpox raged in Boston and vicinity in an epidemic form, that the remedy was given full scope.

As soon as the disease began to spread Dr. Morley called upon Dr. Green, who was then city physician in Boston, and offered to take charge and treat all cases reported to the city free of charge. He also offered to guarantee $1,000 for any case of smallpox that he failed to cure with his smallpox and fever mixture. He then visited the north end of the city, where this dreadful disease was raging in its various stages of the disease, and, strange as it may seem, not one death occurred where the patient was treated with this medicine.

Dr. Morse, of Cambridge, who was then city physician to Cambridge, tested it thoroughly and gave his unprejudiced opinion that Dr. Morley's smallpox cure was as valuable as æther. By its use he cured patients whose cases, under the usual treatment, would have been considered hopeless. Not only did the medicine act as a cure, but a preventive, as when given to patients who felt the first symptoms of the evil, the disease was prevented from developing. He also administered it to cases as soon as they were exposed and a few doses prevented any of the symptoms from setting in. There was no danger attending the use of it, the most delicate female or child taking it with perfect safety. The epidemic was put down in an amazing short time. We quote the testimonials given to Dr. Morse by the City Board of Health.

'To Dr. Morse the thanks of this board and our citizens generally are due, for the kind and considerate care which he has exercised over the poor and unfortunate, especially for the skill and wisdom shown in the treatment of the cases under his care of that terrible disease, the smallpox, which visited our city with such violence during the past year. It was in our opinion greatly owing to knowledge of and experience with the disease that the terrible scourge was so soon stayed in its devastating work.'

As above stated, Dr. Morse used wholly in treating the disease, Dr. Morley's Smallpox Cure, and gave his opinion as above.

As a preventive the medicine was administered as soon as persons were exposed, as well as being freely used by people living in the infected locality. When one member of a family was stricken with the disease all other members were given the medicine, and where this was done not a second case was reported in the same house. By strictly adhering to the system of isolation and administering the preventive to all persons exposed, why could not the smallpox epidemic be suppressed? Every family should provide themselves with it, and use it, and have it ready in case of infection. Especially is it important to keep on hand by those living in infected localities.

It is to be hoped that our scourge has spent its force, and statistics begin to point in that direction. Still, with the advent of cold weather and the consequent confining of the disease in close houses, the epidemic may gather strength again, and our citizens cannot be too careful. It is to be regretted that this valuable preventive was not introduced a couple of months sooner. It is now in the hands of the wholesale druggists in this city; all the apothecaries will have it. The medicine is very neatly put up in packages of vials, each vial containing one dose. Directions in French and English accompany each package. One great advantage in the remedy is its powdered form, as parties at a distance can be quickly supplied in case of the disease breaking out, as the package can be transmitted by mail.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Dr. Jos. Holt, New Orleans, La., says: "I have frequently found it of excellent service in cases of debility, loss of appetite, and in convalescence from exhaustive illness, and particularly of service in treatment of women and children."

The Bishop of London has issued a circular stating that he will be very glad if the clergy throughout the diocese would support the Church of England Temperance Society by sermons, and, if possible, by offertories, on Sunday, May 9, 1886. That society, he says, is doing a much-needed work in a most excellent way.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South American send self-addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D. New York.