

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS.—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURYPIDES.

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NEW SERIES.

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

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## The Daily Examiner

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Advertising at most moderate rates.  
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertisements on application.

### ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Full Moon, 4th day, 9h., 1.0m., p. m., S. E.  
Last Quarter, 17th day, 2h., 38.8m., p. m., W,  
below horizon.  
New Moon, 19th day, 6h., 15.2m., a. m., E.,  
below horizon.  
First Quarter, 28th day, 9h., 53.9m., a. m., E.,  
below horizon.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	rises	sets	rises	water	len <sup>h</sup>
1 Saturday	7 28	0 1 55	8 24	9 32	
2 Sunday	26	1 2 47	9 9	35	
3 Monday	25	3 3 40	9 52	38	
4 Tuesday	24	5 4 47	10 29	41	
5 Wednesday	22	6 5 51	11 4	44	
6 Thursday	21	8 6 55	11 37	47	
7 Friday	19	9 7 0 43	53		
8 Saturday	18	12 10 13	1 16	56	
9 Sunday	15	14 11 21	1 54	59	
10 Monday	13	15 12 28	2 37	62	
11 Tuesday	12	17 0 32	3 32	65	
12 Wednesday	10	18 1 44	4 47	68	
13 Thursday	9	20 2 57	6 15	71	
14 Friday	7	21 4 7	7 39	74	
15 Saturday	6	23 5 11	8 45	77	
16 Sunday	4	24 6 4	9 39	80	
17 Monday	3	26 6 50	10 28	83	
18 Tuesday	1	27 7 24	11 10	86	
19 Wednesday	6 59	28 7 54	11 50	89	
20 Thursday	5 59	30 8 19	12 33	92	
21 Friday	56	32 8 44	0 28	95	
22 Saturday	54	34 9 7	1 54	98	
23 Sunday	51	35 9 31	1 44	101	
24 Monday	49	37 9 58	2 27	104	
25 Tuesday	47	39 10 30	3 18	107	
26 Wednesday	45	40 11 8	4 23	110	
27 Thursday	7 44	5 41 11 50	5 28	113	
28 Friday					

## 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

**JOHN T. MELLISH,**  
Barrister, Attorney, Notary  
Public, &c.,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

OFFICE—London House Building,  
(Davies' Corner), Queen St.

All kinds of Legal Business promptly attended to.  
Money to Loan at low interest.

**A COOK BOOK**  
FREE  
By mail to any lady sending us her post office  
address. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

**MONTAGUE DRUG STORE,**  
MONTAGUE BRIDGE.

**JOHN T. ROBISON,**  
Druggist and Chemist.

HAS always on hand Pure Drugs, Chemi-  
cals, Patent Medicines, Spices, etc.  
Also, Fancy Articles and Christmas Goods.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS care-  
fully and promptly filled.

ROBISON'S BLOOD CLEANSER, for  
Horses and Cattle, has no superior, and is  
highly recommended by horse fanciers and  
farmers throughout the country.

nov22—wky 3m pd

**MORRISON & MUSHGRAVE,**  
BROKERS

—AND—  
**Commission Merchants,**  
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive  
prompt attention.

REFERENCES: Thomas Fyvie, Esq., Cashier  
Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; D. C.  
Chalmers, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia  
Charlottetown.

**WARREN & JONES,**  
TEA MERCHANTS,  
LONDON, ENGLAND.

represented in Canada by MORRISON &  
MUSHGRAVE, Halifax.

Oct. 24, 1887.

## Wholesale Trade.

**FLOUR.** 150 barrels Choice American FLOUR, Murdock,  
500 " " Canadian " Howard,  
150 " " " Chipman's Patent,  
50 " " " White Eagle.

**TEA.** 150 half chests Choicest CONGOU TEAS,  
20 boxes INDIA TEA (assorted grades),

**SUGAR.** 100 barrels Yellow Extra SUGAR,  
25 " Standard Yellow "  
50 " Granulated Sugar.

**MOLASSES.** 25 puns. DEMERARA MOLASSES.

**TOBACCO.** 50 caddies BRIGHT TOBACCO,  
25 butts and caddies TWIST "

**Codfish, &c.** 50 boxes Choice Table CODFISH,  
50 half boxes  
50 barrels and half barrels LABRADOR HERRING,  
25 cases CANNED SALMON,

**Sundries.** 500 reams Assorted WRAPPING PAPER,  
100 dozen BROOMS,  
2,000 GRAIN SACKS,  
2,000 cases TALL CANS,  
10 bales MANILLA MARLINE,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

**HORACE HAZARD,**

Charlottetown, Jan 25, 1890. LOWER QUEEN STREET.

GREAT SALE OF

## Boots and Shoes!

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WE HAVE BOUGHT FROM C. B. WARREN his entire  
stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, and will now clear them  
out at slaughter prices. Tremendous Bargains until the whole  
stock is sold. SEVEN THOUSAND PAIRS. Come early and  
don't delay. Plenty of assistance to wait on all customers.  
We are fully prepared for the rush.

**GOFF BROS.**

Charlottetown, Jan. 24, 1890

## XMAS IS OVER,

SO IS NEW YEAR'S.

## MAPLE LEAF

IN RED WRAPPERS,

Is What is Called For.

## DIAMOND & POTASH

IS ALL THE RAGE.

## P. E. ISLAND SOAP WORKS.

dec2—3m 2aw (tues sat) wky

## 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, Homespuns, 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

### Varia.

The dead are very often thoughtlessly  
slandered. After the death of the poet  
Browning a report was circulated that he  
had all his life been an infidel. But this  
is untrue. Many evidences of his deep faith  
in God, and of his truly Christian charac-  
ter, are easily to be found. The following  
striking letter shows the kind heart of the  
man and speaks eloquently for the dead  
poet. It was written by Mr. Browning in  
1876 to a lady who, believing herself to be  
dying, wrote to him to thank him for the  
help she had derived from his poems:

It is a great thing—the greatest—that a  
human being should have passed the proba-  
tion of life, and sum up its experience in a  
witness to the power and love of God. I dare  
congratulate you. All the help I can offer, in  
my poor degree, is the assurance that I see  
ever more reason to hold by the same hope,  
and that by no means in ignorance of what has  
been advanced to the contrary; and for your  
sake I would wish it to be true that I had so  
much of "genus" as to permit the testimony  
of an especially privileged insight to come in  
aid of the ordinary argument. For I know I  
myself have been aware of the communication  
of something more subtle than a ratiocinative  
process, when the convictions of "genus"  
have thrilled my soul to its depths: as when  
Napoleon, shutting up the New  
Testament, said of Christ—"Do you know  
that I am an infidel?" Or, as when I was  
in the "Saves" and saw the "jeu de non-  
sens en hommes!" Eh, bien, celui-la ne fut  
pas un homme!" Or, as when Charles  
Lamb, in a gay fancy with some friends as to  
how he and they would feel if the greatest of  
the dead were to appear suddenly in flesh and  
blood once more, on the final suggestion,  
"And if Christ entered this room!" changed  
his manner at once, and stammered out, as his  
manner was when moved, "You see—if  
Shakespeare entered, we should all rise; if He  
appeared, we must kneel." Or, not to multi-  
ply instances, as when Dante wrote what I  
will transcribe from my wife's Testament—  
wherein I recorded it fourteen years ago—  
"Thus I believe, thus I affirm, thus I am  
certain it is, and that from this life I shall  
pass to another better, there, where that Lady  
lives of whom my soul was enamored." Dear  
friend, I may have wearied you in spite of  
your good will. God bless you, sustain and  
receive you! Reciprocate this blessing with  
yours affectionately.

ROBERT BROWNING.

The Government Censorship of the Press  
in Germany, some forty years ago, was the  
means of producing one of the most curious  
newspapers ever printed. It appeared one  
morning in one of the Southern German  
capitals a little before the revolution of  
1848. It consisted of four full-sized pages  
on which nothing was printed but the title  
of the journal, its number, date and price,  
and the printer's name and address—absolutely  
no news, no leading articles, no letters  
to the editor, nothing but blank col-  
umns. Of course the people who received  
the newspapers the empty pages  
were full of meaning. In those days, be-  
fore a newspaper was published a copy had  
to be shown to the Government censor. If  
a paragraph did not please him, or if he  
thought it should not appear, he marked it  
out. One day an idea struck one of the  
editors who was fighting for the freedom  
of the press. Wherever the censor struck  
out a paragraph the editor took out the  
passage, and instead of putting new matter  
in its place, simply left a blank in the col-  
umn. These empty spaces in the daily paper  
said to all its readers, "See what the censor-  
ship is doing. How do you like the muzzling  
of the press?" At last, one day the censor cut out so  
much that the editor made up his mind  
that what little he had left was not worth  
publishing. He sent out four pages of  
blank columns to his subscribers. This  
protest brought matters to a crisis. A Gov-  
ernment circular warned editors that hence-  
forth, when the censors struck anything  
out, like newspaper was not to be issued  
until the space had been filled with printed  
matter. But the editors were not to be  
beaten. In a few days one of them came  
out with a paragraph that ran something  
like this:—"As to the present proceedings of  
the Government, we cannot help thinking  
that—abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz—abcde  
fghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz—abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz—  
rstuvwxy—abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz—  
and so on for some twenty lines. This  
was another way of saying, "The censors  
are at work again," and people could read  
their own meanings in this curious kind of  
"printed matter."

The "Fine Arts" is an expression the  
meaning of which is by many not very  
clearly understood, is thus beautifully ex-  
plained by Huskin—  
"Fine art is that in which the hand, the  
head, and the heart of man together. Re-  
solved this triple group; it will help you to  
solve many difficult problems. And remem-  
ber that though the hand must be at the  
bottom at everything, it must always go to  
the top of everything; for fine art must be  
produced by the hand of man in a much  
greater and clearer sense than manufacture is.  
Fine art must always be produced by the  
subtilty of all machines, which is the human  
hand. No machine yet contrived, or hereto-  
fore contrivable, will ever equal the  
fine machinery of the human fingers.  
Thoroughly perfect art is that which  
proceeds from the heart, which involves  
all the nobler emotions; associates with  
these the hand, yet as inferior to the heart;  
and the hand, yet as inferior to the heart and  
head; and thus brings out the whole man.  
Hence, it follows that since manufacture is  
simply the operation of the hand of man in  
producing that which is useful to him, it  
essentially separates itself from the emotions;  
when emotions interfere with machinery, they  
spoil it; machinery may even go without  
emotion. But the Fine Arts cannot go with-  
out emotion. They always must have emotion ruling  
their mechanism, and until the pupil begins to  
feel, and until all he does associates itself  
with the current of his feelings, he is not an  
artist."

My correspondent is wrong about Miss  
Ellice Hopkins. She is not an American,  
nor so far as I know any relation of the late  
Bishop of Vermont, John Henry Hopkins.  
She is an English lady, and an earnest  
worker for the Society for the Promotion of

Purity. I know of only one book of poems  
which she published, "Autumn Swallows."  
Many of the poems are very attractive for  
she has at her control good, plain, honest  
English as a vehicle for thought. Some-  
times her verse is obviously tinted by her  
experience as a laborer among the poor,  
but at times, when recognizing modern  
doubts and difficulties, she confronts them  
with a courageous faith which a man might  
envy. I give an extract from a poem on  
"Failure" in which Miss Hopkins appears  
almost, if not wholly, at her best:

"Art thou nigh beaten in the battle dread,  
Beaten down on thy knee and sore-headed?  
Then on thy knee  
Beneath the stars to the great whole up-  
soar,  
In dust and ashes worship and adore.

Is thy sword shivered in thy helpless hands,  
Slutting the wrong that still thy force with-  
stands?  
Then in thy heart,  
Thy fainting heart, the splinters hide, that  
so  
Thy blood may richer for the world's life  
flow.

Dost thou weep bitter tears o'er hopes fore-  
gone,  
O'er ill unrighted, faith belied, undone?  
Arise, praise God!  
Who gives thee deep-sea pearls of priceless  
worth,  
To diadem the right discrowned on earth.

Are all thine efforts fruitless, vain, ill-spiced,  
Futile and weak as broken ends of thread?  
Yes, even so!  
Of broken shells He maketh, so He wills,  
The everlasting marble of His hills.

'Evil is all too strong, dost fainting cry?  
'It conquers life and labor, let me die!'  
Yet ere thou die,  
Show thou the stronger; good that conquers  
death,

Falling, grows strong, struck down, but wins  
new breath.

Out of the tumbling deeps come thy last  
cry.  
'There is no God, what good to toil and  
die?'

Go to, faint heart!  
Strike from the dark the light that proves  
the Light,  
No God? Create Him, dying for the  
right!"

Why Sixty Seconds Make a Minute.

Why is our hour divided into sixty min-  
utes, each minute into sixty seconds, etc.?  
Simply and solely because in Babylon there  
existed by the side of the decimal system  
of notation another system, the sexagesimal,  
which counted by sixties. Why that num-  
ber should have been chosen is clear en-  
ough, and it speaks well for the practical  
sense of those ancient Babylonian mer-  
chants. There is no number which has so  
many divisors as sixty. The Babylonians  
divided the sun's daily journeys into  
twenty-four parasangs, or 710 stadia. Each  
parasang or hour was subdivided into sixty  
minutes.

A parasang is about a German mile, and  
Babylonian astronomers compared the pro-  
gress made by the sun during one hour at  
the time of the equinox to the progress  
made by a good walker during the same  
time, both accomplishing one parasang.  
The whole course of the sun during the  
twenty-four equinoctial hours was fixed at  
twenty-four parasangs, or 720 stadia, or  
360 degrees. This system was handed on  
to the Greeks, and Hipparchus, the Greek  
philosopher, who lived about 150 B. C.,  
introduced the Babylonian hour into Euro-  
pe.

Ptolemy, who wrote about 140 A. D.,  
and whose name still lives in that of the  
Ptolemaic system of astronomy, gave still  
vaster currency to the Babylonian way of  
reckoning time. It was carried along on  
the quiet stream of traditional knowledge  
through the Middle Ages, and, strange to  
say, it sailed down safely over the Niagara  
of the French Revolution, for the French,  
when revolutionizing weights, measures,  
coins and dates, and subjecting all to the  
decimal system of reckoning, were induced  
by some unexplained motives to respect  
our clocks and watches, and allowed our  
dials to remain sexagesimal, that is, Baby-  
lonian, each hour consisting of sixty min-  
utes.

Here you see again the wonderful coher-  
ence of the world, and how what we call  
knowledge is the result of an unbroken  
tradition of a teaching descended from  
father to son. Not more than about a  
hundred arms would reach from us up to  
the palaces of Babylon, and enable us to  
shake hands with the founders of the oldest  
pyramids, and to thank them for what they  
have done for us.—Max Muller, in the  
Fortnightly Review.

News Notes.

There were altogether about 300 distinct  
epidemics of influenza in Europe between  
1810, when the disease was first noted at  
Malta, and 1850. In 1729 the whole of  
Europe suffered severely. According to  
statistics published by the *Novec Vremya*,  
the disease caused 908 deaths in London in  
one week, and in Vienna 60,000 persons  
were affected. In 1737 and 1743,  
there were further outbreaks, and the  
deaths in one week in London amounted to  
1,000. In 1775 domestic animals were first  
attacked by it. In 1782, 40,000 persons  
fell ill of it in St. Petersburg in twenty-  
four hours. In St. Petersburg quinine is  
now served out daily to the troops, mixed  
with vodka.

Not one person in a thousand laces  
his shoes correctly. About the nearest  
anybody gets to it is to lace as tightly as  
possible. The correct way is to put your  
foot, when you are about to lace your shoe,  
as much as possible in the heel of the shoe.  
You can do this best by lacing your shoes  
with the heel of your shoe resting in a chair  
standing in front of the one you are seated  
in. Over the instep the lacing should be  
drawn as tightly as possible. This will hold  
your foot back in the shoe, giving the toes  
freedom and preventing their being cramp-  
ed. Lapse about the ankle to quit your work.

### The Preacher Would "Go Half."

"Yes," said an old sport within the hear-  
ing of a Kansas City *Times* reporter, "there  
is a thrill about a horse-race you cannot get in  
any other way. The thrill is intensified just  
in proportion as your money has gone up on  
the event. When Smuggler beat Goldsmith  
Mail at Cleveland track thirteen years ago  
the crowd almost destroyed the grand stand.  
In illustration of the excitement which reign-  
ed, I recall the actions of a preacher from  
Elkhart, who was present with a friend. As  
the horses were scoring, the parson's friend,  
whose name was Tracy, and who knew about  
as much of horses as he did of the glacial  
period, remarked a belief that Smuggler might  
win over the Mail. This was about as prob-  
able to the experienced turfite as a republic  
in Russia, and one of the fraternity overhear-  
ing the remark overheard in a proposition.  
"I'll bet you \$100 to \$20 he don't," he  
said.

"The preacher was interested, but shock-  
ed, and silently protested by pinching Tracy's  
arm.  
"The start was made, and with the word  
'go' the persistent sport renewed his offer,  
but it didn't take. With the horses on the  
backstretch and bunched he came again, but  
Tracy wasn't game. As they turned into the  
stretch the astute Doble, who was behind the  
Mail, with the assistance of American Girl,  
had gotten the stallion in a pocket; but his  
driver, taking all chances, pulled him com-  
pletely up, and taking the centre of the track,  
sent him for the wire like a ghost. No horse  
for a farlong ever made such speed before  
or since, and as Smuggler came to the front with  
the rush of a storm he carried the spectators  
from their mental feet. Every man was up  
and yelling; and the Elkhart preacher, who  
must have had latent sporting blood in his  
veins, forgetful of his pulpit and pastorate,  
was flourishing his cushion and shrieking in  
reference to his last proposition, "Bet him,  
Tracy; thunder and clams, bet him! I'll  
split with you on it!"

### Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Law Courts  
Building in Charlottetown, on FRIDAY, the  
Twenty-eighth day of February next, at the  
hour of Twelve o'clock, noon—

ALL that tract, piece and parcel of land and  
premises, situate in Charlottetown aforesaid,  
being the south-eastern quarter or fourth  
part of Town Lot Number Eighteen, in the  
Second Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown aforesaid,  
having a front on the north side of Sidney  
street of forty-two (42) feet, and extending back  
by parallel lines about 140 feet, being bounded  
on the east by the western (fourth part of Town  
Lot Number Nineteen in the Second Hundred,  
owned by the said Patrick Sweeney, of Charlottetown,  
in Prince Edward Island, and Joanna Sweeney, his  
wife, of the one part, and Thomas Esser, of the  
other part (which said Mortgage was duly  
assigned to the undersigned by indenture of  
Assignment, dated Twenty-first March, A. D. 1877,  
default having been made in payment of the  
principal money and interest thereon secured.  
For further particulars apply at office of  
Messrs. Hazard & Rattenbury, Solicitors, &c.,  
Charlottetown.  
Dated at Charlottetown, this 16th day of  
January, A. D. 1890.

JOHN INGS,  
Assinee of Mortgagee.

Jan 17—wky 3m

### A RARE CHANCE

TO PROCURE A VERY VALUABLE FARM  
at North River, Franklin Point, directly  
opposite and only a mile and a-half from Char-  
lottetown.

I have decided to sell my Farm of one hundred  
acres—eighty acres clear and is a very high state  
of cultivation, balance covered with hard and  
soft wood. Grand situation for general farming  
and stock-raising, and commanding a beautiful  
view of the North River, Harbor's Mouth and  
the City.

There is a good, comfortable Dwelling House,  
36x28, and Kitchen, 12x20.

Also—Large, convenient and well-built Barn,  
Grainery and other outbuildings, and a never-  
failing Well of Water.

The House and Barnyard are nicely sheltered.  
Being near the city, so convenient to shipping  
and the best of moose-mud, it has advantages  
very seldom attainable.

Apply on the premises to  
BENJAMIN DOCKENDORFF.

Jan 17—wky 3m

### THE UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE, SACKVILLE, N. B.

James R. Inch, LL.D., President.

The University of Mount Allison College,  
with its associate Institutions, the Ladies  
College and the Mount Allison Academy, con-  
stitutes one of the most extensive, complete  
and thorough educational establishments in  
the Dominion of Canada. Students may enter  
either as regular Matriculants, or as Specia-  
l who wish to follow chosen lines of study.  
Women are admitted to College Courses and  
Degrees on the same conditions as students of  
the other sex. The domestic and social ar-  
rangements are pleasant, and the expenses  
moderate.

The first term of the Collegiate Year,  
1889-90, begins on the 29th of August next,  
and the 2nd term on the 2nd of January, 1890.  
For further particulars address the Presi-  
dent for a Calendar.

Sackville, Aug. 1, 1889. [aug 10 w 6m

### WANTED.

DURING Months of Janna y, February  
and March, Stock suitable for Canning,  
viz., Beef, Mutton and Poultry, at Robert  
Bridges' Meat Store, Charlottetown.

Jan 3—wky 3m

### HECKBERT BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—  
Dry Goods, Groceries and General  
Merchandise.

COMMERCIAL CROSS, P. E. I.,  
WISH to announce to their patrons and  
the public that they have opened a  
GENERAL STORE of Dry Goods, Groceries,  
Crockeryware, etc., and Men's Ready-made  
Clothing, Ladies' and Gents' Hats, Shoes and  
Rubbers, etc. All our goods are first-class,  
and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.  
Nov 22—wky 3m pd