

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1890.

VOL. 26.—NO. 143

R. M. H. S.

Testimonial From Duluth, Minnesota.

DEAR Mrs. Ross,—Having tested your "MAGIC HEALER," I wish to express my gratitude to you by this testimonial, which you can use, if you think it will assist you in selling it: Having cut my hand severely with a chisel, the corner of the chisel having entered the palm of my hand, making a long and deep cut, I applied your "MAGIC HEALER" at once, and after three applications I was able to go to work, and in three days the cut was healed up.

Yours truly,
ALONZO H. LAVERS.

CHARLES I. MORRISON,

Commission Merchant

—AND—

AUCTIONEER.

Agent for St John Dye Works, St. John, N.B.

General agent for Prince Edward Island for "Ideal" Washing Machines & "Ideal" Clans

106 Queen St., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Oct 7

MR. H. L. HEARTZ,

Organist of the Methodist Brick Church.

Will take a few pupils in the art of Singing. Those desirous of taking lessons may ascertain terms, etc., at the residence of Mrs. William Kennedy, Hillsborough Square.

Im road—oct 10

Bowling Alley.

THE subscriber has fitted up a BOWLING ALLEY and SHOOTING GALLERY in his Warehouse, opposite Railway Freight Shed, Water Street, which will be opened to the public for the first time this evening, at seven o'clock.

JOHN JOY.

oct 27—dy tf

P. E. ISLAND STEAMERS.

Summer Arrangements.

THE well-known Steamers "ST. LAWRENCE" and "PRINCESS OF WALES" will make DAILY TRIP'S as under, Sundays excepted:—

Leaving Charlottetown at six o'clock in the morning for Pictou, connecting there with steamer "Egerton" at 10 a. m. for New Glasgow, and then with Morning Train for Cape Breton and Eastern Points. Also at Pictou at 1 p. m. with L. C. R. for Halifax.

Leaving Pictou about noon, on arrival of Morning Train from Halifax, for Charlottetown.

Leaving Summerside on arrival of Morning Train from Charlottetown for Point du Chene and connect there with L. C. R. Trains for Moncton and St. John, for Canada and United States.

Leaving Point du Chene on arrival of Morning Train from St. John and Moncton for Summerside, and connect there with train for Charlottetown.

By order, F. W. HALES,

Secy. Ch'town Steam Nav. Co. (Ltd).

Int'l. and Im

SHARP'S

TRADE MARK.

BALSAM

OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED

FOR

GROUP AND COUGHS

AND

WHOOPING COUGHS

AND

COLDS.

OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.

PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE.

ARMSTRONG & CO., Proprietors.

REBARKER & SON, Distributors.

SOURIS LOTS FOR SALE.

THOSE two beautifully situated Lots adjoining the Court House, 100x100, also two others, same size, on the hill opposite Dr. McIntyre's residence. These Lots command a beautiful view, and are desirable sites for private residences. Price low. Apply to

JOHN COOMBS,

Charlottetown,

Or to C. C. CARLTON,

Souris.

oct 14—eod

J. H. BELL,

The Leading Custom Boot and Shoe

Maker of the Province,

IS NOW READY with a good selection of LEATHERS and TOPS for the Fall and Winter trade, and would respectfully invite all who require a first-class Boot or Shoe to inspect our stock and prices before placing their orders.

All our goods are guaranteed not to squeak, also to fit well and comfortable.

Orders always filled up to time. A full line of our own make kept constantly on hand. Quality the highest, prices the lowest.

REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to.

J. H. BELL,

Upper Great George Street,

Ch'town, Sept. 6, 1890 3m 2w sat

TEA! TEA!

FOR STRENGTH AND FLAVOR Beer & Goff's Teas have a reputation all over the Island second to none. Our object is to keep the standard of our Teas up, so that any person buying from us once can depend on getting the same quality from us again.

Our 24 Cent Tea

has been giving excellent satisfaction this year, and we can confidently recommend it to anyone wanting a good cheap article. We make special reductions on quantities of Five Pounds and over, and it will pay you to call on us before buying elsewhere.

KEROSENE OIL.

We keep the best AMERICAN WATER WHITE OIL, and are selling it in five gallon tins cheaper than ever, also very low by the cask. If you have an empty can, bring it in and have it refilled at

BEER & GOFF'S,

Ch'town, Oct. 30, 1890—law&wky Queen & King Square Stores.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS

THE BAZAAR STORE.

New Goods! New Goods!

FROM THIS UNTIL XMAS we will receive a shipment of Goods every day, and will always have something new to show you. Our Fall Stock of Window Blinds arrived to-day, and you should see them and hear the prices—lower than the lowest. Large and beautiful Pictures (Framed and otherwise) always on hand. Framing done to order at lowest prices. Twenty-five samples of Moulding to choose from. About our China and Glassware we need say nothing; you have only to see it and hear our prices to be convinced that this is the best place in town to buy.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!—We want to make the heart of every Child in Charlottetown glad with some new Toys never before placed in this market. For want of room we are going to show our Toys, Dolls, etc., on the second floor, which is now being handsomely fitted up. Get your Xmas Toys, etc., before the big rush comes on.

BOOKS! BOOKS!—All the Standard and late popular issues of the day always on hand. SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES—We keep on hand all the prescribed works for School and College AT THE LOWEST PRICES. This accounts for our daily increasing trade. Orders from all parts of the country promptly filled. Special License to Teachers. Books of all kinds (if not on hand) ordered at once. We call your attention to our new stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Violins from 60 cents to \$25; Accordions from \$1.00 to \$12.00. Call and examine our new stock, and don't go without hearing prices, be the rush ever so great.

BAZAAR CO., Queen Street.

Charlottetown, Oct. 29, 1890.



IS PRIME BEEF

in a concentrated and readily digestible form.

A STRENGTH-GIVING FOOD

FOR INVALIDS FOR CHILDREN FOR ALL WHO DESIRE

—AND— —OF— To Improve Their

CONVALESCENTS. ALL AGES. PHYSICAL CONDITION.

nov 1—dy & wky

NEW AND LARGE STOCK

Watches, Clocks,

JEWELRY & SILVERWARE,

G. H. TAYLOR'S

NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

Oct 7—dy 2aw w

FIRE INSURANCE.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.,

OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ASSETS OVER FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS

The Strongest British Insurance Company Without Exception.

THIS COMPANY has transacted business in P. E. Island for over Thirty Years, and has always paid its honest losses with promptness and liberality.

FRED W. HYNDMAN, Agent.

Charlottetown, Oct. 21, 1890—1m god

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

VICTIMS OF POOR WHISKEY.

The Stuff that Kills Quickly, and What it Consists of.

Difference Between Natural and "Manufactured" Whiskey.

CAUTION TO DRINKERS.

(Boston Sunday Herald).

Every few days some poor besotted lunatic is found dead in bed or upon some tenement house floor. The cause of death, autopsies have shown, was the same as those who breathe their last in the station houses.

With such greater frequency has this kind of death occurred within the past few years that attention has been attracted to it in several quarters.

The question is asked: "What is the cause?"

The answer is: "Bad whiskey, and too much of it."

Policemen will tell the investigator of the matter that the liquor (with particular reference to whiskey) now sold is villainous, and nothing but rank poison. They will express wonder that there are not more victims of the vile concoctions sold as whiskey than there are, and that the stuff is powerful enough to burn holes in iron. Those who drink it turn maniacs under its first influence and then drop into a deathly stupor from which they never awake. Nearly all will tell you that it is their honest belief that the stuff is made up entirely of various chemicals, and that there is no real whiskey in it. Temperance lecturers will say the same. Thousands believe as they do.

Is it so? The Herald has gone to a great deal of expense and trouble to find out. A representative was sent to several of the station houses, where considerable business is done, to secure samples of whiskey taken from those arrested for drunkenness. When secured they were given to Dr. Bennett F. Davenport, analyst for the Massachusetts state board of health, who, it is almost needless to state, is one of the most noted and competent chemists in the country.

It may be asserted without much danger of contradiction that few whiskey drinkers know what whiskey is. The only thought that a great majority give to it is when some other fellow says, "What'll yer have?" and he replies, "A little whiskey." Then comes, "My regards," or "Here's luck," and down it goes. They know whiskey by the taste, and that's all.

Whiskey is an alcoholic liquid obtained by the distillation of fermented grain, usually corn, wheat or rye, but sometimes from potatoes.

THIS IS NATURAL WHISKEY,

and should at least be three years of age before use. Every whiskey drinker has heard of fusel oil in connection with whiskey, and has considered that to be the only objectionable thing in it.

There are very few whiskey drinkers who know what fusel oil is. The writer has heard people talk about fusel oil who seemed to think that it was something like kerosene or machine oil put into whiskey for some reason they could not guess. Now, it is this fusel oil which puts all the fight, craziness and death in whiskey, but it isn't added to the liquor as one would add water. Oh, no; it grows there as it were. Fusel oil is a compound of amylic and other alcohols. Now, whiskey drinkers have heard of alcohol as they have of fusel oil, but it is doubtful whether many of them know that there are a half-dozen kinds of alcohol, and that they all exist in whiskey, unless taken out, as they should be. There are four alcohols which are injurious to the human system when left in whiskey. They are:

Propyl.
Butyl.
Amyl.
Capryl.

The power of their injurious effect is expressed by so many carbons. For instance, there are three atoms of carbons in propyl alcohol and six atoms in capryl. The alcohol below propyl is called ethyl, which is the dividing line of danger.

All these alcohols named above are removed by rectification. If raw spirits are used in making whiskey, these dangerous alcohols exist. It costs money to rectify spirits, however, and so there is great temptation to use them unrectified. When this is done the whiskey may be classed as "bad."

Now this is about the whole thing in a nutshell. It is not true that poisonous chemicals of all sorts are used in "making" chemicals, although this is contrary to the popular idea. The raw spirit is bad enough to prevent the addition of anything else. There is only one thing cheaper that can be used and that is water. That is used with greater freedom in whiskey than it is in milk.

To be sure there are other technical adulterations, but they are practically harmless. For instance, caramel, logwood, catechu or tea infusion is added to give color and to give a show of age, while sugar and glycerine are sometimes used. There exists no danger in their use, however.

When the non-professional talks of

"MANUFACTURED" WHISKEY

he contemplates the use of chemicals in its composition. The chemist does not. His "manufactured" whiskey is raw spirits, colored with caramel, sweetened with sugar and diluted with water.

The danger in this rests entirely with the kinds of alcohols remaining in the raw spirit used. Natural whiskey, from the professional standpoint, contains from 44 to 50

per cent. of alcohol (less than propyl) by weight, or from 50 to 58 per cent. in volume.

Now, it ought to be plain to the reader what "manufactured" and "natural" whiskey is. It is necessary that he should understand this if he wants to comprehend the significance of the Herald's analysis of the samples secured at the station houses.

Two samples of "whiskey" were secured from police station 1. These two samples were taken from bottles found in the pockets of a pair of the worst looking "bums" and bar-room "snobs" ever placed under arrest in this station. They were simply whiskey wrecks.

The first of these two samples analyzed was taken from a man about 35 years of age, dirty, ragged and penniless, who had been found in a drunken stupor in a doorway on Commercial street. The officer tried to awaken him by rapping the soles of his shoes with his club, after the popular police method, but failing, he rung for the patrol wagon, and four men lugged him bodily into the station house and laid him on the floor. There seemed to be no life in him. His pulse was feeble and his breathing slight. Dr. Elliott was called, and he worked over him a long time before he thought it was safe to leave him. The man recovered the next day. But it was only the night before that a man was brought into the same station in precisely the same condition, who died in his cell after being attended by the doctor. An officer saw him 15 minutes previous to his death, and found him still unconscious. When next looked at he was dead. He was a tramp, and was buried as an "unknown" in Potter's field. The man who escaped, however, will probably die the same way. It is only a matter of time with him.

It is interesting to know what was the RESULT OF THE ANALYSIS of the "whiskey" found upon this man. Of course, no evidence can be given to show that the man got drunk on that particular whiskey, but he certainly had considerable of it in him, for about half of the contents of the bottle was gone.

According to Dr. Davenport, this sample was a "manufactured" whiskey; that is to say, it was made up of raw spirit from which the fusel oil, or poisonous alcohols, had not been eliminated by rectification and to which had been added water and some colored matter. This sample had 51.1 per cent. of alcohol, and upon evaporation, left 3 per cent. of residue. It also left a strong odor of fusel oil upon evaporation, and, during the process, turned milky, both of which conditions should not have existed. The whiskey, to be natural, should have had from 50 to 58 per cent. of alcohol and only 25 of residue upon evaporation. Danger lurked in this. The dangerous alcohols had not been removed. The fatal carbons remained. There were not enough present, however, to overcome the hold that the man had upon life. Some one else with less constitution who had drank the same amount might have died, as for example, the man who expired in the station the night before.

The second sample of "whiskey" secured at station 1 was taken from a partially filled flask found upon a young man whose dissipated habits of drink had reduced his physical condition to one that admitted the encroachment of disease, and which had lessened the length of his life by many years.

When found by the officer there was scarcely a sign of life noticeable. He was removed to the station house, treated in the same manner as the other man who has been spoken of, and managed to pull through. No one knew him, no one cared to, and no one would have dropped a tear had he died. Unable to pay his fine the next day, he was sent to the Island, where some of the bad whiskey he had soaked into his system was gotten out again.

The "whiskey" that this man nearly killed himself by drinking was analyzed by Dr. Davenport, who found it to be manufactured in the same manner as the other sample. It contained 53.2 per cent. of alcohol, and .16 per cent. of residue was left upon evaporation. The same odor of fusel oil and milky precipitation was noticed. The only difference between this sample and the first one was that it was mere diluted with water.

Although these analyses have failed to show the presence of poisoned chemicals, it has proved that "manufactured" whiskey, of which a great deal is sold nowadays, is dangerous to life. Still, natural whiskey is dangerous also. The only difference is that the manufactured kind

KILLS THE QUICKER.

It has been proved that a wineglassful of pure, natural whiskey has killed a young child. Medical history tells of an instance where a child who drank half a glass of whiskey died in 12 hours, while another who drank a similar amount of brandy died in 18 hours. The amount that can be consumed varies greatly, not only with individuals, but in different bodily conditions of the same individual.

Officers state that they have captured what purported to be liquor, which must have contained strong chemicals. An incident is related by one patrol man. He seized some whiskey (f) in a saloon, and, at the station house put some of it into an empty tomato can. There it remained for a week or so. At the end of that time, according to his statement, the chemicals in the liquor burned the bottom of the can, so that when it was lifted up the bottom fell off. Dr. Davenport, however, hardly credits this, and says that he never came across anything in analyzing liquor in his experience which would bear out this statement.

The fact remains, that more people are brought into the police stations entirely unconscious from the drinking of liquor than was the case some years ago, and that more of them die while in that condition. The police lay it entirely to the quality of the liquor drunk, and say the cause is the result of high license and 11 o'clock closing. On account of the high tax for selling intoxicants, dealers are tempted to sell "manufactured" liquor so as to make a big profit, and, on the other hand, those who drink liquor are very apt to buy a bottle of stuff when the saloons close up at 11 o'clock, so that they can continue their spree. Others par-

chased by the bottle because it is cheaper than by the drink, and, having it with them, are tempted to drink three times the amount they otherwise would were they to go from saloon to saloon and purchase it by the glass.

"This cheap liquor in bottles is raising the mischief with rum-drinkers," said one captain of police, "and you cannot make me believe that it is not made of chemicals. Why, I know of one large dealer who has a back room in his place of business where he makes his liquor, or, rather, where he doctors it up. I don't see how they can sell whiskey for \$1 a gallon when the government tax upon it is 75 cents, if it is whiskey that they sell."

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Fish Product. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrophula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Johnson's Stomachic Aperient,

EVERYBODY'S PILLS,

Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness and the many ailments consequent upon the sluggish action of the Liver, Kidney and Bowels.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Sent by mail on receipt of price. Sample free on application. Prepared only by ARTHUR S. JOHNSON, Corner Kent and Prince Streets, Charlottetown.

SHERWOOD FARM

BEAUTIFULLY situated on the Royalty Road, fronting on the Malpeque Road and running back to Sherwood Cemetery. The Farm, containing about 50 acres, is in a high state of cultivation. Commodious and comfortable buildings, with a first-class orchard, make this a very desirable property. For particulars apply on the premises to SARAH STEWART, Administratrix.

nov 12—dy 1aw 2m

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 10th of November, 1890, the Steamer "Southport" will leave for West River at 3 o'clock, p. m., on Mondays and Thursdays of each week. By order. nov 7

D. & A. Corsets.

Try a Pair of the D. & A. CORSETS, and you will breathe easy. If you once try them you will be convinced that they are

WELL MADE, EASY FITTING, GOOD SHAPE.

For sale at PERKINS & STERN'S, Cheap Dry Goods Store.

nov 4—tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS owing Mrs. R. Young, who have not received legal notice, will please call at the "London House" and have their bills receipted by Miss Wright. All orders for Millinery left with Miss Wright will receive my careful attention. MRS. R. YOUNG.

oct 18

HORSES BOARDED

CLEAN, warm, ventilated Stables. Careful attention. Horses handled for speed. Colts broken. Feed and exercise as desired. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to J. T. WINANS, 46 Great George Street, Charlottetown. Stables in rear on King Street. Telephone oct 17—dy 2m eod