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# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

For neat, clean, tasteful Printing, and prompt attention to orders, THE EXAMINER Job Printing Department is peculiar. Don't forget it.

TAKES FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SEVEN CENTS TWO CENTS

NEW Reading Room, House Commons.  
Calendar for February, 1892.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1892.

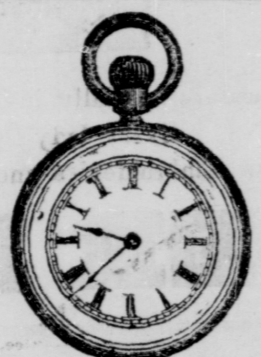
VOL. 29 NO. 220

MOON'S CHANGES.  
First Quarter, 4th day ..... 5 15 mos  
Full Moon, 12th day ..... 3 14 aft  
Last Quarter, 20th day ..... 7 51  
New Moon, 27th day ..... 11 23

Day of Month	Day of Week	High Water	Low Water
		Morn.	After.
		h. m.	h. m.
1	Monday	0 22	0 37
2	Tuesday	0 53	1 10
3	Wednesday	1 28	1 49
4	Thursday	2 10	2 36
5	Friday	3 2	3 36
6	Saturday	4 10	4 54
7	Sunday	5 38	6 23
8	Monday	7 8	7 42
9	Tuesday	8 16	8 44
10	Wednesday	9 12	9 36
11	Thursday	9 59	10 17
12	Friday	10 36	10 54
13	Saturday	11 13	11 34
14	Sunday	11 46	11 57
15	Monday	0 1	0 16
16	Tuesday	0 31	0 47
17	Wednesday	1 3	1 19
18	Thursday	1 36	1 53
19	Friday	2 11	2 29
20	Saturday	2 50	3 12
21	Sunday	3 41	4 8
22	Monday	4 46	5 5
23	Tuesday	5 10	6 55
24	Wednesday	7 33	8 11
25	Thursday	8 44	9 16
26	Friday	9 41	10 6
27	Saturday	10 26	10 46
28	Sunday	11 5	11 23
29	Monday	11 40	11 57

## THE AMHURST MAKE OF Boots and Shoes

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED EVERYWHERE TO BE THE BEST VALUE MADE  
A FULL LINE OF THIS MAKE AT  
J. M. McLEOD & CO'S., -- SUCCESSOR TO J. C. SPRAGUE,  
Charlottetown, Nov. 17, 1891.



WE GIVE THE ABOVE WATCH, or one that looks better, for \$4.50, warranted.

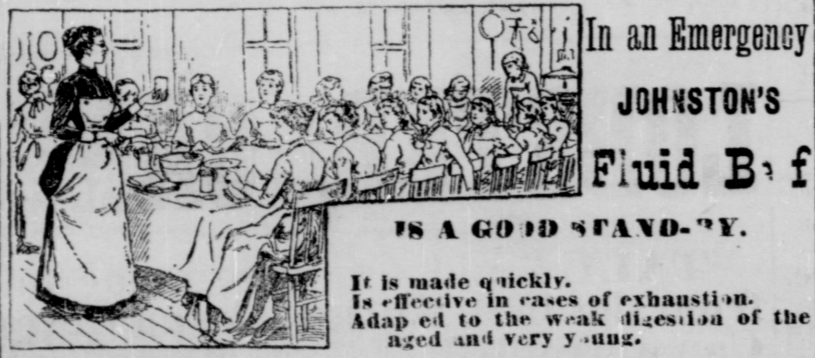


We have ROCKFORD and WALTHAM WATCHES at prices within the reach of almost anyone needing a good timekeeper. A Chain or Discant is given with every Watch sold, except the \$3.25 and \$4.50 ones, which are not. They don't need a key, as nearly all are stem-winders, and therefore do not require opening, and the dust is easier kept out.

E. W. TAYLOR,  
Charlottetown, Jan. 16, 1892 CAMERON BLOCK.

## Big Reductions ON BALANCE OF WINTER GOODS!

Remnants at Cost!  
Fur Caps at Cost!  
10,000 yds. Cloth in Stock!  
JOHN McLEOD & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS,  
Rogers' Building, Queen Street.  
Charlottetown, January 12, 1892—good & wky

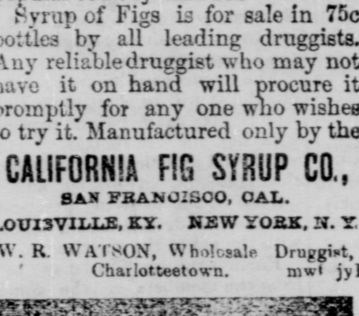


## ANOTHER MEDICAL MAN TESTIFIES TO THE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF MALTO PEPTONIZED PORTER

In Cases of Dyspepsia and Nervous Depression.  
GENTLEMEN.—I have purp-ly delayed writing you, as I wished to give a thoroughly complete trial to the M P P. It affords me much pleasure now to give it my unqualified approval in the class of cases in which I have used it: In Atonic Dyspepsia, in convalescence from Nervous Depression, and in cases where the stomach is irritable and rejects stronger forms of stimulants. I have found most marked results from its use, and I strongly recommend its employment. Although this note is un-licited by you, it is at your disposal for any use you wish to make of it.  
Faithfully yours,  
GEO. H. H. DEWOLF, M. D., M. B. C. M., Edin.  
For sale by all Druggists.  
A supply of M. P. P. has been secured with G. GEORGE E. HUGHES, Charlottetown, which will be delivered during the week ending Feb. 15, 1892, by order from  
The Malto Peptonized Porter Co. (Ltd.),  
TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.  
feb2—dy & wky



ONE ENJOYS  
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.  
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the  
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.  
W. R. WATSON, Wholesale Druggist,  
Charlottetown, mwt jyl13



Estey's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Throat and all Lung troubles. A great remedy for weak and delicate children, builds them up, strengthens the bones, makes new blood.  
All dealers sell it, don't be induced to take any substitute—it hasn't any.  
E. M. Estey Mfg. Co., Moncton, N.B.

## AMMONIA in BAKING POWDER is a DISEASE PRODUCING AGENT.

Its volatility is abridged by reaction with the gluten of the flour.  
The preparation of an UNOBJECTIONABLE Baking Powder containing AMMONIA is impracticable.  
Avoid all Risk and use  
WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER,  
Guaranteed to Contain NO AMMONIA.  
feb2



CAUTION.  
EACH PLUG OF THE Myrtle Navy IS MARKED T. & B. IN BROWN LETTERS. NONE OTHER GEN. I. I.  
jan2—dy & wky

## Cleanings.

The attempt to Canonize Thomas Paine as the patron saint of infidelity by such of his apostles as Moncreux Conway and Robert Ingersoll elicits such comments as the following from the American-Hebrew:  
Nothing can better illustrate the poverty in historical perspective of the current anti-religious effort than the attempt to seek a hero for the movement in Paine. It must be painful, indeed, in the long roll of great men in every sphere of intellectual activity whose achievements are recorded in the page of history or embodied in the work which they have bequeathed to posterity that none more worthy of canonization as the patron saint of infidelity than the author of the "Age of Reason" can be found.  
No serious scholar, however, with any intelligent conception of the present state of religious thought, would regard the biblical problem with which Paine busied himself as a thick veil of troubling himself or his readers with the work of Paine in this direction. Neither does anyone consider that he ever shed any light on these problems. The theological letters of Paine continue to be attacked in these years since their publication, the exclusive domain of that select circle of believers whose main conception of religion is that it should be extirpated. When, however, we care to consider the contributions of Paine to political literature, one must, as an American, doff his hat to his memory and yield the tribute of respect which is due to one who did so much to advance in the public mind in the colonies that sense of human right, that conviction of common duty which culminated in American Independence.

The following interesting statistics by Mr. Frank Adlam will give some idea of the labors of an organist at an active church. "I have been organist of St. Thomas' Church, R-gent St. rct, for nearly eight years, during which period I have officiated at 4,000 full choral services, have played 7,000 voluntaries, have heard 6,000 portions of Scripture read, and have listened attentively to 1,500 sermons. I have played to a congregation of 1,200, and to a congregation of one. I have provided music at baptisms, confirmations, marriages and funerals; have played at the wedding of an Earl's daughter, and at the wedding of an artisan. I have played to congregations comprising all sorts and conditions of men, from Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, and the Viceroy of Ireland to a bus conductor, a lash tender, and a cast-iron mender. I have played at services beginning as early as 7 a. m., and at services ending as late as half an hour after midnight. I have listened to sermons from bishops, suffragans, deans, archdeacons, canons, vicars, curates, and clergy unattached; to sermons lasting ten minutes, and to sermons lasting an hour and a half. For five years I have not missed a Sunday, and have never been late for service on any occasion whatever. (A musician should always "keep good time.") The keys of the organ are hollowed like spoons by constant playing. I leave it to mathematicians to compute how many millions of notes I have played on the instrument."

## The French Minister of Justice has defined the relation between Church and State in that Republic as follows:—

The Church, under the Concordat, was subject to the State, and in 1801 the priests, whom he could not apply for functions but did not wish to swear fidelity to the Republic. Conflicts between Church and State had since existed under all governments, but the State had always triumphed and would continue to do so.  
Vigilance was doubtless necessary, but recent incidents did not warrant any un-animous separation between Church and State might arrive some day, but was certainly not yet ripe. The Concordat and the Code furnished sufficient means of repression, and stoppages of stipends had been applied to refractory clergy of all ranks, including Bishops who had gone to Rome without asking permission.  
Where the Concordat was in-adequate relations between the bishops and the government could be suspended, and this course had proved effective.  
If, however, it became necessary fresh legislation should be proposed, for a Bishop could not be allowed to argue that he was not subject to the laws. The prelates, from a temporary standpoint, were the subordinates of the government, and they would not be allowed to trespass on politics or to issue objectionable declarations. He was not uttering words of war, but merely of defence, and he hoped the bishops would listen to his appeal, for the government was resolved to make them bow to the authority of the State.

"The Life and Letters of 'Stonewall' Jackson," by the wife of the late Confederate chief and edited by D. H. M. P. is a most interesting and valuable work, and handsomely illustrated. This "simply told story of a woman's heart" reveals a man of the most delicate sensibilities and affections giving body to the iron exterior of the Confederate's most invincible soldier, and showing that he was animated by no fanatic sentiment but by the loftiest Christian spirit.  
Historical and military students will be intensely interested in the startling policy in the conduct of the Confederate war devised by Jackson. While Jackson urged concentration, counter-invasions and avoidance of regular battles except when decisive blows could be struck, Mr. Davis scattered his forces to defend the vast Southern rear, and the Confederate army continually foreshadowed its final strength against the multitudinous and unpopulated policy of the North. Against this ruinous policy Jackson's quarterly protest.

Even so proved that Jackson was right, and it now seems clear that had he been in supreme command he would have done far better for the South than Lee. Without Jackson, Lee never won an offensive general victory. Certainly no Confederate general (Lee not excepted) gave such ample proofs of a Napoleonic genius for war as the victor of Chancellorsville—the most brilliant of Confederate victories, due to Jackson's planning and execution. In this battle the odds against him were two to one. While, therefore, not a decisive contest, yet in its marvellous conception and more marvellous execution, Chancellorsville surpasses Napoleon's celebrated battle at Marengo, and will be ranked by military experts with Austerlitz itself, the most brilliant and splendid of Napoleon's triumphs. (Harper & Brothers, New York.)

## White Ribbon Notes.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND.  
Strong drink produces strange effects on the minds of a man. Two young men were arrested recently, who confessed that they had placed crosses on the railroad track by which a train might have been wrecked and many lives lost. They had done so "just for fun." The explanation of the insane act was that they had been drinking. When one indulges in the use of strong drink he does that which may lead him to any length of folly and crime. The most cruel and shameful acts are "fun" to the man who is intoxicated.  
Florence, the actor, once gave some advice to a friend in these words: "My dear friend, become an inebriate, unable to support yourself and abandoned by every respectable man, your life may have many chances to keep you until your time comes to fill a drunkard's grave."  
This year ago it required a great deal of money to get a man to go to a doctor. At that time comparative few missionaries had adopted this rule, and a gentleman was asked to drink a glass of wine at a dinner table, and some time required no little moral courage to him to decline. But few have since understood his scruples, and a man who would have felt ashamed if he did not conform to the common custom. All this has since been changed; an abstinence of principles are well understood, and he is now seldom pressed to touch a wine-glass. Even the Queen has caused it to be known that the practice of total abstinence is no longer to be considered at her table a breach of the best etiquette known in the Empire. With the pathway of duty thus made plain and easy, there ought to be no longer hesitation on the part of anyone in walking in it.

## ALCOHOL AND THE SENSES.

Alcohol causes the blood to accumulate in the eyes, and finally brings blindness to those who make an abuse of strong liquors. The drunkard's eyes are red and deprived of eye-lashes, while his eye-lids become scarlet-colored, tumefied and sanguineous. The sense of hearing is also affected. On the day that follows a spree, the ears are felt ringing and buzzing, and after some time, the sense of hearing and deafness follow. The senses of smell and of taste also become altered in the drunkard, who, finally, can hardly distinguish the flavor and taste of food and liquors. But the sense of feeling is the one most affected by alcoholism. The drunkard's skin becomes fat, glossy, and greasy; it is also red and tumefied and finally becomes cadaverous, yellowish, and the seat of a multitude of diseases, such as red spots, boils, blotches, eruptions and pimples. Those who wish to avoid these troubles and dispense with the doctor, have only to shun taverns and alcohol.—Le Monde.

## Four thousand members of the W. C. T. U. in Ontario and 14,000 members of the missionary circles in the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

I hope I have the figures correct. Last Friday, Dec. 4, I wound my way with others to the W. C. T. U. reception in St. George's Church, Ottawa. Mrs. Alexander, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, who was known to Presbyterians and old time folk of the Capital, gave an address in which she reviewed the Convention of W. C. T. U. women in Toronto. Among other statements she gave the one that heads my letter. It startled me, yet I had often of late been shocked by the want of interest shown by missionary workers in temperance. I hope a number of you will read these facts. Here is one given by an archbishop after residing 31 years in India. "For one really converted Christian as a proof of missionary labor, the drinking practices of England have made 1,000 drunkards." Again, one says: "The economy of temperance makes the world over is that drink and the opium habit are greater obstacles to the spread of the Gospel than the native heathenism."  
Again, another Irish says: "It has been shown that the Americans send to heaven about 13,000 barrels of whiskey to one missionary. The devil does not care how many missionaries you send if you send them in any whiskey along with them."  
Christian women, show your conscientiousness by your abstemiousness. If you are a class showed as strong an interest in temperance as they do in missions, don't you suppose there would be an increase in the membership of white ribbons? Of course there would. In one town I kept a lookout on them in conversation, traveling, etc. I saw a missionary member said to a white ribbon in scorn, "Oh, your old band of hope." To that Christian individual I would recommend a little paper called the Northern Messenger. In the edition for Nov. 27, 1891, on the second page, she will find an article on "Temperance Teaching in Sunday Schools." How does this sound? "Two thirds of the juvenile population of school age have been computed to be in Sabbath schools, but only one third in connection with any kind of juvenile temperance organization, while

45,000 former Sabbath school scholars are yearly drawn into the currents of intemperance. Twenty-two thousand have been educated in public houses in a city like Montreal on a single Sabbath evening. One chaplain says that 1724 prisoners visited in his county gaol 644 had been Sabbath school scholars.

Now, why on earth is not temperance taught in the Sunday schools? I'm in the corresponding secretary for one union and had to reply to a question this year from headquarters in regard to temperance teaching in the Sunday schools. I went round trying to find a trace of it somewhere, but could glean no information of its being done. It isn't pleasant to be fish to catch such facts as these, but perhaps, God some day will hold us responsible if we do not bravely tell the truth.  
For Over Fifty Years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best-known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. lpr

Remember the clearing out sale of boots and shoes at Wamer's Corner. The shoe has to be vacated for building purposes. Now is the time to get bargains in fine boots, over shoes, stippers, etc., as the stock must be sold.—R. H. J. J. J.

## "MELISSA" Odorless, Porous, Rainproof.

It is claimed by the inventor that Melissa is the only genuine odorless and porous rainproof cloth in existence. He wishes to

## CAUTION

the public from being taken in by the plausible advertisements of some Unscrupulous Dealers throughout the country, who pretend to have just received consignments of odorless and porous rainproof or waterproof garments. A very simple test will quickly prove to a purchaser the truth or falsity of the claim. If you can breathe or inhale through the cloth, it is porous; if you cannot, it is air-tight, and you at once convict the dealer of unscrupulous misrepresentation. A similar test will prove whether a garment is odorless or not, but it is to your nose and, if really as represented, there should be no smell whatever, and if it is not odorless you will at once detect it by the pungent smell of vulcanized rubber, and again convict the dealer of attempting to deceive. You may let it be that the smell of a rubber mackintosh will wear off in a short time; but it will not. Everyone who has worn one knows quite well that the smell remains as long as the garment holds together, and that it gets stronger with exposure in a moist or warm atmosphere.

## 1892. Spring Trip from Liverpool.

THE CLIPPER BARK RALPH B. PEAKE, 700 TONS REGISTER. Newly Mottled and Classed A1 at Lloyd's. LEX McLEOD, COMMANDER, will be on the berth to receive cargo about the 1st of March, and will sail FROM AVONPORT FOR CHARLOTTETOWN about the 1st of April, and carry freight at through rates to the different Railway points on the Island. Intending shippers will please forward their orders in time. For Freight apply in London to J. H. Pitman & Co., 7 Upper Court, All Bury Street, in Liverpool to Messrs. Brown, 51 John Street, or here to the owners. PEAKE & CO., Charlottetown, 26th February, 1892—5w end