

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1885.

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J. H. BELL & CO.,

Custom Boot & Shoe Makers.

CUSTOM work got up in the latest styles, neat and up to the times. Good stock and workmanship second to none.

Orders Filled Prompt—Prices Reasonable.

We also keep on hand a quantity of Shoe Findings, with a good assortment of Fashionable Hats, in Men's, Women's, Boys', Misses', Gents' and Children's, which we sell cheap.

J. H. BELL & CO.,

Sign of the BIG BOOT, Upper Great George St., 2nd door to Knight & Son.
Nov. 30, 1885—lmo 2aw

WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD,

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the style and firm of Warburton and Smallwood,

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,
Notaries Public, &c.

Office—Cameron Block, Queen Square.

A. B. WARBURTON, B.A., B.C.L. | C. R. SMALLWOOD.

The firm are Agents for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, which does the largest business of any Life Insurance Company in the world.
Dec. 3—law wky 3 mo

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wky

EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD,

Shipping and Commission Merchant,

81, 83 & 85 WATER STREET.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

Ample wharfrage, yardage, and storage room. Consignments solicited.
Liberal advances made on receipt of consignments.
Sept. 9, '85—tl dec 31

—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; \$8.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. R. Y., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.,
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Nov. 2, 1885—cod wky

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.

Oct. 20.

CUT THIS OUT and return it to us with 10c, or 4 3c stamps, and you'll get by return mail a Golden Box of Goods that will bring you in more money in one year than anything else in America. Your fortune if you start quick—CITY NOVELTY CO.,
Yarmouth, N. S.

BETTER THAN FACTS!

NO CHANCE BUSINESS.

The Most Reliable Yet—Genuine Reductions at

STANLEY BROS.,

BROWN'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.

NO Old Goods; Everything Fresh and New—This Year's Importation.

From this date we will sell at a Large Reduction the balance of our Wool Scarfs and Squares, Wool Shawls and Jackets, Fur-lined Cloaks and Astracan Jackets, Colored Dress Goods and Millinery Goods, Ladies' Plush and Leather Hand Bags.

Big Bargains for Men in Fur Caps, Kid Gloves and Mitts, Wool Shirts, Underclothing and Heavy Wool Tweeds.

STANLEY BROS.,

BROWN'S BLOCK.

Ch'town, Dec. 14, '85

At Morris' Bookstore

(CAMERON BLOCK.)

JUST OPENING. A FINE STOCK OF

Books, Stationery, Toys, Games and
Fancy Goods,

AND THE FINEST STOCK OF

CHRISTMAS CARDS

in the city, being selections from RAPHAEL, TUCK & SONS, of London, England; L. FRANG & CO., Boston; POULTON'S

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS,

and from other Celebrated Publishers.

For the convenience of customers at a distance, we have put up

Packages Containing 100 Cards at \$1 00,
\$2.00 or \$5.00.

These Packages contain an assortment of

Plain and Fringed Cards,

at about three times the value at the Retail Price, and will be mailed postpaid for either of the above sums. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LEONARD MORRIS.

Ch'town, Dec. 10, 1885—8wks

NOW THEN FOR

D. A. BRUCE'S

—OFFER OF—
CLOTHING & GENTS' FURNISHINGS

WE have on hand one case Cloths, one case Gents' Furnishings, sent by mistake, and sold to us at a big advantage rather than return them. We are manufacturing these cloths into

SUITS AND OVERCOATS,

charging only FIVE PER CENT. OVER COST! and from \$4.50 to \$6 for making and trimming Overcoats; from \$5 to \$7 for making and trimming Suits with Good Trimmings and

GOOD WORKMANSHIP.

CLOTH, by the yard or piece, Very Cheap. We have on hand a few Suits and Overcoats, made to order, not called for

SELLING AT COST.

This ought to convince you that there is money lost if you don't purchase from us, instead of buying imported clothing. ALL OUR CLOTHING IS MADE ON THE PREMISES. No \$3 Overcoats.

The Custom Tailoring,

under the management of MR. JAMES McLEOD, leads all others for A1 work. Prices in this department will be found lower than ever. Our past record is sufficient guarantee to secure your future confidence.

A large portion of our Neckwear has been manufactured to our special order, from patterns that will be found the very thing you want.

D. A. BRUCE,

72 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1885.—cod wky 2nos

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Souris Literary and Debating Club.

SIR.—On Saturday evening last a number of gentlemen met in the store of James H. McLean, Esq., for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of organizing a Literary Society and Debating Club for the present winter.

On motion, Sheriff McDonald was called to the chair, and the undersigned Secretary. It was moved by Dr. Muttart and seconded by J. J. Hughes that those present do form themselves into a society, to be known as the "Souris Literary Institute." Motion carried.

The following officers were then elected, viz.: President, James McDonald, Esq., High Sheriff; Vice-President, James R. McLean, Esq., M. P. P.; Secretary-Treasurer, James J. Hughes, Esq.

A Committee of Management, composed of the following gentlemen, was next elected, with power to add to their numbers, viz.: Messrs. James McBride, George B. McEachern, Dr. Muttart, James Moynagh, Jr., Samuel Sterns, Stephen R. McLean, John McLean, M. P. P., Andrew O'Hanlon, Donald McEachern, C. J. Haley, S. P. Campbell, Thomas Kichham, John Cantwell and Marshal Paquet.

A committee of five was next appointed, viz.: James McBride, Dr. Muttart, George B. McEachern, J. J. Hughes and T. C. Ross, to prepare the Constitution and By-Laws of the Institute, the same to be submitted for approval to the Institute at its first regular meeting.

A committee of three was also appointed, viz.: C. J. Haley, Stephen R. McLean and Sheriff McDonald, to procure a suitable Hall in which the Institute could hold its meetings, to see that the same be properly lighted and heated, and to provide the necessary seating accommodation, after which the meeting adjourned, to meet again when called together by the Secretary, due notice of the time and place to be posted up in the Post Office.

Yours truly,
J. J. HUGHES,
Secretary.

Souris East, Dec. 21, 1885.

(Patriot and Herald please copy)

Russian Gunboat Flotilla for the Amoor

According to the St. Petersburg Press, the Russian government has decided upon the construction of a flotilla of shallow-draught gunboats for service on the river Amoor. This decision is the outcome of an agitation for the defence of the Amoor, which has sprung up in Russia in consequence of the publication of an article by Charles Marvin in the Army and Navy Magazine on "The Value of Port Hamilton." In this article that well known writer on Russian politics suggested that in the event of a war with Russia in the future, the British fleet should not waste its energies on superfluous cruising in the Baltic and Black Sea, but using Port Hamilton as a base, wrest Vladivostok and the Amoor from Russia, and annex the whole Pacific littoral of Siberia. Although this suggestion provoked little attention in this country owing to the election excitement, it has occasioned a sensation in Russian naval circles, and from what has transpired during the controversy, Mr. Marvin seems to have placed his finger upon a very weak spot of Russia's defence. "In all the Amoor region the Russians do not number 100,000 souls, and the 5,000 troops garrisoning the huge harbor of Vladivostok are engulfed by hostile Chinese. As Russia could not send reinforcements to the Pacific littoral in less than six months, while England via the Canadian Pacific Railway can land troops at Vladivostok in 26 days, we have, thanks to Canada's patriotic energy, secured an advantage which, with the annexation of Port Hamilton, has alarmed Russia very much. Hence Vladivostok is to be strengthened without delay, and six gunboats are to be ordered of foreign firms for the defence of the River Amoor. As the Amoor is very shallow at its mouth, the gunboats are to be stern wheelers, and are not to draw more than 3 feet of water.—English Engineer.

A Wonderfully Strong Safe.

The millionaires of San Francisco deposit their hoards in a public coffer-foth, which has not perhaps its equal in the world. It is under the direction of a responsible society. This notable treasure-house was constructed in 1875, and is considered absolutely secure against fire and thieves. It has two entrances, each closed by three folding doors, one behind the other. These doors are made of wrought iron nearly six inches thick, and are covered with plates of iron connected by thirty-two steel bolts. The two interior doors of each entrance are furnished severally with a couple of combination locks, and two holders of keys are required to turn the keys in the locks at the same moment. Each lock on the two doors has its separate combination, known solely to the keyholders, so that in case of the sudden death of any one of the four men who possess the secret, the means of access to the interior of the coffer-foth would be temporarily at an end. To guard against such a contingency, each keyholder is required to deposit the secret of his special combination in a bank, within a sealed envelope, addressed to the director of the society, and only to be opened in case of death. Over and above these elaborate precautions, the exterior door of each entrance is bolted by a clockwork arrangement, and cannot be opened except at certain hours, frequently altered by the director: so that if the loyalty of the keyholders were at any time undermined or bought over, the treasure would still be protected by means of the clockwork. Inside are 4,600 money chests,

hired by the depositors, and arranged in three corridors. These ponderous iron safes likewise have combination locks, each regulated by the owner of the deposit. The key-holes are covered by shields, which can only be opened by the clerks of the society; one of whom accompanies every depositor to disengage and replace the shield. Lastly, the treasure-house is constantly watched by keepers, bound to telegraph a notice of its safety every half hour to the principal police office.

The Marquis of Lorne on the Irish Problem.

The Daily News publishes an interview with the Marquis of Lorne in which he said: "Little can be learned from Canada and American experience in favor of what Mr. Gladstone calls devolution. On the contrary the American government found it necessary to curtail the powers of colonies and the states devolved powers on the Federal Government in order to preserve the union. Ireland's welfare depends upon easy rates for local purposes, for which the Canadian system is ample. True this fails to satisfy nationalists, but freedom which the nationalists desire means gratification of vanity at the expense of life long misery. Nobody would lend money to such a state. Secession would mean death in war as in America. If a parliament be again seen in Dublin, patriotic Irishmen, equally with Englishmen and Scotchmen, will insist on guarantee of vital limitations, not merely promises but essential as part of its existence. The maintenance of an armed force under imperial power would be a most vital limitation.

Early Stage of Inebriety.

There are found in all parts of the country men and women who use alcohol regularly and in limited quantities. To the casual observer they go on for years in this state, and are apparently no worse, and finally die at last of some common disease, leaving the reputation of having lived what the inebriate would call an "ideal life" of moderate drinking. Why they drink is not clear. If they have any reasons, it is always sustained by their unbounded faith in the capacity to abstain at any time at will. These cases are moderate in every respect, except in the prominence and intensity of the symptoms. There is no difference between the chronic case of the lowest type and the highly respectable, moderate drinker, except one of degree.

Both are suffering from a positive physical disease. In one case the disorder is developed. In the other it is in the incipient stage. In the latter, from some obscure reason, the case never goes on to full development, but is always on the "border land," awaiting the action of some exciting cause, which may or may not be applied. A repelling power exists, which builds up and neutralizes the injuries received from alcohol to a certain extent. It is not will power which makes the difference between the inebriate and moderate drinker. It is physiological and pathological conditions of the brain and nervous system, which the possessor ascribes to will power. Alcohol cannot be used in moderation without grave injuries to the nerve centres.

The moderate drinker is always diseased, although to the non-expert there are no clear symptoms or coarse lesions that can be seen. A careful study will reveal physically an irritable condition of the heart, with stomach and digestive troubles, also changing and disordered functional activity of all the organs, at times. Psychically the disposition, habits, temper, and mental state slowly and gradually degenerate and become more unstable. The higher mental forces drop down or give place to lower motives and ambitions. No matter what his position of life may be, or his objects or plans, the moderate use of alcohol will alter and break down both physical and psychological energy and precipitate destruction. Moderate users of alcohol always die from diseases provoked and stimulated by this drug. They always transmit a legacy of defective cell energy and exhaustion, which most readily finds relief in any alcohol or narcotic.

But only a small per cent. of moderate drinkers remain so until death. The disease goes on to full development in inebriety, in a vast majority of cases. The boat will power to stop at all times is powerless before its peculiar exciting cause. Those who never go beyond this moderate use have simply never been exposed to this peculiar exciting cause. The moderate use of spirits for a lifetime is a mere accident in the order of nature, and the ability to stop, resting in the will power, is a popular fallacy. A certain number of cases have signs of incipient phthisis, which may never burst out in the full disease.

A small number of cases exposed to smallpox, or any infectious disease, never take it; but these are the rare exceptions, whose causes are unknown, from which no deductions can be drawn. Moderate drinking that does not go on to inebriety is also the exception. The chain of exciting causes that bring on these extreme stages may or may not be understood, but they always break out sooner or later in the history of the case. Practically the study of this early stage of inebriety is of the utmost value in the treatment. Here remedial measures can be made of the greatest avail in checking and preventing any further progress of the disease. When inebriety is fully recognized as a diseased condition, requiring study and medical care, this prodromic period of moderate drinking will receive the attention it deserves.

In the meantime, as scientific men, we must continue to call attention to this early beginning of inebriety, so full of indications and hints of the march of disease, whose progress and termination can often be predicted with positive certainty.—Journal of Inebriety.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

—CAN—
BE SEEN
—IN—

GREAT VARIETY,

—AT—
E. W. TAYLOR'S,

CAMERON BLOCK, CITY.

Dec. 14, 1885.

YOU CAN NOT

MAKE a Mistake in getting your

Christmas Presents

—AND—

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Presents for Ladies,

Presents for Gentlemen,

Presents for Children,

Selling Cheaper than Ever.

Do not fail to see for yourself.

G. H. HASZARD,

QUEEN SQUARE.

Dec. 12, 1885.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needed for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unequalled success can be attributed to but one cause: the entire fulfillment of its promises.

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE

WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
—Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS

OF
Scrofulous, Mercurial, and
Blood Disorders,
the best remedy, because the
most searching and thorough
blood-purifier.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles, \$5.

Notice to Debtors.

THE Undersigned hereby notifies all parties indebted to them, either by Judgments, Notes of Hand, Book Accounts, or otherwise, that payment in full is requested before the 1st JANUARY, 1886, or they will be placed in an Attorney's hands for collection.
WM. A. POOLE & CO.
Lower Montague, Oct. 1, 1885—cod wky tl dec 31