

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 16, 1892.

Notes and Comments.

The quantity of land disposed of by the C. P. R. Land Department during the month of November was 38,551 acres, which brought \$124,029, over one hundred per cent. more than the sales for the same month last year.

The Montreal Witness advocates but one session of the Provincial Legislature in two years. It urges that with biennial session \$125,000 a year will be directly saved, as well as a large part of the money which the Legislature votes away in the promotion of party politics.

Mr. Cleveland very well and truly described patriotism in one of his well-known speeches: "I speak to-day in advocacy of this sentiment. If it is not found in extreme and exclusive mental culture, neither is it found in the busy marts of trade, nor in the confusion of bargaining, nor in the mad rush after wealth. Its home is in the soul and memory of man. It has to do with the moral sense. It reverences traditions, it loves ideas, it cherishes the names and the deeds of the heroes, and it worships at the shrine of patriotism."

The Empire: The British farmer demands protection. The Canadian has it. He has duties on foreign flour, wheat, pork, beef, cheese, breadstuffs, butter, eggs, and the other products of the farm, and unless he is fooled by a phrase, he will not part with a privilege which secures him the home market at all times, and which has ensured, during a period of world-wide depression, a better condition of things in Canada than exists in any other country in the world.

The following table from the census returns shows the birthplace of the people of Canada in 1891 and 1881 respectively:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1891, 1881) and Birthplace (Born in Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland, Newfoundland, Other British possessions, United States, China, France, Germany, Italy and Spain, Russia and Poland, Scandinavia, Other countries).

I. C. R. Transfer Question.

As to this question, Saturday Night, an independent, non-political journal printed at Toronto, has some remarks which seem to be worthy of consideration. After setting forth the terms of the proposition, as stated by the Toronto Globe, Saturday Night says:

"The objection to the idea seems to lie in the fear that the Canadian Pacific may succeed in making a few dollars out of it. We see too much of this dog-in-the-manager spirit in Canada. If anybody suggests an enterprise in Toronto which may need public sanction or civic assistance, an indignation meeting is at once called to prevent the promoters from making a cent. If the Government had tried to finish and operate the Pacific railway from coast to coast we would have had an annual deficit running away into the millions. Are we not better off under the private management of this great enterprise? Is it not likely that we would be further benefitted by the release of the Intercolonial from ministerial control? I am once a believer in the government management of railways. I believe in it still in old and thickly settled countries. I am firmly convinced that it is an impossibility in Canada? It requires enterprise, energy, vast organization, such as none but private corporations can provide. The government will not risk their existence by issuing a schedule of rates necessary to the maintenance of a road; it dare not stretch out over the ocean as the Canadian Pacific has done. No matter how strong a Canadian ministry might be, if they had owned the transcontinental road and had proposed to build a line of steamers to Japan and another line from Halifax to Milford Haven the people would have turned them out of office inside of thirty days. Without these enterprises business will not be brought to Canada, without the fast steamship line such as the C. P. R. propose to build, no great export will be built up in the Maritime Provinces; the Intercolonial will not have enough freight and passengers to carry to make it pay. On the other hand, the C. P. R. will not place itself at the mercy of a government and permit the success of its railway and steamship system to depend on the ambitions of a cabinet minister or the whim of an underling. Altogether it is a most reasonable proposal, and with proper safeguards, without which none but the most venal parliament would permit it to pass, it would be a blessing to Canada."

Messrs. TACKETT & SON are often asked to sell their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco to retail dealers. They never in any case do so, and for the best of reasons. The wholesale trade of the country have a distributing machinery which handles the "Myrtle Navy" without any addition to its permanent expenses. If the manufacturers were to undertake that work, as they would by selling to the retail trade, it would require an independent machinery, the whole cost of which would have to be borne by the proceeds of the tobacco sales, and of course it would fall upon the consumer. Selling to the wholesale trade alone is, therefore, for the consumers benefit, and is a convenience to the retail trade, because every traveller who calls in the grocery line—can take orders for "Myrtle Navy."

WHEN the kidneys are clogged, good health is an impossibility; but when working properly the reverse is the case. That dull backache is the kidney's cry for relief. If DODD'S Kidney Pills are used the result will be marvellous. We emphatically state that we have never known a case of kidney disease that a persistent use of DODD'S Kidney Pills will not cure.

The best fur coat is a fur-lined. Fur linings cheap at John McLeod & Co.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Duties of the Doctors and the Druggists.

SIR,—Mr. Watson comes out with what he calls the "truth of the matter," in re the doctors and the druggists. I am not prepared to discuss the question as it may be understood in Charlottetown between the doctors and the druggists, because this idea of "selecting medicines" appears to me to confound all parties, and in order to correctly understand the matter it is necessary to define the duty of the doctors, and also the duty of the druggists. It is the province of the doctors to prescribe medicine, and to dispense their own medicines if they see fit and deem it proper to do so. It is the province of the druggists to sell medicines only, and to compound medicines, upon the prescription of a professional man, which means a private letter of advice or instructions for compounding certain drugs intended to be used under specific conditions relating to time and persons.

Beyond this there is no law or authority for the druggists to enable them to "select medicines." If a man has a headache and a variety of causes produce that headache, he applies to the druggist for a remedy. The druggist prescribes for him. Does he not as a matter of fact and law invade the rights and privileges of the physician? If the patient himself, however, asks for the medicine and assumes the responsibility of taking it, the druggist would be justified in selling the medicine, provided it was a drug that could be handled with safety. The druggist, therefore, has no rights but those of a druggist and apothecary under the common law principle of provision vendors.

In the other provinces of Canada there are statutory enactments for the better regulation of the science and art of pharmacy, and the druggists there exercise their calling in obedience to prescribed regulations. In this Province there is no pharmacy law. In England by the 5th section of 55, George 3rd, it is made the duty of an apothecary "to prepare with safety, and to dispense such medicines as may be directed for the sick by a physician, lawfully licensed." And a penalty is imposed for not observing the directions of the prescription. Are the lives of the people in this Province of less value and importance, that the druggists should have privileges accorded to them that are not recognized in any other part of the civilized world? Pharmacy should be regarded as the handmaid of practical medicine, and as such, through the carelessness of the people and those professing to be druggists or pharmacists, she has been inexcusably neglected and the pretension of going beyond their proper sphere and functions will only tend to retard matters more. But notwithstanding all this, the druggists must remember that their common law liabilities for malpractice, through either negligence or want of skill, remain unchanged.

Mr. Watson says: "Nor will the druggists invariably send their customers needing medicine to the doctor for a prescription. This they will undoubtedly do when there is need of a physician or a surgeon's skill, but it is all nonsense that the druggists cannot now recommend or select patent medicines and ordinary remedies, &c. I would understand by this that the druggist considers himself an authority to diagnose whether the man is sick or not, and if so, that he has a right to order patent medicines and simple remedies. The medical profession, in the interests of the public, have always stoutly maintained that it was wrong to secure patents, or in other words to have private formulas for a source of exclusive profit to themselves. They call it quackery, and refuse to associate with the men who practice it, and for this the profession is regarded as narrow-minded. But the doctors are right. It is not in their own, but in humanity's interests that they hold each other to this rule of ethics. It is the doctrine of the profession, as old as Galen, that the first duty of the doctor is to heal, that his learning and skill belong to mankind, not to himself. The doctor who has this ethical rule in a person to be trusted. The principle has a high and unselfish conception of duty, and its enforcement is a matter of true morality as well as of professional ethics.

There is no need for selecting patent medicines on the part of the druggists; it is but the thin edge of the wedge by which they seek to make out a case for counter-prescribing. If the people ask for patent medicines, as the advertisements are numerous enough, nobody denies them the right to sell them, although many of them are not profitable to the people who buy them on their own responsibility. The immediate consequence of the use of the article by the purchaser to health or life is the standard by which to judge of the responsibility of the vendor. When this controversy arose, the medical act was denounced; one few exclaims "Delenda est Carthago," and a regular tempest in a teapot was created. It is high time such parties understood that the real object of the medical act was to improve and make better the noblest profession which God gave to man, and that for the public safety a standard of certain qualifications should be required of those who practice it. It will also be the duty of the public to require that those who practice pharmacy shall be educated and trained for that purpose.

Vox POPULI. P. E. Island, Dec. 14, 1891.

Personal. Rev. Dr. Doyle, of Vernon River, is in the city. Mr. Fred. E. Morris, of the Royal Electric Company's Works, Montreal, is home on a visit. He will remain until after the holidays.

Alvinza Hayward, one of the earliest of the gold millionaires, is very feeble now. He is worth \$20,000,000 or more, but has dropped completely out of sight behind the newer bonanzaists. The Secretary of the United States Treasury claims a surplus of \$90,000,000. But he is not included in the calculations since which certainly appear to leave him with a deficit of \$16,000,000 for the current year. Captain Cremor, who lectured in the Lyceum last evening, will remain in Charlottetown over Sunday. He was a student at St. Dunstan's College some years ago, and has many friends here.

The German Government will grant 270,000 for an exhibition of the Prussian school system at the World's Fair.

Lost—Monday afternoon, a red terrier bitch; has a round, red leather collar. Information furnished at this office will be rewarded \$13 1/2.

The U. S. Government collected over \$32,000 under the canal tolls retaliatory proclamation.

SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP, "Soft as Velvet," "Pure as Gold," that tells the whole story. Most highly medicated soap ever made. Try one cake. If it is elegant. At all Druggists. Price, 25 cts.

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SEE G. H. TAYLOR'S XMAS STOCK

Watches, Jewelry, FANCY GOODS.

NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

Charlottetown, December 16, 1892.

Fall and Winter.

Axes (Broads and Fowler's), Axe Handles, Sleigh Shoe and Caulk Steel Bar and Sheet Iron, Horse Shoes, Cut, Clinch and Horse Nails, Zinc, Shovels, Forks, Glass, Paints, Oils, Powder, Shot,

Also, a full line of the celebrated Diss-ton Crosscut and Hand Saws, Files, etc., at lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

FENNELL & CHANDLER,

Charlottetown, Nov. 18, 1892—tu sat & w VICTORIA ROW.

ONCE A YEAR WE CUT PRICES IN TWO.

REDDIN'S DRUG STORE.

We believe

if there is a time to show your appreciation of their trade CHRISTMAS IS THE SEASON. In order to do this we have put our elegant stock of Fancy Goods, in Plush and Leather; Perfumes, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, Cigar Cases, etc., on our counters for the holiday season, and no reasonable offer will be refused.

REDDIN BROS.

Charlottetown, Dec 9, 1892—eod

Church Gossipers.

Is there strife in the church to which you adhere? Don't rush to tell others outside her; For those who have little regard for her ways Only laugh in their sleeve and deride her.

Don't fly to The Guardian to make people think (?) That your church is "fast going to Rome" That her clergy are nearly all "traitors" and "wolves" Wash all your soiled linen at home.

If your church is worth loving, in this way, dear friend, Her cause you can never enhance; For converts were never yet made by abuse; Their tenets you rather advance.

Remember the words of the blessed Saint Paul "We are all members one of another" "If one member suffer, then all suffer with it;" Be a fair, loyal, large-hearted brother. CHRIS.

"A Trip Through Europe." THE first lecture of the series to be given under the auspices of the Benevolent Irish Society, was delivered in the Lyceum last evening by Captain James J. Cremor, of St. John, N. B. The audience was not so large as was expected. The lecture was entitled "A Trip Through Europe." Captain Cremor is evidently a very close observer, and his lecture was of a decidedly interesting and instructive character. He took his auditors through England, Ireland and Scotland, France, Spain, Italy, and others of the principal countries of Europe, referring, en passant, to many notable places and personages. Through some misunderstanding, the views prepared especially for the lecture did not arrive in time, and the views used were such as were kindly loaned for the occasion by citizens. Mr. Walter P. Doull manipulated the stereoscope. The chair was occupied by Mr. Peter McCout, President of the Benevolent Irish Society. At the close of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Captain Cremor, to which he made a suitable reply.

The next lecture of the course will be given in the Lyceum on Thursday evening, January 12, 1893, by Rev. Dr. Walker, of Rollo Bay. His subject will be "Christopher Columbus and his times."

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SEE G. H. TAYLOR'S XMAS STOCK. Watches, Jewelry, FANCY GOODS. NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

AT THE London House.

Table with 3 columns: Dress Lengths, Cloth Jackets & Ulsters, BOYS' OVERCOATS, FUR-LINED CLOAKS, SILK HANDKER-CHIEFS, HEN'S OVERCOATS, FUR CAPES, Gauntlet, Driv'g Gloves & Mitts, UNDERCLOTH-ING, FUR COLLARS, WOOL HOSIERY, TIES and COLARS.

HARRIS & STEWART.

READ THIS AD.

It may help you when planning what to buy for Christmas Presents. The best comes first.

Thousands of Bibles in hundreds of different Bindings, in prices from 15 cents to \$10 each.

For Ladies! Music Holders, Purses, Card Cases, Companions, Photograph Holders, Albums, Japanese China and Terra Cotta Ware, Card Trays, Chatelaine Bags, Candle Sticks, etc., etc. For Gents! BRUSH HOLDERS, Tourists' Leather Desks, Purses, Companions, Photo Frames, Fountain Pens. BOOKS OF ALL KINDS in all bindings.

For Boys! POCKET KNIVES, WRITING DESKS, POCKET PENS & PENCILS, BOOKS OF TRAVEL & ADVENTURE without number. For Ladies! The GIRL'S OWN ANNUAL is always a nice Present, but we have an enormous stock of other Books by best authors for GOOD GIRLS.

Store open till 9 o'clock every night. Bargains all the time.

HASZARD & MOORE, Victoria Row. Ch'town, Dec. 8, 1892—eod tl jan 1

Low Prices!

OWING TO PRICES being much lower about this year than formerly, we are able this season to offer our customers GROCERIES of nearly all kinds much cheaper than ever before.

Our stock of RAISINS is exceptionally fine this year, as we have bought nothing but the very best quality. Below is a partial list of some of the goods which we are now offering VERY LOW FOR CASH:—

Table with 2 columns: Price (10 cents, 25, 50, 1 Dollar, 1, 1, \$1.25) and Item (1 lb. Pure Mixed Candy, 3 lb. " " " " 7 lb. good Cooking Raisins, 7 lb. " clean Currants, 21 lb. Granulated Sugar, 21 lb. Raw Sugar, 27 lb. Yellow Sugar, 5 lb. Good Tea, 1 brl. Good Family Flour).

Our TEA and KEROSENE OIL are too well known to require any puffing or our part, and we are now selling them cheaper than ever.

BEER & GOFF.

Charlottetown, December 2, 1892—eod & wky

Headquarters for Skates!



685 PAIRS OF GENUINE ACME SKATES.

CUTLERY!

We have the largest stock ever shown in the city from the best makers, such as Rogers, Ellin and Boker.

LAMPS!

Our Stock was never so complete, and lower than any Auction price.

DODD & ROGERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE.

Charlottetown, December 13, 1892—eod

Xmas Presents, 1892.

A LITTLE MONEY

GOES A LONG WAY AT

WEEKS & CO'S.

TOWARDS BUYING YOUR

Xmas Presents

USEFUL PRESENTS

is what most people like to receive, and nothing can be more useful than the following:—

A Nice Pair of Gloves,

- In BLACK KID, In COLORED KID, In LINED KID, In WOOLEN, In CASHMERE,

For Ladies or Gentlemen,

or perhaps something in the FUR line would be more acceptable:—

- A Nice Muff, A Nice Collar, A Nice Tippet, A Nice Fur Cap, A Nice Pair of Fur Boas,

or perhaps something in the HANDKER-CHIEF line would be more suitable:—

- In Linen Hem Stitch, for Ladies and Gentlemen, In Plain Linen, In Silk Lisle, In Hemstitch China Silk, In Hemstitch Surah, In Embroidered Silk China, In Fancy Drawn China Silk,

or something in the large Flowered, Colored, White or Cream SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, of which we have a very large stock.

About 700 Different Patterns and Colors to choose from.

HALF PRICE!

We were fortunate in receiving about 18 dozen JAPANESE SILK SCALLOPED EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS at about half price, which we opened yesterday, and are offering at 16, 22, 24 and 35 cents. See these Christmas lines—worth double.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Black Cashmere, Black Merinoes, Black Goods of all kinds.

Our BLACK GOODS are all of the best quality. In Dye, Weight, Purity and Width we pay particular attention. We buy for cash and are selling them at very low prices.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS

For the Next 10 Days.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

NEXT TO BEER & GOFF'S,

Wholesale and Retail.

Charlottetown, Dec. 9, 1892.

SURPLUS STOCK.

WE will continue our Auction Sales daily (except Mondays) during December in our large and comfortable store (Robinson's Old Stand).

All parties having Merchandise of any kind to dispose of can send same to us on the forenoon of any day. Weekly settlements will be made for all goods sold. Every article will be sold for the highest bid obtainable, and no goods will be received subject to any reserve bid.

E. H. NORTON & CO. dec7-1w eod