

# 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.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1890.

VOL. 27.—NO. 1

**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" Ovens

106 Queen St., Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Oct 7

**A CURE IS CERTAIN**

—IN EVERY CASE—

When a Faithful Trial is Given

—TO—

**WOODILL'S**

Worm Lozenges.

nov12

**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 & STERNS,**  
Cheap Dry Goods Store.

nov4—1f

**SHARRP'S**  
TRADE MARK  
**BALSAM**  
OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED  
FOR  
CROUP, COUGHS  
AND  
COLD.  
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.  
PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE.

**SOURIS LOTS FOR SALE.**

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

JOHN COOMBS,

Charlottetown,

Oct 14—eod

Souris.

**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, and 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 2aw (thu sat)

## NEW BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED:—A Full Line of ANNIE S. SWAN'S WORKS, said to be superior to the Pansy Books. Those who have the Elsie Series should get the Mildred, a continuation of Elsie. We have a large stock of late works by the following good authors: Edna Lyall, Chas. Kingsley, R. M. Ballentine, W. H. G. Kingston and Louis Rousselet.

Purses, Pocket Books and Card Cases.

We keep a full line of STATIONERY at lowest prices. PRINTING and BOOKBINDING in all branches. Get our prices and see our work in this line before you place your order.

**HASZARD & MOORE,**

Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 1890—dy eod

BROWN'S BLOCK.

## Look Here!

BEFORE ORDERING YOUR FALL SUIT, OVERCOAT or ULSTER, call and examine our immense stock of NEW CLOTHS, in

Tweed and Worsted Suitings, Beavers, Meltons, Naps, Friezes, etc.

A full line of Latest Designs and Patterns of TROUSERS. Our stock excels in quality and variety any thing we have heretofore shown.

We offer you the Largest Assortment of Cloths in the City to select from. Call and see them.

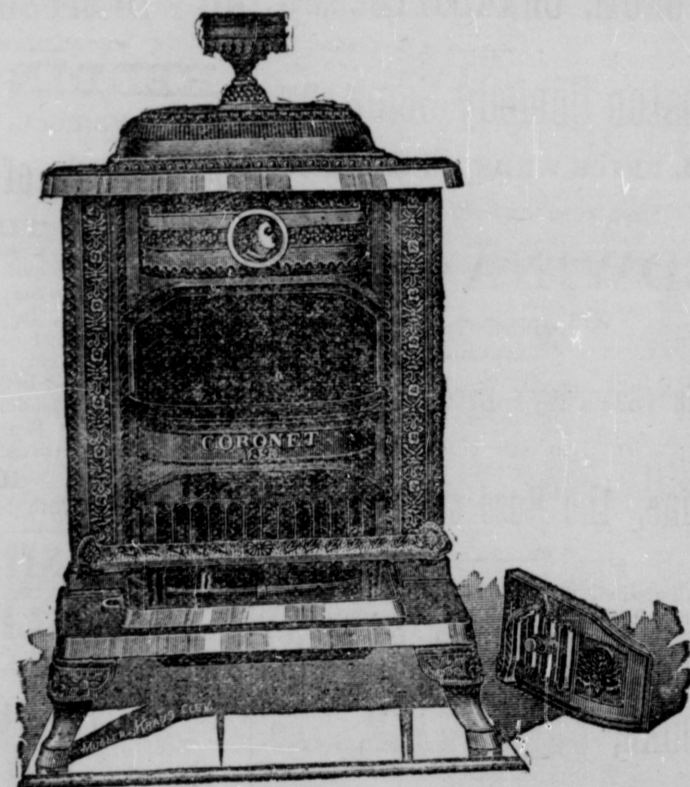
**JOHN McLEOD & CO.,**

ROGERS' BUILDING, UPPER QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, Sept. 26, 1890.

## STOVES OF ALL KINDS,

For Heating and Cooking.



We invite intending buyers to inspect our stock and compare values before purchasing. It will pay to do so. Our Stock comprises the Latest and Best Goods in the Market.

**DODD & ROGERS.**

Charlottetown, November 12, 1890.

## Local Exhibition.

THE FURTHER NOTICE the Exhibition of HOME-MANUFACTURED CLOTHING will be continued at 140 QUEEN STREET.

The articles displayed to which your special attention is directed are READY-MADE OVERCOATS, in Melton, Nap, Worsted, Beavers and Tweeds; Blue and Black Nap REEFERS; Scotch and Canadian Tweed SUITS; TROUSERS of Domestic and Imported Cloths.

In CUSTOM TAILORING we are prepared to make up the best-fitting garments at living profits. Here will be shown you Pilot Cloths, Worsted, Chinchillas, Scotch Tweeds, Fine Beaver Cloths, Fine Trousers, Canadian Tweeds.

In GENTS' FURNISHINGS, we have Fine Neckwear, Lums' Wool Underwear, Top Shirts, White Shirts, Knitted Gloves, Kid Gloves, Waterproof Coats, Woolen Underwear in Scotch and Canadian make, Umbrellas, Silk Handkerchiefs, Collars, etc., etc.

Courteous attendants will be at your command. Doors open from 7 a. m. to p. m. Admission Free.

**D. A. BRUCE,**

Charlottetown, Sept. 30, 1890.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

## Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumption. For Consumption, Scrophulous General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is nothing like

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES OF Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

Is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c. and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between DAVIES & SUTHERLAND has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the Firm must be paid to Mr. L. H. Davies, at the office of Davies & Haszard.

L. H. DAVIES,  
J. M. SUTHERLAND.

Charlottetown Nov. 15, 1890.

## CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into a partnership as Attorneys and Solicitors, under the style and firm of DAVIES & HASZARD.

L. H. DAVIES,  
F. L. HASZARD,  
OLIVER RATTENBURY.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1890.

nov15—dy prs 1w wy prs 3i

## TO LET.

A NEW DOUBLE TENEMENT HOUSE on Euston Street will be ready for tenants on the 15th of November. For particulars apply to

MRS. J. W. MITCHELL,

Euston Street,

Or to D. R. H. MITCHELL,

nov8—1f Guardian Office.

## HORSES BOARDED For the Winter.

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

oct17—dy 2m eod

## New Tannery.

**LONG BROS.,**

Tanners and Curriers,

—DEALERS IN—

Hides, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Horse Hides, Tail Hair, etc.

Market Rates paid for Hides, etc.

MALPEQUE ROAD,

Opposite Ch'town Woolen Mills.

oct16—3m eod

## PICKFORD & BLACK'S

**WEST INDIA**

Steamship Lines.

Halifax to Demerara via Intermediate Ports.

IT IS INTENDED TO SAIL THE

**S. S. LOANDA,**

KERR, MASTER,

On Thursday, 11th December, 1890,

FOR DEMERARA,

calling at Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadalupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad—returning via the same ports and St. John, N. B.

The steamer has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers. Tickets will be issued at low rates. Freight and Passengers solicited.

W. W. CLARKE, Agent,

nov15 Charlottetown.

## Contributed by the W. C. T. U. of Charlottetown. Intemperance and Insanity.

Intemperance is a form of insanity, and there is no use denying it, and an intoxicated man is, for the time being, morally irresponsible. The poison has slowly but surely deprived him of the power of thinking and acting with judgment, and when actually intoxicated, a man of excitable temper is capable of any crime, and should scarcely be held responsible for the misery he inflicts on others, nor for the outrages of which he is guilty. The confirmed drinker is one stage further advanced; and, instead of being occasionally unable to control himself, he is always insane, and on his forehead the seal of madness is impressed. The occasional drunkard may sometimes—the confirmed inebriate can never—be regarded as retaining the power of acting and reasoning sensibly. The former, as soon as he is sober, deserves, and should receive, condign punishment not for the mischief done during his fit of temporary madness but for wilfully destroying his moral responsibility, and making himself a terror to his neighbors. The latter, on the other hand, must be treated as a confirmed criminal, convicted of a repetition of serious offences against society. But he is a source of evil, and capable of injuring others; and it would only be right to himself, as far as he is concerned, and just to the community, to remove him from the temptations which he lacks the power to resist, and lock him up in an asylum, where he would have the chance of being reformed. Medical men of the highest standing, state, from long experience, that not five confirmed drunkards in a hundred can be reclaimed and cured, whatever the care and skill given to the treatment. By inebriate they mean a man who has been incessantly drinking for years, and so has destroyed his moral responsibility, and undermined his self-control, so that the sight and smell of stimulants make him forget every good resolve. As long as he can resolutely pass the open door of the public house, or remove a glass of wine from his lips without tasting it—a long that is, as he can restrain his appetite and be abstemious, though only for a day—he cannot be called a confirmed drunkard, although he may be seriously injuring himself by excess, and may frequently be intoxicated. Not so very long ago I always felt indignant when I heard intemperance called a disease; it seemed to me to imply that the drunkard was regarded with too much levity and that the danger would arise of drunkenness being commiserated rather than condemned. A friend tells me that an inebriate in his neighborhood, having heard of the new theory, has been encouraged to drink with redoubled persistency, urging in extenuation of his conduct that he is the victim of a disease, not of a vice. This is a danger which medical practitioners must not overlook; and the excuse that intemperance is a disease must not be allowed in all cases—nor, indeed in any case, unless the particular circumstances show the plea to be well founded. At the same time, the conviction is gaining strength that whatever inebriety may be at its commencement, it certainly develops—sometimes rapidly, sometimes slowly—into a disease wholly beyond the unhappy sufferer's control, and then it becomes a terrible disease. The steps by which the moderate man descends are only too easy. Strict moderation is in many cases followed by occasional excess; one stage more, and he is sometimes seen intoxicated; a little later and he is a habitual drunkard. Still, he can at first control himself by a strong effort. This power soon deserts him, and he becomes an irresponsible inebriate, possessed by an uncontrollable craving for the poisonous liquid; to obtain it he sacrifices wife and family, position and friends, even his own body and soul! In the meantime he becomes poor, miserable and neglected. But he does not repent. Madness and disease claim him, and tighten their hold till they drag him to a premature grave. In Great Britain and Ireland it is said that from thirty to seventy thousand persons directly or indirectly every year sink into the drunkard's grave—victims of a sensual, ruinous and degrading appetite. Let us take the smaller estimate; it is large enough to fill one with horror. This fearful termination of a long career of vicious indulgence is only the grand climax; years of reckless intemperance generally precede it. Probably it would be within the mark to allow that eight years, on the average, intervene between the formation of the habit of drinking to excess, and its appalling termination in death. Therefore, there are at least 500,000 drunkards in this country at this moment, who will die prematurely—the wretched victims of an uncontrolled appetite. Dr. J. J. Ridge, however, in a calculation of his which I saw a year ago, puts the figure at a round million. In addition, there are, perhaps, as many persons who occasionally drink to excess; Dr. Ridge also estimates the number of these at another million. Many of them eventually swell the ranks of that degraded class from which they would now turn with loathing. My attention has of late been drawn to a pitiable case, that of the son of a well-known clergyman, whom I placed in a house in the neighborhood where I reside. As this man caused me extreme annoyance, I could not help watching him with great care. This inebriate had sacrificed to his vice all that makes life most precious; he was cast off by his relatives (and with perfect justice) by loathing by them all. His mother's sad death a few months ago made no impression on him, or, at any rate, only for a few days; and he then went off drinking for three weeks. He looked healthy, strong, and well, and seemed not to have any of the appearance of the drunkard about him, though he had been intemperate fully a dozen years. As for self-control he appeared to me to have it unimpaired; but as far as I could judge he revelled in the horrible delight of drinking. He was a confirmed villain without one redeeming trait. When he chose, he could do without drink for days, though he would deliberately begin to drink just when he chose to do so. Without any moral sense, or good feeling, or principle, he seemed much to resemble an animal. He used to boast that if he chose to

drink he would, and he would defy anyone to control him. That was, unfortunately, only too true. On the other hand, he could abstain altogether, or leave off just when he liked, after one glass, or five or ten. What would Dr. Norman Kerr call such a case as this? Hardly disease, certainly not insanity; and yet even I, though I loathed the fellow, could not feel sure that he was thoroughly responsible at all times for his conduct. We doctors are never tired of talking of our own benevolence and self-sacrifices. Well, I do not call on the profession to sign the pledge, and to take itself to the temperance platform; but surely a larger proportion of us might show by our exhortations, and in our personal practice that we thoroughly understand what a disastrous thing intemperance is.—An "Old Oceanian," in the Provincial Medical Journal.

## How to Ship Eggs to Great Britain.

In view of attempts being made on the part of Canadian exporters of eggs, to open up trade with Great Britain, the following brief summary prepared by the London, England, correspondent of the Canadian Grocer and General Storekeeper, Toronto and Montreal, will be of value:—

LONDON, Nov. 8, 1890.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

The trade here is eagerly competed for by the neighboring continental countries, such as France, Holland and Denmark, every facility in point of quick despatch and cheap freightage being given by the respective railways and steamship companies.

In many cases the eggs get into consumption within a week after leaving sources of supply, thus ensuring the produce arriving in such a condition as to secure the full advantages of the market.

In order to reduce lay-down cost, every attention has been paid to economy in collection and cheapness of packing. Experience has shown suppliers the most profitable modes of working the business, combined with the reduction to the lowest cost of outlay in placing on this market, in a good merchantable condition.

MARKET.

It may be imagined, in a country like our own, which gives but little attention to dairy culture, there is on extensive scope for foreign supplies. Supplies all find a ready demand, prices varying according to the condition of the trade. Competition serves to keep prices at a moderate level; the fact, also, that goods have all to be sold directly on arrival, also tends to lower rates.

Supplies so far have not overtaken demand, but circumstances point to the fact that any large influx of eggs would have to be introduced with the greatest caution, and by those firms possessing a knowledge of the handling of the trade.

PRICES.

These vary according to the season of the year, but may roughly be said to vary on best selected qualities from 9s to 10s; medium 7s 6d to 8s 6d. Small parcels of Canadian, as a novelty, have found buyers as high as 10s to 10s 6d, but with regular supplies prices would soon find their own level.

OBSTACLES TO BUSINESS.

These are chiefly due to the necessarily longer transit, as compared with Continental supplies. Whatever facilities of cheap and rapid freight transit are provided by those steamship lines anxious to pioneer the trade, the undoubted extra cost which must of necessity be incurred before regular channels of outlet are found and the trade shapes itself into a groove, would necessitate that the eggs should be laid down here in an equally fresh condition as the best French qualities, to insure them obtaining that average level of price which we estimate would pay Canadian exporters. The question, after all, turns on the blunt point, whether quality for quality, and price for price, Canadian eggs can show equal or better value as compared with those supplies which have so far served this market so well.

A further difficulty would be found in the inexperience the Canadian shippers possess as to the various details of selection and packing demanded by the trade here.

These can only be acquired by experience which will have to be bought, and it will not be until shippers have been able to grasp full details of the various requirements of our trade, that full market value can be obtained for their shipments.

PACKING.

That the requirements of this market are not understood is shown by the one or two sample shipments, either arriving in ingeniously constructed boxes, compartmented, or in ordinary sized barrels, both packing being of far too expensive a character to compete with the more economical and at the same time more effective method adopted for bringing eggs to this market from the Continent—which is as follows:—Each case contains twelve long hundred (120)—1440 eggs, backed between thin layers of straw. These cases are further divided into halves by a double cross-wise partition, which allows of the cases being cut into halves on arrival—this method being found to ensure safer transit. Each half of the case contains 720 eggs, packed in layers of about 180.

GENERAL PROSPECTS.

Provided shipments of supplies are controlled, and shippers generally avoid showing too great an anxiety to cultivate business, we have every reason to believe a trade can be effectually worked up on a sound basis. It is certain, however, that before establishing their business here, Canadian shippers will have to pay their footing and proceed very cautiously in their competition against those other suppliers who possess a highly organized system for fighting fresh comers.

**Dyspepticure**—Is not a palliative, but a cure; it first relieves, then controls, and finally entirely subdues the irritation and inflammation of the stomach that causes indigestion and dyspepsia.