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SINGLE (...

Reading Room, House Commons ...ES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1892. VOL. 29.—N...

Calendar for February, 1892

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 4th day .... 5 15 morn
Full Moon, 12th day .... 3 14 after
Last Quarter, 20th day .... 7 51 "
New Moon, 27th day .... 11 23 "

Day of Month.	Day of Week	High Water Morn.	High Water 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 38
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	..
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 40	4 8
22	Monday	4 46	5 5
23	Tuesday	6 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

NASAL BALM

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Sold by all druggists, or sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1) by addressing FULFORD & CO. Brockville, Ont.

NEVER FAILS CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH

JAMES A. MORRISON, HALIFAX.

AGENT FOR

WARREN, CAKEBREAD & CO.,

TEA MERCHANTS,

London, - - England,

—AND ALSO—

Several First-Class West India Firms, etc.

SPECIALTIES:

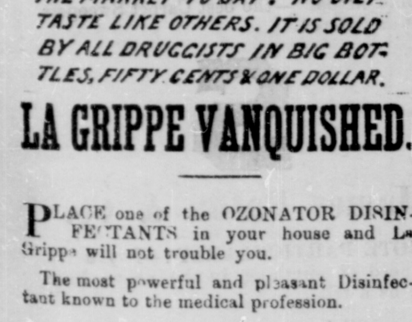
Tea, Sugar and Molasses.

Careful attention given to consignments of Prince Edward Island Produce.

REFERENCE—Bank of Nova Scotia.

OFFICE Pickford & Black's Wharf.

Halifax, August 13, 1891 —dy & wy



HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA IS THE BEST EMULSION ON THE MARKET TO DAY. NO OILY TASTE LIKE OTHERS. IT IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN BIG BOTTLES, FIFTY CENTS & ONE DOLLAR.

LA GRIPPE VANQUISHED.

PLACE one of the OZONATOR DISINFECTANTS in your house and La Grippe will not trouble you.

The most powerful and pleasant Disinfectant known to the medical profession.

F. DeC. DAVIES

DRUGGIST,

is AGENT for them here, and will cheerfully show and explain their use to those who desire it. Call and see them. No trouble to show them. eod&wy—jan15

A. A. McLEAN,

Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.

Brown's Block, Charlottetown.

nov—3m eod & wky

Our Annual Sale

—OF—

PRINT ENDS

—WILL COMMENCE—

TO-DAY.

ALSO, A BIG LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

VERY CHEAP.

Jas. Paton & Co.

ENGLISH PRINT ENDS.

JAS. PATON & CO. have placed on their counters several Bales of English Prints, in short lengths and good patterns, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at a very low price.

EMBROIDERIES.

A big line of Cheap Embroideries, ranging in price from 2 cents to 14 cents per yard.

Charlottetown, February 16, 1892—eod & wky

Melissa Garments for Ladies.

The Melissa Manufacturing Co. have received many letters from all parts of the Dominion, asking if they intend manufacturing MELISSA CLOAKS for LADIES, or if Melissa Cloth can be procured for that purpose.

In answer to these inquiries, they desire to say that, although not ready to manufacture Ladies' Garments, they have decided to sell the Melissa Goods by the piece and are now preparing a choice range of patterns, which will be offered to the trade in January, 1892.

Melissa Cloth is admirably adapted for women's wear, as it can be made in any weight desired, and in an infinite variety of patterns and shades. Women will no longer have to put up with the disagreeable odors, discomfort and danger of wearing the old, air-tight, rubber waterproof.

The TRADE MARK which will be stamped upon every piece of Melissa Goods is an absolute guarantee not only that the Cloth is Rain-proof, Porous and Odorless, but that it is PERFECTLY PURE and FREE FROM ALL DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCES, **neither SUGAR of LEAD nor any other poisonous ingredient** is used in its manufacture, and ladies can wear garments made of the cloth with a sense of perfect security that both health and comfort will be assured.

* No Chills. No Clammy Feeling. No Danger of Colds.

* Rain-proof Porous Odorless Durable Moth-proof.

Everybody is asking for "MELISSA" Rain-proof Garments.

* Ladies will now have them as well as the men. *

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO., MONTREAL,
J. W. MACKEDIE & CO., MONTREAL,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION. 18.

NEW HATS FOR SPRING!

—(x)—

JUST RECEIVED,

35 DOZEN OF STIFF HATS,

FROM CELEBRATED LONDON MAKERS,

The Latest Styles for the Coming Season

—(x)—

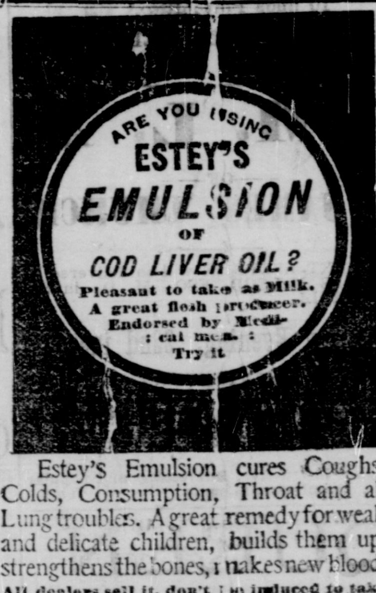
CHRISTY & CO, —AND— J. BENSON & SON, London Makers.

When in need of a NOBBY AND STYLISH HAT, call and see our assortment. Prices to suit the multitude.

JOHN McLEOD & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS,

UPPER QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

February 16, 1892—eod & wky



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 has'nt any. E. M. Estey Mfg. Co., Moncton, N.B.

Wanted to Purchase.

THE DEBATES of the P. E. Island House of Assembly for the year 1858, and for the short Session of 1872. Apply at THE EXAMINER office. fbll

Gleanings.

The following is a selection from some of the definitions submitted for a prize for the "best definition of a baby":—

The bachelor's horror, the mother's treasure, and the most despotic tyrant of the most republican household.

A human flower, untouched by the finger of care.

The morning caller, noonday crawler, midnight brawler.

The magic spell by which the gods transform a house into a home.

A stranger with unspeakable cheek, who enters a house without a stitch to his back and is received with open arms by every-one.

A bursting bud on the tree of life.

The latest edition of humanity, of which every father and mother think they possess the finest copy.

A native of all countries, who speaks the language of none.

The unconscious mediator between father and mother, and the focus of their hearts.

A quaint little craft called Innocence, laden with simplicity and love.

A curious bud of uncertain blossom.

A thing we are expected to kiss and look as if we enjoyed it.

The smartest little craft afloat in home's delightful bay.

A mite of humanity that will cry no harder if a pin is stuck into him than he will if the cat won't let him pull her tail.

A little stranger with a free pass to the heart's best affections.

The most extensive employer of female labor.

The pulp from which the leaves of life's book are made.

A padlock on the chain of love.

A soft bundle of love and trouble which we cannot do without.

The sweetest thing God ever made and forgot to give wings to.

A pleasure to two, a nuisance to every other body, and a necessity of the world.

That which makes home happier, love stronger, patience greater, hands busier, nights longer, days shorter, purses lighter, clothes shabbier, the past forgotten, the future brighter.

A tiny feather from the wing of love dropped into the sacred lap of motherhood.

The attempted suicide of M Guy de Maupassant, the celebrated French novelist, has excited a painful interest, for the readers of a successful writer's works always follow his career with attention. The career of M de Maupassant, who is now in a private lunatic asylum, has probably been brought to an end by his own folly—some people would call it crime. But it is not easy to decide whether he took to ether, morphia, and hasheesh eating because his mind was giving way from over-work, or whether madness was the result of the intoxicant and narcotics. There is no room for doubt, however, that in his haste to get rich quickly, he sacrificed what money could never give him back again. And this at forty-one, when he might have continued his literary labors for at least another ten years, and then hoped for rest!

In connection with the consumption of hasheesh by De Maupassant, a story is told of a young society man in New York, who, a week or two ago, gave in his apartments in Thirty-fourth Street, a "hasheesh party." About fifteen choice spirits were present, and to six of them, including the host, a young physician administered doses of the Indian hemp. An hour afterwards, when the hasheesh began to take effect, their wild antics, the visions they professed to see, and the regular jim-jam performance they gave, are said to have formed a highly edifying entertainment. The scene was afterwards described by one of the participants, and so interested were several of the younger members in the description of the orgie that they expressed their determination of giving similar entertainments. They began to compare dates and lay plans at a meeting of the Southern society, generally to the end in view, when one of the oldest of the gentlemen present cut short their enthusiasm, and put a damper upon their ardour by telling them the following story of an experiment made in Kentucky with the insidious and pernicious Indian drug.

"During the years immediately following the war," said he, "Rosa Vertner, the young poetess of Kentucky, reigned in Lexington a very queen. She was then in the heyday of her youth and beauty, and was famous throughout the whole South-West. Her father's elegant home in Lexington was the resort of all the cultured and brilliant men of the South. She became the wife of Claud Johnston, then Secretary of State. During the festivities following the wedding, there was a grand dinner party, to which thirty guests sat down. The Eastern drug called hasheesh was a comparatively new thing in this country then, and had just began to be talked about in the South, and Mrs. Vertner-Johnson conceived the idea of having it served as a cordial after dinner, thinking that its effect, of which she had only the vaguest idea, might entertain and amuse the guests.

"Everybody drank of the peculiar greenish looking liquid, and many who found the taste pleasant drank more than they should have done. Within an hour the laughter and wit was running high. Then the excitement began to grow. Handsome matrons and beautiful young girls snatched the floral pieces from the table, and pelted with flowers and fruit the grave, dignified statesmen and lawyers, who stood upon the chairs grinning and gesticulating like mountebanks. The host and hostess were themselves as much under the influence of the insidious drug as any of their guests, and could do nothing to quell the excitement, which now raged fast and furious. Some of the older ones, who had partaken but sparingly of the decoction, called in a physician. He saw at once that the situation was a very grave one, and summoned several brother doctors to assist him. Before the night was over the banquet hall was transformed into a veritable hospital. Men and women were stretched upon the floor in a death-like stupor, from which the doctors tried in vain to arouse them, while all through the early morning hours, yells of domonaic laughter broke from the lips of those who had not as yet succumbed to the final powerful influence of the drug.

"The doctors of Lexington were up all night, and in the morning they telegraphed to Louisville for medical aid. For a week three of the victims lay at the point of death, and it was a month before some of them recovered entirely from the effects of what passed into Lexington history as the hasheesh night. Before Mrs. Vertner Johnston herself came out of the state induced by the Indian drug, she wrote a poem called 'The Visions of a Hasheesh Eater,' which was afterwards published among her collected and bound volumes."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Straits of Belle Isle Scheme.

SIR,—I see in a late number of your paper a communication signed "F. B.," which attempts to show that a branch of the warm Atlantic Gulf Stream runs up the Gulf of St. Lawrence and around the Island; and ingeniously mentions the St. Lawrence current in such a manner that anyone not acquainted with the matter would think they both ran in the same direction, and never varied in rapidity at any time or from any cause, and entirely prevented the arctic current that comes through the Straits of Belle Isle from washing our shores, or that any ice at all came through Belle Isle straits except in the early months of summer, and that the vast quantities of ice found every winter are made there, and characterizes the Belle Isle stream an insignificant stream, twelve miles wide.

The views I advanced in my former letters to your paper were formed from personal experience when residing in the winter time in several parts of the Island, the Gaspe peninsula and North Shore of the St. Lawrence, and in vessels in the ice in the Straits of Northumberland, in several trips across the straits in the ice boats, and in numerous voyages in various parts of the Gulf, covering the whole season from the earliest opening in spring until the latest in the fall, and from enquiries and conversations with experienced and intelligent men living in the places I have mentioned. I have been away from those places for a while, and fearing that I might have forgotten some things concerning the matter, or that I had not been sufficiently informed, I have hunted up the recorded opinions of English and French navigators from the time of Capt. Cook until the present; and although their observations were taken at a time (viz, between June and September) most favorable for establishing the theory "F. B." puts forward,—they all, directly or in effect, say that there is no current in any part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence that is not frequently changed by causes such as winds both present and at a distance, and by those causes made to cease entirely for a time, or run strongly in any direction. Writing on the Straits of Belle Isle, Admiral Bayfield states:

"In its narrowest part only nine miles wide, and which *may* be full of icebergs *at any season of the year* (The italics are his.) In August, 1833, I counted *no less than 200* icebergs and large pieces of ice in the Straits. I once found the western entrance to the Straits freeze across in a calm night on June 20th. The prevalent current from the northward comes from between Bellisle and the coast of Labrador, it is often at the temperature of *freezing point*, bringing many icebergs into the Strait and frequently carrying them through it many miles up the Gulf. I have observed this current from the northward and eastward assisted by the northeast wind running two miles an hour."

Of the St. Lawrence current that 'F B.' implies runs constantly at the rate of two or three miles an hour, Admiral Bayfield writes:—

"The rate of this current has been noted off different parts of the south coast between Cape Chatte and Gaspe in the months of June, July, August and September in different years, and scarcely ever found it the same. It varied between one and two knots in westerly winds. It was weaker, often nearly insensible, in easterly winds, and in one instance off Mount Louis River, in a calm which was followed by a strong breeze from the eastward, it could not be perceived."

'F. B.' writes that Belle Isle Straits are twelve miles wide—Admiral Bayfield writes nine miles. Wishing to make every allowance against my theory, and make an estimate far inside of the reality, I will try and give your readers a faint idea of the quantity of ice and water at the freezing point that finds its way into the Gulf every winter. Through the passage nine miles wide and the current running at the rate of two miles an hour, eighteen square miles of ice will be discharged each hour, 432 miles in 24 hours, and over 3,000 square miles in a week of seven days. From the known depth of Belle Isle Straits I think it a low estimate to state that said ice and cold water is 20 fathoms or 120 feet deep. This is but a few days' work. Almost every fall early or late we have many weeks of easterly winds. Less than 3,000 square miles of ice and cold water 120 feet deep on our shores, from December until June, would cause our extreme cold winters and late springs.

"F. B." states that the unusual warmth of the past season was not peculiar to P. E Island, but common to the North American continent. I have not the recorded temperatures of other places on the continent by me, but I have a distinct recollection of seeing in the papers, while we were enjoying continued warm weather, that Texas, Louisiana and the Dakotas were under snow, the thermometer between 40 and 50 below zero in parts of Missouri, Chicago's water supply pipe placed below where science and experience ever expected frost would reach, choked up with ice, severe weather in New York and teams crossing the lakes from Canada to the States on the ice. I think it was stated that the like was unprecedented; and the only places enjoying unusual warmth were those contiguous to the unchilled waters of our Gulf. I am well aware that the weather bureau at Toronto furnishes fairly correct probabilities each day of Maritime Province weather, and also that all our cold waves come from that quarter. Althought places on the continent have much colder snaps than we have, they can sow and plant much earlier in the spring. Their cold waves act on the vast fields of ice in our Gulf much like currents of electricity on the induction coil and storage battery. They intensify the cold at times and store it up, giving it slowly out to us at the time at which places on the continent that have as cold or colder winters than we have are having warm weather.

It is well known that still shallow and fresh bodies of water freeze much quicker under the same conditions than agitated deep and salt bodies do. The ice on our rivers is scarcely passable for teams at the present time; and there are thousands of square miles of ice in the deep salt water in the Gulf—numberless pieces 30 and 40 feet thick. Few persons I think will claim that it was made there. It certainly came from the arctic seas through the Straits of Belle Isle,—the place where the ice comes from that fills our Gulf every winter.

Settling the Newfoundland trouble; United States hostility to us, and carrying out the terms of Union with this Island,—are questions that should deeply interest everyone of us. I am of the opinion that damming the Belle Isle straits, and running a railway across, could be made the means of settling the first and third of these questions, besides greatly assisting the Mother Country in carrying out her policy; and thereby making it greatly to her interest to help us in protecting ourselves. I will try and give an outline of it. Surveys, I believe, have been made; and a company has for some time past contemplated the construction of a railway from the present railway system on the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the Straits of Belleisle, connecting with steamers from Europe. This would greatly shorten the sea voyage and travelling time between Europe and all important points in Canada and the States. I believe the quantity and uncertain movements of the ice in the straits and northern coast of Newfoundland, is the cause of the delay in attempting to carry out this project. If the straits were dammed and the commenced Newfoundland railway finished and St. John's made the terminus, this ice difficulty would not exist. The Atlantic would be crossed from there in about three days, and the travelling time still further reduced. This with fair terms would induce Newfoundland to join the Dominion. If filling the straits were decided on the coast of both the Newfoundland and North Shore Railway would be little more than incidental expenses, as both would be required to carry material for filling, and as large quantities of valuable minerals are known to exist in Newfoundland, the railway could be built and material removed with a view of developing those mines, and from what is known there can hardly be a doubt that enough wealth and knowledge would be gained to largely offset the cost of the whole undertaking. The railway on the north shore of the St Lawrence, could be made to run through vast quarries of granite, the best material possible for filling the straits and easily quarried, and there are abundant indications that vast mineral wealth exists there also.

I think I have made it pretty clear that if Belle Isle Straits were closed our warm season would be much lengthened and that there would be no ice in our gulf or straits, the terms of union could be carried out and no tunnel or dam needed accross the Straits of Northumberland.

It is useless for us to shut our eyes to the fact that the United States people have very hostile feelings toward us. It is conceded that the C. P. Railway can be made a great benefit to the British Empire. It is located so close to the United States boundary that it could not be defended should trouble arise. As the capabilities of the great Peace River Country are becoming known, the possibilities of a northern C. P. R. are looming up The Newfoundland and North Shore railways crossing the dam in the Straits of Belle Isle would be the best possible commencement of a northern C. P. Railway, and could be so easily defended that any attempt on it would be more foolhardy than Napoleon's expedition to Moscow. I am well aware that the damming of Belle Isle Straits is a heavy undertaking, but if all interested would take hold of the matter it would soon be completed and considered a quite common place affair.

ESOTERICIST.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

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T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

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DON'T go home without a bottle of

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