

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1888.

VOL. 23.—NO. 124.

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ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 5th day, 10h, 21.7m. a. m., S. E.
First Quarter 12th day, 1h, 14.6m., a. m., N. W.
(below horizon.)
Full Moon 19th day, 5h, 56.4m., p. m., E.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 9h, 53.1m., p. m., N. E.
(below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	rises	sets	water	length
1 Monday	6 35	36 0	58 7	40 11 33
2 Tuesday	5 34	2 6	8 35	23
3 Wednesday	6 32	3 20	9 23	26
4 Thursday	8 30	4 34	10 6	22
5 Friday	9 28	5 50	10 45	19
6 Saturday	10 26	7 7	11 24	16
7 Sunday	12 24	8 26	morn	12
8 Monday	13 22	9 44	0 5	9
9 Tuesday	14 20	10 59	0 46	6
10 Wednesday	16 18	12 8	1 34	2
11 Thursday	17 16	1 8	2 28	10 59
12 Friday	18 14	2 0	3 30	56
13 Saturday	20 13	2 59	4 30	53
14 Sunday	21 11	3 18	6 17	50
15 Monday	23 9	3 52	7 28	46
16 Tuesday	24 7	4 14	8 23	43
17 Wednesday	25 5	4 38	9 6	40
18 Thursday	27 4	5 10	10 43	37
19 Friday	28 2	5 24	10 17	34
20 Saturday	29 0	5 50	10 49	31
21 Sunday	30 4	5 6	13 1	27
22 Monday	31 5	6 45	11 53	24
23 Tuesday	32 5	7 19	11 27	21
24 Wednesday	34 5	7 59	1 1	18
25 Thursday	35 5	8 46	1 41	15
26 Friday	36 4	9 41	2 26	12
27 Saturday	38 4	10 41	3 19	9
28 Sunday	39 4	11 47	4 28	6
29 Monday	41 4	morn	5 48	3
30 Tuesday	43 4	0 56	7 3	0
31 Wednesday	0 45	4 43	2 7	8 41 9 57

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WHEAT, BRIDGE & BURR,
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May 7, 1888—noel wky

JAMES A. MORRISON, GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,

BROKERS

Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.

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HARRIS New Winter Clothing,
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&

Mens' Nap Reefers,

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STEWART, Boys' Overcoats,

Boys' Reefers,

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HOUSE. LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Charlottetown, October 15, 1888.

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DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

An Immense Stock of Readymade Clothing.

Our Coats, Reefers and Suits selling at prices so cheap never before attempted in this City.

300 PIECES NEW DRESS GOODS, HATS, FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

Everything new, everything cheap. You will find the right prices at

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Ch'town, Sept. 27, 1888.

QUEEN STREET.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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MILL SUPPLIES,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

ON HAND AND ARRIVING—A FULL STOCK OF THE FAMOUS

GOODHUE LEATHER BELTING.

NORTON & FENNELL.

May 29, 1888—2aw & wky

CHARLOTTETOWN.

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. James H. Eastman, Stoneham, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."—Miss Thirza L. Crerar, Palmyra, Md.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Batties, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your excellent remedies."—F. A. Pinkham, South Moluncus, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 80 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffitt, Killing, Conn.

Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes: "After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price 25¢; six bottles, \$1.50. Watch 65¢ a bottle.

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WILL LEAVE

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FOR

NOVEMBER NEXT.

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Intending shippers of Oats, Potatoes, Fish, etc., will do well to engage space.

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Ch'town, Oct. 9, 1888—tf

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OR

Flour Exchanged

FOR

NEW WHEAT,

AT

CHARLOTTETOWN

ROLLER MILLS

oct5 6w eod & wky

THE

BLEW RAPPER

IS

The Cheapest,

The Purest

Baking Powder

SOLD ABOVE GROUND.

TRY IT and be CONVINCED.

oct5 27

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 26, 1888.

Our Book Table.

We have a translation, by Eliza Chase, of Emile Zola's little volume which she calls "The Dream." The authoress is no novice with the pen, as several former works attest, and the present English version of "The Dream" shows that the original must have been well formulated, and perhaps there could be no better suggestion of its contents than to quote six of her own words: "Every thing is only a dream." Published by William Bryce, Toronto.

The authoress of "A Strange Message," (Dora Russell) has proved the truth of the familiar phrase, of the unexpected always happening, and very successfully too—though her attempted outcome was the goal that is at the other end of that road which has the reputation of never running smooth, yet somehow or another the two souls find their altar and come into possession of a goodly measure of true love and contentment. William Bryce, of Toronto, is the publisher.

Another volume of rather a startling title is on our table, published by Robinson, of Montreal. It has the unsophisticated title of "Letters from Hell." The writer evidently had a "corner" on brimstone. It is a hash, the original of which was Danish, then made over in German, and then chopped and changed into English. For a condiment the reader should first read "Dies Ira," and if he does not (as Dr. McDonald says) feel "altogether admirable," he will certainly discover the potency of a "horror extreme."

As an antidote, we suppose, to the preceding, Publisher Robinson, of Montreal, has issued a translation of "Letters from Heaven," having a German origin. As the anonymous author professes to obtain his postmarks from some celestial office, it may be supposed there will be no difficulty in their delivery to those specially addressed, but (and there is a big BUT just here) how many will feel convinced by these showers of the "waters of life?" Perhaps some who are already accustomed to the Sunday postal-cards of Divine Truth, with a few others, may find profit in the perusal, but for the multitude these Letters from Heaven will be little more than illegible manuscripts of private opinions.

Elizabeth Sellers has written a novel (published by Robinson, Montreal,) which tracks a life "From 18 to 20." The heroine starts out from school "all drest in fresh white muslin," and two years after stops "quivering, trembling with my soul on fire" to solve the question whether it were Love or Riches that did make her yield up "her heart, her life, her all."

Captain John Mackrae in connection with one Edward England the Pirate has been resurrected (after a century and a half) to furnish a copy of his account of certain adventures in 1720, that were "writ by himself." Lots of salt water children will revel in this Captain's story, and thank the publisher (J. T. Robinson, of Montreal,) for its re-production into the bargain.

The Century illustrated monthly magazine for October, overflows as usual with good things. Parsons and Hook have finely illustrated "An English Deer Park," and reminded those who have "been there" how much they would like to go again. Then there are Remington's "Frontier Types," Frost and Sandham's "The Tomsk Forwarding Prison," Meeker and others "America's machine cannon and Dynamite Gun," and Kemble's "An Idyl of Sinking Mount'in." All are admirable, and adapted to their letter-press matter perfectly. The illustrated subjects are fresh, full and free—capital in all respects. Published by THE CENTURY Co., New York City.

Library for the Blind.

The following books, printed in embossed point characters, have been recently added to the Free Circulating Library in connection with the Halifax School for the Blind:—Whittier's Poems (selected), The Talsman, Ivanhoe, Macbeth, Hamlet, Merchant of Venice, Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, and Hymn Before Service, Our Father's Care (Mrs. Sewell), Pilgrim's Progress, One Hundred Selected Texts, The Roman Emperors and Christianity, Migration of Races, Ostrogoths, Visigoths, and Lombards, Gray's Elegy and The Bard, Maccabey's Poems (selected), Byron's Poems (selected), Tennyson's Poems (selected), Longfellow's Short Poems, There's Help at Hand (Mrs. Sewell), Faithful Promiser, New Testament (9 vols.) These books are circulated among the graduates of the Institution in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island and Newfoundland; they are also distributed to those persons who have lost their sight after having reached years of maturity, and who have learned to read at home. Many an hour that would otherwise be tedious has been pleasantly and profitably spent in the reading of these books, in some instances by persons upwards of sixty years of age. The friends of the blind throughout the Maritime Provinces should keep this Library in mind, and when its advantages can be extended to any person deprived of sight, an application should be mailed to the Librarian of the Halifax School for the Blind for a list of the books in the Circulating Library, and a copy of the regulations governing their distribution.

And this is what is to be seen at Oberhof. Three small boys, aged respectively six, five and four years, dressed in military uniform, booted and spurred, and dragging a sword. Apprehended in this fashion, they study and strut about day after day.

In the playground a bastion has been constructed and armed with a couple of cannon, and at a distance of 100 yards or so there is a bivouac. On this spot, whilst one of the princes lustily beats a drum the other two march up and down in military style with rifle to shoulder. Three non-commissioned officers, two on foot and one on horseback, join in their pastime, and teach them their drill. The ladies-in-waiting are posted a short distance off, in attendance on the baby-prince, who is dressed in a long white frock, but wears a small cuirassier's undress cap.

The Kronprinz appears to take great delight in these exercises. He is anxious to have military matters fully explained to him, and on one occasion, when he had been informed on the subject of camp-life, exclaimed, "but in camp one may smoke a pipe."

Let it be understood that this is no mere playing at soldiers. It is quite a serious affair, for just lately, on the occasion of the 2nd Battalion 6th Infantry Regiment marching past the Chateau of Oberhof, the princes came out, and took up a position in front of the gates, and as soon as the first line of men was abreast of them, the Kronprinz gave the word of command, "Present arms."

They are not only taught the wars, but some expressions pertinent to barrack life. They ask to drink in the fashion common to Prussian soldiers, they sit at small bare tables and have their beer served in bowls. In this way the Prussian military legend is sustained. They are soldiers already, these poor infants—alms-begging boys they know right from wrong.

Parnellism and Crime.

On the re-assembling of the Parnell Commission on Tuesday, Joseph Biggar, one of the Irish members of Parliament involved in the Times charges, personally requested that he be supplied with copies of the speeches read from by Attorney-General Webster the preceding day, which referred to him.

The Attorney-General promised to supply them, and then continued with the presentation of the Times case. He said Parnell's supporters had been trying to exhibit him as one who stood aloof from the anti-entire and plan of coup d'etat agitations, but the fact was that as far back as 1880 Mr. Parnell had led the anti-entire movement, and in a speech in the County Kerry in that year he had told his hearers that the Land League had plenty of money to defend those tenant farmers who refused to pay their rents. He referred to the wickedness of the advice given by Boyton, Timothy Harrington and Father O'Leary at the Barryrough meeting in 1881, and said that at that time Parnell and his colleagues did not conceal their sympathies with the Land League's emissaries in crime. The Attorney-General reviewed the history of the League, and quoted from the alleged Parnell letters which appeared in the Times. He said before the case was over all the circumstances under which the Times became possessed of the letters would be explained, and the names of persons from whom they were obtained would be known. He declared that before the letters were published they were examined by perfectly independent persons. The handwriting was compared with other of Parnell's writings, and it was agreed that the letters were not unduly genuine specimens of his penmanship.

The action for libel brought by Mr. Parnell against the Times was opened at Edinburgh on Tuesday. The day's business was limited to the adjustment of pleadings.

It turns out after all that both the attorney general and Sir Henry James appear for the Times. There could not be two stronger men. Sir Charles Russell, Parnell's chief counsel, is very able, but as a lawyer scarcely equal to Attorney General Webster, who as a deadly cross examiner has no rival at the English bar. James Asquith, the second for the Parnellites, is known to be quick and ambitious, but has done nothing to justify the belief that he carries metal heavy enough to cope with Webster or James. Mr. Reed, who appears for some of the Parnellites, is a Scotch lawyer. Mr. Lockwood is a highly successful advocate; Lionel Hart subtle and acute. The array of legal talent is sufficiently imposing on both sides, but it is evident to lookers on that the Times has the advantage. The result, however, must depend entirely upon the evidence. Mere forensic skill and eloquence will not avail much before three experienced judges.

It is believed that Mr. Parnell will endeavor to show that the Times obtained its letters from Pigott, the man who, after being connected with the Parnellite movement, became their bitter assailant in the days before the conversion of Mr. Gladstone to home rule. The Times will put two "Invincibles" on the witness stand, and probably Carey's widow. The omission of Davitt's name in the Times' particulars of the charges is much commented on.

How the Emperor of Germany Rears His Sons.

With the advent of William II. the spirit of Prussian militarism is becoming more and more apparent. Until then it had been tempered by the advanced age of William I., and the supposed Liberalism of Frederick III.; but nothing can be so characteristic of the tendency of Prussian aspirations, so comical, and at the same time more sad, than the way in which the sons of the Emperor of Germany are brought up at Oberhof. The Emperor, who is very partial to being photographed with his children, is of opinion that they are better away, both from himself and their mother, and therefore has sent them to a distance of twelve hours by road from Berlin, with their civil and military attendants.

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