THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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FROM THEIR OFFICE,

"LONDON HOUSE," QUEEN SQUARE,

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—TO THE—

Three Families in P. E. Island

—WHO SEND—

WRAPPERS

Representing the Greatest Value in

Woodill's German Baking Powder,

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 31st.

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JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,

BROKERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES: Thomas Fyshe, Esq., Cashier Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; D. C. Chalmers, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia Charlottetown.

"Army and Navy Depot."

JAS. SCOTT & CO.,

HALIFAX.

A Full Stock of Wines and Liquors

JUST RECEIVED.

150 Cases ROYAL BLEND,
75 cases ISLAY BLEND & GÆLIC,
100 Cases OLD RYE,
50 " CHAMPAGNE, choice brands,
150 " CLARET,
25 " HOCK and MOSELLE,
25 " LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy, Noyau, Curaco, Maraschino, Benedictine,
200 " FINE PORT and SHERRY,
150 " HOLLAND GIN and OLD TOM,
300 " HENNESSY'S BRANDY, *, ** *** and V. O.,
100 " BASS'S ALE,
200 " BURKE'S STOUT,
100 " APOLLINARIS WATER,
100 " BELFAST GINGER ALE,
50 " FINE OLD RUM,
50 " KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY,

—And a Full Stock of—

CHOICE GROCERIES

ap24

1889

BOSTON DIRECT.

Boston, Halifax and P. E. Island Steamship Line.

Only Direct Line Without Change.

CHARLOTTETOWN TO BOSTON.

The Staunch and Commodious Steamships

"Carroll" and "Worcester,"

having been thoroughly refurnished and put into first-class condition in every respect, will, during the season of 1889, run as follows, commencing with the

"CARROLL,"

From Charlottetown, Thursday 9th May, at 6 p. m.

One of these vessels will leave Boston for Charlottetown EVERY WEDNESDAY, at Noon, and Charlottetown for Boston EVERY THURSDAY, at Six o'clock, p. m.

Excellent Passenger accommodation. Low rates.

FARES—First-class Passage Berth in well-furnished Cabin, $6.50. Stateroom Berth, $2.00 extra.

Lowest Rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROS., Agents, Charlottetown.
HARRISON LORING, Treasurer,
R. B. GARDNER, Manager,
Lewis' Wharf, Boston.

LONDON HOUSE.

—(x)—

AUGUST.

—(x)—

Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks,
Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks,
Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks.

Men's Rubber Coats,
Men's Rubber Coats,
Men's Rubber Coats.

Ready-Made Clothing,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Ready-Made Clothing.

New Carpets,
New Carpets,
New Carpets.

New Flannels,
New Flannels,
New Flannels.

—(o)—

HARRIS & STEWART,

aug15—eod&wkly.

McLEOD & McKENZIE,

Star Merchant Tailors,

Have entered upon their Semi-Annual Season of giving Rare Bargains.

—:o:—

WE PURPOSE TO CLEAN OUT, IF POSSIBLE, THE BALANCE OF OUR

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

At prices we have not hitherto offered, in order to make room for our

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

This step was unavoidable, and as a consequence you may anticipate rare plums. HOURS—FROM SEVEN TO SIX.

McLEOD & McKENZIE.

Charlottetown, July 31, 1889.

PICKLING VINEGAR & SPICES.

—(x)—

Wholesale and Retail.

—(x)—

THE season for Pickling Vinegar and Spices having come around again, we are prepared to supply our many customers and the public generally with those articles at the lowest possible prices.

ENGLISH MALT VINEGAR.

We have on hand a large stock of this Celebrated Vinegar, which is, without doubt, the best Pickling Vinegar in the market to-day. As we import this direct from England ourselves, we can guarantee the quality.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

We have received a consignment of XXX WHITE WINE VINEGAR, from the best manufactory in the Dominion, which we can confidently recommend to be first-class.

—(x)—

Cider and Golden Syrup Vinegars always kept in Stock.

—[x]—

PICKLING SPICES.

We have received another lot of the same kind of Spice as we had last year, and which gave such good satisfaction. Don't buy poor Spices and thereby spoil your pickles.

WHOLE PEPPER, ALLSPICE, CINNAMON, GINGER, CLOVES, MACE, MUSTARD SEED, &c., always kept on hand.

BEER & GOFF,

Ch'town, Sept 13, 1889—oaw & wky **Queen & King Square Stores.**

Best of All

Cough medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in greater demand than ever. No preparation for Throat and Lung Troubles is so prompt in its effects, so agreeable to the taste, and so widely known, as this. It is the family medicine in thousands of households.

"I have suffered for years from a bronchial trouble that, whenever I take cold or am exposed to inclement weather, shows itself by a very annoying tickling sensation in the throat and by difficulty in breathing. I have tried a great many remedies, but none does so well as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which always gives prompt relief in returns of my old complaint."—Ernest A. Hepler, Inspector of Public Roads, Parish Terre Bonne, La.

"I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy

For Home Use.

I have tested its curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults."—Mrs. E. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded me no relief and considered my case hopeless. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, before I had finished one bottle, found relief. I continued to take this medicine until a cure was effected. I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—Samuel Griggs, Waukegan, Ill.

"Six years ago I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and soon developed all the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had a cough, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, pains in chest and sides, and was so prostrated as to be confined to my bed most of the time. After trying various prescriptions, without benefit, my physician finally determined to give me Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took it, and the effect was magical. I seemed to rally from the first dose of this medicine, and, after using only three bottles, am as well and sound as ever."—Rodney Johnson, Springfield, Ill.

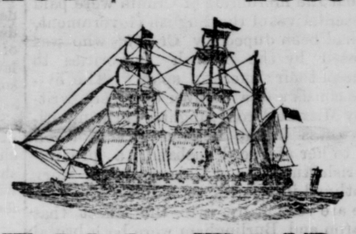
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

1889. 1889.



FALL TRIP.

THE Clipper Bark "EREMA," 300 tons register, P. Ledwell, Commander, will

Sail from Liverpool for Charlottetown about the 1st October,

and will carry Freight at through rates to the different railway points on the Island.

For Freight apply in London to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 7 Union Court, Old Broad St.; in Liverpool to WILLIAM BULLEN, 51 South John Street, or here to the owners,

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Ch'town, 2nd Aug. 1889. eod tl d

ONE ONSIGNMENT,

And For Sale at a Bargain.

50 BARRELS FLOUR, slightly damaged. For sale by

E. H. NORTON & CO.

FOR SALE BY E. H. NORTON & CO.,

In Lots to Suit Purchasers:

100 barrels Flour, warranted equal to the best; price per barrel, $5.25.
5 octaves Vinegar,
1 cargo Roofing Gravel,
15 bars Copper, 1½ in. square,
5 large Plate Glass Mirrors,
1 Emerson Piano, only in use six months and cost $350, will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is leaving the Island.
10 barrels Pure Cod Oil (no mixture).
Some choice Building Lots in different parts of the city.
Apples and other goods arriving daily.

E. H. NORTON & CO.,

sept6—dy eod & wky Auctioneers.

NORWOOD FARM

BY AUCTION.

I AM instructed by George J. Wright, Esq., to sell by Auction, on the premises,

On Thursday, Oct. 3rd,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

The Farm Property of the late George Wright, situated on the St. Peter's Road, and within 2½ miles of the city.

This Farm comprises 144 acres of land, nearly all clear, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation.

The Dwelling House and Farm Buildings, which are all in good condition, will be offered with 60 acres separately or with all the land, as may be desirable.

GEO. M. HARRIS,

sept7—tl sle Auctioneer.

Here and There.

Rev. Dr. Harvey, a pioneer Methodist minister, of Canton, Ill., tells this reminiscence of Abraham Lincoln. The Rev. Peter Akers, an eloquent pioneer Methodist, held a meeting near Springfield some years before the war, and one day Abraham Lincoln and several other attorneys of Springfield drove out to it. Father Akers spoke that day on the "Sin of Slavery," and prophesied that in a few years God would wipe out this crime of crimes in blood. The sermon was generally regarded as the mouthings of a blatant abolitionist, and on returning home the lawyers laughed and joked about it. Lincoln, however, remained silent. Noting this, his companions rallied him by asking, "What do you think of Brother Aker's sermon?" Mr. Lincoln replied: "Well, I confess that I have never before been so deeply impressed by human utterance. I have never thought we should have war over slavery or any other question. But those utterances today seemed to come from far beyond the preacher. They came to me as a real and awful prophecy. More astonishing than all, and you may laugh at your will, I seemed to be thrilled in my very soul with the conviction that I am in some way to have a tremendous responsibility in that coming and awful war."

Dr. Schliemann, says an Athens correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* is infatuated with old Greece, and he wants nothing Grecian about him. "His servants have Greek names, and he never changes these though the men may be different. It is Pericles who always opens the door, and Lycurgus lugs up the coal from year to year. He has two pretty children, and I saw throughout the house the paintings of Andromache, his daughter, and I looked at the photographs of his little boy who has the name Agamemnon. His wife is a Greek. She is nearly a generation younger than her husband, and she was a girl studying at the great female school of Athens, known as the Arsakion, when Schliemann met her. She was the best student in her class, and when the learned doctor found that she knew the Iliad by heart, the gossips of Athens say that he straightway proposed. She was beautiful, however, as well as learned, and her portrait, which I saw on the wall of the drawing-room, represents a very fine looking lady. She is said to be as fond of Greek as her husband, and at a children's fancy ball not long ago her daughter wore a dress like those shown in some of the figures discovered in the excavations of Troy.

The Afghan Ameer is his own high court, and his procedure is very prompt and simple. A postmaster being reported for remissness in the delivery of letters, was beaten regularly for three days. This was a very light punishment. The order in some case is "cut off his nose," in others "cut off his ears," and the sentence is carried out without any needless delay. One night fifteen individuals were executed, some of them having their throats cut, Afghan fashion, as they lay in their graves. Others were blown from guns. These unlucky people seem to have miscalculated in certain recent political movements which did not turn out quite as they expected. One morning a married woman and her lover were brought before his highness by the enraged husband. The tears and prayers of the good looking woman for a moment softened the ameer, and he said he would forgive the woman, but moved by a sense of the fitness of things he handed her and the lover over to the husband, who slew them both as they had passed the city gate. People knew what was going to happen, and flocked out to see the two sinners slaughtered. Torture is sometimes resorted to, either as a punishment or to create strong moral impression.

In the signature of the proceedings of the United States National Museum, just issued, Mr. George F. Kunz gives an interesting account of the meteoric iron which fell in Johnson County, Ark., on March 27, 1886. The report is remarkable on account of the great care bestowed by the writer upon ascertaining the history of the fall as observed by eye witnesses. A thorough inspection of the iron is given. Its upper side is ridged and deeply indented, being in many places almost tin white, while the lower side is flat and covered with large, shallow pittings. The writer concludes that, after entering our atmosphere, the iron travelled with the ridged surface forward, the iron burning so rapidly as to be torn off, leaving part of the surface bright. The flame thus passed over the sides, and, the indented edge being downward, the flame was driven upward as the iron advanced. The flat side not being so much exposed, the iron was not so completely consumed, hence a crust and large but shallow pittings. These conditions would perhaps have been entirely different had the mass been round or thicker, for it evidently moved as straight as possible without rotation at all. That it was found in the earth with the flat side down was due, perhaps, to the fact that it turned after losing its highest velocity.

Who says that British energy and commerce have seen their best days? The recent cession by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the Imperial British East Africa Company of the Island and port of Lamu is hailed in England as a most important acquisition. It is looked upon as a distinct triumph over German diplomacy, which was aiming at securing the same port. It was felt by some that British interests on the east coast of Africa were somewhat circumscribed, but the latest addition is held to be a highly advantageous addition to British territory. Following quick upon this comes the announcement that the Salisbury Government intend to establish a new line of mail steamers between London and the principal east African ports, via Naples. The views of a few Canadian mugwumps on the steamship subsidy system do not carry much weight in Great Britain.

In the course of a recent discussion before the British Association, on the subject of electricity, Mr. W. H. Preece, chief electrician of the post office department of London, said that the act recently passed by the New York legislature providing for the execution of condemned murderers by electricity would have to be rescinded. He claimed that it was impossible to get a current of sufficient intensity to kill a man with certainty. He had experimented with an enormous induction coil, and had tried with a spark twenty inches long to kill a pig, but could not. He knew of several instances of persons taking shocks, and who at the time were supposed to have been killed, but who were quite well afterward. He said that the sensational reports about people being killed by shocks from electric wires had, upon investigation, been found to be nonsense.

In the south of France they make a very peculiar love charm in a very peculiar way. Under certain ceremonies the young woman catches and closes up a frog in a box with a lot of little holes bored in the wood. The casket is then buried in an ant hill for weeks. The ants, of course, attack the prisoner, and eat up all the flesh, and all that is left is the creatures bones. Among these is a shield-shaped bone about as large as one's thumb nail, upon one end of which is a little hook. The girl takes this bone and has it blessed surreptitiously by the priest without his knowledge—that is she exposes it at the benediction of the mass—and then she hooks it on the clothing of her sweetheart that is to be. The charm, when properly prepared with all due ceremony and care, has never been known to fail.

It troubled certain persons very much at the time of the marriage of Lord Fife to the Princess Louise of Wales to know whether he would break through the rigid rules of court etiquette and take precedence of his wife. But, however, the duke with a princess for a wife may regulate his own household, that of Her Majesty continues to be governed by the same rules as formerly. For instance, when the Duke and Duchess of Fife visited Balmoral the other day the *Court Circular* thus announced the event: H. R. H. the Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, and the Duke of Fife, K. T., visited the Queen and the royal family and remained to luncheon.

A Row in the Family.

THE PRINCE OF BATTENBERG TRYING HIS HAND IN RUNNING THE REALM.

A London special to the New York *Mail and Express* says: In court circles just now attention is centered upon the private and personal affairs of the royal family, which do not present a picture of harmony and good feeling. The Queen, it is understood, has been gradually submitting more and more to the aggressive domination of Prince Henry of Battenberg, who, although he is regarded as a person of little consquence or character, seems to have a domineering spirit and to have succeeded in persuading Her Majesty that he is able to manage the realm as well as anybody. It is reported that the Queen takes his advice upon everything, submitting her own judgment to his opinion on all manner of subjects. With the increase of influence which has came with Her Majesty's growing favor, Prince Battenberg has developed an arrogance of behaviour which is extremely offensive to all who are obliged to come into any sort of religion with him. The Prince of Wales, upon learning that the Queen had consulted Prince Henry with regard to the bill in the House of Commons for the provision of the Royal family, sent a furious protest against the interference of a comparatively insignificant outsider with the private affairs of his family. In addition to this, the Duchess of Fife complained to her father of the insolent and overbearing behaviour of Prince Henry, which did not tend to calm the rage of the Prince of Wales or make matters any more pleasant between him and his Royal mother. The Queen's protection alone prevents Battenberg being boycotted by the other members of the Royal family. They all want him to be sent to reside on the continent, but it is not at all likely that the Queen will yield an inch or allow her peculiar fondness for this unpleasant young man to be interfered with.

Why Women Get Short of Breath.

In order to ascertain the influence of tight clothing upon the heart during exercises a dozen young women consented this summer to run 450 yards, in their loose gymnasium garments, and then run the same distance with corsets on. The running time was two minutes and thirty seconds for each person at each trial, and in order that there should be no cardiac excitement or depression following the first test, the second trial was made the following day. Before beginning the average heart impulse was 84 beats to the minute; after running the above-named distance the heart impulse was 162 beats to the minute; the average natural waist girth being 55 inches. The next day corsets were worn during the exercise, and the average girth of waist was reduced to 24 inches. The same distance was run in the same time by all, and immediately afterwards the average heart impulse was found to be 168 beats per minute. When I state that I should feel myself justified in advising an athelete not to enter a running or rowing race whose heart impulse was 159 beats per minute after a little exercise, even if there was not the slightest evidence of disease, one can form some idea of the wear and tear on this important organ, and the physiological loss entailed upon the system in women who force it to labor for over half their lives under such a disadvantage as the tight corset imposes.—*Dr. D. A. Sargent in Scribner's.*