CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1894.

New Moon, 5th day, 10h 29.0m., a. m. S E
First Quar 12th day, 2h 8.8m, a. m, E.
Full Moon, 19th day, 0h 30.4m noon, b h
Last Quar 27th day, 3h 51.9m. p m, N E.

	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water
		h m	h m	after'n
1	Tuesday	4 51	7 3	8 0
2	Wednesday	49	5	8 44
3	Thursday	48	6	9 24
4	Friday	46	7	10 3
5	Saturday	45	8	10 42
6	Sunday	43	10	11 26
7	Monday	42	11	morn
8	Tuesday	40	12	0 11
9	Wednesday	38	13	1 0
10	Thursday	37	15	1 53
11	Friday	37	16	2 52
12	Saturday	35	17	4 3
13	Sunday	34	18	5 20
14	Monday	33	19	6 23
15	Tuesday	32	20	7 35
16	Wednesday	31	22	8 24
17	Thursday	29	23	9 5
18	Friday	28	24	9 44
19	Saturday	27	25	10 22
20	Sunday	26	26	10 58
21	Monday	25	27	11 35
22	Tuesday	24	29	aft 13
23	Wednesday	24	30	0 52
24	Thursday	23	31	1 32
25	Friday	22	32	2 15
26	Saturday	21	33	3 1
27	Sunday	20	34	3 56
28	Monday	20	35	4 57
29	Tuesday	19	36	6 6
30	Wednesday	18	37	7 8
31	Thursday	4 18	7 38	8 4

THE DAILY EXAMINER

THE LEADING DAILY NEWSPAPER OF P. E. ISLAND,

ued every afternoon, from the office of E EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY, in the ndon House Building, Queen Street.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
(IN ADVANCE)

ONE YEAR.....$4.00
SIX MONTHS.....2.00
THREE MONTHS.....1.00
ONE MONTH.....0.35

Sent post paid to any part of Canada or the United States

ADVERTISING RATES

For small advertisements which are ordered for only one or two weeks the charge is 50 cents per inch for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation. Rate cards are furnished on application at the office. Special contract prices at a reduced rate are quoted for advertisements four inches in size or larger, which are to run for three months or longer.

No special notices inserted unless paid for at the rate of 10 cents per line, and under no circumstances will such paid notices appear in the local column.

Special discounts made on all advertisements connected with Church Fairs, Bazaars, cnics, etc. No notices will be inserted with the same unless the regular rate of 10 cents per line is paid.

That THE EXAMINER is considered by our Merchants and Manufacturers to be the leading newspaper in P. E. Island, and consequently the most valuable advertising medium through which to make their announcements public, is abundantly proved by the fact that in order to accommodate our advertisers we have been compelled to enlarge the paper to its present size.

THE DAILY EXAMINER is for sale by the following agents :—
R. H. Mason, Post Office, Charlottetown
J. McIntyre, Malpeque Road, "
C. Paul, Lower Spring Park Road, "
W. M. Coffin, Grafton Street, "
S. Grey, cor. Water and Prince St. "
D. Chappell, Prince Street, "
Bazaar Store, Queen Street, "
Geo. Carter & Co., Queen Street. "
S. Gray, News Stall, P. E. I. Railway and on the trains.
M. & T. J. Walsh, Eclectic Bookstore, Summerside.
Harry McFarlane, Souris.
Hon. D. Gordon, Georgetown.
D. A. Egan, Mt. Stewart.
G. M. Clarke, Alberton.
A. J. McNeil Stanley Bridge.

The Weekly Examiner

s issued every Friday morning from the publishers' office. It is made up of matter which has appeared in the Daily editions, and is a first-class weekly newspaper—interesting and full of the latest news.

The subscription for THE WEEKLY EXAMINER, post paid to any part of Canada or the United States, is one dollar per year.

Advertising rates on the same scale as given bove for THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DOCTOR DORSEY,

Physician and Surgeon.

Graduate of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, late Member of the Resident Staff of Bellevue Hospital and the New York Lying-in Hospital, New York City.

OFFICE. North Side Queen Square

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

Residence—Near Corner of King and Queen Streets, Charlottetown.

P. E. Island Railway.

On and after FRIDAY, 15th December, 1893, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Read down A. M. Leave		Read up Arrive P. M
7 15	Charlottetown	3 10
7 34	Royalty Junction	2 50
8 17	North Wiltshire	1 59
8 30	Hunter River	1 43
9 00	Bradalbane	1 07
9 09	Emerald Junction	12 48
9 24	Freetown	12 2
9 43	Kensington	12 29
10 20 Ar	Summerside	Lv 11 45
P. M		A. M.
12 40 Lv	Summerside	Ar 10 50
1 00	Miscouche	10 29
1 27	Wellington	10 02
2 10	Port Hill	9 20
2 30	O'Leary	8 00
3 55	Bloomfield	7 34
4 35	Alberton	6 55
5 25 Ar	Tignish	Lv 6 00
P. M		A. M.
2 30 Lv	Charlottetown	Ar 10 30
2 50	Royalty Junction	10 10
3 55 Ar	Mount Stewart	Lv 8 50
4 10 Lv	Mount Stewart	Ar 9 05
5 22	Cardigan	7 35
4 45 Ar	Georgetown	Lv 7 10
P. M.		A. M.
4 05 Lv	Mount Stewart	Ar 8 55
4 45	Morell	8 17
5 14	St. Peter's	7 48
6 40 Ar	Souris	Lv 6 20
P. M.		A. M
1 00 Lv	Emerald Junction	Ar 8 20
50 Ar	Cape Traverse	Lv 7 30

D. POTTINGER
Gen. Mgr. Can. Govt. Railways.
J. UNSWORTH, Superintendent.
Charlottetown, Dec. 14, 1893.

HAVE A GUESS.

Oh, wheelmen, all take my advice,
An! don't forget, be sure
To take a look at the famous "Bike"
In PROWSE'S well-known Store.

The handsome Brantford Bicycle
That in their window's shown
Is as good as any in Charlottetown,
And it may be your own.

A jar in which are cents galore
Is placed where all can see;
Guess how many cents the jar contains
And the "Bike" your own will be.

Be wise, make all your purchases
At PROWSE'S Clothing Store;
Each purchase, on that Bicycle,
Will give you one chance more.

Their Carpets, Hats and Furnishings,
And all, in fact, they keep,
Compared with others in the town
Are more than quite as cheap.

ap6—eod

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

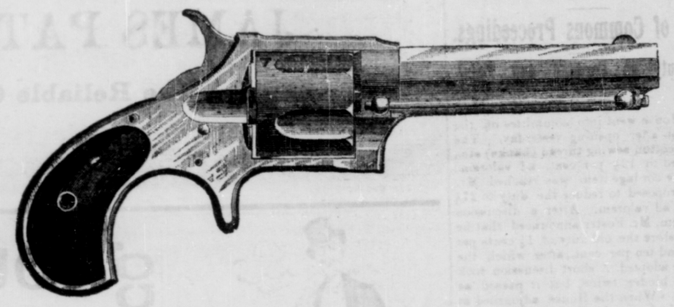
TERMS: Four Dollars a Year. "This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides. Single Copies Two Cents

NEW SERIES CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1894. VOL 33.—NO. 253

SPORTSMEN!

For One Month I will give 10 p. c. Discount on

Guns and Rifles.



Guns and Rifles.

My Stock is now Complete and Comprises Everything in this Line

You will find it to your advantage, before starting on your tour, to call on me

W. E. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, March 19, 1894—m w f

NEW FLOUR JUST RECEIVED

AT S. B. ENMAN & CO'S.

(x)

BEAVER and FAMOUS brands of Flour very cheap for Cash at

S. B. ENMAN & CO'S.,

Charlottetown, April 30, 1894—m w f fri

In J. D. McLeod's Old Corner Building.

Seeton and Mitchell, Halifax, agents for Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

City Hardware Store.

House Fittings, Stove Ware, Paints, Wholesale and Retail Hardware and Jewel Stoves below any other prices on the Island.

R. B. NORTON & CO.,

QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, April 24, 1894—tu fri

INSIST

Upon having Featherbone Corsets. Refuse all substitutes.

See they are stamped thus:

PATENTED SEPT. 3rd, 1884. No. 20110.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SO STAMPED.

Seed Wheat, Timothy, Clover, &c.

We have just received a large portion of our SPRING SEEDS, and more to follow weekly. Northwest Red and White Seed Wheat, also Onlario White Russian and Colorado Bearded Wheat, Canadian and Western Timothy, Large Late Red Alsike and White Clovers, Peas, Vetches, Corn, Elax, etc., all good, fresh Seeds imported this spring, wholesale and retail.

Also, Spring Tooth Harrows, Frost & Wood Plows, one and two-horse Grain Seeders, Seeder and Harrow Combined, Road Carts, Road Wagons, Buggies, etc.

Will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

A. HORNE & CO.

Charlottetown, April 13, 1894—dy law wky 4i

MORTGAGE SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of June, A D 1894, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon :—

All that tract, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being on Township Number Sixty-one, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say :—By a line commencing at a stake fixed in the south side of the Sturgeon Road, and in the north-west angle of Farm Lot Number Seventy now or formerly in the possession of John Steele, and running thence by the magnetic meridian of the year 1761 south fifty-six chains and sixty links, or to the rear line of farms fronting on the north side of the Saint Mary's Road; thence along the said rear line west eight chains and eighty-one links; thence north to Sturgeon Road aforesaid, and thence along the same east to the place of commencement, containing by estimation fifty acres of land, a little more or less.

The above sale is made pursuant to a power of sale contained in a Mortgage dated the 15th day of November, A D 1881, made between Daniel Duncan and Sarah Duncan, his wife, of the one part, and Henry Coombs of the other part, and duly assigned to the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to Mr. William S. Stewart, Solicitor, Newson Block, Charlottetown.

Dated this 30th day of April, A D 1894.

RICHARD HEARTZ,
Assignee of Mortgage.

may1—law (tues) tl sle

TO LET.

Three Dwellings on Pleasant Street, all in good order, with Stable and Coach House. Rent moderate.

WILLIAM DODD.

may3—4w

TINWARE

—FOR—

Creameries and Cheese Factories.

The very best work guaranteed on all jobs for Creameries and Cheese Factories. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THIS KIND OF WORK.

M. STEVENSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

Tinware, Stove Pipe, &c.,

55 QUEEN STREET.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

All orders promptly attended to.

ap9—tf

REMOVED!

I have removed my Bookbindery to the Shop next to A. E. McEachen's Boot Store, two doors below Weeks & Beer's Old Stand, Queen St., where I will be pleased to see all my customers.

J. D. TAYLOR.

ap30 tf

REMOVAL!

MR. ROBERT BEAIRSTO

AUCTIONEER,

Has Removed his Office to Store occupied by Mr. W. B. Robertson, Queen Street.

About the 1st of May Mr. Bearsto will move into the Store on corner of Queen and Grafton Streets, now used by Mr. J. D Taylor as a Bookbindery.

mch2 9—dy

Cottolene

A SHORTENING.

Down the street through the busy way
A lady passed on marketing day.
Who, pausing at a grocery store,
Stepped quickly in at the open door.
With bated breath and anxious mien
She queried: "have you COTTOLENE?"

The grocer, leaving off his work,
Interrogated every clerk;
But none up to that time had seen
An article called "COTTOLENE."

"What is it?" said he to the dame,
"That answers to this curious name.
What is it made of? What's its use?
My ignorance you'll please excuse."

"You're not the merchant for my dimes,
I see you're quite behind the times.
For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know,
Is now the thing that's all the go,
An article of high regard;
A healthful substitute for lard.
Its composition pure and clean;
For cooking give me COTTOLENE."

As from his store the lady fled,
The grocer gently scratched his head—
On his next order, first was seen,
"One dozen cases COTTOLENE."

Ask Your Grocer for it.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

Seeds! Seeds!

In Store and to Arrive:—Red Fife, White Fife and Bearded Wheat, Barley, Black and White Oats, Field Peas, Vetches, Timothy and Clover Seed, etc. Also, Feed, Hay, Oats, Bran, Chopped Oats and Barley, Cornmeal, Oil Cake, etc.

F. L. MACNUTT,
ap18—2w 2aw wky 2i Queen Street.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS

of Canada (Limited),

MONTREAL.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $100,000.

A Society established with a view to disseminate the taste for arts, to encourage and help artists.

Incorporated by Letters Patent of the Government of Canada, the 27th February, 1893.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS

Nos. 1 and 666 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

One of the Richest Galleries of Paintings in Canada.

ADMISSION FREE, from 10 o'clock a. m., to 4 p. m.

All the Paintings are originals, mostly from the French school, the leading modern school.

Eminent Artists, such as Francais Rochegrosse, Aublet, Baran, Pesant, Petitjean, Marius Roy, Scherrer, Sauzay and a great many others, are members of this Society.

Sale of Paintings at easy terms. Next distribution of Paintings between the Society and Scripholders on May 23rd.

Price of Scriptum, $1.00.

Ask for Catalogue and Circular.

H. A. A. BRAULT,
jan17—mwf tf Director.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass

AFTER HAVING BEEN KEPT

UP ALL NIGHT

With that COUGH, if you do not want to repeat the experience, buy a bottle of the

OLD STANDARD REMEDY

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

The best Cough Cure in the world. Sold everywhere 25 cts. a bottle.

KERRY WATSON & CO. PROPRIETORS
MONTREAL.

PERFECT MANHOOD!

How attained—how restored—how preserved, Ordinary works on Physiology will not tell you: the doctors can't or won't; but all the same you wish to know. Your

SEXUAL POWERS

are the Key to Life and its reproduction. Our book lays bare the truth. Every man who would regain sexual vigor lost through folly, or develop members weak by nature or wasted by disease, should write for our sealed book, "Perfect Manhood." No charge. Address (in confidence),

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

FAVORING CREMATION.

STRONG VIEWS BY EMINENT WRITERS, PHYSICIANS AND DIVINES.

Popularity of Incineration—Evidences of a Great Change in Public Opinion Both In and Out of the Church—Methods of the Ancients.

The question of what disposition to make of the dead is one that all peoples have had to answer, and the answer has varied with the different times and civilizations. Among the ancients and until the establishment of Christianity cremation was the general practice, though there were some notable exceptions.

The Egyptians embalmed, and their dead have been preserved to this day for the delight of the archaeologist, the decorating of our museums and for use (as fuel) by the modern Arabs. The Chinese bury in the earth, and in ancient Judea interments were made in sepulchres, though in times of plagues the Hebrews burned their dead, as in the vale of Tophet.

In Greece and Rome cremation was the custom. In fact, in Greece it was a mark of ignominy for a body not to be burned. Burial was the disgracing fate of the suicide.

At the beginning of the Christian era, at the time of the revival of the ancient doctrine of the resurection of the original body, a change set in, and the custom of burial of the dead became almost universal. The good old fathers did not realize the scientific fact that the result to the body from burial or cremation was the same, and that the only difference was in time. In either event the result is decomposition, only one requires minutes, while the other may occupy years.

The great change after all was only one of method. The ancients wrapped the dead form in a pall, laid it on a funeral pyre, and the friends stood by and saw it burned in a few minutes, while the moderns encase the body in a coffin, stand by until it is hid in the earth and then leave it to slow decomposition.

For many years there had been an effort made to return to the old way of disposing of the dead, but not until 1881 was there the beginning of a radical change in public opinion on this subject. Since then the plan of cremation has grown rapidly in favor, and notably so among the leading, the thinking and educated classes.

So far as I can influence the matter I shall be cremated myself at the proper time.—WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, son of Dr. Hammond, who has received his father's New York mantle since the removal of the elder to Washington, also expresses himself as favoring cremation, on the ground of it being not only rational and appropriate, but being the better hygiene.

Believing thoroughly in a life to come, I have not the slightest notion of that higher life being conditioned in any possible way by the way in which we get into it. Nothing but the stupid prejudice of a blind orthodoxy could allow any notion of this kind to have weight. In as far as it does have weight it ought to be exposed and ridiculed. I have for years had the intensest horror of thinking of any one dear to me undergoing the noxious process of decomposition, as we have made sure that it shall be made noxious by our whole mode of interment. I want those I love to pass from this life to a higher life without any such abhorrent decomposition of the form once dear to me. On every hand cremation has commended itself to my judgment, and I am sure that it is destined to prevail in the future. I expect to be disposed of thus myself, and do not know of any expression of opinion which I could offer that would have any more weight than this.—R. HEBER NEWTON.

The Right Rev. William Stevens Perry, Bishop of Iowa, recently, when I was in his company at a funeral, said: It is too bad that we cannot at once return to the better way of incineration.

I am a cremationist because earth burial poisons earth, air and water, and consequently breeds disease among the living. Much of what is called malaria is nothing more nor less than the result of cemetery gases generated in the vicinity. Many a New England town is now subject to zymotic diseases, because the inhabitants are drinking up their ancestors' remains in the sparkling well water, which is considered healthy merely because it is clear.

This is no indication whatever of purity. Cremation is not only the healthiest and cleanest, but the most poetical way of disposing of the dead. Whoever prefers loathsome worms to ashes possesses a strange imagination.—KATE FIELD.

I have the purpose to help forward progressive movements, even in my latest hours, and hence hereby decree that the earthly mantle which I shall drop ere long when my real self passes onward into the world unseen, shall be swiftly unfolded in flames and rendered powerless harmfully to affect the health of the living. Let no friend of mine say aught to prevent the cremation of my cast-off body. The fact that the popular mind has not come to this decision renders it all the more my duty, who have seen the light, to stand for it in death, as I have sincerely meant in life to stand by the great cause of the poor, oppressed humanity. There must be explorers along pathways, scouts in all arm es. This has been my "call" from the beginning, both by nature and by nurture; let me be true to its inspiring and cheery mandate even unto the last.—FRANCES E. WILLARD.

It is my judgment that cremation is the most rational and appropriate manner of disposing of the dead.—CHARLES A. DANA.

Among the recently departed ones who were outspoken in favor of cremation were Phillips Brooks, George William Curtis and Professor Joseph Leidy, though the latter was the only one of the three incinerated. This was done at his request.

The modern cremation is a very different affair from the old plan, when the body was placed on the funeral pyre. The old was a veritable cremation, while the new is an incineration. Now, not the fire but only the heat comes in contact with the body. After the burial service the coffin is taken to the cremation room and placed on the catafalque, which is held by a light sliding traveler, resting on the top of a carriage that runs on rails leading to the retort.

It is covered by a cloth saturated in a solution of alum to prevent burning while being placed in the retort. The retort having been previously heated, its door is opened, the carriage with the body moved quietly inside, the carriage withdrawn and the door closed. About three hours are allowed to elapse, when the door is again opened. The coffin is reduced to charcoal. A few white ashes are all that remain of the body, and these are placed in a temporary receptacle and disposed of as determined by the relatives of the deceased.

The ashes are frequently deposited in urns prepared for the purpose and left in a room provided at the crematory, or in a vault elsewhere. Sometimes the ashes are buried, and occasionally disposed of in some eccentric manner, as were those of the man whose ashes were, according to his wish, scattered to the winds from the top of the Statue of Liberty.

In 1885, when the cemetery at Fresh Pond, L. I., was put in operation the matter attracted much attention and comment, but now a cremation awakens but little more attention than an interment. Such has been the growth of popular opinion in favor of the sudden disposition of the dead by heat that there are now in the country eighteen incorporated cremation societies, and during the past ten years about three thousand cremations have taken place.—New York Herald.

THE DOCTRINE OF WORK.

Worry May Kill, but Labor is Life, According to Sir Andrew Clark.

It is well known that the late Sir Andrew Clark had a contempt for the view that hard work hurts a man. From the latest of the series of articles reproducing in the Lancet instructions given by him in clinical medicine at the London Hospital, is made the following interesting quotation, reviving, in his own words, a bit of autobiography, with the substance of which our readers are already familiar: "Labor is the life of life. And especially is it the life of life to the delicate. And when any organ is sick it is then truer than in health that even in sickness and delicacy it is better for the organ to do what work of its own it can, provided it can do it without injury. And I can say to you from a considerable experience of tuberculous pulmonary disease, I can say with perfect confidence, that those who have done the best have usually been those who have occupied themselves the most. I never knew my own parents. They both died of phthisis.

"At the age of twenty-one I myself went to Madeira to die of phthisis. But I did not die, and on coming back I had the good luck to get into this great hospital, and in those days they were not very pleased to have the Scotchmen coming to London to occupy such appointments. The members of the staff had heard that I had tubercles, and they wagered 100 to one that I would only have the appointment six months at most. The reason given for that was that I did not eat and worked too hard. I got the appointment. Thirty-eight or thirty-nine years have gone since that time, and it is all the other doctors that are gone. Only I am left here on the staff—an old gentleman—not dead yet." There was one little mistake here, as the editor of the Lancet points out. Sir Andrew Clark had for the moment forgotten that Dr. W. J. Little was still alive.

Labor is life, said Sir Andrew Clark, but he continued in the lecture above quoted: "Worry is killing. It is bad management that kill people. Nature will let no man overwork himself unless he plays her false—takes stimulants at irregular times, smokes too much or takes opium. If he is regular and obeys the laws of health and walks in the way of physiological righteousness, nature will never allow him or any other person to work too much. I have never yet seen a case of breaking down from mere overwork alone; but I admit that it is necessary above all other things to cultivate tranquility of mind.

"Try to help your patients to exercise their wills in regard to this—for will counts for something in securing tranquility—to accept things as they are, and not to bother about yesterday, which is gone forever; not to bother about to-morrow, which is not theirs; but to take the present day and make the best of it. Those affectionate women who will continually peer into what lies beyond never have any present life at all—they are always grizzling over the past or prying into the future, and this blessed to-day, which is all that we are sure of, they never have."

Birds That Can Sew.

Sewing seems so ingenious an art that it must be reserved for the human species alone. Yet the tailor bird, the Orthotomus longicauda, and other species possess the elements of it. They place their nests in a large leaf which they prepare to this end. With their beaks they pierce two rows of holes along the two edges of the leaf; they then pass a stout thread from one side to the other alternately. With this leaf, at first flat, they form a horn in which they weave their nest with cotton or hair. These labors of weaving and sewing are preceded by the spinning of the thread. The bird makes it itself by twisting in its beak spiders' webs, bits of cotton, and little ends of wool. Sykes found that the threads used for sewing were knotted at the ends.—Popular Science Monthly.

Return of the Reticule.

Parisians have now very generally adopted the reticule or bag, which they carry about slung on their left arm not only in the daytime but also in the evening, when, of course, it is chosen so as to harmonize with the toilet. The black bag is the only one considered proper for the streets and promenades, although small bouquets brocaded in color on the black satin or watered silk of which it is made are tolerated, and, moreover, the lining will frequently be of colored surah, and many bags are cut down three or four inches on either side so as to fall down in two flaps, thus showing a good deal of lining.

Decidedly Frenchy.

A rich foreigner settled in Marseilles and built a very costly villa. Two years ago he made elaborate preparations for dying by his own hand whenever he decided that the moment had come. He built a vault, which could be hermetically sealed, in a corner in his garden, furnished with a reclining chair, two large candelabra, and two pans filled with charcoal ready to light. He entered the vault frequently, but not until a week ago did he close the door and light the charcoal. He was found dead in the chair.

An Odd Railroad.

Almost every winter a railroad is laid across the St. Lawrence at Quebec. The ice there is often ten or twelve feet thick, and will bear all the weight that can be heaped on it, so a locomotive is a mere trifle for such ice as that. The ties are laid in a graded road-bed cut in the ice, the rails are spiked on, then water is poured in to the excavation and in half an hour or so is frozen as hard as a stone, and the road is done.

The Difference.

God with his million cares
Went to the left or right,
Leaving our world, and the day
Grew night.

Back from a sphere he came
Over a starry lawn,
Looked at our world, and the dark
Was light.

Sunlight Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "why does a woman look old sooner than a man") to Levey Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost 1 c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the great blood and Nerve Remedy.

Mr. F. V. Warmoll
Toronto, Ontario.

A Narrow Escape

Took Poison by Mistake

Bad Effects Entirely Eliminated by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—In April last, through the effects of a dose of strychnine taken in mistake for another drug, I was laid up in St. John, N. B., for ten days. After this I never seemed to regain my former health, and continually suffered from indigestion and heart palpitation, for which I could get no relief. I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle, I felt a little better, so continued using the remedy until I had consumed six bottles. I found myself gaining strength and flesh every day, and am now as healthy as I was before taking the poison." F. V. WARMOLL, representing the Seely Perfumes, 20 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion.

Our Portfolios!

Below will be found a Combination Coupon, which, when cut out and sent to this office with ten cents, will entitle sender to any one Part of whichever Portfolio is desired. Sample copies of all the books may be seen at this office or at R. H. Mason's News Stand.

The Examiner Publishing Comp'y,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

STODDARD'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

Parts 1 to 11 Now Ready!

This Coupon and Ten Cents will procure any Part.

THE MAGIC CITY
WORLD'S FAIR PICTURES.

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Whether quaffed from a vessel of tin, glass or gold; There's nothing so good for the young or the old—as

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Ch'town, April 13, 1894—4w 2aw

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