THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 2nd day, 7h., 34.6m., p. m., N., (below horizon.)
New Moon 10th day, 9h, 11.0m. p.m., N.W, (below horizon.)
First Quarter 18th day, 7h., 52.6., p. m., S.
Full Moon 25th day, 6h., 27.6m., a. m., N.W. (below horizon.)

D. of M.	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len'h
		h m	h m	morn	aftr'n	h m
1	Tuesday	4 50	7 2	0 16	2 28	1412
2	Wednesday	4	4	1 3	3 42	15
3	Thursday	48	6	1 47	4 55	18
4	Friday	47	7	2 14	6 12	20
5	Saturday	45	8	2 42	7 18	23
6	Sunday	44	9	3 7	8 9	25
7	Monday	43	11	3 26	8 51	28
8	Tuesday	41	12	3 53	9 27	34
9	Wednesday	39	13	4 17	10 1	34
10	Thursday	38	14	4 42	10 34	36
11	Friday	37	15	5 5	11 6	39
12	Saturday	35	16	5 41	11 40	41
13	Sunday	34	18	6 19	morn	44
14	Monday	33	20	7 2	0 15	47
15	Tuesday	32	21	7 53	0 52	49
16	Wednesday	31	21	8 50	1 33	50
17	Thursday	30	22	9 53	2 19	52
18	Friday	29	24	11 0	3 12	55
19	Saturday	28	25	aft 10	4 20	57
20	Sunday	26	25	1 23	5 39	59
21	Monday	25	26	2 37	6 57	15 1
22	Tuesday	24	27	3 54	8 2	3
23	Wednesday	23	28	5 13	8 56	5
24	Thursday	22	29	6 32	9 43	7
25	Friday	21	31	7 49	10 28	9
26	Saturday	21	32	9 0	11 13	11
27	Sunday	20	33	10 4	11 59	13
28	Monday	20	34	10 57	aft 42	14
29	Tuesday	19	35	11 42	1 28	16
30	Wednesday	18	36	morn	2 17	18
31	Thursday	4 18	7 37	9 16	3 8	1519

DR. KELLY,

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE:

UPPER QUEEN STREET,

Four Doors Above Apothecaries' Hall.

Ch town, March 29, 1888—d 3m eod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RECEIVERS OF

Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit & Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

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B-O-S-T-O-N

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.25 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, $6.50, 2nd class; $9.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to

G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. Ry., F. W. HALES, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.

or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

May 7, 1888—eod wky

AMES 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; George Macleod, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES,

TEA MERCHANTS,

71 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINCING LANE,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Represented in Canada by MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax.

Oct. 24, 1887—

Charlottetown Boot & Shoe Factory.

—:o:—

WITH Improved Premises, Experienced Workmen, New Lasts, Better Leather, we now turn out NEATER, BETTER FITTING AND WEARING BOOTS than ever. Every Pair Warranted.

FOREIGN MAKE.—We import from Canada and the United States the latest styles in **Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers.** Buying in large quantities, for cash, it enables us to sell cheap. You do not require a heavy purse when dealing with us.

SHOEMAKERS, ATTENTION!

CUSTOM SOLE LEATHER by the Side, 24 cents per lb. Kip, Grain, French Calf, Kid and Goat. Awls, Welts, Shoe Thread, Heel Ink, Dressing, Pegs, Pincers, Hammers, Wax, Bristles, Nails, Eyelets, English Tops, &c. As we have to keep these articles for our own use, and buying them in large quantities, we can afford to sell cheaper than any in the trade.

GOFF BROS.,

Successors to Dorsey, Goff & Co.

February 28, 1888—eod & wky

Monuments, Tablets & Headstones

—AT—

Reduced Prices for Two Months Only,

—AT—

CAIRNS & McLEAN'S,

Kent Street (Phillips' Old Stand.)

Having purchased the entire Stock of MR. JAMES PHILLIPS and of the late E. G. HUNTER, we are overstocked, and have decided to sell at a

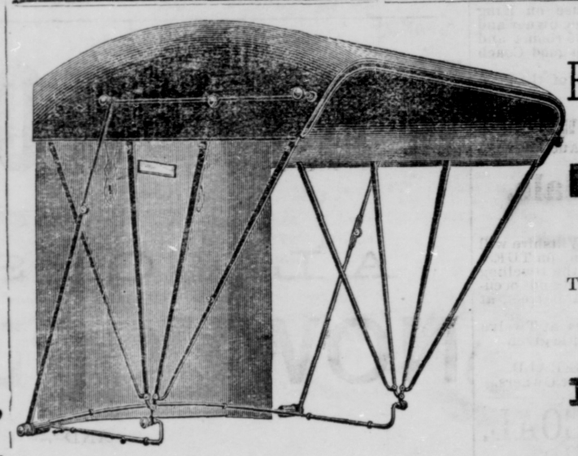
Discount of 10 to 20 Per Cent. for Two Months from date.

Parties wanting anything in this line would do well to call early and have first choice.

Over 200 Fine Designs to select from.

CAIRNS & McLEAN.

April 13, 1888—wky 2m dy 1m 2aw



WE OFFER

Better Value

—IN—

BUGGY TOPS

Than any other House in Canada.

IN STOCK:

BODIES

ALL STYLES.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

CARRIAGE GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—:o:—

GENERAL HARDWARE and MILL SUPPLIES.

—:o:—

NORTON & FENNELL,

City Hardware Store.

Charlottetown, March 5, 1888.

New Furniture at Auction Prices.

—o—

BEWARE of Cheap Imported Furniture, manufactured EXPRESSLY for AUCTION ROOMS.

Support LOCAL INDUSTRIES, and keep the P. E. ISLAND BOYS at Home.

We offer for Spot Cash Only, WALNUT PALLOR SETS covered with Hair Cloth, **only $35.00.**

HARDWOOD BEDROOM SUITS, complete with Chairs **only $20.00.**

And an Immense Stock of FINE FURNITURE at FINE PRICES.

—:o:—

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, April 5, 1888.

—1888—

BOSTON DIRECT,

—BY THE—

Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward Island Steamship Line.

THE 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 particular, will, during the Season of 1888, run as follows, commencing with

The Carroll, on Saturday, 5th May.

One of these vessels will leave Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY, at noon; and Charlottetown for Boston every THURSDAY, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low Rates!

FARES—First-class Passage Berth in well-furnished Cabin, $5.50; Stateroom Berth, $8.50.

Lowest rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS, Agents, Charlottetown.

HARRISON LORING, Managing Director and Treasurer, Lewis' Wharf, Boston.

Ch'town, May 3, 1888—pat sum jour

Encourage Home Institutions, and keep the Money in the Country.

GEO. CARTER & CO.,

The Seedsmen,

Of Charlottetown, invite Farmers and Gardeners from every part of the Island, who may be visiting the City, to call and inspect their stock of Flower, Field and Garden

SEEDS.

Not only the LARGEST STOCK, but also the BEST STRAINS and FINEST QUALITIES are here kept. The Stock includes "EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN"—Seed Wheat, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Vetches, Fodder Corn, Haszard's Improved Turnip (guaranteed true), Carter's Prize Winner Turnip, Carter's Mammoth Prize Mangel, Danver's Carrots, and nearly Three Hundred varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds. Seeds sent by mail, *postage paid*, or delivered free of charge on board cars or steamers. CARTER'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR 1888, the finest published in the Maritime Provinces, MAILED FREE. It explains everything. Send for it. Name and address on Postal Card will do. Address,—

GEO. CARTER & CO., Seedsmen,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

ap18

NEW STOCK.

J. H. BELL

WISHES to inform his customers and the public generally that he has received a portion of his SPRING STOCK OF UPPERS, consisting of Fine Laced, especially for spring and summer wear, also some nice Elastic Side, and a variety of nobby Shoe Uppers, which he will make up in the latest styles and at the lowest possible prices. Living under low rent, and importing our stock direct, enables us to sell or make up Custom Work cheaper than any other house in the city. We always handle new stock. Our workmanship second to none. A fit warranted or no sale. Always up to time with orders.

REPAIRING neatly and promptly done. General satisfaction given.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:

Sign of the Great Big Boot,

UPPER GREAT GEORGE STREET.

ap21—1m sat tu thu

THE Clearance Sale

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE

Is Still Going On.

Many Fine Grades of Goods.

LARGE DISCOUNTS,

And every effort made to meet the requirements of CASH BUYERS.

F. W. MOORE.

Assignee of HARRIS & STEWART.

Ch town, March 2, 1888.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

For a Term of Years.

LAWNDALE, situate on the St. Peter's Road, about one mile and a half from the city, known as the "GARDINER PROPERTY," and recently occupied by R. Bridges. On the premises are a handsome Dwelling House, good Barns, &c. This place consists of about Sixteen Acres of Land, in good heart, and several pieces of land can be had adjoining, sufficient to make a Farm of about fifty acres.

For further information apply to JOHN INGS.

Ch'town, April 11, 1888—3aw

Scientific Temperance.

VIEWED FROM A CHEMIST'S STANDPOINT.

(Adapted from the Report in the London Advertiser.)

Prof. Bowman, in the course of a recent address, said an expenditure of $900,000,000 per annum and 60,000 death annually, as was the record in the United States in direct connection with and as a result of the drink traffic, were serious matters, and facts like these no doubt caused the study of the cause to be made a part of the school course by the Provincial Minister of Education. He laid down as a principle that there was a singular adaptiveness in one part of nature to another, such as air for the lungs, or water for the natural sensation of thirst. The subject, he said, was "Alcohol in contrast with water, the use of water and the usage of alcohol." Seven-eighths of the whole body was water; 79 per cent. of the muscles was water and 80 per cent. of the brain, a large proportion of the blood and 99 per cent. of the saliva. Insensible evaporation from the surface of the body was going on all the time, and to supply the waste people must drink. The gelatine so largely composing this body would become dry and hard without a supply of fluid. In illustration he asked, if a person wished to lubricate a sewing machine, how would he choose between oil and sulphuric acid, the one being bland, the other corrosive? Without doubt the oil would be chosen, because it has the properties necessary to meet the requirements of the case. From the obvious point he went on to show what fluids should be supplied the body in order that all its functions may be smoothly and properly performed. In his experiments he guarded carefully against an exaggeration of the effects of alcohol by using rum instead of pure alcohol. He showed that it was combustible—would burn alarmingly. He divided foods into two great classes, those containing vegetable and animal gluten, and those containing starch. The former produce tissue in the human system, and the latter heat and force. He poured rum on the white of an egg (albumen) and it became a tough-looking coagulated mass. Alcohol had an affinity for water, which it withdrew from the egg. Water aided in the digestion of gluten. He produced four bottles, two containing digestive fluid composed of water, pepsin and muriatic acid—being of similar composition to the digestive fluid of the stomach. In one of these he had put boiled egg, in the other lean meat; both were digested. Two other bottles were presented having the same fluid with the addition of rum. The same quantities of egg and beef had been introduced, but no digestion had taken place. Digesting food with a supply of alcohol in the stomach was like trying to toboggan with the slide covered with sand. If you mixed enough snow with it you could get down after a while. Only to the extent that you mixed water with rum or other strong drinks would there be digestion. He contrasted the action of rum and water on sugar and starch, showing that the former would not dissolve them, while the latter would. He called attention particularly to the fact that the effect of alcohol on starch was to precipitate it. That's how it is that alcoholic drink "takes the starch out of a man."

A small quantity of solution of starch in water was added to each of two tubes, one containing water, the other three parts water and one part rum. In a few minutes the starch was precipitated in the second test-tube. This was made apparent to the audience by adding a small portion of the contents of each test-tube to two large glasses containing iodine and water (a very delicate test for starch). In one case the presence of starch was shown by the mixture turning blue; in the other no effect was produced, thus showing that a small quantity of rum has the effect of completely precipitating all starch which may be present in a solution. In the digestive process, starch must become sugar before it can be assimilated in the system. He spoke of the division of foods into "crystalloids" and "colloids," and illustrated the effect of alcohol upon the membrance which surrounds all the internal organs. Alcohol is a solvent of fat, while water is not, and so it comes that drinkers of the former die of fatty degeneration of the heart and apoplexy. Alcohol paralyzed the nerves. Dip the tongue in rum and you cannot taste a little sugar placed upon it. Pure alcohol could not be swallowed, because it would cause paralysis of the glottis. Alcohol affects the nerves. Observe the perennial effect—the perpetual blush—on the face of the drinker. His nerves have been paralyzed and will not perform their proper functions. By experiment he produced the lurid, bluish flame of alcohol by heating some "good, harmless home-made wine," in a glass vessel, and some "innocent" cider was shown to contain the same dangerous element. For the purpose of illumination alcohol was useful. Having demonstrated the terrible effects of alcohol on the various organs of the body and its functions, Prof. Bowman said we may well ask, "Can these things be true?" They seem too astounding to be true. But there is no mistake about it. It seemed to him that the great hope of the temperance movement was the educating of the people through the children, and he trusted that the time was not distant when this curse of strong drink would be forever banished from our midst.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind. [April 1, '88.

Results of Woman Suffrage.

The male population of Kansas is in a dreadful state of indignation and perplexity at the consequences of female suffrage in that State. It appears that in the exercise of their new rights, the ladies combined in several places to put their candidates into their mayor's chairs and other public offices. The result is that legislation is taking the form of a spirited warfare against all kinds of male dissipation and even of amusements which not only the men of Kansas, but respectacle enough people everywhere have thought proper to condone. Not only are taverns and disorderly houses of every kind closed up, but billiard rooms and even club houses have come under condemnation. It is also said that the ladies have raised their voices against slovenliness in dress and the free and easy habits of western life are no longer compatible with the regulations they have imposed on all who have business with them. To appear before them in soiled linen or muddy shoes is no longer permitted. In fact the official amazons of Kansas have set up a formidable gynecocracy under whose despotism the male population is reduced to virtual serfdom. A Kansas city correspondent, half in fun and half in earnest, describes the industrial interests of the women-ridden towns as all languishing, except starch and shoe blacking. Sealskin and other sumptuary legislation and cow, hog and chicken ordinances occupy the attention of the authorities to the exclusion of the financial and material welfare of these several communities. But though men will endure a good deal at the hands of women, he warns them that women suffrage does not mean woman tyranny, and that their present policy may lead to a rebellion in which the men will rally around a trouser-spangled banner.

Ornaments in Churches.

The reredos recently set up in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, have raised a storm of indignation in a section of the Church of England. It has had the effect of dividing the Evangelical party into two opposing camps, one of which defends or permits such decoration, while the other pronounces it wholly unjustifiable. The Church Missionary society has entered the lists, or rather has been involved in the quarrel whether it would or not, by the unhappy passions of certain extremists. Authorities on ecclesiology give the reredos high praise for beauty and harmony in character with the style and associations of the building. But the opponents of such ornaments condemn it all the more, it seems, for that very reason. The friends of the Church Missionary Society think it unfair that a body which has had so wide a career of usefulness should be wantonly mixed up with a controversy for the origination of which it was not responsible. It was deemed deplorable that, at a time when the Church of England, as well as the rest of Christendom, has so vast a field awaiting the exercise of its best energies, so much time and thought should be wasted on unprofitable disputes. The agitation has, however, had the effect of arousing intelligent curiosity as to the meaning and object of religious art.

Mr. Ten Minutes.

A touching story is told of the late Prince Napoleon. He had joined the English army, and was one day at the head of a squad riding horse-back outside of the camp. It was a dangerous situation. One of the company said, "We had better return. If we don't hasten we may fall into the hands of the enemy." "Oh," said the Prince, "let us stay here ten minutes and drink our coffee." Before the ten minutes had passed, a company of Zulus came upon them, and in the skirmish the Prince lost his life. His mother, when informed of the facts, in her anguish, said: "That was his great mistake from babyhood. He never wanted to go to bed at night in time, nor to arise in the morning. He was ever pleading for ten minutes more. When too sleepy to speak he would lift up his two little hands and spread out his ten fingers, indicating that he wanted ten minutes more. On this account I sometimes called him Mr. Ten Minutes." How many have lost not only their lives, but their precious, immortal souls, by this sin of procrastination! When God calls we should promptly obey.

Temper at Home.

Dr. John Hall says: "I have peeped into quiet "parlors," where the carpet is clean and not old, and the furniture polished and bright; into "rooms" where the chairs are neat and the floors carpetless; into "kitchens" where the family live and the meals are cooked and eaten, and the boys and girls are as blithe as the sparrows in the thatch overhead, and I see it is not so much wealth and learning, nor clothing, nor servants, nor toil, nor idleness, nor town, nor country, nor station, as tone and temper that render homes happy or wretched. And I see, too, that, in town or country, good sense and God's grace make life what no teachers, or accomplishments, or means, or society can make it—the opening stave of an everlasting psalm; the goodly, modest well-proportioned vestibule to a temple of God's building that shall never decay, wax old, or vanish away."

The Oldtown *Herald* tells a story about the engineer of the fast train on the Maine Central, who trust his head out of the cab window to kiss his wife, just as he was leaving Bangor, and smacked a colored woman in Waterville, right in the face!

WINDOW SHADES, &c.—Our new stock of American window shades and shade cloth now open, and is, without doubt, the finest lot ever shown in the city; Hartshorn spring rollers 20 cents each. — Mark Wright & Co. ma9 3i

ENGLISH and French bonnets and hats, mob caps, bonnets and hat frames, children's hats, and a great variety of other millinery, opened to-day at Mrs. R. Young's.