

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE 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, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1887.

VOL. 19.—NO. 298.

The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening by
The Examiner Publishing Co.
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Advertising at moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon 7th day, 9h., 48.5m., a. m., N.W.,
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter 14th day, 4h., 4.9 p. m., N. (below
horizon.)
New Moon 22nd day, 7h., 52.9m., p. m., W.
(below horizon.)
First Quarter 30th day, 1h., 7.7m., a. m., W.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	riser	sets	riser	water	len h
1 Sunday	4 50	7 21	11 56	4 18	14 12
2 Monday	49	4 aft	68	5 43	15
3 Tuesday	48	6 2	23	7 4	16
4 Wednesday	47	7 3	33	8 10	20
5 Thursday	46	8 4	55	9 1	23
6 Friday	44	9 6	11	9 48	25
7 Saturday	43	11 7	26	10 31	28
8 Sunday	41	12 8	37	11 11	31
9 Monday	39	13 9	44	11 54	34
10 Tuesday	38	14 10	42	12 34	36
11 Wednesday	37	15 11	32	1 18	39
12 Thursday	35	16	morn	2 4	41
13 Friday	34	18 0	15	2 53	44
14 Saturday	33	19 0	51	3 52	47
15 Sunday	32	20 1	23	4 59	49
16 Monday	31	21 1	51	6 10	50
17 Tuesday	30	22 2	16	7 11	52
18 Wednesday	29	24 2	41	8 2	55
19 Thursday	28	25 3	5	8 42	57
20 Friday	26	25 3	30	9 24	59
21 Saturday	25	26 3	49	10 0	15
22 Sunday	24	27 4	29	10 49	3
23 Monday	23	28 5	6	11 13	5
24 Tuesday	22	29 5	47	11 50	7
25 Wednesday	22	31 6	37	morn	9
26 Thursday	21	32 7	34	0 30	11
27 Friday	20	33 8	38	1 11	13
28 Saturday	20	34 9	46	1 58	14
29 Sunday	19	35 10	57	2 50	16
30 Monday	18	36	aft	3 55	18
31 Tuesday	4 18	37	1 22	5 14	15

PITCH & FELT.

JUST RECEIVED:
100 Rolls "Beehive Brand" Felt.
25 Brls. " " Pitch.
FOR SALE CHEAP.
DODD & ROGERS.
Ch'town, May 7, 1887—G

James L. MacMillan, V. S.,
GRADUATE OF
Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.
Office in connection with Kennedy & Stewart's
Livery Stable Great George Street.
Ch'town, April 21, 1887—law & vky



BOSTON.

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
8.00 a. m.
Also leave St. John at 7.30 every Saturday
night for
BOSTON DIRECT.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$5.50, 2nd
class; \$9.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. S. HARRIS, F. W. HALLS,
P. E. I. S. S. Co.,
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
April 18, 1887—good wky

CARD.

THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
having lately added to their stock
of type and material for Job Printing, are better
than ever prepared to execute orders for Bill
Heads, Letter Heads, Handbills of all kinds,
Visiting or Business Cards, &c., promptly and
cheaply, in the best style of the art.
None but first-class workmen are employed in
their office; and, as they import their printing
papers direct from the manufacturers, they are
able to fill all orders on the most favorable terms.
The continued patronage of the public is
respectfully solicited.
W. L. COTTON,
Manager.

BACK TO THE OLD STAND.

J. B. MACDONALD

HAS removed back to his Old Stand, on QUEEN STREET,
and is now opening his Spring Stock, personally selected
in England. Buying his goods for Cash, and selling only for
Cash, he will consequently be in a position to offer his customers
goods at the very Closest Prices.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Ch'town, April 21, '87—dy wky

40 CASES

HATS

JUST RECEIVED.

TO be Sold 40 PER CENT CHEAPER than elsewhere, being bought direct from the
Manufacturers.

Last year's stock at 50 cents in the dollar.

E. STUART,

NEWSON'S BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

May 4, 1887.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE

83

QUEEN STREET.

EXTENSIVE CASH SALE!
I have decided to close out the
whole of my stock of Staple and
Fancy Dry Goods, commencing **De-**
cember 15th, 1886, and continuing
until the whole is disposed of, at
LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Dec 14—wky

SEE THEM! DON'T FAIL TO READ ABOUT THEM

OUR new stock of HATS is just opened, and



"MUST BE DISPOSED OF."

We have the Largest and most Complete stock of HATS ever seen in the City and our
prices are away down. Try us, try us. We can beat the Island.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

L. E. PROWSE,

SIGN OF THE BIG HAT, 74 QUEEN STREET.
Ch'town, April 11, 1887—good & wky

ADAMSON'S

BOTANIC

COUGH

BALSAM

SAFE.
SURE.
PROMPT.

25c.

AWWONDERFUL REMEDY

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.
It is as pleasant as honey, Coughs, Colds, and
Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been
speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALSAM after
all other medicines have failed. Sufferers from either
recent or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can
rely on this great remedy, confident of obtaining
speedy relief. Do not delay, use it at once.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Bottled at St. Stevens, N. B., by the proprietors,
F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists,
343 4TH AVE., N. Y.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an application will be
made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next
ensuing session thereof, for an Act to authorize
and allow the Nova Scotia Permanent Benefit
Building Society and Savings Fund, a Society
established and formed under an Act of the
Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia,
Chapter 42, Victoria, entitled, "an Act for the
regulation of Benefit Building Societies," to
transact business as a Building Society and
Savings Fund throughout the Provinces of New
Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, as well
as the Province of Nova Scotia, and to loan
money on real and certain kinds of personal
property, and to borrow money and receive money
and deposits, with power to issue debentures and
deposit receipts and other powers usual to Loan
Companies and for other purposes.
Dated at Halifax, 5th March, 1887.

JNO. W. PAYZANT,
Solicitor of Applicant.

March 22, 1887—2mos

TAMARAC

ELIXIR

NATURE'S REMEDY
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,
THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND ALL
INSTANTLY EFFECTIVE POSITIVE CURE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

TO be Sold at Public Auction, in front of the
Law Court Building, in Charlottetown, on
SATURDAY, the Fourth day of June next,
1887, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon—
A LL that tract, piece and parcel of land, being
part of Town Lot No. Sixteen in the first
hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown,
bounded as follows:—By a line commencing at
the northeast corner of the said Town Lot and
extending thence forty feet to the east, parallel
with King Street, fifty-seven feet, thence run-
ning parallel with Great George Street until it
meets the southern side of said King Street
thence along said King Street to the corner of
concomitance, together with all buildings and
improvements thereon, and appurtenances there-
unto belonging.
The above sale is made under and by virtue of a
Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture
of Mortgage, dated the eighth day of April, in
the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and seventy-six, and made between Patrick
Raymond Bowers of the one part, and James Col-
lege Pope of the other part, of which said
Mortgage the undersigned are now the Assignees.
For further particulars, apply at the office of
E. H. HAVILLAND, Charlottetown.
Dated this Twenty-ninth day of April, A. D.
1887.

JOSEPH HENSLEY,
T. HEATH HAVILLAND,
Assignees, &c.

May 2, 1887.—law tl sale

PURE GOLD GOODS

ARE THE BEST MADE
ASK FOR THEM IN CAN'S
BOTTLES OR PACKAGES

THE LEADING LINES ARE
BAKING POWDER
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
SHOE BLACKING
STOVE POLISH
COFFEE
SPICES
BORAX
CURRY POWDER
CELERY SALT
MUSTARD
POWDERED HERBS &c.

ALL GOODS
GUARANTEED GENUINE
PURE GOLD MANTG CO.
FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

2 GOLD MEDALS
1 SILVER MEDAL
8 BRONZE MEDALS
\$1.86

1827 - - - 1887.

T. & E. KENNY,

Dry Goods and Shipping,

HALIFAX, CANADA.

T. & E. KENNY,

(F. C. MAHON)
Ship Owners and Brokers,
General Commission Merchants,
161 GRESHAM HOUSE,
Bishopsgate Street,
LONDON, E. C.,
England.
Scott's Lane, Vaughan's Goods
March 29, 1887.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 14, 1887.

Crowding Children.

At a late lecture given before the Nine-
teenth Century Club, by an eminent
physician of New York, he criticized the
ordinary methods of study in schools:

"He told of a little girl brought to him
one day afflicted with St. Vitus' dance.
She had been to school and in her book bag
she had an English grammar, an arithmetic,
a geography, a history of the United States,
an astronomy, a temperance physiology and
hygiene, a French grammar, a French
reader, and a treatise on general science.
These subjects she was expected to master
at home in six and a half hours, if she gave
the needed time to sleep, to eat, to dress-
ing and recreation.

In such cases the child spends her brain
capital, not her brain income. Many a
girl and boy have been driven out of this
life, many more have been well nigh
ruined, mentally or physically, by the
cramming process.

Mothers! do not allow it! Remember
that at seven years of age the brain is
larger in proportion to the body than is
the brain of an adult. During the first
eight or ten years the child should learn
solely through its senses. Let the intuitions
have a chance; do not let the brain be
overtaxed any more than the body. Some-
one has well said: "Memory is not knowl-
edge. Because children recite well does
not mean that they understand. They recite
by rote. So do parrots. Such cultivation
of memory weakens the brain powers. How
much better it would be if we had more
objective teaching. What idea can a child
get from Dr. Johnson's definition of net-
work—'a reticulated structure with inter-
stices between the intersections?' There
is too much cramming in the schools in
spite of all the teaching against it. I
confess to a strong sympathy with the
intelligent triant."

The Best Modes of Preventing Chills and Colds.

1st. How to act in cold weather.—When
a person goes into the open air, every time
he draws in his breath the cold air passes
through his nostrils and windpipe into the
lungs, and thus reduces the heat of these
parts. As long as he continues in the open
air he feels no bad effects from it; but on
returning home and approaching the fire
to warm himself, and taking probably some
comfortable drink by way of keeping out
the cold as the expression goes, he will at
first feel a glow within his nostrils and
breast as well as over the whole surface of
the body; but soon after a disagreeable
dryness and huskiness will be felt in the
nostrils and breast, afterwards a short, dry,
tickling cough comes on; shivering follows;
he draws closer to the fire, but to no pur-
pose; he feels more chilly the more he at-
tempts to warm himself. In this case all
the mischief is occasioned by the violent
action of the heat.

2nd. Preventive measures.—Our re-
marks as to these shall be brief. Most
people know that when any part of the
body is "frost-bitten," if the part affected
be exposed to the heat of a fire mortifica-
tion is the almost certain consequence,
whereas if the part be rubbed with snow
now had consequences will follow. This
seems very remarkable, but it is strictly
true; and it arises from avoiding the sud-
den and violent action of heat upon the
part affected by exposure to cold. Upon
the same principle, is founded the means
of effectually preventing a cold or chill.
On coming out of a very cold atmosphere,
take care not to go at first into a room
with a fire in it; but if this is impossible
keep at a distance from the fire till the
sensation of cold is somewhat abated;
above all, refrain from drinking warm or
strong liquors when you are cold. In a
word, strictly observe the following rules:
When the whole body or any part of it is
chilled, bring it to its natural feeling and
warmth by degrees. By carefully attend-
ing to this advice, which is founded on the
two great sources of sound knowledge—
observation and experience—the severe
colds we often experience in winter may
be prevented. On the subject of prevent-
ing chills or obviating the danger of catch-
ing colds, we shall only further add that
the daily use of the flesh-brush to the
throat, neck and breast, and sponging the
whole body with cold or tepid water every
morning on first getting out of bed, will in
a very great measure diminish suscepti-
bility to catch cold. The celebrated Sir
Astley Cooper, than whom no higher
authority can be cited on the subject,
makes the following remark: "The methods
by which I preserve my own health are
temperance, early rising, and sponging the
body every morning with cold water im-
mediately after getting out of bed—a prac-
tice which I have adopted for thirty years;
and although I go from the hot theatre in-
to the squares of the hospital on the sev-
erest winter nights with merely silk stock-
ings on my legs, I scarcely ever have a
cold."

Spring Trade in the West and South

The Chicago Tribune, in a review of the
spring trade at various large centers in the
west and south, notes a very heavy volume
of business, indicating a marked revival in
trade. The early spring trade of Chicago
this year is said to have been unparalleled
in volume. Similar reports come from
nearly all large centers in the Mississippi
valley. The month of March was a phe-
nomenal one in the dry goods trade. This
is partly explained by the efforts of dealers
to secure the lower freight rates then ruling.
No bad results of the new rates were found
in Chicago by the Tribune. St. Louis
dealers seem to be equally satisfied. Denver
merchants are dissatisfied with the new
rates, but report an increase of from 20 to
50 per cent. in trade over the same time
last year.

The Medicinal Properties of Gly- cerine

are of the most striking kind, but it is not
valuable in pharmacy only. Its antiseptic
properties are marvellous. It is capable
of preserving animal substances from decay.
Leather is preserved by it in a soft and
pliable condition. Wooden vessels saturated
with it neither shrink nor dry up. It is
used for extracting the odour of flowers,
and is of great value in the processes of
dyeing, brewing, liquor and making and
wind keeping. Its power in healing and re-
moving pains, such as ear ache, is wonderful.
With nitric acid it forms nitro-glycerine,
a substance the explosive force of which is
many degrees greater than that of gun-
powder.

A Boy's Terrible Experience.

LOST IN THE WOODS, ONE DIES OF FATIGUE
AND EXPOSURE; THE OTHER BARELY ES-
CAPES WITH HIS LIFE.

Some days ago we published the facts of
the death in the woods at Dalhousie, An-
napolis, of the boy Armstrong. The sur-
viving brother Frank in relating his terrible
experience, told the following story to the
Digby Courier:—

"On entering the woods on Monday night,
they did not proceed far before they rested,
sleeping between two logs. At the dawn of
day on Tuesday, they started to work their
way out, having resolved to return home.
They wandered around over cradle hills,
through thickets and bogs, with the water
sometimes to their knees, and soon began to
realize that they were lost. Tuesday night
they tried to build a sort of camp and to
get some sleep, but being cold and hungry
they had to keep moving about the most of
their time for fear of perishing. Wednesday
morning they started once more to find their
way out, but before going far, Tom, who had
been encouraging Frank hitherto, began to
show signs of fatigue would frequently fall
down, and had to be assisted to his feet by his
brother. Frank now said that he
"thought mother was dead," but Tom
thought not; and they then knelt in
prayer. After a little time Tom gave
up altogether, and sank down on a log from
which he was unable to rise, saying: "Tell
mother not to worry about me, I have been
forgiven, and I will meet her in heaven."
Frank tried to cheer him, saying: "he would
try to get out and obtain something to eat and
bring it to him." Tom said "hurry." Tom
took off his coat, laid it about his dying
brother, and then parted with a "good-bye."
Frank set out with what strength he had left,
travelling in his sock feet through snow and
water, his feet having become so swollen that
he was unable to wear his boots. After going
a short distance he heard a crackling sound
like that of footsteps in the bushes, which he
thought might be his brother trying to follow
him. He turned about in the direction of
the sound which he followed for some time
without discovering the cause of it. Since
then a number of fresh bear tracks have been
found along the course he took, which
evening he reached the noise he heard. Toward
dawn with cold. He wandered along its
edge but could find no crossing. He waded in,
but finding the water deep dared not un-
dertake to ford it for fear of drifting down
with the strong current. In returning to the
shore he stumbled and fell, getting completely
drenched. He took off his clothing, wrung it
and placed it on a large stone to dry in the
sun. Soon after, darkness shut down and
Frank, tired, sore, hungry and cold, had to
seek a resting place for the night under the
lee of a rock. On Thursday morning he
sighted a barn a long distance off, and began
calling that some one might hear him; this he
continued to do until the afternoon, when the
relief party, as stated before, reached him.
All the facts surrounding this melancholy
affair are heartrending. Two lads, animated
with those feelings of independence which so
often prevail in the hearts of youths of their
age, start out from the warm shelter of their
parents' home, imagining it so easy to succeed
in a world of which they know so little.
Within one short week the youngest has suc-
cumbed to the manifold miseries in which he
has become involved, while the elder only
escapes a similar fate by the narrowest pos-
sible chance."

British Foreign Trade for March.

The British Board of Trade returns for
March are "fairly satisfactory," but do not
indicate that business has been increasing
very rapidly, except in a few lines. The
imports amounted to \$32,795,000, an in-
crease of £1,364,000, or about 4 per cent.;
and the exports to £19,002,000, an increase
of £492,000, or about 2½ per cent. The
increase in the imports is chiefly due to
larger arrivals of wheat, flour and raw
cotton, there being decreases in Indian
sugar, butter, tea and wool. The additional
imports of wheat came mainly from the
United States (Atlantic ports), the receipts
from India continuing to show a falling off.
The increase in exports is caused chiefly by
the large shipments of iron and steel, prin-
cipally to the United States, which have
again brought considerable quantities of pig
metal, old iron and steel blooms and billets.
Shipments of cotton goods were about the
same as in March last year; the continent,
except France, continues to be a good
customer for the staple product of Lanca-
shire. Woolen fabrics also appear to have
been bought in increased quantities, espe-
cially for shipment to the continent. Worst-
eds, however, and linen goods show a
diminution.

SEEDS just arrived per Northern Light at R.

March 29, 1887.