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 CENT

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1888. VOL. 23.—NO. 49.

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One month.....50

Advertising at moderate rates.

Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 9th day, 2h, 4.2m. a.m., N. E., (below horizon.)
First Quarter 16th day, 8h., 0.4m., a. m., N., (below horizon.)
Full Moon 23rd day, 1h., 32.6m., a. m., S
Last Quarter, 30th day, 4h., 17.1m., p.m., N., (below horizon.)

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len'h
		h m	h m	morn	a ttr'n h m	h m
1	Sunday	4 18	7 49	0 4	4 20	1531
2	Monday	19	49	0 27	5 25	30
3	Tuesday	19	48	0 50	6 31	29
4	Wednesday	20	48	1 1	7 30	28
5	Thursday	21	48	1 42	8 20	27
6	Friday	22	48	2 16	9 4	26
7	Saturday	22	47	2 56	9 47	25
8	Sunday	23	47	3 43	10 27	24
9	Monday	23	46	4 37	11 5	23
10	Tuesday	24	46	5 37	11 42	22
11	Wednesday	25	45	6 52	morn	20
12	Thursday	26	44	7 51	0 20	18
13	Friday	27	44	9 1	0 59	16
14	Saturday	28	43	10 12	1 39	15
15	Sunday	29	43	11 23	2 25	14
16	Monday	30	42	aft 38	3 18	12
17	Tuesday	31	41	1 51	4 28	10
18	Wednesday	32	40	3 5	5 49	8
19	Thursday	33	39	4 18	7 9	6
20	Friday	34	38	5 27	8 18	4
21	Saturday	35	37	6 29	9 14	2
22	Sunday	36	36	7 22	10 3	0
23	Monday	37	35	8 7	10 47	1458
24	Tuesday	38	34	8 44	11 28	56
25	Wednesday	39	32	9 15	aft 9	53
26	Thursday	40	31	9 42	0 43	51
27	Friday	42	30	10 6	1 20	48
28	Saturday	43	28	10 30	1 58	45
29	Sunday	44	27	10 53	2 38	43
30	Monday	45	26	11 18	3 25	41
31	Tuesday	4 46	7 26	11 45	4 24	1440

D. A. MACKINNON, L.L.B.,

Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c,

—HAS OPENED HIS—

Law Office in Georgetown, King's County,

where he will attend to professional work, and loan money on Real Estate.
nov25—wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RECEIVERS OF

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

142, 144 Commercial Street, BOSTON, MASS.

FOR—

B-O-S-T-O-N

SUMMER ARRANGEMEN

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. R'y., F. W. HALES, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
May 7, 1888—eod wky

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; 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—

WALK RIGHT IN,

(Said the Spider to the Fly.)

—o—

50. 50. 50.

—o—

We have to compete with the "Largest, Oldest and Best Place in the City," and yet we sold Fifty Parlor Suits in the past Two Months. Advertising and Low Prices did the business. Remember, we CANNOT be undersold.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, July 9, 1888.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,

CUSTOM TAILORS,

—AND—

Dealers in Mens' Furnishing Goods.

—o—

Large Stock and Very Best Value for your Money.

—o—

Large Lot of Summer Underwear, very cheap,
" Straw Hats, "
" Helmets, "
Coats for the Hot Weather,
All the Novelties in Gents' Neckwear and Furnishings,

ALL AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,

June 22, 1888. CAMERON BLOCK, OPP. POST OFFICE.

SEASIDE HOTEL,

Rustico Beach, Prince Edward Island,

(UNDER VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE),

Will be Opened for the Season on July 2nd.

—:o:—

THIS BEAUTIFUL WATERING PLACE is situated in the centre of the North Side of the Island, and has been much improved, and will be more attractive than usual to the Tourist, Sportsman, Health and Pleasure Seeker. To those who need rest and quiet enjoyment, it has few equals. For beautiful scenery, invigorating and bracing atmosphere, splendid Surf Bathing, Sea and River Fishing, Boating, &c., the "SEASIDE" is unrivalled in North America.

Tourists from Quebec or Ontario intending to visit the "SEASIDE HOTEL," either by Gulf Port Boats or Intercolonial R. R., will find it more convenient to secure Tickets to Summerside, thence by Rail to Hunter River, where Coaches meet every Train from all points for the "SEASIDE HOTEL," Rustico.

The route from the United States may be either by Rail via St. John to Charlottetown or Summerside, or by Boat direct from Boston (Nickerson's Line.)

Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River and Summerside at 6.00 and 8.45 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Leave Summerside for Charlottetown at 6.15 and 12 a. m., and 4.55 p. m. Trains run by Eastern Standard Time. By Train, secure Tickets from all points to Hunter River.

Guests preferring a drive from Charlottetown, can procure Teams at any of the Livery Stables, distance about 18 miles, through a charming country, said to be the greenest in America.

MR. NEWSON drives a Coach direct from Charlottetown to Rustico Beach EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, calling for guests; returning EVERY THURSDAY and MONDAY MORNING.

The Proprietors will always be glad to give any information or assistance in their power.

TERMS MODERATE. Special arrangement made with families for lengthened periods.

JOHN NEWSON & CO.,

June 13, 1888—eod & wky Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Agent in Charlottetown for the sale of the Celebrated B. Laurance Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

—o—

HAVING received a large assortment of Pebble and other Spectacles and Eyeglasses direct from Mr. Laurence, and also purchased the entire stock of Goods in that line from Mr. Theo. Chappelle, the former Agent, together with my former stock of Optical Goods, gives me the largest and most complete assortment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses ever shown on P. E. Island.

We use a most scientific and practical instrument in fitting Glasses, and some of the cures we have effected to impaired vision have been, to say the least, remarkable.

Testimonials on application.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Jeweler and Optician, Cameron Block, City.

Ch'town, June 11, 1888.

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.

EXHILARATING FLUIDS.

HAVING secured the AGENCY for this Province from MR. JAMES A. ROUE, of Halifax, for his

ÆRATED WATERS,

I will be pleased to fill orders with despatch in the following lines, viz.:—

Lemonade,
Cream Soda,
Plain "
Ginger Ale,
Champagne Cider,
Nerve Food,

In Large and Small Bottles.

In order to give my CITY CUSTOMERS every satisfaction, I have secured the services of an

Experienced Expressman,

who will deliver Goods to any part of the city without delay.
Special Rates to management of Picnics, &c.
Highest Price paid for all kinds of EMPTY BOTTLES.
Telephone in connection.

JOHN JOY,

Old London House,

WATER STREET.

jul6—tf

Livery and Exchange Stables,

(*Opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral,*)

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

P. P. GILLIS, - - PROPRIETOR.

Horses, Coaches, Buggies, Barouches and open Wagons on hire daily at all hours.
Telephone to all parts of the city.
may10—3m

—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, $6.50; 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

"ALL RICHT."

ALL RIGHT will be at Charlottetown from Monday afternoon till Wednesday morning, and from Thursday at noon till Saturday morning of each week; and at Summerside from Saturday noon until Monday at noon of each week.

NEWTON LEE.

June 1, 1888.

PIANO, ORGAN, SINGING.

Voice Culture a Specialty.

MR. J. D. MARTIN, Organist and Choirmaster in St. Paul's Church, is now prepared to receive Pupils in the above branches of Musical Study. In addition to the above, Mr. Martin intends forming at an early date a SINGING CLASS FOR LADIES.

For terms, etc., apply at Residence, FITZROY STREET, or to MR. C. P. FLETCHER, Queen Street. 1yr dy eod —may5

Industrial Items Before the Nineteenth Century.

BY C. B. BAGSTER.—NUMBER 1.

There are few statements more self-evident or true in overhauling the industries of our ancestors than that familiar Latinism, "*Tempora mutanur, et nos mutamur in illis.*" The popular demand nowadays through labor and discovery has so distanced the requirements of "ye olde tyme before us" that the antiquated channels leading up to the evolutions of modern art and present science lie either within the vapor graves of mythdom or are classed with the crudes of antiquity.

This is so much the case with special industry that a few allusions to the industrial landmarks of a backward but glorious past cannot fail to interest the readers of THE EXAMINER, since what was can scarce hold a less instructive place with all lovers of true progress that what now is in this wonderful nineteenth century of discovery, advancement and result. Our paper on iron and steel, has to dip in the long ago times of Boaz and the institutions of the Eleusinian mysteries; we shall go back nearly 1,400 years before the Christian era; for according to tradition the first iron find occurred upon Mount Ida (discovered by the Dactyles), after a forest had been destroyed there (*anno* 1432, B. C.,) by the agency of lightning. Some 300 years earlier, however, we are informed (see Gen. iv., 22,) that Tubal Cain was an instructor of artificers in iron. The Greeks ascribed to themselves the discovery of iron, and perhaps, if its early utilities are taken into account, the claim would not be without some genuine foundation.

The compound of iron and carbon we now call steel (derived from the Anglo-Saxon word, *style*) as a natural product has been under fabrication from the earliest times; for it is known that the Egyptians, Assyrians and Greeks had it in use.

Coal in the manufacture of iron is said to have been employed at Marche-les-Dames, Belgium, A. D. 1340.

The names of Ralph Page and Peter Baude, of Sussex, England, are associated with a cast-iron industry, A. D. 1543.

Godfrey Bochs used to "slit" iron into bars for smith-work in 1590.

Tinning iron was introduced into England from Bohemia in 1681.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, smelting was wholly dependent on a supply of wood-charcoal, and it was not till nearly its close that wood-charcoal surrendered to coal and coke.

Henry Cort, about 1781, invented the process termed "puddling"; but he did not live to reap the reward of his ingenuity for he died in the year 1800.

Reaumur discovered the direct process of making steel by immersing malleable iron in a bath of cast-iron, A. D. 1722.

Benjamin Huntsman, of Handsworth, near Sheffield, England, had a manufactory of cast steel, A. D. 1740, and the manufacture of shear steel began at Sheffield on or a little before A. D. 1800.

These ancient data, brought into comparison with the present development of the three leading departments of this industry, viz., pig iron, manufactured iron, and steel, ought to be enough not only to show how far the modern man stands before his ancient brother, but give also to his elastic imagination some clue to the exploits of the wonder-workers of a great developing future.

The "Times"-O'Donnell Suit.

Frank Hugh O'Donnell, in an interview on the 12th, said that up to February he had intended to treat his libel suit against the *Times* as a purely personal matter. At that time, however, Mr. Davitt wrote to him offering every assistance in Mr. Parnell's power to further his interests. On finding that Parnell was able to assist him he felt himself bound to regard the representation put forward on behalf of the Parnellites for the better prosecution of the case. Down to a short time before the trial began, Parnell had agreed with Davitt and other prominent Parnellites that the more fully the case was fought in the court the better it would be for the reputation of the home-rulers. Immediately before the opening of the trial, however, he heard through Davitt that Parnell was listening to other advisers, that the Liberals were impressing upon him the necessity of adopting a more cautious policy. Last month, he himself was persuaded to pursue the same over-cautious policy which had led to the collapse of his entire case. He had desired that the evidence should be of the fullest nature, but two of the most distinguished liberal lawyers gave him unsought advice, counselling him not to assist the defence in fishing for evidence. It was undoubtedly known that the *Times* had gone to great lengths, even dealing with Invincibles whose hands were red with the blood of the Phœnix park victims in order to procure evidence. It was urged that the *Times'* own evidence ought to justify the libels if any part of the case appeared to have been made out. Parnell, Davitt, McCarthy, Sexton and others should have gone into the witness box and stated the facts.

O'Donnell continued: "I am ruined in consequence of this action. I remain unable to understand how my eminent advisers proved so seriously wrong. All of the best and most straightforward and courageous nationalists were heartily with me, desiring that the most complete inquiry be made. Through the over-cleverness of certain eminent advisers the case was ruined. Mr. Parnell, as regards the personal charges with reference to letters ascribed to him is entitled to consider the best course to be pursued in his own defence, but the *Times'* charges effect the party generally. My abortive contest with the *Times* more than ever proves the the true policy of the nationalists is to demand a thorough investigation."

A Woman's Meeting.

At a meeting of a dozen ladies the other day to organize a lodge of the King's Daughters, the utter unfamiliarity of women with parliamentary law or even with the general idea of organization was somewhat humorously illustrated. After they had sat looking at each other a trifle nervously for a while, one of them said:

'Well, here we are. What are we going to do?"

'Oh, dear,' said another, 'I don't know, but let us do something.'

At last a young lady suggested they might try not to say mean things about other people until next meeting anyway. Everybody thought that would be nice. Just as they were adjourning, two hours later, a lady exclaimed:

'Oh, I suppose we ought to have a President?'

'Why, of course we ought,' said another.

'I don't suppose anybody will object to Mrs. Brown for President,' said a third.

'Let's have her.'

'All right' let's,' echoed the rest. And no body objected to names proposed for Secretary and Treasurer either.

A few days later the fair Secretary consulted a gentleman acquaintance as to how she should write up the minutes of the meeting.

'Well, you ought to begin by saying who was chairman of the meeting.'

'Why, we didn't have any chairman,' said the girl.

'Who, then, put the motions before the meeting?' asked the gentleman.

'Oh we didn't have any motions. Somebody would say she thought such a thing would be nice, and all the others would say they thought so too. That was all.'

'It that was the case,' laughed the gentleman, 'you will have to set it down in the minutes that such and such measures were informally approved. But you must state clearly that the club was organized, and write out the name of the particular branch or lodge and the constitution and by-laws you adopted, and then—'

'But we haven't got any name,' interrupted the girl. 'And we didn't adopt any constitution and by-laws. What was the use? We all knew what we were there for, besides, we didn't think of that.'—*New York Sun.*

Some Sound Business Maxims.

Action is really the life of business.

Use every means to hold on to your home trade.

Great bargains can only be secured in any market by being on the spot.

Always keep your designs and business from the knowledge of others.

It is easy to sell goods if they are well suited to your trade and bought right.

Be courageous; drop your best friend if he shows lack of honesty and integrity.

Avoid litigation as much as possible, for lawyers and costs eat up the principal.

Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

The man who borrows money and then borrows trouble is in sheol sure enough.

Prefer small profits and certain returns to large profits and uncertain settlements.

Difficulties, like thieves, often disappear at a glance; therefore, always face a difficulty.

Punctuality in money matters leads to prosperity and confidence and the basis of credit.

In buying study carefully the wants of your trade and buy with that end always in view.

Be polite, prompt, decisive, civil and obliging to all your customers, and see that your clerks do likewise.

Study the history of current events; make careful comparisons of the fluctuations in price, in demand and in supply, in order to guide your own operations by the lessons those facts impart.

Misrepresentation of anything never pays, and when you tell your customers that your goods are superior to those of your competitor, when you know the same to be false, you are simply putting in the wedge that will ultimately drive your trade away.

Remember that the golden rule of commercial life is probity. Act, therefore, honestly, uprightly and conscientiously in all matters of trade. Never misrepresent, falsify or deceive; have one rule of moral life and never swerve from it, whatever may be the acts or opinions of other men.—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

Betting on the presidential election is said to be already brisk iu New York with 100 to 60 in favor of Cleveland.

Schiller, before composing, always put his feet in cold water. A good many more modern writers ought to put their heads in.

The latest meteor story is about one that is alleged to have fallen near Kiew, Russia, and which, when broken open, is said to have been found full of small diamonds.

A young French Officer is said to have invented a microphone which will record and announce the approach of a body of soldiers and give some idea as to their numbers.

In addition to the Middleton divorce case which will come before the next meeting of the senate, notices of three other applications for divorce, all on the ground of adultery, have been made.

The latest directory of New York estimates the population of that city at 1,677,140, or 100,000 more than it was a year ago. There are believed to be 3,000,000 people within a radius of 20 miles of New York post office, of which Brooklyn contains 750,000. The day population of New York exceeds by 400,000 that to which it affords sleeping room.

The Italian immigration to New York, mainly of the pauper class, is increasing with alarming rapidity. In 1850 the Italians arriving at that port numbered 376, and in 1860 no more than 542. In 1870 over 2,000 came, the number steadily increasing till in 1880, the influx reached 11,196. In 1887 there arrived 44,274, and in the first five and a half months of this year 34,439. It is felt that measures must be taken to check this undesirable class of immigration.