

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, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889.

VOL. 24.—NO. 127.

The Daily Examiner

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Advertising at most moderate rates.
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ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 8th day, 9h., 35.5m., a.m., N.E.
Full Moon, 15th day, 6h., 6.1m., p.m., E.
Third Quarter, 22nd day, 9h., 43.3m., a.m., S.W.
New Moon, 29th day, 10h., 53.5m., p.m., N.
(below horizon).

D	DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M		ris	sets	ris	water	len
		h	m	h	m	h
1	Monday	5 44	6 23	6 39	11 33	12 39
2	Tuesday	42	25	6 54	morn	43
3	Wednesday	38	27	7 19	0 6	46
4	Thursday	37	29	7 48	0 38	49
5	Friday	35	30	8 21	1 14	52
6	Saturday	33	32	9 06	2 38	55
7	Sunday	31	34	10 38	3 34	58
8	Monday	29	34	11 35	4 44	5
9	Tuesday	27	35	at 39	6 3	8
10	Wednesday	25	37	1 45	7 16	12
11	Thursday	23	38	2 56	8 14	15
12	Friday	22	40	4 7	9 1	18
13	Saturday	20	41	5 22	9 43	21
14	Sunday	18	42	6 39	10 22	24
15	Monday	16	43	7 55	10 59	27
16	Tuesday	15	45	9 21	11 40	30
17	Wednesday	13	46	10 29	12 28	33
18	Thursday	11	47	11 41	0 58	36
19	Friday	9	48	morn	1 58	39
20	Saturday	8	50	0 43	2 56	42
21	Sunday	6	52	1 36	4 11	46
22	Monday	4	53	2 14	5 37	49
23	Tuesday	2	54	2 53	6 56	52
24	Wednesday	0	55	3 23	7 59	55
25	Thursday	4 58	56	3 49	8 46	58
26	Friday	57	58	4 11	9 25	14
27	Sunday	59	7	4 34	10 1	4
28	Monday	54	1	4 57	10 34	6
29	Tuesday	4 52	3	5 21	11 7	9

SPECULATION.

GEO. A. ROMER,
Banker and Broker,
40 & 42 BROADWAY AND 51 NEW ST.,
New York City.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petro-
leum Bought and Sold and Carried
on Margin.
P. S.—Send for explanatory pamphlet.
sept20—dy & wky ly

Glasgow Lead and Color Works, MONTREAL.

THE "ELEPHANT" BRAND
—OF—
PURE WHITE LEAD

is manufactured under the control of
the original proprietors.

"ELEPHANT" Ready Mixed Paints, made
up in all the choicest tints.
Every packet is warranted to please. Every
shade matched. Order early, as the Spring de-
mand will be great. Only one quality made, the
best.

"ELEPHANT" Patent Zinc Paint, snow-
white, gives a beautiful and
lasting finish.

"ELEPHANT" Water-color Paints for walls
and ceilings.

"ELEPHANT" Colored Paints, in iron cans
and kegs.

"ELEPHANT" Japan Colors, in all the
newest and richest colors.

"ELEPHANT" Varnishes and Japans, su-
perior to imported.

"ELEPHANT" Stains and Lacquers for
finish and beauty.

"ELEPHANT" on the package is the only
guarantee of really good
paint.

The newest, most central and best equipped
Paint Factory in Canada.

FERGUSON, ALEXANDER & CO
JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

**MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS**

—AND—
**Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX**

Consignments of Island produce will receive
prompt attention.

References: Thomas Fyche, Esq., Cashier
Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George
Macleod, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia
Charlottetown.

**WARREN & JONES,
TEA MERCHANTS,**
1 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINING LANE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Represented in Canada by MORRISON &
MUSGRAVE, Halifax.

Oct. 24, 1887—

NEW CLOTHING AND HATS.

J. B. MACDONALD'S

NEW STOCK OF MENS' AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING
is now open and ready for inspection.

This Stock will be found to be superior in quality, and
prices are so reasonable that no one will be obliged to buy
Shoddy Clothing that will not wear.

LITTLE BOYS' CLOTHING to suit, from 3 years of age
up—neat and pretty, and so cheap.

When you want a NEW HAT for yourself or the boys,
please do not forget that the Cheapest, Newest and Prettiest
Hats in Town are at

J. B. MACDONALD'S.
Ch'town, March 20, 1889—cod x wky QUEEN STREET.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

THE WONDER OF WONDERS is the wonderful stock of
wonderful worth and wonderful Bargains for wonderful
buyers in BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have done some wonderful whittling of prices, but still
warrant our stock for wonderful wear and worth. We are no
wizards, and not by witchcraft but by wisdom do we work won-
ders. We want the whole Island to wake and wonder at our
wonderful good values.

Ask your merchant for GOFF BROS' BOOTS. If he has
none, show him he is behind the age, and come directly to the
Factory and buy.

GOFF BROS.
Charlottetown, April 20, 1889—cod wky

P. J. FORAN,

Spring is coming, joyful Spring!
A splendid stock to us does bring
Of nobby Cloths for Gents to wear,
At prices that would make you stare.

We've Tweeds from England, Scotland, France,
And Fancy Cloths for Suits and Pants;
Our Worsteds recommend themselves,
Customers who have bought will tell.

We've Furnishings of every sort,
Of Hats and Caps we are not shrt;
And Shirts and Collars, Cuffs and Ties,
Give us a call if you are wise.

For P. J. FORAN can't be beat,
To cut a Suit and make it neat;
The Cheapest Man in all the trade,
And of competition not afraid.

Queen Street, Three Doors Above Apothecaries' Hall.

Charlottetown; March 29, 1889—cod wky

The Best Chance

—TO GET THOROUGHLY RELIABLE AND—

GOOD-FITTING GARMENTS,
—IS AT—
B. S. DAVIES & CO'S

Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

—(o)—
ALWAYS A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICES.

—(o)—
MR. KEITH, the popular and efficient Catter, is at the
head of this Department, and with a good staff of workmen
you are sure of getting the very best satisfaction when leaving
your orders with us.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,
February 25, 1889—cod & wky CAMERON BLOCK.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 24, 1889.

Medical Education for Women.

A movement has begun in Montreal to open the medical classes in McGill College to women. On Saturday, April 6th, a meeting was held in the hall of the Fraser Institute, which was attended, not only by a large number of ladies interested in the scheme, but also by a number of gentlemen who take an active part in the educational institutions of Canada's commercial metropolis. From the report of the Montreal Daily Witness of the 8th inst. we clip the following:

The Chair-man (Mr. Hugh McLennan) said that in the initiation of an effort of this kind the question naturally suggested itself, how many women would take advantage of this course if it were opened to them. The same enquiry was prompted when the Arts course was opened up at McGill, and it was found that there was no one who had anticipated. But this was a question the value of which should not be gauged by what was apparent only on the surface. This movement of female medical instruction was one of immeasurable importance, and would lead to the highest possible results. He believed that not only would there in this instance be an equal response, as had been the case in Arts, but that ladies so educated would be more useful in their generation, and that they would gladly embrace such an opportunity as they had done in every other branch of learning which had been opened up to them. Miss McLea explained that as soon as their formulated plans had been brought under the notice of the authorities a variety of objections were urged—not one of which, she maintained, was not capable of being dissolved into thin air. Some considered the time had not come for such a question being brought to the front, and if it had, that Montreal was not the place, while others thought just the reverse. The Governor's of McGill had given them to understand that if the money could be raised the remainder would be easily settled; and the corporation entertained the same idea. It was a remarkable fact, however, that there was no one who had said that the profession of medicine should not be thrown open to women, and that of all the objections which had been urged not one had been urged against the principle of the scheme. They had seen most of the medical men. They were of opinion that Montreal, the commercial centre of Canada, was the place for such a movement, though some believed they were a little too soon in forcing it before the public, who, she said, if the money could be provided they would smooth away most of the difficulties in the way. As to the young women themselves she might say that they were agreed that Montreal was the place, but they were divided on the question whether medical instruction should be separate or based on co-education. But that was not the issue which had to be decided; it was the larger question involving the principle of the whole thing which now lay between the public on one side, and the medical faculty on the other. The sum required had been estimated at \$250,000, and that was not much for a city like Montreal, with its millions and millions. Surely, if they could get a million from two gentlemen alone to equal a hospital, there were many others of equal public spirit who would gladly contribute largely to such an important movement as this. (Applause.) The members of McGill corporation were unanimous in his favor; it had been recommended by the governors, approved by the medical faculty, and it now only remained for the public of Montreal to endorse what had been so well begun. Miss McLea then proposed a resolution in favor of the establishment of an association to promote the educational education of women, remarking that it was a noble object, and one that appealed to the sympathies of every thoughtful man and woman. The resolution was, after some discussion, agreed to.

By a letter from the Secretary we learn that it is hoped that Prince Edward Island will furnish a goodly quota of students, in case the project of affording medical education for women at McGill College is successfully carried out. If there are any ladies in this Island who desire to study for their medical profession, they will help their sisters in Montreal, by forwarding their names and addresses to Miss Georgina Hunter, B. A., High School, Montreal; for besides the pecuniary help spoken of as important, it is considered almost as important to show that a number of lady students will enter the classes if they are opened.

It may possibly be news to some of our readers to learn that one of the graduates from the Pennsylvania Medical College for women for 1889 is Dr. Louisa Boyer Smallwood, of Lot 48, in this Island. There seems to be no reason why others of our fair sex should not take up the profession of medicine.

House Cleaning.

In the spring the housewife's fancy turns to thoughts of cleaning house, and until this work is accomplished she takes very little rest. As the spring cleaning is usually the general cleansing of the year, every nook and corner is sure to be visited, and all thoroughly cleared out and put in order. Although there is sure to be some confusion during this work, yet a good deal may be avoided by cleaning one room at a time, being sure to keep at it until it is finished before beginning on another. This usually confines the confusion to two rooms, the one cleaning and one to which the furniture of the first is moved.

Begin by removing from the articles to be cleaned all the small ornaments and articles of furniture, then the large pieces of furniture, pictures and mirrors. Take down the curtains, dust thoroughly, and if of washable material, send to the laundry if they cannot be washed, and are not much soiled, the dusting will be sufficient. If the floor is carpeted, sweep this as clean as possible, with a tack-lifter remove the tracks, fold together carefully, and so as to raise the ticks dust as you can, take out into the air, where it should be well beaten. When carpet lining or newspapers have been used the dust on these may be easily removed by

Manuring Experiments.

A series of eight separate experiments in Britain, each conducted on the scale of farm practice, and in a different quarter from the others, has led in all cases to the one conclusion, viz.: The weakest link in soil fertility lies in exhausting the land of its mineral constituents, particularly phosphoric acid. To remedy this defect British agriculture has exploited the whole world in search of phosphates for manurial purposes, and the more available supplies are now becoming gradually exhausted. But of late another source has been discovered—the phosphate beds of the Quebec River valleys, notably in the township of Buckingham. A Mineral Phosphate Co. has been formed with a capital of \$275,000 in \$5 shares, with \$175 seven per cent. debentures, now offered for subscription to acquire and work deposits of lime phosphates. It is stated that the demand for this fertilizer is growing rapidly, and that 15,000 to 20,000 tons can be obtained, surface workings on the Quebec nearly \$17 per ton. The purchase price is fixed at \$375,000, payable \$75,000 in cash and the balance in cash, shares, or debentures, leaving \$25,000 for working capital.

Local and Other Items.

PRICE OF EGGS.—Eggs ranged from 14 to 15 cents per dozen in the Moncton market on Saturday.

A faded or gray beard may be colored a beautiful and natural brown or black, at will, by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

For nearly half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been the most popular cough remedy in the world. The constantly increasing demand for this remedy, proves it to be the very best for colds, coughs and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

HONESTY IS OWN REWARD.—A young man named McMasters found a wallet of bills and checks in the corridor of the New York post office a few days ago containing \$30.375. He returned the property to a bank on Wall Street and was given \$5 for his honesty!

For the delicate and aged and all in whom the vital current is impoverished and sluggish, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the very best tonic. It restores the wasted tissues, and imparts to the system surprising elasticity and vigor. Price \$1. Worth \$5 a bottle.

LACROSSE.—The first match game of lacrosse in St. John was played between the Union and Y. M. C. A. teams, on the Barrack Square, on Friday, the Y. M. C. A.'s winning by two goals to none. The game was witnessed by an immense crowd, and despite a drizzling rain the spectators were interested to the last.

AN OLD WOMAN.—According to an exchange Miss Sarah King, who died at Belleville, N. S., on Saturday, was probably the oldest resident of Yarmouth County. She had reached the age of 99 years and 12 days. Her mother died at the age of 100 years and 6 months.

NEW REPAIR SHOP.—Mr. Joseph F. McInnis, for many years past in the employ of Mr. John Newson, has decided to go into business on his own account, and will open a repair shop on Queen Street, opposite Watson's drug store, in a few days. In addition to repairing, repainting and upholstering furniture, he will attend to the painting of signs, shop blinds, etc., and will keep on hand an assortment of new furniture, picture mouldings, etc. See his advertisement in another column.

Time Servers.

How many men there are, holding good, paying positions as journeymen, who are really of no value unless kept constantly under the eye of the foreman or their employer? They are simple time servers, who take no interest in the business they represent beyond the actual time necessary to count them a day's work. They work when closely watched because they are obliged to, not from any motive of honor or interest in the business.

What can be expected of such workmen but that they will shirk their work and idle their time away at every opportunity? If you cannot give your employer your full time for which he pays, and take some interest in his business, you had better leave him at once. To this he is entitled, and has a right to expect it of you.

If your mind is not upon your work, you cannot expect to accomplish it with any degree of satisfaction to your employer or credit to yourself.

In going about from one shop to another it is a very easy matter to pick out the time servers. Upon the slightest pretext they drop their work to talk or look about and are always ready to get out of the door the moment the clock strikes six, and their example is very rapidly followed by the apprentices or younger workmen. They have to be constantly watched, and this fact, being known to the firm, is not long in having its results.

Employers are more generally knowing to the habits and qualities of the men they employ than the men often realize, and they invariably know who are the time servers among them, so that when there comes a convenient opportunity or a lull in business, these are the first to be discharged.

It pays to be faithful and to do your best at all times, and more especially when your employer is not watching. If you must idle away time, do it when he is about, but don't dishonor yourself or betray his confidence by taking advantage of his absence.

This is one of the worst features of our American system. It is an example which is set by the older men, and which is readily adopted by apprentices, and it is the exception rather than the rule that we find a young man who is sufficiently interested in his own welfare and his attention to his work. Those who do this are sure of success, and it is from among such that have risen those men whose names are written upon the pages of history as having made their mark in the world, and left behind not only pleasant recollections, but a shining example that is worthy of a careful imitation.—The Practical Mechanic.

Odds and Ends.

Charged with electricity.—The subscribers to the Bell telephone.

Shakespeare belongs to history, but Shakespeare and history are totally different from one another, for "history repeats itself."

Perhaps no newspaper writer was ever more disturbed by a trifles than was the society reporter, in describing the belle of a recent fashionable party, intended to say, "She looked as if," but found that an unfeeling blacksmith had made it "She looked all feet."

Next to being a newspaper man we should prefer being an expert in water-works. The city of Toronto employed two from the States last summer, to investigate their water supply, and they recently presented their little bill for the work to the council. It only amounted to \$50 per day each, making for both, for the 80 odd days employed, something over \$8,000. Knowledge is a luxury, and undoubtedly comes highly.

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