CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1893.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 6th day, 5h 42m., p. m., N.
New Moon, 13th day, 8h 35.8m., a. m. N.E.
First Quarter, 20th day, 1h 50 m., p. m. E.
Full Moon, 28th day, 3h 57.4m., p. m. N.E.

	Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water
		h m	h m	after
1	Saturday	4 18	7 49	0 1
2	Sunday	19	49	1 38
3	Monday	19	49	1 14
4	Tuesday	20	29	2. 51
5	Wednesday	21	48	2 33
6	Thursday	21	48	4 57
7	Friday	22	47	5 27
8	Saturday	23	47	7 42
9	Sunday	24	46	8 5
10	Monday	25	46	9 16
11	Tuesday	26	45	10 16
12	Wednesday	26	45	11 16
13	Thursday	27	44	11 0
14	Friday	28	43	11 44
15	Saturday	29	43	morn
16	Sunday	30	42	0 24
17	Monday	31	41	1 3
18	Tuesday	32	40	1 30
19	Wednesday	33	39	2 20
20	Thursday	34	38	3 3
21	Friday	35	37	3 55
22	Saturday	36	36	4 57
23	Sunday	37	35	6 10
24	Monday	38	34	7 17
25	Tuesday	39	33	8 16
26	Wednesday	41	32	9 4
27	Thursday	42	31	9 49
28	Friday	43	30	10 30
29	Saturday	44	28	10 57
30	Sunday	45	27	11 41
31	Monday	4 46	7 26	aft 15

THE DAILY EXAMINER

THE LEADING DAILY NEWSPAPER OF P. E. ISLAND,

Is issued every afternoon, from the office of THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY, in the London 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.

To small advertisements which are ordered for only one or two weeks the charge is 50 cents per inch for the first insertion, and 20 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, Picnics, 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.
Harvie & Co. 61. George Street, "
Theo. L. Chappelle, Queen Street "
J. McIntyre, Malpeque Road, "
C. Paul, Lower Spring Park Road, "
W. M. Coffin, Grafton Street, "
D. Chappell, Prince Street, "
Bazaar Store, 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.

The Weekly Examiner

Is 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 above 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.

ROBERT BEAIRSTO,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER.

GOOD REFERENCES.

Salesroom: Queen Street, Charlottetown

Prosthetic Dentistry.

I am prepared to mount Artificial Teeth on the different kinds of plates:—Aluminum, Watt's Metal, Reese's Metal, (these metals will not oxidize or turn black in the mouth), Vulcanite, Celluloid and Zylonite.
DR. J. P. MURRAY, Dentist,
Stamper Block, Victoria Row.

A. LEOFRED,

(Graduate of Laval and McGill)

MINING ENGINEER.

MAIN OFFICE ..... QUEBEC
BRANCH OFFICE ..... MONTREAL

Robt. Balloch & Co.,

TEA MERCHANTS,

MINCING LANE----------LONDON.

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY

J. A. MORRISON, HALIFAX

STAMPS WANTED.

OLD Canadian, United States' and other stamps, as used 25 to 40 years ago. For many I pay $1 to $5 each.
GEORGE LOWE,
346 Spadina Avenue, Toronto,

WINES! WINES!

FINEST QUALITY.

Port, Sherry, Claret, Champagne, &c.

THESE WINES have been imported from first-class European houses, and are pure, reliable and well matured.

BYRNE BROS.,
Great George Street.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

P. E. I. RAILWAY.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Express leaves Charlottetown....7.00 a. m.
Accom. do do.....3.40 p. m.

TRAINS FROM THE WEST.

Express arrives at Charlottetown..7.20 p. m.
Accom. do .....10.40 a. m.

CAPE TRAVERSE BRANCH.

Train leaves Emerald Junction..6.15 p. m.
Train leaves Cape Traverse.....7.25 a. m.

Train arrives Emerald Junction..8.15 a. m.
Train arrives Cape Traverse.....7.05 p. m.

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

Express leaves Charlottetown.....4 p. m.
Accom. do do.....7.30 a. m.

TRAINS FROM THE EAST.

Express arrives Charlottetown..10.20 a. m.
Accom. do do.....6.35 p. m.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAMERS CARROLL AND WORCESTER.

Leave Boston for Charlottetown, Saturday, 10 a. m.
Leave Charlottetown for Boston, Thursday, 6 p. m.

STEAMER FASTNET.

Leaves Halifax, N. S., for Charlottetown, every Monday, 6 p. m.
Arrives Charlottetown from Halifax, about 6 a. m., Wednesday.
Leaves Charlottetown for Summerside, about 10 a. m., Wednesday.
Arrives Charlottetown from Summerside, about 4 a. m., Thursday.
Leaves Charlottetown for Halifax, N. S. 4 p. m., Thursday.

STEAMER ST. LAWRENCE.

Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou, N. S., 6 a. m.
Arrives from Pictou, N. S., about 6 p. m.

SOUTHPORT AND WEST RIVER.

Steamer leaves Charlottetown for Southport, 6 a. m., and runs every half hour until 10.30 p. m.
Leaves Southport for Charlottetown, 6.15 a. m., and runs every half hour.
Monday—Steamer leaves Charlottetown for Rocky Point at 2 p. m. and 4 p. m.
Tuesday—Leaves Charlottetown for Rocky Point at 9.30, a. m., 12 a. m., and 2 p. m.
Wednesday—Leaves Charlottetown for Rocky Point, 9.30 a. m., and 3. p. m.
Friday—Leaves Charlottetown for Rocky Point, 9.30 a. m., 12 a. m., and 2 p. m.
Saturday—Leaves Charlottetown for Rocky Point, 8.30 a. m., 9.30 a. m., 2 p. m., and 4 p. m.
Sunday—Leaves Charlottetown for Rocky Point, 9 a. m., 12 a. m., 1 p. m., and 2 p. m.
Monday—Leaves Charlottetown for West River, 4 p. m.
Tuesday and Friday—Leave Charlottetown for New Bridge, calling at Rocky Point and Westville at 4 p. m.

ROCKY POINT SAIL BOAT.

Monday and Thursday—Leaves Charlottetown for Rocky Point, 9 a. m., 11 a. m. 2 p. m., 4 p. m. and 6 p. m.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday—11 a. m., 3 and 6 p. m.
Sunday—Leaves Charlottetown for Rocky Point, 4.30 p. m.

STEAMER JACQUES CARTIER.

Tuesday—Leaves Charlottetown for Orwell 4 a. m., and 3 p. m.
Wednesday — Leaves Charlottetown for Orwell, 3 p. m.
Thursday—Leaves Charlottetown for Orwell, 3 p. m.
Arrives from Orwell — Tuesday and Wednesday, 10 a. m.
Arrives from Orwell—Thursday, 8 p. m.
Friday—Leaves for East River, 4 a. m., and 3 p. m.
Arrives from East River, 9 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Saturday—Leaves for Crapaud, 3. a. m., 3 p. m.
Arrives from Crapaud, 10 a. m., and 9.30 p. m.
Calls at Vernon River every alternate Wednesday, beginning 24th May.
Leaves for Mount Stewart every alternate Friday, beginning 26th May.

STEAMER ELECTRA.

Leaves Charlottetown for Murray Harbor, Georgetown and Montague, every Thursday at 12 a. m.
Arrives at Charlottetown from Murray Harbor, Wednesday evening.

P. E. I. RAILWAY.

Until Further Notice the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Trains will leave Charlottetown:

Express for Summerside and Tignish..6 00 a m
Accommodation for Mount Stewart, Georgetown and Souris.....6 30 "
Accommodation for Summerside.....2 40 p m
Express for Mount Stewart, Georgetown and Souris.....3 00 "

Passengers for the West can leave Charlottetown at 6 a. m., arriving at Summerside at 8.15 and Tignish at 11.55 a. m., returning same day, reaching Summerside at 4.05 and Charlottetown at 6.20 p. m. Expres Trains make close connection at Summerside with Steamer to and from Point du Chene. Passengers going East can leave Charlottetown at 6.30 a. m., arriving at Souris at 10.55, or Georgetown at 10 a. m., returning to Charlottetown same day, arriving at 5.35. p. m.

Trains will arrive at Charlottetown:

Express from Georgetown, Souris and Mount Stewart.....9 20 a m
Accommodation from Summerside..9 40 "
Accommodation from Georgetown, Souris and Mount Stewart.....5 35 p m
Express from Tignish and Summerside.....6 20 "

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

J. UNSWORTH, Superintendent. Ch'town,
D. POTTINGER, General Manager. Moncton,

S. R. FOSTER & SON,

Manufacturers of Wire Nails, Steel and Iron cut Nails and Spikes, Tacks, Brads, Shoe Nails, Hungarian Nails, &c.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR Wooden Butter Dishes and Egg Cases.

We also carry a large stock of WAXED PAPERS for covering Butter and Lard.
WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS and TWINE of every description.

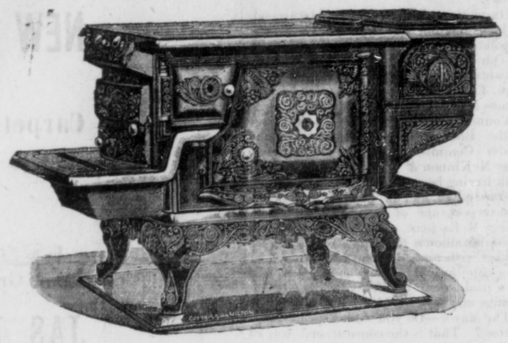
SCHOFIELD BROS.,
Importers and Wholesale Paper Dealers,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
P. O. Box 435.

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, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1893. VOL. 32.—NO. 8.

JEWEL STOVES



ARE FOR SALE BY

E. H. NORTON & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR P. E. ISLAND.

You Want to Know

Where to get nice ROCKERS to take out and sit on in the shade. Just try our Store. We have all kinds of Rockers that are nice and comfortable. Also, Arm Chairs, Leatner, Cane or All-wool Seats, and Easy Chairs, Couches and Lounges for those who want to take their recreation inside the house. Also, large Arm Rockers, Oak Frame, Plush or Tapestry seat.

Parlor Suits, Odd Parlor Chairs, everything to make the home nice and comfortable. Speaking of Parlor Suits—why, we have the finest English Rug, Silk Plush, Silk Brockatelle, Silk Tapestry, etc., Dining Suits, Bedroom Suits, etc.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., Lt

Ch'town, June 23, 1893.

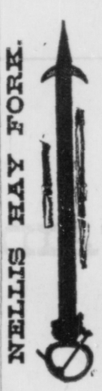
Don't Forget

TO WATCH THIS SPACE FOR THE ADVERTISEMENT OF

A. HORNE & CO.,

CHARLOTTETOWN,

FOR New Buckeye Mowers,
New Tubular Steel Mowers,
New Enclosed Gear Mowers,
"Tiger" Hay Rakes,
"Ithaca" Hay Rakes,
Porter Hay Carriers,
Porter Hay Forks,
Road Carts. Wagons,
Buggies, Horse Hoes, etc., etc.



Send for Catalogue and Prices, or call and inspect our stock before buying. dy & wy—jy8

Branch Confectionery.

(x)

I have opened a BRANCH CONFECTIONERY in the Store in the Stamper Block recently occupied by Mr. Theo. L. Chappelle of the Diamond Bookstore, where I will keep everything usually found in a first-class Confectionery. I am fitting up a new and improved Soda Fountain, which I will have in operation in a few days. I will keep only the best Fruits and the purest Confectionery.

W. A. HUTCHESON, Confectioner,
STAMPER BLOCK, VICTORIA ROW.

june 27—eod.

You can do more work And do it better

by using AMMONIA SOAP than any other Soap on the market. AMMONIA SOAP is absolutely PURE, and will not injure the finest fabric.

Ask your Grocer for AMMONIA SOAP.

July 3, 1893.

"Shorter" Pastry and "Shorter" Bills.

We are talking about a "shortening" which will not cause indigestion. Those who "know a thing or two" about Cooking (Marion Harland among a host of others) are using

COTTOLENE

instead of lard. Not but the purest, healthiest and cleanest ingredients go to make up Cottolene. Lard isn't healthy, and is not always clean. Those who use Cottolene will be healthier and wealthier than those who use lard—Healthier because they will get "shorter" bread; wealthier because they will get "shorter" grocery bills—for Cottolene costs no more than lard and goes twice as far—so is but half as expensive.

Dyspeptics delight in it!
Physicians endorse it!
Chefs praise it!
Cooks extol it!
Housewives welcome it!
All live Grocers sell it!

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

By the Way!

Do you want a nice, comfortable SUIT for Summer wear? THE McKAY WOOLEN COMPANY is the Firm to buy it of. This Month we are offering SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in SUMMER CLOTHING. Prices lower than anything ever heard of in Charlottetown.

McKay Woolen Mills.

Charlottetown, July 6, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned not to manufacture the "CHAMPION BUG SPRINKLER," as we now hold the Patent, and will protect ourselves as the law provides.
THOMPSON & SUTHERLAND.
New Glasgow, N. S., July 7.—dy 2w

BUSINESS MEN!

STEAMER

JACQUES CARTIER.

1893. 1893.

Until Further Notice the Steamer "Jacques Cartier, Hugh McLean, Master, will run as follows:—

Will leave Orwell Brush Wharf for Charlottetown every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings at 7 o'clock, calling at Halliday's Wharf.

Will leave Charlottetown for Halliday's and Orwell Brush Wharves same evenings at 3 o'clock, remaining at Brush Wharf every Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and on Thursdays will return to Charlottetown, arriving there about 8 o'clock.

Will go up to Vernon River Bridge every alternate Wednesday.

On Fridays will leave Charlottetown for Cranberry Wharf and Haggarty's Wharf, East River, at 5 o'clock, a. m.; leaving Cranberry Wharf for Charlottetown at 7.30 a. m., calling at Haggarty's and Hickey's Wharf.

Will leave Charlottetown for Hickey's and Cranberry Wharves at 3 o'clock, p. m., returning to Charlottetown same evening.

Every alternate Friday will go to Mount Stewart Bridge.

On Saturdays will leave Crapaud for Charlottetown at 7 o'clock, a. m.; will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud, at 3 o'clock, p. m., and return to Charlottetown, arriving about 9 o'clock.

L. C. OWEN,
Agent.
Ch'town.

WOMEN IN EGYPT.

HARD TO ASCERTAIN THE STATUS OF WOMAN IN ANY COUNTRY.

The Popular Idea That the Seclusion of Women is Due to Masculine Tyranny a Mistake.

Egypt exhibits the spectacle, of which I know no other example, of a people utilized for centuries solely for the profit, not of a conquering foreign race, but of individual foreigners, born in ruder climates. The condition of a people which does not know how to handle the sword and never resists force, in the presence of brutal barbarians, like the Turks or the Mamelukes, cannot be far removed from a state of servitude. Such has been, for centuries, the lot of the Egyptians. In a race sunk so low, to what degree of slavery must we not expect to see the women reduced?

The condition of women, among any people whatever, is always difficult to determine with precision, and especially difficult among a Mussulman people. In Egypt, in all classes of society, they try to keep women hidden, and, when the income permits, they lock them up. Among the rich, the seclusion from the world is almost absolute; their houses, in Cairo, are generally square edifices one story high, and surmounted by a terrace. Great numbers of such are seen in the quarters of Ismailieh and Bab-el-Louk. They are surrounded by gardens, which separate them from the street. The windows, large and numerous enough, all have blinds, which are kept hermetically closed. The balconies and terraces communicating with the apartments are closely surrounded with wooden gratings rising about six feet and a half from the ground, through which nothing can be seen from the outside. The house is entirely devoted to the harem. The master being the only man who enters it. He may have business with other men, and find it necessary to receive them. For that purpose a special wing, completely isolated, very small, corresponding in aspect to a porter's lodge among us, is placed alongside of the entrance door. This wing constitutes the "Selamlik," or apartment of reception. It is generally a single room, of which the limited dimensions and the shabby appearance testify how small a place its uses occupy in the daily life of the owner. In the street, before the entrance, squat some chattering servants; but the principal edifice, so far as can be seen, is deserted. All these habitations, some of which are magnificently built, do not seem to be made for the living; accompanied by cypress trees and entire silence they have the appearance of huge mausoleums.

In proportion as the means of the householder diminish, the space occupied by the dwelling becomes less. Men are in closer contact, without gaining anything in sociability or the houses losing their appearance of being prisons. In those streets of Cairo in which the houses are contiguous, the outside walls are pierced with few and small openings. When the low doors are open, you see nothing but a wall a short distance back, at the side of which is a narrow, dark and tortuous passage, giving access to the interior. In such houses there is no room accessible to strangers.

One day, during an excursion in the suburbs, I met a distinguished professor belonging to one of the great educational establishments of Cairo, and we exchanged some words of politeness. On our return to the city, he very courteously invited me to take coffee with him. I accepted his invitation and followed him. "Here we are," he said, suddenly stopping in a narrow lane in which we were walking; "be good enough to wait a few minutes." He entered his house, from which he soon emerged, bringing with him some chairs, for which he searched for a level place in the street. Then, inviting us to sit, he called out to his neighbor, the coffee-house keeper, to bring some coffee. This is what he styled "receiving us at his house!" Certainly it was far removed from an English home or even from the hospitality which you will find at a French peasant's; it is one of the results of the position of women.

Among people quite poor, it is impossible to have sufficient space to allow their women to go about without being seen. Such are no longer protected by their veils, and often, when engaged in hard work, they seem to be indifferent as to keeping their faces covered.

It must not be supposed that the customs which lead men to hide women from all eyes is the result of masculine jealousy alone; such customs were necessary. The social state in which they originated and which lasted long enough to cause them to become deeply rooted in the manners of the people, was altogether different from that peaceable and well-regulated state which we too readily imagine to be the normal state of all society. In Egypt, on the contrary, the normal condition was one in which all the property of private persons as well as the State almost inevitably became the prey of the strong and the cunning, the weak having no means of preserving their wealth, save by hiding it carefully and assuming an exterior of poverty and even of sordid misery Such a social state was the traditional centuries-old conditions of Egypt. Today, it is true, such a state of things exists no more, but this is due to European influence, represented at this moment by English bayonets, and it was but yesterday that it ended. In accounts of Egypt twenty or thirty years ago, you will find such incidents as the following:

In 1841 the Governor of Esneh set eyes on a young and pretty woman, and had her carried away from her house and brought to him. The husband of the woman went to lay claim to her, and received two hundred blows with a stick. A fortnight afterwards the ravisher gave his victim her liberty, and she returned to the conjugal roof. The fellah received her with apparent satisfaction, and cut her throat during the night. Then he sent a petition to Selim Pacha, relating the facts of the case. The petition was forwarded to the Governor of Esneh, who had the poor devil seized and put to death.

Considering the way in which Egyptian women are brought up and the life they lead in the harems, I am clearly of opinion that their seclusion is reasonable and judicious. The kind of education we give our daughters would be nonsense in connection with Mussulman manners, and the obstinate old Mussulmans, who reject all European innovations, for the sole reason that they are of Christian origin, are logical, and act in accordance with their principles. On the contrary, the Moslems who, under pretext of progress, pretend to adopt all those usages of ours which make western society prosperous, and at the same time preserve all their Mussulman characteristics, are blind in not being able to see the absolute incompatibility of Islamism with the institutions of Christian nations. In the precautions taken by Mussulmans to hide their women, in secluding them, if they are rich enough, in compelling them to wear a veil if they are poor, I am of opinion that grave disorders are avoided. I believe that the liberty enjoyed by Christian women would lead among the Egyptians to frightful dissoluteness.—Literary Digest.

ORIENTAL ART IN COLOR.

Brilliant Tints Combined So as to Have Restful Effect on the Eye.

The reason that colors in an oriental brooch or bracelet are so perfect is the same reason that an old oriental carpet is better than any other. An Asiatic dislikes to be dazzled, to be blinded with glare, to have his eyes hurt and his brain heated by unsubdued effects of light. Consequently, though he dyes his wools in intense colors, having few others, he so combines them, so mixes them with black and that dark cream of which Europe has never caught the secret, that the total result is restful, and the very idea of glare or of full daylight on the patterns is entirely absent. It is precisely the same with oriental jewels, says the American Jeweler. Their natural glare is kept down by combination and want of polish. The Asiastic, who carved in jade and sank deep inscriptions into sapphires, could have faceted precious stones as well as the cutters of Amsterdam, who until lately used no machinery; but he did not desire to do it. He wanted subdued effects and made of the garnet a carouncle—which is a miracle of color without glare—or he cut off, as we have seen in many emeralds, a mere corner, so the beholder, instead of being bothered with flashing green, should peep at will into green depths. We do not say he was altogether right—as regards the diamonds he was entirely wrong—but we may rely on it that he knew his business, and when he failed that he intended to fail. His intense appreciation of turquoise was due not only to admiration of its color, which can be matched only by one or two flowers, but to the fact that it was the one gem that, for all its brilliancy of color, does not flash. To this hour the high-class Asiatic loves the cat's-eye as the European never can, because the light of it gives no pain, but reveals itself through a sort of dusky shade.

The European has made lovely jewels and will make lovelier ones, but he has never made jewels like those of the Asiatic, who with illimitable art can take from gold all its glitter without diminishing by one iota the perfection of its color, and will hand you a bit of enamel in which the green is as bright as the emerald, the red as fiery as the ruby and the whole as restful to the eye as a piece of turf. The oriental jeweler has another merit, and in it lies the secret of a possible great development in the demand for European jewelers' work. He always gives to his jewels a certainty of value. His gold is gold of unadulterated purity, his silver truly silver of the standard, his gems and stones they are said to be and his work paid for at an understood and invariable rate. The consequences are that he makes little and that the market for his commoner wares never ceases, jewels being as much property as English sovereigns are—equally portable, nearly as capable of concealment and as fixed in value.

A DEFENCE OF THE OPIUM HABIT.

Its Effects Are Different in the East—There It is a Veritable Boon to the Inhabitants of the Tropics.

Indian opium is, as it always has been, the luxury of the rich in China, just as champagne is in Europe and America; the only difference between them being that, while the daily use of champagne, or other wines and spirits, malt liquors, etc., may prove deleterious, the smoking of pure extract of Indian monopoly-opium can, in itself, never be injurious to health, not even when indulged, so far as time and money wasted on it are concerned, to so-called excess. . . . Opium, in brief, is one of the greatest gifts of providence to the people of the tropics; and not simply as a soothing adjuvant to the digestion of a vegetarian diet, such as that used by the Hindoos, and a prophylactic against malaria, through its specific action on the perspiration, the only secretion it stimulates, but, above all, because its use, like that of tea, coffee, and tobacco, anticipates and allays the natural thirst of mankind for alcoholic stimulants, which certainly cannot be safely indulged in by the emotional people of Southern Asia and Africa, except with the greatest circumspection and carefulness. Opium, furthermore, is one of the most economical of stimulants. The English drink-bill for 1891 was calculated by Mr. Dawson Burns in The Times for February 17, 1892, at £140,000,000. Sir John Hart calculates the Chinese annual opium-bill at £25,000,000; and were we, in this country, to substitute opium for wine and spirits, etc., our proportionate bill would be only £3,150,000, as against £140,000,000.—Sir George Birdwood, quoted in Engineering, London, April 7.

Dots.

Fashionable doctors now send their wealthy consumptive patients to Egypt.

The newest summer drink is a mixture of half buttermilk and half beer.

Long hair as a factor to the piano genius is no longer considered necessary.

The fin de siecle girl exercises her ingenuity in designing a multiplicity of blouses.

In Spain only one-fourth of the population can read and write.

The population of modern Athens is only a little more than 100,000.

The finest existing ancient picture is a mosaic, the "Battle of Issus," found in a pavement at Pompeii.

Washington, D. C., charges $400 for a liquor license.

The Isthmus of Corinth Ship Canal is nearly completed.

Grief.

The first great grief that comes into a life
Seems hardest, for the heart has known no pain;
But when each day brings greater care and strife,
And life endures, the heart must hope again.

Then looking back to pain, from which we shrank,
To sorrow was we walked with bleeding feet,
So bitter now the cup that what we drank
In other days to us would now seem sweet.
—Cy Warman.

Sunrise Moire.

A new silk for evening wear is called sunrise moire. When in repose it looks white, but in movement alternately pink and green.—New York World.

SUMMERSIDE EXPORTS.

SUMMERSIDE, July 7.

Shipped per SS. Northumberland, Cameron master, for Point du Chene:

142 cases eggs	$ 408
39 lambs	87
2 calves	6
2 hogs	40
20 lbs feathers	6
5 tons starch	300
	$ 847

By same steamer on 8th:

84 cases eggs	$ 231
1 brl berries	14
16 brls mackerel	160
2 horses	180
100 bushels oats	40
200 lbs butter	32
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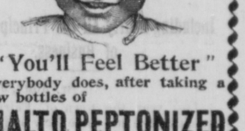

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