

**THE EXAMINER**  
Job Printing Rooms,  
LONDON HOUSE, QUEEN STREET.  
Job Printing of all kinds at short notice.  
Billhead, Letterheads, Note-heads, Pamphlets,  
Posters, Dodgers, etc.

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

For neat, clean, tasteful Printing,  
and prompt attention to orders, THE  
EXAMINER Job Printing Department  
is peculiar. Don't forget it.

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, JULY 23, 1892.

VOL. 30.—NO. 52

Calendar for July, 1892.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
First Quarter, 1st day..... 9 49 after  
Full Moon, 9th day..... 9 30 after  
Last Quarter, 16th day..... 9 24 after  
New Moon, 23rd day..... 7 6 after  
First Quarter, 31st day..... 3 21 after  
Apogee, 3rd day..... 8h. morn

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	High Water.	
		Morn.	After.
1	Friday	h. m.	h m
2	Saturday	2 57	3 19
3	Sunday	3 41	4 8
4	Monday	4 35	5 5
5	Tuesday	5 35	6 8
6	Wednesday	6 41	7 11
7	Thursday	7 40	8 8
8	Friday	8 36	9 2
9	Saturday	9 27	9 50
10	Sunday	10 13	10 34
11	Monday	10 55	10 16
12	Tuesday	11 36	11 55
13	Wednesday	12 14	12 30
14	Thursday	1 9	1 28
15	Friday	1 47	2 7
16	Saturday	2 29	2 52
17	Sunday	3 22	3 52
18	Monday	4 31	5 11
19	Tuesday	5 59	6 48
20	Wednesday	7 28	8 18
21	Thursday	8 39	9 10
22	Friday	9 35	10 0
23	Saturday	10 21	10 42
24	Sunday	11 2	11 22
25	Monday	11 39	11 57
26	Tuesday	12 0	12 30
27	Wednesday	1 32	1 49
28	Thursday	2 5	1 23
29	Friday	1 40	1 57
30	Saturday	2 14	2 30
31	Sunday	2 54	3 16

**ST. GEORGE PHARMACY,**  
—HEADQUARTERS FOR—  
**FISHING TACKLE.**  
—NAMESLY—  
Flies, Rods, Reels, Lines, Casts,  
Hooks (with and without Gut),  
Landing Nets, etc.  
WE HAVE NO FIVE-YEAR-OLD STOCK  
left on our shelves, and it is our ad-  
vice to sell our stock at that discount, but only  
ask a fair and honest profit on a new and excep-  
tionally good stock.  
Our RODS are very fine, and worth the price  
asked for them.  
F. DeC. DAVIES.  
may 13

**JAMES A. MORRISON,**  
**HALIFAX.**  
AGENT FOR  
**WARREN, CAKEBREAD & CO.,**  
TEA MERCHANTS,  
London, -- England,  
—AND ALSO—  
Several First-Class West India  
Firms, etc.  
**SPECIALTIES:**  
Tea Sugar and Molasses.

Careful attention given to consignments of  
Prince Edward Island Produce.  
REFERENCE—Bank of Nova Scotia.  
**OFFICE—Pickford & Black's Wharf.**  
Halifax, August 13, 1891.—dy & wy

**PENNYROYAL WAFERS.**  
A specific monthly medicine for ladies  
to restore and regulate the menses,  
preventing free, healthy and painless  
discharge. No fever or pain on ap-  
proach. New form of 3000 Ladies.  
(Use used with ease. Invo to each  
three copies. Buy of your druggist  
only those with our signature across  
face of each wafer. Beware of cheap  
particulars made to stamp. Price per  
dozen, 25c. Address, EDWARD J. HUGHES,  
COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.  
For sale, mailed, by GEO. E. HUGHES, at  
Apothecaries' Hall, Ottawa. dw 15—sept 22

**THE GREAT**  
**International Tunnel Route,**  
Reaching over its own tracks every City,  
Town and Manufacturing Centre of  
Importance in  
**ONTARIO and QUEBEC,**  
And forming a Continuous All-Rail Highway  
between the  
**Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.**

The Grand Trunk Railway has opened an office  
in Charlottetown for the sale of tickets to all  
points in Michigan, Minnesota, Da-ota, Mon-  
tana, Manitoba, the Northwest, British Colum-  
bia, Colorado, Arizona, California, Chicago, St.  
Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Winni-  
peg, &c., &c.  
**Via Lewis (Quebec) or Boston and  
the St. Clair Tunnel.**  
**SPECIAL EXCURSIONS**  
To San Francisco and Intermediate Points; St.  
Paul, Portland, Ore., and Puget Sound  
Points, with only one change.  
LEAVE MONTRÉAL every TUESDAY, at  
11.50 p. m., and every WEDNESDAY at 9.25  
a. m.  
Tourist Tickets to all parts of Canada and the  
United States upon application.  
For rates, routes and through tickets to all  
points, apply to  
**W. W. CLARKE,**  
Agent Grand Trunk Railway,  
Charlottetown. 1892—tf

**RARE OPPORTUNITY. COLONIAL**  
**HOUSE,**  
**Philips Square**  
**MONTREAL.**  
**Seventy-five Pes. Bankrupt Cloths,**  
IN SUITINGS AND TROWSERINGS, GOOD PATTERNS,  
Selling at less than Wholesale Prices. From Four to Six  
Dollars saved on a Suit.  
**NOW IS YOUR TIME TO SAVE MONEY**  
**JOHN MACLEOD & CO.**  
Merchant Tailors.  
Charlottetown, May 27, 1892—fri sat

**FIRE! FIRE!**  
**THE ILLUSION DISPELLED!**  
THE ILLUSION so fondly cherished by our citizens that, owing to our excellent  
water supply and efficient fire service, no serious conflagration could obtain in  
Charlottetown has been dispelled, as witness the recent unfortunate destruction of St.  
John's, N.-foundland.  
BE WISE, THEREFORE, and insure your property in the great Companies  
(\$100,000,000 Assets) represented by  
**J. MACEACHERN,**  
jy18—1m eod guar AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND.

The undersigned offers FOR SALE his VALUABLE  
PROPERTY, consisting of the four-story Brick Building on  
QUEEN STREET, containing handsomely finished DWELL-  
ING and one of the BEST KNOWN BUSINESS STANDS  
in Charlottetown.  
In connection are WAREHOUSE, COAL HOUSE  
STABLE and CARRIAGE HOUSE, and a large Yard with  
entrance on Dorchester Street.  
Early application, for particulars, should be made to  
Mr. Archibald McNeill, Real Estate Agent, or to  
**LAURENCE W. WATSON.**  
Charlottetown, June 24, 1892—dy tf

**SUBSTANTIAL NOURISHMENT FOR CHILDREN!**  
—[x]—  
They need it, but cannot always digest  
sufficient solid food to get it.  
—[x]—  
THE GREAT WANT is all  
the virtues of PRIME BEEF  
concentrated in an easily-  
digested form.  
June 1, 1892.

**JOHNSTON'S**  
**FLUID BEEF**  
SUPPLIES THE WANT.  
**THE**  
**181st**  
**MEDICAL MAN,**  
**SMITH L. WALKER, B. A., M. D.,**  
SAYS OF  
**M. P. P.**  
"The preparation of Peptonized Porter with Extract of Malt and Dandelion,  
which has been presented to the profession for judgment, seems to me to be an excel-  
lent article for dyspeptics, invalids or others needing an efficient and pleasant tonic and  
stimulant. The combination would appear to be the best in the market, and will no  
doubt become very generally used as its merits become known to the public."  
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.  
**THE M ALTO PEPTONIZED PORTER CO. (LTD.),**  
july 9—dy & wky TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.

**Reading Aloud**  
There are, says the Educational Journal,  
few more desirable or useful accomplish-  
ments than the ability to read aloud with  
proper animation and with correct inflec-  
tion and emphasis. The man or woman  
who can so read an essay, sketch, story or  
poem, as to bring out the writer's ideas  
with force and ease and enable listeners to  
follow without undue effort, possesses a  
means of administering pleasure and profit  
which should make his or her society ac-  
ceptable in any circle whose society is  
worth cultivating. What is of even greater  
value, such a reader possesses a means  
of promoting the comfort and enjoyment  
of the home circle, which, if wisely used,  
will contribute powerfully to make the  
home, as it should be, the most delightful  
place on earth.  
Is there any danger that the ability to  
read well may become one of the lost arts?  
We have seen and heard some things of  
late in educational circles, which have sug-  
gested this question with a good deal of  
force. What is the effect of present-day  
methods of primary instruction in this re-  
gard? Is the tendency to put a premium on  
good reading or the opposite? We do not  
now refer to what, for want of a better  
term, we may call "elocutionary" reading.  
There are elocutionary teachers and schools  
of expression, and Delsartean methods in  
abundance. There are no doubt all well in  
their places. We have no fault to find with  
them, or at least with the few of the better  
class of them which do really get something  
of nature and of science—if these are not  
really the same thing—into their systems  
and methods. But so far as our observa-  
tions extend, it is not the mission of these  
teachers and institutions to teach boys and  
girls to read. In fact, it so happens that  
some of our acquaintances who seem most  
capable of enjoying good reading, and who  
find it a perennial delight, like to get as  
far as possible away from the average elocution-  
ist, and hold Delsartean mimics in  
abomination.  
But we set out to enquire, simply for in-  
formation, whether the favorite methods of  
teaching reading in the schools—from the  
primary upward to the university—do not  
tend to the decay of good reading rather  
than to the opposite. We do not dogmatize.  
Perhaps our suspicions are all unfounded.  
Perhaps the average boy or girl in the teens  
and their brothers and sisters of from seven  
or eight to twelve, in the public schools, can  
read from the book or the newspaper more  
naturally, intelligently and expressively than  
those of corresponding age in the days  
when the art of reading was acquired by  
the more laborious processes which made  
constant demands upon the individual  
power of thought and conception. And yet  
our fear is not founded wholly on con-  
jecture. Our observation does seem to  
teach us that children of tender years do  
make less rapid progress in the ability, not  
perhaps to astonish strangers by their  
powers of "word recognition," but to read  
an easy lesson or story in a book which  
they have not before seen, than those of  
the last generation who were taught by  
methods now deemed old-fashioned and  
out-grown. We have in mind cases in  
which boys or girls of six or seven, of ordi-  
nary brightness, who on entering school  
could recognize many words of three or  
four letters, are, after a full year in one  
of the schools of highest repute, still unable  
to read an easy story in a child's paper.  
Had these children remained out of school,  
with a plentiful supply of appropriate books  
or papers and a very little judicious help  
and direction, they would, we have every reason  
to believe, have made much more progress  
in the ability to read. No doubt they would  
have been without some knowledge and train-  
ing which they have gained in other directions.  
But is not the ability to read so fundamen-  
tal, not only in its relation to all other acquir-  
ments, but in its bearing upon the formation  
of future habits and so of life character, that  
it is of exceptional value? There is mani-  
festly no other occupation or pursuit which  
can take the place of a love of reading as a  
source of knowledge, an influence in the  
formation of character, and a lifelong, living  
fountain of pleasure, of solace, and of inspira-  
tion to right thinking and right doing.  
Should not, then, every other school exercise,  
no matter how delightful and profitable, be  
held in a certain subordination to the for-  
mation of the reading habit, and cautious  
used if there seems to be the least danger  
that its undue prominence may possibly  
prove antagonistic to a taste for good reading?  
But we have wandered from the point for  
which we set out. The connection is, how-  
ever, readily seen in the fact that in order  
to the ability to read well aloud there must  
be long continued practice under the vigilant  
guidance of a competent instructor. Other-  
wise the pupil is almost certain to contract  
such slovenly habits of articulation, inflection  
and emphasis, and what is perhaps worse, to  
fall into such inveterate blunders and solecisms  
in pronunciation, that the attempt to read  
aloud will always be a source of chagrin to  
the reader and an affliction to the hearers.  
Daily practice for years under a competent  
and vigilant teacher is perhaps the only  
safeguard. Surely there is no more im-  
proving or "developing" exercise for the  
higher mental faculties. But is the average  
teacher a competent authority in all these  
matters? Aye, there's the rub, in a thousand  
cases.

**NEW GOODS**  
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.  
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,  
Carpets,  
Curtains,  
Upholstering Goods,  
Furniture,  
Mantles,  
Millinery,  
Ready-made Clothing,  
Ladies' Boots and Shoes,  
Stationery,  
China, Glassware, Crockery,  
Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.

**FINEST ASSORTMENT IN CANADA.**  
N. B.—Mail orders promptly and care-  
fully attended to.  
**HENRY MORGAN & CO.,**  
Colonial House, Montreal.  
ap22—t t s f

**THIS**  
**BAKING POWDER**  
**WOODILL'S**  
**GERMAN**  
IS WELL SUITED FOR FAMILY USE  
and has been employed IN  
MY OWN HOUSEHOLD  
for many years.  
George Lawson, Ph. D., L. L. D.,  
E. I. C., G. B. & IRELAND.  
jy4

**Some**  
**Children**  
**Growing**  
**Too Fast**  
become listless, fretful, without energy,  
thin and weak. Fortify and build  
them up, by the use of  
**SCOTT'S**  
**EMULSION**  
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND  
HYPOPHOSPHITES  
Of Lime and Soda.  
Palatable as Milk. AS A PREVENTIVE OR  
CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH  
THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED.  
Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville,  
Quebec. Sold by all Druggists, 50c, and \$1.00.

**TEETH** MOUNTED ON Vulcanite,  
\$10.00 a set; mounted on  
Watte Metal, \$15.00 a set.  
Partial Sets from \$2.00 and  
UPWARDS. Best of material, workmanship and  
satisfaction.—MURRAY'S DENTAL PARLORS  
45 Queen Street. j17 eod & wj—june 1

**BOATS TO HIRE!**  
New lot of ladies black hats, new flowers  
and wreaths just received at J. B. Macdon-  
ald's. j121 tf  
Pure West India lime juice, 15 cents a pint  
at Beer & Goff's. j122 2t  
Go to the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store for  
cheap boots. j121 tf  
One case Van Houten's cocoa received to-  
day from England at Beer & Goff's. j122 2t

**Triumph of the Radicals.**  
An important fact in British politics,  
since the passage of the Reform Bill, is,  
says the Montreal Witness, the steady in-  
crease of the Radical element in the House  
of Commons. It has been emphasized more  
than ever in the present elections, and  
points to a not distant time when the work-  
ing classes will hold the balance of power  
between parties, modify the policy of both,  
and probably control that of the Liberals.  
Indeed it may be said that the labor party  
already does so to a large extent, and the  
questions which it is urging on the attention  
of Parliament have only been kept tempo-  
rarily in abeyance by Mr. Gladstone's  
tenacity in forcing that of Home Rule to a  
settlement. The way aristocratic candi-  
dates have been bowled out all over Eng-  
land by the workingmen's votes in the  
present elections shows how the popular wave  
is rising, while the fact that Radical rep-  
resentatives are not completely in accord with  
the Liberals indicates the lines on which  
that party must advance if they are not to be  
outbid by the Conservatives, who are not  
averse to conciliation with the new democracy  
if they can use its broad shoulders as steps to  
power. Mr. Gladstone understood this when  
he made his appeal to the masses against the  
classes, but his difficulty will be in finding an  
acceptable Radical for a place in his Cabinet.  
The new element will not be content with the  
old Whig fashion of dividing the spoils. It  
was a long time before the old party had the  
courage to admit John Bright within the  
charmed circle, and it is a long step from  
John Bright to Henry Labouchere.

**The Scotch Peers.**  
In accordance with the royal proclama-  
tion, the peers of Scotland met in the  
ancient palace of Holyrood, near Edinburgh,  
for the purpose of choosing sixteen of their  
number to sit and vote in the new Parliam-  
ent as representative peers of Scotland.  
What is described as the usual protest was  
lodged against the Earl of Kellie voting as  
the Earl of Mar, but the Duke of Mont-  
rose, who presided, refused to accept it,  
although it was endorsed by the Duke of  
Sutherland, the Earls of Strathmore,  
Stair, and Galloway, and Lord Sempill.  
The Earl of Mar and Kellie was  
trobly fortunate on Thursday last,  
because he only did the peers refer to  
abet the renewed attempt to rob him of half  
his title, but they elected him a representa-  
tive peer at the very moment that he was  
being married in London to the sister of the  
Earl of Shaftesbury. The squabble about  
this title, which is to be renewed in the  
House of Lords next month, has called pub-  
lic attention to the anomalous position of num-  
erous Scotch peers who do not also hold English  
titles, giving them the right to sit in the  
House of Lords. The Scottish representative  
peers have to undergo re-election at the  
beginning of every Parliament, and no  
Scottish peer can sit in the House of Com-  
mons. But Irish representative peers are  
elected for life, and those not so elected may  
sit in the House of Commons if they can find  
constituencies to elect them.

**England's Progress.**  
Sir John Lubbock recently gave a compact  
statement of the progress of Great Britain  
during the six months of the Salisbury ad-  
ministration. There are 300,000 more chil-  
dren in the schools than there were six years  
ago. The growth of the revenue has enabled  
the Government to remove \$10,000,000 of  
taxes; the national debt has been reduced  
£33,000,000; our shipping has risen by 500,  
000 tons; our foreign commerce has increased  
£100,000,000; in spite of agricultural and  
financial depression, the annual amount  
returned for income tax has also increased  
£30,000,000 a year, the increase under  
schedule D being still larger; as indicating  
the thrift and savings of our working  
classes, the deposits in savings banks have  
increased from \$97,000,000 to \$111,000,  
000; as indicating the increased comfort of  
our people, the consumption of tea per  
head has increased from 4 1/2 pounds to 5 1/2  
pounds, and of sugar from 6 1/2 pounds to 7 1/2  
pounds. In short, our population has risen  
2,000,000, the number of papers has actu-  
ally fallen more than 20,000, and the num-  
ber of persons committed for trial has fallen  
3,000, or over 15 per cent."

To GAIN the public confidence is essential  
to business success, and it can only be gained  
by a steady course of faithful dealing with  
them. It is by this course that Messrs.  
Lockett & Son have secured the great success  
of their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. This con-  
fidence is not only a source of business to the  
firm, but also a source of economy which the  
consumers get the benefit of. The merchant  
never loses a moment of time in examining  
the quality of the tobacco. The name fixes  
the value of the guinea. It is not even  
necessary for the commercial traveller's trunk  
to be burdened with a sample of "Myrtle  
Navy." All his customers know what it is,  
and know in an instant when it has been  
supplied. There is no room for any dispute  
about it. No waste of time or postage in  
writing complaints about it. These may look  
like trifles to the uninitiated, but they save  
money, and enable merchants to perform  
the work of distribution at the smallest  
possible cost. They are part of the reasons  
why the finest quality of tobacco grown can  
be sold at so cheap a price.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS Mrs. Winsloe's  
Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of  
mothers for their children while cutting teeth.  
It relieves the little sufferer at once; it pro-  
duces 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  
diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or  
other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.  
Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winsloe's Soothing  
Syrup," and take no other kind. ljr  
White Blouse Suits, also a lot of Light  
Serge Suits for boys from 4 years up; also,  
20 white and colored Vests, gents' sizes;  
Dusters in large sizes, suitable for summer  
wear. Will clear the above lot cheap.—  
James Paton & Co., 168 Victoria Row.  
j118—3t

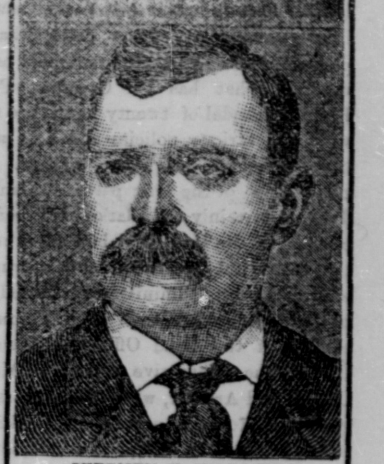
**Reading Aloud**  
There are, says the Educational Journal,  
few more desirable or useful accomplish-  
ments than the ability to read aloud with  
proper animation and with correct inflec-  
tion and emphasis. The man or woman  
who can so read an essay, sketch, story or  
poem, as to bring out the writer's ideas  
with force and ease and enable listeners to  
follow without undue effort, possesses a  
means of administering pleasure and profit  
which should make his or her society ac-  
ceptable in any circle whose society is  
worth cultivating. What is of even greater  
value, such a reader possesses a means  
of promoting the comfort and enjoyment  
of the home circle, which, if wisely used,  
will contribute powerfully to make the  
home, as it should be, the most delightful  
place on earth.  
Is there any danger that the ability to  
read well may become one of the lost arts?  
We have seen and heard some things of  
late in educational circles, which have sug-  
gested this question with a good deal of  
force. What is the effect of present-day  
methods of primary instruction in this re-  
gard? Is the tendency to put a premium on  
good reading or the opposite? We do not  
now refer to what, for want of a better  
term, we may call "elocutionary" reading.  
There are elocutionary teachers and schools  
of expression, and Delsartean methods in  
abundance. There are no doubt all well in  
their places. We have no fault to find with  
them, or at least with the few of the better  
class of them which do really get something  
of nature and of science—if these are not  
really the same thing—into their systems  
and methods. But so far as our observa-  
tions extend, it is not the mission of these  
teachers and institutions to teach boys and  
girls to read. In fact, it so happens that  
some of our acquaintances who seem most  
capable of enjoying good reading, and who  
find it a perennial delight, like to get as  
far as possible away from the average elocution-  
ist, and hold Delsartean mimics in  
abomination.  
But we set out to enquire, simply for in-  
formation, whether the favorite methods of  
teaching reading in the schools—from the  
primary upward to the university—do not  
tend to the decay of good reading rather  
than to the opposite. We do not dogmatize.  
Perhaps our suspicions are all unfounded.  
Perhaps the average boy or girl in the teens  
and their brothers and sisters of from seven  
or eight to twelve, in the public schools, can  
read from the book or the newspaper more  
naturally, intelligently and expressively than  
those of corresponding age in the days  
when the art of reading was acquired by  
the more laborious processes which made  
constant demands upon the individual  
power of thought and conception. And yet  
our fear is not founded wholly on con-  
jecture. Our observation does seem to  
teach us that children of tender years do  
make less rapid progress in the ability, not  
perhaps to astonish strangers by their  
powers of "word recognition," but to read  
an easy lesson or story in a book which  
they have not before seen, than those of  
the last generation who were taught by  
methods now deemed old-fashioned and  
out-grown. We have in mind cases in  
which boys or girls of six or seven, of ordi-  
nary brightness, who on entering school  
could recognize many words of three or  
four letters, are, after a full year in one  
of the schools of highest repute, still unable  
to read an easy story in a child's paper.  
Had these children remained out of school,  
with a plentiful supply of appropriate books  
or papers and a very little judicious help  
and direction, they would, we have every reason  
to believe, have made much more progress  
in the ability to read. No doubt they would  
have been without some knowledge and train-  
ing which they have gained in other directions.  
But is not the ability to read so fundamen-  
tal, not only in its relation to all other acquir-  
ments, but in its bearing upon the formation  
of future habits and so of life character, that  
it is of exceptional value? There is mani-  
festly no other occupation or pursuit which  
can take the place of a love of reading as a  
source of knowledge, an influence in the  
formation of character, and a lifelong, living  
fountain of pleasure, of solace, and of inspira-  
tion to right thinking and right doing.  
Should not, then, every other school exercise,  
no matter how delightful and profitable, be  
held in a certain subordination to the for-  
mation of the reading habit, and cautious  
used if there seems to be the least danger  
that its undue prominence may possibly  
prove antagonistic to a taste for good reading?  
But we have wandered from the point for  
which we set out. The connection is, how-  
ever, readily seen in the fact that in order  
to the ability to read well aloud there must  
be long continued practice under the vigilant  
guidance of a competent instructor. Other-  
wise the pupil is almost certain to contract  
such slovenly habits of articulation, inflection  
and emphasis, and what is perhaps worse, to  
fall into such inveterate blunders and solecisms  
in pronunciation, that the attempt to read  
aloud will always be a source of chagrin to  
the reader and an affliction to the hearers.  
Daily practice for years under a competent  
and vigilant teacher is perhaps the only  
safeguard. Surely there is no more im-  
proving or "developing" exercise for the  
higher mental faculties. But is the average  
teacher a competent authority in all these  
matters? Aye, there's the rub, in a thousand  
cases.

**The Scotch Peers.**  
In accordance with the royal proclama-  
tion, the peers of Scotland met in the  
ancient palace of Holyrood, near Edinburgh,  
for the purpose of choosing sixteen of their  
number to sit and vote in the new Parliam-  
ent as representative peers of Scotland.  
What is described as the usual protest was  
lodged against the Earl of Kellie voting as  
the Earl of Mar, but the Duke of Mont-  
rose, who presided, refused to accept it,  
although it was endorsed by the Duke of  
Sutherland, the Earls of Strathmore,  
Stair, and Galloway, and Lord Sempill.  
The Earl of Mar and Kellie was  
trobly fortunate on Thursday last,  
because he only did the peers refer to  
abet the renewed attempt to rob him of half  
his title, but they elected him a representa-  
tive peer at the very moment that he was  
being married in London to the sister of the  
Earl of Shaftesbury. The squabble about  
this title, which is to be renewed in the  
House of Lords next month, has called pub-  
lic attention to the anomalous position of num-  
erous Scotch peers who do not also hold English  
titles, giving them the right to sit in the  
House of Lords. The Scottish representative  
peers have to undergo re-election at the  
beginning of every Parliament, and no  
Scottish peer can sit in the House of Com-  
mons. But Irish representative peers are  
elected for life, and those not so elected may  
sit in the House of Commons if they can find  
constituencies to elect them.

**England's Progress.**  
Sir John Lubbock recently gave a compact  
statement of the progress of Great Britain  
during the six months of the Salisbury ad-  
ministration. There are 300,000 more chil-  
dren in the schools than there were six years  
ago. The growth of the revenue has enabled  
the Government to remove \$10,000,000 of  
taxes; the national debt has been reduced  
£33,000,000; our shipping has risen by 500,  
000 tons; our foreign commerce has increased  
£100,000,000; in spite of agricultural and  
financial depression, the annual amount  
returned for income tax has also increased  
£30,000,000 a year, the increase under  
schedule D being still larger; as indicating  
the thrift and savings of our working  
classes, the deposits in savings banks have  
increased from \$97,000,000 to \$111,000,  
000; as indicating the increased comfort of  
our people, the consumption of tea per  
head has increased from 4 1/2 pounds to 5 1/2  
pounds, and of sugar from 6 1/2 pounds to 7 1/2  
pounds. In short, our population has risen  
2,000,000, the number of papers has actu-  
ally fallen more than 20,000, and the num-  
ber of persons committed for trial has fallen  
3,000, or over 15 per cent."

To GAIN the public confidence is essential  
to business success, and it can only be gained  
by a steady course of faithful dealing with  
them. It is by this course that Messrs.  
Lockett & Son have secured the great success  
of their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. This con-  
fidence is not only a source of business to the  
firm, but also a source of economy which the  
consumers get the benefit of. The merchant  
never loses a moment of time in examining  
the quality of the tobacco. The name fixes  
the value of the guinea. It is not even  
necessary for the commercial traveller's trunk  
to be burdened with a sample of "Myrtle  
Navy." All his customers know what it is,  
and know in an instant when it has been  
supplied. There is no room for any dispute  
about it. No waste of time or postage in  
writing complaints about it. These may look  
like trifles to the uninitiated, but they save  
money, and enable merchants to perform  
the work of distribution at the smallest  
possible cost. They are part of the reasons  
why the finest quality of tobacco grown can  
be sold at so cheap a price.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS Mrs. Winsloe's  
Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of  
mothers for their children while cutting teeth.  
It relieves the little sufferer at once; it pro-  
duces 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  
diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or  
other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.  
Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winsloe's Soothing  
Syrup," and take no other kind. ljr  
White Blouse Suits, also a lot of Light  
Serge Suits for boys from 4 years up; also,  
20 white and colored Vests, gents' sizes;  
Dusters in large sizes, suitable for summer  
wear. Will clear the above lot cheap.—  
James Paton & Co., 168 Victoria Row.  
j118—3t



**STEPHEN H. WARREN.**  
FROM THE ISLES OF THE SEA.  
**Liver & Kidney Trouble**  
COMBINED WITH  
**PALPITATION OF THE HEART**  
CURED!  
STEPHEN H. WARREN OF ISLEBORO,  
ME., IS WELL KNOWN IN HIS NATIVE TOWN,  
AND THE GREATEST CREDENCE CAN BE  
GIVEN TO HIS STATEMENT. TO A REPRE-  
SENTATIVE OF THE SKODA DISCOVERY  
CO., HE RECENTLY SAID:  
"For more than two years I have suf-  
fered from what Physicians called Liver  
and Kidney Trouble. I was a great deal  
better every from what Physicians called  
Liver and Kidney Trouble. Nearly all  
the time I would have severe pains  
in my back and side, with a constant  
gull pain in the region of my liver. My  
bowels were constipated. I was a great  
deal better every from what Physicians  
called Liver and Kidney Trouble. I was  
a great deal better every from what Physi-  
cians called Liver and Kidney Trouble. I  
was a great deal better every from what  
Physicians called Liver and Kidney Trou-  
ble. I was a great deal better every from  
what Physicians called Liver and Kidney  
Trouble. I was a great deal better every  
from what Physicians called Liver and  
Kidney Trouble. I was a great deal bet-  
ter every from what Physicians called Liver  
and Kidney Trouble. I was a great deal  
better every from what Physicians called  
Liver and Kidney Trouble. I was a great  
deal better every from what Physicians  
called Liver and Kidney Trouble. I was  
a great deal better every from what Physi-  
cians called Liver and Kidney Trouble. I  
was a great deal better every from what  
Physicians called Liver and Kidney Trou-  
ble. I was a great deal better every from  
what Physicians called Liver and Kidney  
Trouble. I was a great deal better every  
from what Physicians called Liver and  
Kidney Trouble. I was a great deal bet-  
ter every from what Physicians called Liver  
and Kidney Trouble. I was a great deal  
better every from what Physicians called  
Liver and Kidney Trouble. I was a great  
deal better every from what Physicians  
called Liver and Kidney Trouble. I was  
a great deal better every from what Physi-  
cians called Liver and Kidney Trouble. I  
was a great deal better every from what  
Physicians called Liver and Kidney Trou-  
ble. I was a great deal better every from  
what Physicians called Liver and Kidney  
Trouble. I was a great deal better every  
from what Physicians called Liver and  
Kidney Trouble. I was a great deal bet-  
ter every from what Physicians called Liver  
and Kidney Trouble. I was a great deal  
better every from what Physicians called  
Liver and Kidney Trouble. I was a great  
deal better every from what Physicians  
called Liver and Kidney Trouble. I was  
a great deal better every from what Physi-  
cians called Liver and Kidney Trouble. I  
was a great deal better every from what  
Physicians called Liver and Kidney Trou-  
ble. I was a great deal better every from  
what Physicians called Liver and Kidney  
Trouble. I was a great deal better every  
from what Physicians called Liver and  
Kidney Trouble. I was a great deal bet-  
ter every from what Physicians called Liver  
and Kidney Trouble. I was a great deal  
better every from what Physicians called  
Liver and Kidney Trouble. I was a great  
deal better every from what Physicians  
called Liver and Kidney Trouble. I was  
a great deal better every from what Physi-  
cians called Liver and Kidney Trouble. I  
was a great deal better every from what  
Physicians called Liver and Kidney Trou-  
ble. I was a great deal better every from  
what Physicians called Liver and Kidney  
Trouble. I was a great deal better every  
from what Physicians called Liver and  
Kidney Trouble. I was a great deal bet-  
ter every from what Physicians called Liver  
and Kidney Trouble. I was a great deal  
better every from what Physicians called  
Liver and Kidney Trouble. I was a great