

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1888.

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Advertising at moderate rates.

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

ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter 4th day, 11h., 13.6m., p. m., W.
(below horizon.)
New Moon 12th day, 0h., 8.5m., p. m., S.
First Quarter 20th day, 4h., 30.9., p. m., S.E.
Full Moon 27th day, 5h., 55.9m., p. m., E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M.	rises	sets	water	length
1 Thursday	6 43	5 41	9 58	0 41
2 Friday	42	42	11 14	1 26
3 Saturday	40	43	morn	2 14
4 Sunday	38	41	0 25	3 11
5 Monday	36	47	1 38	4 40
6 Tuesday	34	48	2 37	5 53
7 Wednesday	32	50	3 32	7 15
8 Thursday	30	51	4 20	8 17
9 Friday	29	53	5 1	9 7
10 Saturday	27	54	5 36	9 47
11 Sunday	25	56	6 10	24 31
12 Monday	22	57	6 32	10 56
13 Tuesday	21	59	7 2	11 28
14 Wednesday	19	6	7 21	11 59
15 Thursday	17	1	7 44	morn
16 Friday	15	2	8 14	0 30
17 Saturday	13	3	8 41	1 2
18 Sunday	11	5	9 7	1 39
19 Monday	9	6	9 43	2 20
20 Tuesday	7	7	10 27	3 9
21 Wednesday	5	8	11 14	4 13
22 Thursday	2	9	aft	12 53
23 Friday	6	10	1 17	6 53
24 Saturday	5	58	12 16	8 14
25 Sunday	56	13	3 40	8 54
26 Monday	54	14	4 57	9 42
27 Tuesday	52	15	6 15	10 24
28 Wednesday	50	16	7 30	11 4
29 Thursday	49	18	8 52	11 46
30 Friday	48	20	10 9	aft 27
31 Saturday	5 46	22	11 22	1 10

FOR BOSTON

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Tuesday and Thursday at 5.00 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$2.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to G. A. SILLARD, P. E. I. S. S. Co., or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Feb. 24, 1888

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RECEIVERS OF Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS

Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit & Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street, BOSTON, MASS.

May 18, 1887.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Jenkins & Dr. S. B. Jenkins,

OFFICE:

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

Opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

Feb 24—2m wky tf wky pat her

AMES 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,

71 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINING LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Represented in Canada by MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax.

ANOTHER LIST.

OUR LAST SPECIAL OFFERS brought hundreds of extra customers to our Store, and in order to still keep up the supply of Bargains, we have prepared a new list, and ask you to read every item.

As only a few DOLMANS, REDINGOTES and SACQUES remain, we will, in order to make a clean sweep, offer them at ridiculously low prices—so now is your chance. In FANCY ULSTERS and SACQUE CLOTHS, you can have your choice at large discounts, and in TWEEDS our values are of the very best.

Our DRESS GOODS trade has been very large this season, owing to the excellent value we have been giving; but our new reduced prices we expect to cause a genuine rush. Remember, our Stock is Fresh, and we are offering the most Fashionable Trimmings at Large Discounts, and you only need see them to find just what will suit you.

We are to the front with a Choice Stock of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES and INSERTIONS, CASH'S FRILLINGS EDGINGS of all kinds, and a Stock of WHITE COTTONS—the best value we have ever offered.

It Pays to buy your Dry Goods and Millinery at
BEER BROS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1888.—cod & w

BEER & GOFF'S.

Headquarters for Staple and Fancy Groceries.

We Have Now on Hand a Very Large Stock of

CANNED GOODS, in Peaches, Pine Apple, Corn, Tomatoes, French Peas, Sardines, Salmon, Lobster, Corned Beef, Ox Tongue, Cured Tongue, Pea Soup, &c., &c.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTER SAUCE, Tomato Sauce, Harvey's Sauce, Mushroom Catsup, Yorkshire Relish, Mango Chutney, Capers, Ess. Anchovies, China Say Olives, Curry Powder, Salad Oil, French Mustard, &c., &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MIXED PICKLES, Chow Chow, Onions, Piccalilli and Pickled Walnuts.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE, JAMS and JELLIES of all kinds.

POTTED HAM, Devilled Ham, Potted Tongue, LIEBEG'S EXT. MEAT, Fluid Beef, Milk Food.

All Fresh, Good Stock.

BEER & GOFF'S.

Queen and King Squares' Stores.

Feb. 9, 1888.—oaw & wky

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

Assets 1st January, 1887. \$38,046,884.56
Assets in Canada. 673,375.05

This Company offers every advantage of the most undoubted security, liberal contracts, low rates, and prompt payment of losses to the insured.

Policies issued for three years on Dwellings, Churches etc., at reduced rates.

LEONARD MORRIS, R. R. FITZGERALD,
Agent, Agent,
Summerside. Charlottetown.

February 11, 1888.—3m 2aw pd

HOME MANUFACTURES,

VERSUS

IMPORTED.

OUR New Factory is furnished with the most Modern Labor Saving Machines. We are now able to offer good, reliable home-made Furniture as cheap in price as any imported and guarantee the buyer

25 Per Cent Better Value for his Money

We invite careful comparison of Goods and Prices, and feel confident that our patrons save money by trading with us.

Large Stock! New Designs! Cut Prices!

MARK WRIGHT & CO.,

Manufacturers of House, Store, Office, Church and School Furniture.

UNDERTAKING.

Jan. 6, 1888.

My Little Wife.

She isn't very pretty
(So say her lady friends),
She's neither wise nor witty,
With verbal odds and ends.

No fleeting freaks of fashion
Across her fancy run;
She's never in a passion—
Except a tender one.

Her voice is low and cooing;
She listens more than speaks;
While others talk of doing,
The duty near she seeks.

It may be but to burnish
The sideboard's scanty plate,
Or but with bread to furnish
The beggar at the gate.

So I, who see what graces
She sheds on lowly life,
To fashion's fairest faces
Perform my little wife.

And though at her with pity
The city dames may smile,
Who deem her hardly pretty
And sadly out of style.

To me she seems a creature
So musically sweet,
I would not change one feature,
One curve from crown to feet.

And if I could be never
Her lover and her mate,
I think I'd be forever
The beggar at the gate.

THE PIRATE.

By Sir Walter Scott.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

(Continued.)

Magnus again uplifted the handspike, but Bunce stopped his hand. "Avast, father!" he said, "or you will make a bad voyage of it presently. And you, Fletcher, let go the girl."

"And, d—n me! why should I let her go?" said Fletcher.

"Because I command you, dick," said the other, "and because I'll make it a quarrel else.—And now let me know, beauties, is there one of you bears that queer heathen sort of Minna, for which I have a certain sort of regard?"

"Gallant air!" said Halcro, unquestionably it is because you have some poetry in your heart."

"I have had enough of it in my mouth in any time," answered Bunce; "but that day is by, old gentlemen—however, I shall soon find out which of these girls is Minna.—Throw back your muffling from your faces, and don't be afraid, my Linduniras; no one here shall meddle with you to do you wrong. On my soul, two pretty wenches!—I wish I were at an egg-shell, and a rock under my lee-bow, if I would wish a better leaguer-las than the worst of them!—Hark you, my girls; which of you would like to swing in a rover's hammock?—you should have gold for the gathering!"

The terrified maidens clung close together, and grew pale at the bold and familiar language of the desperate libertine.

"Nay, don't be frightened," said he; "no one shall serve under the noble Altramont but by her own free choice—there is no pressing amongst gentlemen of fortune. And do not look so shy upon me neither, as if I spoke of what you never thought of before. One of you, at least has heard of Captain Cleveland, the Rover."

Brenda grew still paler, but the blood mounted at once in Minna's cheeks, on hearing the name of her lover thus unexpectedly introduced; for the scene was in itself so confounding, that the idea of the vessel had spoken at Bargh-Westra, had occurred to no one save the Udaller.

"I see how it is," said Bunce, with a familiar nod, "and I will hold my course accordingly. You need not be afraid of any injury, farther," he added, addressing Magnus familiarly, "and though I have made many a pretty girl pay tribute in my time, yet yours shall go ashore without either wrong or ransom."

"If you will assure me of that," said Magnus, "you are as welcome to the brig and cargo, as ever I made man welcome to a can of punch."

"And it is no bad thing that same can of punch," said Bunce, "if we had any one that could mix it well."

"I will do it," said Claud Halcro, "with any man that ever squeezed lemon—Eric Seambester, the punch-maker of Bargh-Westra, being alone excepted."

"And you are within a cable's length of him, too," said the Udaller. "Go down below, my girls," he added, "and send up the rare old man, and the punch bowl."

"The punch-bowl!" said Fletcher; "I say, the bucket, d—n me! Talk of bowls in the cabin of a paltry merchantman, but not to gentlemen strollers—rovers, I would say," correcting himself, as he observed that Bunce looked sour at the mistake.

"And I say, these two pretty girls shall stay on deck, and fill my can," said Bunce; "I deserve some attendance, at least, for all my generosity."

"And they shall fill mine, too," said Fletcher; "they shall fill it to the brim!—and I will have a kiss for every drop they spill—boil me if I won't."

(To be continued.)

20 to 25 per cent Reduction on Boots and Shoes, during the month of March, at R. K. Jost's (Boreham's Old Stand), North Side Market Square. Go and get Bargains.

Feb 29—1w

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Scientific Phenomena in Spiritualism.

SIR,—I was correct. The professed seeker "for information," when he didn't succeed in his real object—gratifying his vanity by engaging in a public discussion on what he knows little or nothing of—now turns to work to write in the vain hope of "completely disgusting" me from writing. So long as he willfully misrepresents, he need not flatter himself, referring to Math. 5:22, as he belongs to another class and family, as he can see in John 8:44; so I was right in being advised by Prov. 26:4, 5. Ready as ever in falsifying as if he hadn't been convicted in my last, he now says that at the Institute, I stated I could explain everything. But here are my words there read: "This is a mysterious, wondrous power; yet it is not supernatural, but natural; no delusion, nor devil, nor disembodied spirit, but actually natural. Let us remember that we are surrounded with wonders inexplicable, but natural all the same. There are no phenomena in nature, in the material or spiritual world, that can be explained." Science even explains nothing. It only classifies phenomena, drawing out the law or order of sequence according to which events occur, but not accounting for the law. Facts are grouped together, but not accounted for. Philosophers note no more new facts as to the spiritual laws than did the wise men of Greece, Rome, India or Egypt. The fundamental doctrine of true philosophy is, we have "no knowledge of anything but phenomena; and our knowledge of phenomena is relative, not absolute. We know not the essence, nor the real mode of production, of any fact, but only its relations to other facts in the way of succession or of similitude. These relations are constant; that is always the same in the same circumstances. The constant resemblances which phenomena, and the constant sequences which unite them as antecedent and consequent, are termed their laws. The laws of phenomena are all we know about them. Their essential nature, and their ultimate causes, either efficient or final, are unknown and inscrutable to us. Consciousness of the properties of matter is the prerogative of mind. Matter has no consciousness. Initiative power is the prerogative of mind. Matter is endowed with no initiative power—it does not put itself in motion. Mind is not solid, or fluid, or gaseous; nor has it contour or outline; nor is it blue, or red, or white, or black; it is not sweet or bitter; it has not any of these properties, because it has consciousness of them, as the properties of matter; it knows them objectively because they are not of itself. It knows force, or power, subjectively because they are of itself, controllable, in and by itself, as a quality or property of itself. Let us remember, therefore, all through the consideration of this subject of the scientific phenomena of Spiritualism, that matter is not mind, and that mind is not matter, and that the both in their essence, are as wonderful and inexplicable as are the scientific facts of Spiritualism. We know as little of Electricity, Magnetism, Chemical Affinity, Digestion, Growth, Attraction or Gravitation, as we do of the essence of matter and of mind. Electricity produces magnetism, and is called electro-magnetism; magnetism makes electricity which is then called magneto-electricity. Heat causes electricity, and then it is called thermo-electricity. Chemical action produces it and it is then styled Galvanic or Voltaic electricity. These are in the human body, and are called animal magnetism, &c. If there is a vast difference between matter dead in clay and rock, and matter alive in animals and plants; so surely there is a great difference between dead electricity and magnetism in earth and sky, and living magnetism and electricity in man and the inferior animals! A galvanic charge will make a dead frog leap, a leg of beef or mutton kick, the eyes in a dead ox's head cut out, to open and stare, and the tongue to stick out and bellow. Mesmerism is done through magnetism and electricity in the parties. Strong healthy men have the positive; weakly effeminate men, and women have the negative electricity and magnetism. This is the reason why mediums are mostly women. There is more electricity, &c., in persons at night than through the day, and hence at night Spiritualists operate. Positives and negatives have an attraction or affinity for each. Just as electricity in one body passes over into, and controls, another body with less and weaker kinds of electricity; so the magnetizer—the positive, controls the mesmerized—the negative or weaker. When my nervous fluid, like an electric current courses along my nerves leading from my brain, enters and controls my mouth to speak and act, why not when in communication with a mesmerized person whose personal control over her nervous energy is left to be subject to the control of any one put in nervous connection with her, my nervous energy shall pass over as electricity on connected telephone wires to her frame to influence her lips and I direct my nervous energy to her lips, through them I may speak out by her lips my own thoughts as when I send a message to be spoken out from a distant telephone machine! This is no more wonderful for double nervous systems than for me to send a message thousands of miles distant by another nervous system or instrumentality. In mesmerism not only must the one to be operated upon be weakly, nervous, and of negative electricity, &c., but must be passive, humble, trustful, receptive, complying, so that she as the subject may receive the influence of the other's stronger mind and control. The operator shuts up all her senses from the external world, puts her asleep by gazing, or serpent-like fascination, magnetizing by waving his hands near her eyes, and by placing his hands on her head, as by the pole of a magnet. Just as a magnet rubbed on a piece of steel, or even is put near to it without contact, communicates a pro-

perities so as to make of it another magnet; so if I mesmerized a person, I would S. G. Lawsonize him—make him another myself; all that I would know, feel, see, &c., he would; and I would have full control over him. If I told him, or even silently would him to stretch forth his hand, it would require as much force to pull it down as if iron or steel. This power thus developed is called Odylie or Psychic force. After practising this for some time the person can put herself into this mesmeric state at will in the presence of whomsoever she wishes, and all they know she knows, but nothing more. Whatever they will her to say she will say. Next, she can get into this state and her spirit view other countries, and exercise power at a distance without bodily contact. After all, this is no more wonderful than taking a bar of iron, of a certain temperature, pointing the end of it, without contact, with the proper dip, towards the north or magnetic pole, many thousands of miles distant, and by a blow struck on the other end of it, making it a magnet; or heavenly bodies so far off in space that light travelling nearly 200,000 miles a second, requiring 32,000 millions of years to reach them, still they, without contact, are influencing our sun and earth, and are influenced by them through attraction; or blind people, by practising and developing the sense of feeling, learning to perceive and distinguish colors; or thoughts and dreams about persons far off just before being heard from or seen; your looking at a person's side face in meeting, for a short time, causing him to know it without seeing you, and to turn around to see why you are staring.

Now a few facts to prove the foregoing. Just as alcohol, though powerful, comes from disorganization, disarrangement of organized constituted elements, by fermenting or rotting; so this odylie or psychic force comes from disorganizing, disarranging by disease or unhealthy practices, what God had constituted. Nervous disorders often suddenly make mediums, clear of spiritualism altogether. Those thus affected with this force morbidly developed or suddenly by disease, have polarity and attraction and repulsion, and give off galvanic or voltaic shocks. A strong magnet that would lift ten pounds weight, powerfully affects those sickly with weak nerves, the hysterical, the spasmodic, the cataleptic, the epileptic, the paralytic, sleep-walkers, and the insane, as well as all easily mesmerized, and all mediums. The more nervously diseased and disordered the more they feel the magnet, and the more susceptible they are to having this force. With their eyes shut they can feel the magnet's influence though it touch them not. When one pole is passed by them, a cool breezy feeling is experienced along the line of passage or traction, while the other pole causes a warm, tepid feeling, but both causing sensation in them like a limb asleep. Passed near their nostrils, tongue or eyes, it affects their taste, smell or sight, even with shut eyes or in the case of the blind, they see an aura brightness at the poles of the magnet, and irradiating from them. So persons, while being mesmerized or magnetized by another person, see these haloes and rings of light playing around the head and from the hands of the mesmerizer, and strings or threads of light passing towards them, lambent glowings of light bewitching them towards those they are placed in rapport, as in mediumistic "spirit circles" around a table. Those mesmerized, who have also been in these "circles," declare they have the same effects on their systems and effects from the same source, or charged with the same force. In England, long before spiritualism, a girl magnetized and attracted oak, silk, &c., and repelled by her presence, tables, a tub with two men on it, a chest with three men on it, and a chair broken by two men holding it down. She was worst in the evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. She gave off electric shocks. In 1772, in England, in a house, the china, glass, crockery and furniture tossed about and broke from the mistress and servant being similarly charged; as in electricity and magnetism, like repels like. The mistress ran affrighted to a neighbor's. There she was bled, when the blood suddenly sprinkled from the basin, and the basin and other dishes broke. When either was away all was quiet. Both together, all was devilry. In the case of the witches at Salem, Mass., long ago, they could see blindfolded, and at any distance. They attracted pins, iron rods, a staff, an iron hook, shoes, keys, chests, a bedstead with men in it, a pressing iron, stirrup and a small anchor; shocks would be given out, knocking, noises among pots; also repulsion of persons and things similarly charged. But enough for the present.

Yours truly,
S. G. LAWSON.

March 2, 1888.

WOOD!

OWING to the scarcity and high price of COAL, I have made arrangements to supply

Hard and Soft Wood,

cut to any length required, at a small advance on cost.

R. McMILLAN,

Coal Office, foot of Prince Street.

Feb 16—3y eod wky 1m

THROUGH TICKETS

TO—California, British Columbia, and to all Points West, South-west and North-west.

Also—Cook's Excursion Tickets.

OFFICE—QUEEN STREET, next door to Telegraph Office (up stairs)

WM. A. FAUGHT, Agent.

Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1888—wky