

# THE DAILY EXAMINER

Five Dollars per Year.

"This is True Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

Single Copies two-cents.

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NO 203

## THE BARCAIN CORNER



is no misomer for our store, situated in the heart of the city, it also occupies a warm spot in the hearts of Charlottetowns thrifty buyers. The reason of this is self evident. We have always tried to make the interest of ourselves and of our patrons mutual That has always been our aim and will continue to be

### OUR STORE JUST NOW

is pretty well loaded down with all kinds of dry goods. We have been opening our fall readymade clothing, and can truthfully say that there is not the like of the stock and the like of the values on P. E. Island—and no charge to see them. If you don't want to buy now all right. Then we have our dress goods department—rather a new department for us—but nevertheless it is worth your while to inspect our stock in this line. Flannelettes, Gingham, Fleeces and Prints, cheap as can be bought in Charlottetown.

## McKAY WOOLEN COMPANY.

### BURGLARS WANTED.

To the Burglar who entered our office and broke the Handle of Safe we extend an invitation to call again, promising him a free entry into the safe, and thereby saving him the use of the Sillson wrench. We will not insure his easy exit, but will be on hand with an ambulance and undertaker.

At the same time we give the Dairymen a guarantee for one year with our twelve gang Cheese Presses. Nearly all that were imported here in the past required to be repaired within a year.

Our improved Cheese Vat is the most popular in the market.

Our Babcock Testers never break the bottles.

The press hoops are right for eighty lbs of curd.

And best of all the "ALPHA de LAVAL SEPARATOR" is on f th fi way ahead of all others

Write for prices. Terms made to suit customers.

Our Pumps are winning a name for themselves at prices to beat any im

**T. A. McLEAN**

### Smooth as Velvet

Your lawn if properly look after and kept cut with one of our

### Lawn Mowers

Will be smooth as velvet.

### FENNELL & CHANDLER

### OUR BIG EXHIBIT OF NEW CLOTHS

We are opening our different lines for the new season, with much the same feeling of confidence which a fellow experienced when he has a good thing. So many good cloths grouped together that it is impossible to tell you all about them. Come and see the

### BEAUTIFUL LINES OF OVERCOATINGS

the finest ever brought to the city. And Trouserings, the finest you ever laid eyes on; and for Suits, they are beautiful in the extreme. Those goods will be shown with much pleasure, and will be on exhibit this afternoon and to-morrow

**JOHN MACLEOD & CO**  
MERCHANT TAILORS.

#### First Duels in Italy.

The first duels were fought in Italy, according to Millingen, who speaks of a manuscript discovered at Cassel and describes a duel between a father and a son in the reign of the Emperor Theodoric. When Charlemagne forbade wagers of battle among the Lombards, he encountered the fiercest opposition from the nobles. Early in the ninth century De Medicis, a knight, defeated in single combat the bandit Mugel, who devastated the Florentine district now called after him, Mugello. Otto II granted the prayer of the nobility for the re-establishment of wagers of battle in 988. Women and priests were not compelled to accept it. The Normans showed less gallantry. With them a woman had to accept, nor could she name a champion. Her male opponent, however, was buried to his waist in the earth. Armed with a club, he tried to strike her as she circled around him, his weapon being a ball of iron at the end of a cord. If he failed to touch her at the third attempt, he was vanquished, which meant to him death with dishonor.

Beccarin says that the reason so many duels were fought in Italy in the early days is that where the law does not afford protection one must look to single combat to retain the respect of one's fellow men. In the middle ages the ferocity of Italian duels passes belief. "Any way of putting an enemy to death ('ogni modo') is good enough," says one of their writers. "When an Italian spares his vanquished adversary," says Brantome, "he maims his arms and legs and gives him as a memento of his kindness and generosity a hideous gash across the face." Lampagnano practiced on a painted model of Galeazzo Sforza before he stabbed him. Duelling was called "la scienza cavalleresca."—Cornhill Magazine.

#### Putting a Stamp Upside Down.

Folk in general are not nowadays so careful as they were years ago in the matter of affixing postage stamps upon letters and receipt stamps upon bills, and many never note whether the stamps are the right way up or upside down. It was very different, however, before the rush and roar of this half of the century began, for it was next door to a crime, in the eyes of many, to affix a stamp with the queen's head the wrong way up. Many were not only under the impression that her majesty would "feel offended," but that if she took the matter up personally or told officials to act punishment could follow. There are still, however, many people who look with horror upon a postage stamp upside down.—Notes and Queries.

#### Strange Mistake.

Old Mrs. Jones entered the drawing room unexpectedly and spoiled a very pretty tablean.

"I was just whispering a secret in Cousin Jennie's ear," explained Charlie. "I'm sorry," said the old lady gravely, "that your eyesight has become so bad that you mistake Jennie's mouth for her ear."—London Tit-Bits.

**BETTER** than cure is prevention. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you may keep well, with pure blood, strong nerves and a good **APPETITE.**

#### PRINCESS VICTORIA.

The Simple Life of England's Queen in Her Childhood Days.

James Cassidy has written for St. Nicholas an article on the "Girlhood Days of England's Queen," in the course of which he says:

There was an occupation in which the wee woman of seven years, wearing a simple white gown and large straw hat, was frequently seen engaged. It was watering the garden plants. One of those who saw her said that as he sometimes watched her intently at work he wondered which would get the most water, the plants or her own little feet.

The princess was an early riser, getting up at 7, frequently earlier in the summer, and breakfasting at 8 o'clock. Her breakfast was just such as any well cared for little girl who was not a princess might be expected to enjoy, bread and milk and fruit, placed on a small table by her mother's side.

When breakfast was finished, the little princess went for a walk or a drive, while her half sister, Feodora, her almost constant companion, studied with her governess. From 10 to 12 the duchess instructed 'Drina, after which she was at liberty to wander at will through the rooms, or to play with her many costly toys.

Two o'clock was the dinner hour of the princess, though the luncheon hour of the duchess. Plain food, nicely cooked, was placed before the little girl, and she did it justice, for she was healthy and strong and enjoyed her meals. After dinner she received assistance in her studies till 4 o'clock, when she was taken by her mother to visit a friend or perhaps to walk or drive, or she was permitted to ride a donkey in the gardens.

At the dinner hour of the duchess her little girl supped, seated next to her mother. Then came a romp with her nurse, Mrs. Brock. By the time the romp was finished the house party would be at their dessert, and then the princess would be called in to join them.

Nine o'clock was bedtime, and she never prolonged her day beyond that hour. No matter whether she was at home or at the house of a friend, "9 o'clock bedtime was rigidly enforced." Her little bed was placed beside her mother's larger bed, so that by day and night mother and daughter were never far apart.

Regular study, regular exercise, simple food and plenty of time out of doors, plenty of play and plenty of sleep distinguished the upbringing of England's future queen.

#### --AT THE--

### DENTAL PARLORS

North Side Queen Square.

You can have your teeth extracted free of pain by the means of either general or local anaesthesia. All kinds of work done satisfactorily.

**DR. J. H. AYERS**

### THE PROVINCIAL - EXHIBITION

—AND—

### RACES, 1897,

To be held at CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,

SEPTEMBER 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

All Animals and articles for Exhibition must be entered at the office of the Secretary, Cameron Block, Charlottetown, on or before Saturday, 18th September.

### HORSE RACES

\$1,500 - - - Premiums - - - \$1,500

FIRST DAY,—22nd SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Three Year Old Class.....Purse \$150.00  
2.35 Class..... " 150.00  
Free for All, open to Canada and the United States..... " 300.00

SECOND DAY—23rd SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Three Minute Class.....Purse \$150.00  
2.28 Class..... " 250.00  
Free for All, (Pacers)..... " 150.00

Entries close 14th September. No horse barred by record made after 1st Aug., 1897.

For further particulars see Prize List, to be had on application to the Secretary. All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

BENJAMIN ROGERS, President.  
Ch'town Aug 14th—law wky 21 all isld prs.

A. B. WARBURTON, Secretary.

### \$18,000--IN CASH--\$18,000

### GRAND PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

Halifax, September 28th, to October 1st, 1897.

Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals

The largest amount ever offered in prizes in any Exhibition in the Maritime Provinces.

In addition to the grand Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, special attractions have been arranged for every day and night.

The Spectacular Seige of Sabastopol every evening,—the most gorgeous and realistic effects ever produced in Canada.

An unequalled half mile track for speed competition.

Exhibits carried at exceedingly low rates. Very cheap excursion tickets on all railways and steamboats.

Full particulars later. Apply for prize lists, entry forms, and all information to

**JOHN E. WOOD,**

Secretary, Halifax, N. S.