

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1889.

VOL. 25.—NO. 74.

The Daily Examiner

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

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 4th day, 9h., 14.4m., a. m., N. E., below horizon.
Full Moon, 11th day, 0h., 30.4m., a. m., S.
Last Quarter, 18th day, 6h., 39.0m., a. m., S.
New Moon, 26th day, 9h., 47.6m., a. m., S. E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Day's length
1 Thursday	4 47	7 25	9 25	0 59	15 38	15 38
2 Friday	48	23 11	34	1 37	35	35
3 Saturday	49	22 11	43	2 18	33	33
4 Sunday	51	21 56	53	3 7	30	30
5 Monday	52	19 2	64	4 13	27	27
6 Tuesday	53	18 3	74	5 27	25	25
7 Wednesday	54	16 4	85	7 3	22	22
8 Thursday	55	15 5	95	8 16	19	19
9 Friday	57	14 3	105	9 15	17	17
10 Saturday	58	12 7	115	10 7	14	14
11 Sunday	59	10 7	125	11 11	11	11
12 Monday	5 0	9 8	135	12 33	9	9
13 Tuesday	2	8 8	145	1 11	6	6
14 Wednesday	3	6 9	155	2 0	3	3
15 Thursday	4	4 9	165	3 1	0	0
16 Friday	5	2 10	175	4 13	57	57
17 Saturday	7	1 10	185	5 24	54	54
18 Sunday	8	0 10	195	6 34	52	52
19 Monday	9	6 58	205	7 46	49	49
20 Tuesday	10	5 6	215	9 2	46	46
21 Wednesday	12	54	225	11 7	45	45
22 Thursday	13	52	235	13 11	44	44
23 Friday	14	50	245	15 39	43	43
24 Saturday	16	49	255	18 41	42	42
25 Sunday	18	47	265	21 19	40	40
26 Monday	18	45	275	24 55	37	37
27 Tuesday	19	42	285	28 28	34	34
28 Wednesday	20	41	295	31 16	31	31
29 Thursday	22	40	305	34 2	28	28
30 Friday	23	38	315	37 26	16	16
31 Saturday	5 24	6 36	325	40 47	13	13

SPECULATION.

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

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

FRED. W. L. MOORE,

(Late of Davies & Sutherland),
Barrister, Notary Public, Commissioner for Affidavits, Wills, &c.

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Above Messrs. Harris & Stewart's, next to EXAMINER office.
Special attention given to Searches, Collections, Conveyancing, and all branches of Solicitor's work.
Loans made on mortgage or approved joint notes.
jul—1m eod w pd

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Every child and adult greatly benefited. Good inducements to Correspondence Classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases; Dr. J. H. Buckley, D. D., editor of the Christian Register; J. E. Richards, Professor, the Scientist; J. A. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judah P. Pines, and others, sent free by post.
JAMES A. MORRISON, GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES: Thomas Fyde, Esq., Cashier Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; D. C. Chalmers, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES, TEA MERCHANTS,

1 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINING LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Represented in Canada by MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax.
Oct. 24, 1887—

BUY CORSETS!



We have a Large Stock in the Best Makes, including the Celebrated
D. & A. CORSETS.

PERKINS & STERNS.

BARGAINS IN
Print Cottons, Gingham, Flannelettes, Silk Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Bath Towels, Bathing Drawers, etc., etc. Summer Millinery cut away down.

DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS CHEAP.

Charlottetown, July 31, 1889—dy wky

CHOICE SELECTION

FANCY SLIPPERS

GOFF BROS.

August 9, 1889.

McLEOD & McKENZIE,

Star Merchant Tailors,
Have entered upon their Semi-Annual Season of giving Rare Bargains.

WE PURPOSE TO CLEAN OUT, IF POSSIBLE, THE BALANCE OF OUR

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

At prices we have not hitherto offered, in order to make room for our

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

This step was unavoidable, and as a consequence you may anticipate rare plums.
HOURS—FROM SEVEN TO SIX.

McLEOD & McKENZIE.

Charlottetown, July 31, 1889.

SLAUGHTER OF

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

W. N. TANTON will sell for THIRTY DAYS, at from 20 TO 33 1-3 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, his Stock consisting of

American and Swiss Watches, American Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Jewelry, Electro-Plated Ware, Spectacles & Eyeglasses.
The Entire Stock must be cleared out within Thirty Days. No old stock on hand.

W. N. TANTON,

UPPER QUEEN STREET.
NOTICE.—All Watches or other articles left to be repaired, and not called for within Thirty Days from date, will be sold to pay expenses.
Zaw d w—jy16

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. James H. Eastman, Stoneham, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."—Miss Thirza L. Cramer, Palmyra, Md.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your excellent remedies."—F. A. Pinkham, South Molunness, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 80 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffitt, Killingly, Conn.

Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes: "After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

AUCTION SALE.

Dwelling House, Store and Premises at Southport.

We are instructed by Mrs. Henry Beer to sell by Auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 23rd, at 3 o'clock, p. m.:

That valuable Business Stand, fronting 64 feet on Main Street, Southport, running back 164 feet, with all the buildings thereon.

Also—A Building Lot, with large Warehouse in the rear and adjoining said premises.

The Dwelling House and Store are well finished, with a large frost-proof cellar and outbuildings. These premises are well adapted for general business purposes.

Terms easy.
E. H. NORTON & CO.,
Auctioneers.
aug12—dy eod wky li

FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, &c.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A Large Consignment

—OF—

NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

—CONSISTING OF—

Plush, Brocatille and Hair Cloth Parlor Suites, Walnut and Ash Bedroom Suites, Hall Stands, Tables, etc., etc.

Also—Hair and Flock Mattresses.

This is a very choice lot of Furniture. Come early and select from this large stock.

GEORGE M. HARRIS,
120 Queen Street,
Charlottetown.
jy31—tf

S. PETER'S SCHOOLS.

Head Master Rev. JAMES SIMPSON, M. A., assisted by the following staff:

BOYS' SCHOOL

Rev. FRED E. J. LLOYD,
Rev. T. H. HUNT, B. A.,
Mr. JOHN T. BRYAN,
Mr. E. J. HODGSON, Q. C.

SERGENT-MAJOR IRWIN, Drill Instructor.

GIRLS' SCHOOL!

The MISSES DESBRISAY.

Michaelmas Term opens Monday, Sept. 2. Pupils prepared for matriculation at the Universities.

FEES.—Boys' School \$24 per annum; Girls' School \$15 per annum. A reduction made for brothers or sisters.

Applications for admission to be made to the Head Master.
Aug. 3, 1889—1m eod

ANTHRACITE COAL.

DISCHARGING to-day, per Brig. Corsican,

300 Tons Anthracite Coal,

(EXTRA QUALITY.)
C LYONS.

July 23, 1889.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 20, 1889.

A Soft Answer.

OUR correspondent is in error when he infers that we attributed the drunkenness prevalent on the day of the Scottish Gathering to the Caledonian Club. We neither blamed them for the drunkenness of Charlottetown nor praised the Carnival Committee for the comparative temperance of Halifax.

Our correspondent is, also, in error when he infers that the rum shops of Charlottetown escaped THE EXAMINER'S notice. For the rum shops of Charlottetown to escape notice is impossible—their works are, unfortunately, made apparent every day and hour on our streets.

As to drinking within the walls of the trotting park, THE EXAMINER'S statement was carefully guarded. It is possible, we admit, that the exhilarating or intoxicating fluids were smuggled into the park. Certainly, no one ever suspected that the leading members of the Caledonian Club were guilty of selling, or consenting to the sale of liquors on the park. What we do say is that there were indications to justify a very strong suspicion that intoxicants were sold in the park. We say further that if the Park Company desire that their investment shall be a paying one, they will not permit or countenance the sale of liquor on their grounds.

Dr. Bronner.

Many of our readers will hear with sympathetic regret of the death of the Rev. Dr. Horatius Bonar, senior minister of the Grange Free Church (Chalmers Memorial), Edinburgh, better known in the Christian world as a hymn writer of great sweetness and power. Dr. Bonar was in his 81st year. It is about two years since he preached in his church. Failing strength, with advancing years, prevented him leaving the seclusion of his own home. But he was able to be out on the 5th April, 1888, when a large and representative company of ladies and gentlemen of all denominations gathered in the Grange Free Church to take part with the members of his congregation in celebrating the jubilee of his ministry. On that occasion Sir Thomas Clarke, who was Lord Provost of the city, provided, and from the hands of Principal Sir William Muir, Dr. Bonar received a sash and a purse of 1,000 sovereigns, "in grateful recognition of the eminent services rendered to him by the Church by his hymns, his writings, and his faithful ministry." This was the closing scene, so far as the public were concerned of a replete life.

He passed peacefully away to his rest on 31st July. It is stated that he began to write the hymns, which were destined to earn so bright a reputation for him, when superintendent of a Sunday School in Kelso. He had not found any hymns that he could make available for Sunday School purposes, and he wrote some for the use of his own scholars, never thinking that they would be used in any wider sphere. But as soon as his hymns appeared, their beauty, their simplicity, and their fulness of Gospel truth were apparent, and their catholicity was so remarkable that they were immediately laid hold of by all hymn-book compilers. Among the best known of Dr. Bonar's hymns may be mentioned, "A few more years shall roll," to which Sir Arthur Sullivan has set the beautiful tune "Leominster;" "When the weary seeking rest," "I heard the voice of Jesus say," "Yes, there is room," the well-known children's hymn, "I lay my sins on Jesus," and the list might be filled out to a considerable extent. The poetical works of Dr. Bonar have been published under the title of "Hymns of Faith and Hope," which have had a wide circulation, and "Hymns of the Nativity and other pieces."

Medicinal Properties of Vegetables.

The following information may be useful to some at this season of the year, if not now to many:

Spinach has a direct effect upon the kidneys.

The common dandelion, used as greens, is excellent for the same trouble.

Asparagus purges the blood. Celery acts admirably upon the nervous system, and is a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia.

Tomatoes act upon the liver.

Beets and turnips are excellent appetizers.

Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effects upon the system.

Onions, garlic, leeks, olives, and shallots, all of which are similar, possess medicinal virtues of a marked character, stimulating the circulatory system and the consequent increase of the saliva and the gastric juice promoting digestion.

Red onions are an excellent diuretic, and the white ones are recommended to be eaten raw as a remedy for insomnia.

They are a tonic and nutritious.

A soup made from onions is regarded by the French as an excellent restorative in debility of the digestive organs.

There are now 500 American schools in Turkey, all of which, except one, are open daily. An order was recently made by the Turkish Government prohibiting any interference with the schools, which had been impeded and interfered with by local authorities.

Arthur Melliss.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Notes on Currency and Value.

SIR.—Will you kindly permit me to make a few additional remarks on "Notes on Currency and Value" and fully establish some of the propositions laid down therein.

1. The volume of currency does not indicate the wealth of a country and does not affect its wealth one way or the other. I will attempt to illustrate this by means of a diagram:

A	E	A	E	A	E
\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$ 20

The figure is supposed to represent a country, over which the money and the exchangeable articles are distributed. Let the total number of dollars, 35, in the figure represent the volume of currency. The spaces with \$ marked in them represent a certain number of dollars. Those marked E represent the exchangeable articles in a country. On the left of each article is the number of dollars required for its purchase.

Let all the Es be sold. There will at once be two contrary flows; the Es will flow in one direction and the money paid for them in the other. In the same way a man receives money from a person for a piece of goods, the money flowing from the one to the other while the piece of goods flows in the opposite direction. The diagram will now appear thus:

E	\$	E	\$	E	\$
\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$ 20

Next let the amount of money or currency be doubled while the exchangeable articles remain the same, and suppose this money has been equally distributed through the country. The first figure will then appear thus:

A	E	A	E	A	E
\$ 10	\$ 5	\$ 20	\$ 5	\$ 40	\$ 5

If now the total number of articles again flow, the following will be the result:

E	\$	E	\$	E	\$
\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 40	\$ 40

The reason this comes about is through the operation of the Law of Supply and Demand. With the increase of the money comes an increased demand; and because of the increased demand there is a rise in prices, until everything is again equalized under the new volume of currency.

Take the exchangeable articles marked A in the first figure, and call it a barrel of flour. When sold, as in figure 1, it brought \$5, while in the last figure it brought \$10. Now, what has happened? Did the price of flour go up? Yes. But did its value go up? No, not at all. The value of the flour remained the same, but the value of the dollar decreased one half. Therefore, the value of the currency of a country is not in proportion to the quantity of money in it; neither does the volume of currency indicate a country's wealth.

2. The unlimited legal tender in Canada being one metal—gold—it is somewhat difficult to detect a change of value in it. However, in the United States, where the unlimited legal tender is both gold and silver, we can, by examination, show that there has been an actual change in the value of the American standard—the dollar. Some years ago it was enacted by law in the United States that gold and silver coinage should be interchangeable, and that either could be paid at the option of the payer, the receiver being compelled to receive either one. As gold was much dearer than silver, a silver dollar was made about sixteen times heavier than a gold one, and this proportion was established by law. After a number of years the relative value of gold and silver changed, so that now one dollar in gold will buy more than sixteen times its weight in silver, while, with the silver dollar only, the sixteen parts can be bought; that is to say, the silver dollar is really of less value than the gold dollar, though by law they are of equal values. Hence the result is, that as both are interchangeable the value of the unlimited legal tender of the United States has become less—the value of the dollar has changed, so that if a piece of goods costs more now than some years ago, it may not be that the value of the goods has changed; but it may be owing to the fact that the value of the dollar has lessened.

3. One of the most interesting laws is that of averages. It is on this law that insurance companies found their tables. Although it may be very uncertain how long a particular man may live, yet it is possible to predict the average life of a great number of men. Even in matters where one would imagine this law would have no bearing, it is found to be true. For instance: in the census taken in Chicago it was found that one out of every eighty-seven men was a Smith. Upon looking at the census rolls of several other widely separated cities, it was found that the proportion was almost the same, and the larger the cities the nearer the figures. Applying this law, we find that although the value of many different articles may change in the course of time, yet the value of a great number of articles taken together remains about the same, and the greater the number of articles the less difference there will be in their total value at different times. Therefore, if we take a large number of articles at one time, and they are collectively found to be worth \$300, and take the same number and quantities at another time, and find they are worth \$600, we at once reach the conclusion that as the value of the articles had not changed, the value of the dollars had, and that the dollar was only about half the value it had previously been.

From these considerations it is evident that the volume of currency has no direct bearing on the wealth of a country.

Arthur Melliss.