

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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 CENT

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1888.

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The Examiner Publishing Co.
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One month 50
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—1888—

BOSTON DIRECT,

—BY THE—
Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward
Island Steamship Line.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Charlottetown to Boston.

THE staunch and commodious Steamships
CARROLL and WORCESTER, having been
thoroughly refurnished and put into first-class
condition in every particular, will, during the
Season of 1888, run as follows, commencing with
The Carroll, on Saturday, 5th May.

One of these vessels will leave Boston for
Charlottetown every SATURDAY, at noon; and
Charlottetown for Boston every THURSDAY,
at 6 o'clock, p. m.
Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low
Rates!
FARES—First-class Passage Berth in well-
furnished Cabin, \$6.50; Stateroom Berth, \$8.50.
Lowest rates for Freight, which is always carefully
handied.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents, Charlottetown.
HARRISON LORING,
Managing Director and Treasurer,
Lewis Wharf, Boston,
City, Mass., May 3, 1888—pat sum jour

DR. KELLY,
Physician and Surgeon,
OFFICE:
UPPER QUEEN STREET,
Four Doors Above Apothecaries' Hall.
City, Mass., March 29, 1888—d 3m eod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RECEIVERS OF
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &
Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

—FOR—
B-O-S-T-O-N

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
THE PALACE STEAMERS
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port-
land, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at
7.25 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd
class; \$9.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SAMP, F. W. HALES,
P. E. I. S. S. Co., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.,
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

AMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE
MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS

—AND—
Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive
prompt attention.
REFERENCES: Thomas Fyfe, 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.
Oct. 24, 1887—

NEW BANKRUPT.

GOODS Bankrupt Clothing

—IN—
RECEIVED TODAY:
22 CASES BANKRUPT CLOTHING.

Please Call and See Prices.

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the Great Big Hat, Queen Street.
Charlottetown, May 10, 1888.

1888. SPRING ARRIVALS. 1888.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,
CAMERON BLOCK.

CAREFULLY SELECTED NOVELTIES IN SPRING GOODS are now opening up in
all Departments, especial attention being directed to the following:—
Custom Tailoring Department.

For those who want a Suit made to order, we have in stock a large and beautiful assort-
ment of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, Scotch, West of England and Irish TWEEDS,
BROADCLOTHS and DOESKINS, WORSTEDS, Plain and Fancy OVERCOATINGS,
SUITS Cut, Trimmed and Finished in the height of style.

Mens' Readymade Clothing Department.
PLAIN AND FANCY TWEED AND WORSTED SUITS, Fashionable
Patterns and Style.

Childrens', Boys' and Youths' Department.
READYMADE CLOTHING, in Suits, two and three pieces, Knickerbocker,
Long and Short Pants.

Hat and Cap Department.
A Large and Varied Stock of HARD and SOFT HATS, of English and American
manufacture, in the Latest Spring Styles.

Neckwear Department.
A Large and Choice Lot of NECKWEAR TIES, Nobby Patterns and Styles, from one of the
best New York Houses. Best brands of COLLARS, American and Canadian. Entire
Stock of FURNISHINGS suitable for any trade. CALL AND SEE.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,
CAMERON BLOCK.
May 8, 1888.

READY CASH!

JAMES PATON & CO'S.

—NEW STOCK OF—
Spring and Summer Goods

Are now open, and for READY CASH, Bargains in all kinds of Goods can be had.

A BETTER LOT OF BARGAINS WERE NEVER OFFERED.
Great Attractions in our Millinery Department.

Space will not permit us to mention all that we have to show, but we ask everyone
to give us a call. No trouble to show the Goods.
Just take a look at our CARPET DEPARTMENT. We don't ask you to buy,
but give us a friendly call.
DRESS DEPARTMENT complete with all the latest Trimmings to match.
UMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES, very cheap. A wonderful lot of LADIES' SILK
UMBRELLAS, Fancy Handles, at \$1.20.
LACE CURTAINS at any price; SILKS, in Black, Watered, Stripes and Shots;
GLOVES, in Silk, Kid and Lisle.

JAMES PATON & CO.,
MARKET SQUARE.
May 14, 1888—dy & wky

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, Dried 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, Picadilli and
Pickled Walnuts.
KELLER'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,

Queen and King Squares' Stores.
Feb. 9, 1888—oaw & wky

The Failure of the Scott Act.

AN OLD AND PROMINENT GOOD TEMPLAR
EXPLAINS THE REASON WHY.

From an article in the current number of
The Good Templar, of Canada, the official
organ of the Order, we clip the following,
written by Mr. Daniel Rose, District Chief
Templar for Toronto and the County of
York:—"As an old member of the Good
Templar Order, and one worked for Prohibition
for over thirty years in Canada, I
cannot but feel the recent reverses we have
met with are not altogether the fault of
either Grit or Tory, but rather of the Temperance
men themselves. Looking back
over the years that are past, I find that
about thirty years ago we carried Prohibition
in the Parliament of Canada, but got
defeated on a side issue. If I remember
right, the bill had not gone before a certain
committee on trade and commerce. In
that day our earnest Temperance men
blamed party, but failed to do their own
duty by seeing that their party returned
men favorable to Prohibition. In New
Brunswick, prior to Confederation, Sir
Leonard Tilley risked his Government and
passed Prohibition, and at the next election
he was deserted and his Government was
overthrown. Since then we have had the
Dunkin Bill passed, and, although far from
perfect, it did good in its day; but when
reverses came it was cast aside. Then came
the Scott Act, and our Temperance friends
waxed warm in its favor. It was not all
we wanted, yet it was a long step in the
right direction. Difficulties were met with,
the liquor traffic put all the opposition that
money and the Courts could place in its
way, and now when that opposition is over-
come and the law is being enforced we
meet reverses. It can't be said honestly
that the law did no good, because in Hal-
ton County, the first to rescind the law,
our opponents even confessed that it was
enforced there. Not only so, but it reduced
pauperism and crime, improved trade, and
was as well enforced as laws of that nature
can be expected to be. Yet why these reverses?
I think the reason is very plain.
Temperance men carried the law, but for-
got to keep in existence the lodges of Good
Templars and kindred societies that make
and keep alive public opinion on the Tem-
perance question. We can no more expect
to gather figs off thistles than to expect a
healthy public Temperance sentiment to
exist in a community without the lodges or
societies of active Temperance men. Look
at Maine, does any one suppose that that
State would have stood the assaults of the
rum traffic all these years if they had not
their twenty-five thousand Good Templars
cattered all over the State? In years gone
by the I. O. G. T. and S. of T. had a lodge-
room in every hamlet and cross road, and
created the temperance sentiment of to-day,
but for some years back their lodges have
been neglected and a new race of voters is
growing up that have not been educated in
the lodgeroom; and can we wonder that we
met with defeat and loss. We must look
this matter squarely in the face, and go
back to first principles. We must look to
our Order to push on our work anew, and
so replenish our ranks. Other societies
have grown up that divide the interest of
our young people; we must meet them, and
try and get our young men back in our
ranks, and so push on work.

Harrowing and Rolling.

The American Agriculturist for May re-
marks that,—

"In the spring when farm work presses, and
we are anxious to get in the seed, there is a
constant temptation to sow or plant before
making the ground as fine and mellow as our
better judgment tells us is necessary. Patience
is the greatest of all virtues; but with the
farmer in the spring it must be an active
and patient patience. After the crop is in he waits
patiently. But before sowing we must be on
our guard against the kind of impatience that
results in hasty and imperfect preparation of
the land.
"Oats can be sown on land early in the
spring without much harrowing, and we pre-
sume this is true of spring wheat. But barley
requires the best of tillage, and the harrows
must be kept at work till the surface is fine
and mellow. Harrowing and rolling require
more careful attention than is usually bestow-
ed upon them. We do not roll to make the
land firm. Harrowing will make the land
firmer than it can be made, except on the sur-
face, by a roller. We roll to break the lumps.
The roller will not crush lumps that it cannot
reach, and so we harrow to break some of the
lumps and to pull the others to the surface,
leaving it rough, and then follow with a
roller. Great improvements have been made
in harrows and rollers. The work can be done
with far less labor than formerly, but there is
still need for good judgment and for prompt-
ness. A field may work well to-day, that to-
morrow, after a rain, would be damaged
rather than improved by the harrow or roller.
And part of a field can be worked while other
parts are still too wet. We need to have
everything ready, so that not a moment may
be lost when the conditions are favorable for
the important work of fitting the land for the
reception of the seed. And do not fail to put
in the seed as soon as the land is ready for it.
It is rare that a farmer sows or plants too
early in the spring."

A By-Law to Amend the By-Law to Prevent Nuisances.

(Passed 14th May, 1888.)

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of
Charlottetown, as follows:—
1. The By-Law passed on the Nineteenth day
of December last past, 1887, intitled "A By-Law
to amend the By-Law to prevent Nuisances," is
hereby repealed.
2. Immediately after the publication of this
By-Law, every sign or other projection, fixed or
hanging and projecting beyond the line of any
house, shop or other building to which the same
is attached, and over any sidewalk or street of
the said City, shall be removed and taken down
by the owner thereof or by the owner of the pre-
mises from which the same projects.
3. No person shall hereafter place, fix or hang
up any sign or other projection so that the same
shall project over any sidewalk or street in the
said City, or beyond the line of any house, shop
or building to which the same is attached.
4. Any person or persons guilty of an infraction
of the provisions of this By-Law shall, upon con-
viction before the Stipendiary Magistrate of said
City, forfeit and pay at the discretion of said
Magistrate a penalty not exceeding Ten Dollars
for each offence, exclusive of costs (every day
he neglects to remove or permits the sign to remain,
contrary to the first section of this By-Law, to be
considered a separate offence), and in default of
payment thereof he shall be liable to be removed
by the said Magistrate to commit the offender or
offenders to the Common Jail of the said City
for any period not exceeding fourteen days, un-
less the said penalty and costs be sooner paid.
L. HEATH HAVILAND,
Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.
A. H. MACPHERSON,
City Clerk.
may 16—2w 2aw

MR. S. N. EARLE,

Teacher of Piano and Organ,
WEST STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

SUMMER CLASSES will commence May 1st,
when Mr. Earle will be glad to receive a few
pupils in place of some who do not remain in
town during the summer.
Having resigned his position in St. Paul's
Church, Mr. Earle is open to an engagement as
Organist or Trainer of a Choir.
Terms—Ten Dollars per quarter, hour lessons
Five Dollars per quarter, half hour lessons.
Special attention given to young ladies from
the country.
2aw (mon & thur)—ap 16

What Prof. J. Stuart Blackie Says.

"Es ist immer gut etwas en visson," says
Goethe—"It is always good to know some-
thing," and if we would know it, we must
see it, and be, if possible, a part of it for a
season; for outside knowledge is always
superficial knowledge, as if a man should
conceit himself to know a house by looking
at the front face of it and counting the
windows as he goes along the street. So,
wishing to know something of The Salvation
Army, and learning that they had a
regular meeting every Sunday night in the
Yennel—a steep, narrow lane that goes up
from the Grassmarket to Lauriston-place,
in Edinburgh—I went and took part in the
devotions. The barracks was in the form
of a common semi-circular church, only,
instead of a regular pulpit, a platform or
dais, with a free range of graduated seats
rising up behind, as in an amphitheatre.
The service was a little disorderly, no
doubt, in its aspect, but otherwise pretty
much the same as in our Presbyterian
churches, an alteration of hymns, prayers
and admonitory addresses by various per-
sons, who, though they wore no official
garb, were evidently accustomed to take
the lead. There was a marching tramp
about the hymns eminently fitted to stir
the hearers to sympathetic action; falling
asleep—a condition into which piously dis-
posed persons sometimes have been known
to fall in the best regulated regular con-
gregations—under such a sweep of harmonized
emotional energy was impossible.
Interruptions now and then took place,
which were easily put down by a combi-
nation of good humor, good sense and firm-
ness on the part of the leaders.
I certainly have never witnessed in our
regular church ministrations—not even in
the solemn gathering of a Highland sacra-
mental occasion—a sight more sweetly
human and more spiritually impressive
than when the fair sergeants, or whatever
the title be of the female ministers of this
devout Army, came softly up to the kneel-
ing converts at the base of the dais, and
bending gently over them, whispered a sis-
terly welcome in their ears. Surely the
Spirit of God was not far from where such
things were done.
I subjoin some lines into which my
thoughts shaped themselves, as I reflected
next morning on the touching spectacle I
had witnessed:—
THE SALVATION ARMY.
Strange world in sooth! wild world of joy and
sadness!
Unseasoned medley of things good and bad,
Things basely sober, and things cruelly mad,
Yet with sweet soul of method in their mad-
ness!
"Salvation Army!" well, they mean to save;
And in their own rough way they do, no
doubt;
And I would liefer fling wild words about
With them, than slip through life a smooth-
lipped slave
Of reputable forms. Far better with too
much
Of zeal to swell, and hot aggressive love,
Than sit in cleanly state, and fear to touch
The clotted sinner lest you soil your glove
In this waste field, where rough hands blindly
throw
Good seed, you slept, and taught the weeds to
grow.

Fainting.

Fainting is what results when the heart
fails to send to the brain a sufficient supply
of blood. A faint may be partial or com-
plete. In either case there may be a
warning of what is coming, and some
persons can even assume a favorable
posture before losing consciousness.
Most adult readers are familiar with the
symptoms of a faint; the face turns pale,
the eyes close, consciousness is lost and the
person falls. Of course, when the heart
fails to send blood to the brain, it also fails
to send it to the surface of the body, and
hence the skin pallid, cold and perhaps
clammy.
Both the breathing and the pulse may be
imperceptible, and the person may seem to
be really dead. In other cases, the breath
may come in occasional sighs, and a feeble
action may be detected in the heart. This
condition may continue for hours, but it
commonly lasts only a few minutes.
Fainting is sometimes a serious affair; in-
deed, at times, it ends in immediate death.
One cause of this more dangerous fainting
is a fatty degeneration of the heart; and an-
other cause is a considerable loss of
blood. In any case of profuse hemorrhage,
of course everything must be done to arrest
the flow of blood, but meanwhile, the lower-
ing of the head and shoulders below the
level of the body will greatly facilitate a
favorable result.
Back of most cases of fainting is an in-
herited nervous susceptibility. Only a
small proportion of persons ever faint under
any circumstances. A few faint at the
slightest cause—fear, joy, grief, unpleasant
sights, noisome smells, heated and impure
air, sudden accident, or some irritation of
the stomach or other internal organs. The
exciting cause varies in different persons,
and each should guard himself at his own
point of exposure.
In any case of faintness every obstacle to
the freest action of the heart and lungs
should be removed by the loosening of the
clothing. But the first thing is to get the
patient into a recumbent posture—flat on
the back. We know of one person subject
to fainting who had learned always, at the
first monition, to take this posture of her
own accord, and it speedily terminated the
attack. If the person is in a crowded
assembly she should at once be taken into
fresh air, but under no circumstances should
anything be placed under her head.
The more common form of fainting does
not necessarily tend to shorten life.

To the Deaf.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOL SON, 30 St. John Street, Montreal. 4m—m14