

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1888.

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ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon 9th day, 2h, 4.2m. a.m., N. E.,
(below horizon.)
First Quarter 16th day, 8h, 0.4m., a. m., N.,
(below horizon.)
Full Moon 23rd day, 1h., 32.6m., a. m., S
Last Quarter, 30th day, 4h., 17.1m., p.m., N.,
(below horizon.)

| DAY OF WEEK | Sun | Sun | Moon | High | Day's |
|--------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| M | riser | sets | riser | water | len |
| 1 Sunday | 4 18 | 7 49 | 0 4 | 4 20 | 1531 |
| 2 Monday | 19 | 49 | 0 27 | 5 25 | 30 |
| 3 Tuesday | 19 | 48 | 0 50 | 6 31 | 29 |
| 4 Wednesday | 20 | 48 | 1 17 | 7 30 | 25 |
| 5 Thursday | 21 | 48 | 1 42 | 8 20 | 27 |
| 6 Friday | 22 | 48 | 2 16 | 9 4 | 26 |
| 7 Saturday | 22 | 47 | 2 59 | 9 47 | 25 |
| 8 Sunday | 23 | 47 | 3 43 | 10 27 | 24 |
| 9 Monday | 23 | 46 | 4 37 | 11 5 | 23 |
| 10 Tuesday | 24 | 46 | 5 37 | 11 42 | 22 |
| 11 Wednesday | 25 | 45 | 6 52 | morn | 20 |
| 12 Thursday | 26 | 44 | 7 51 | 0 20 | 18 |
| 13 Friday | 27 | 44 | 9 1 | 0 59 | 16 |
| 14 Saturday | 28 | 43 | 10 12 | 1 59 | 15 |
| 15 Sunday | 29 | 43 | 11 23 | 2 25 | 14 |
| 16 Monday | 30 | 42 | 12 38 | 3 18 | 12 |
| 17 Tuesday | 31 | 41 | 1 51 | 4 28 | 10 |
| 18 Wednesday | 32 | 40 | 3 5 | 5 49 | 8 |
| 19 Thursday | 33 | 40 | 4 18 | 7 9 | 6 |
| 20 Friday | 34 | 38 | 5 27 | 8 18 | 4 |
| 21 Saturday | 35 | 37 | 6 29 | 9 14 | 2 |
| 22 Sunday | 36 | 36 | 7 22 | 10 3 | 0 |
| 23 Monday | 37 | 35 | 8 7 | 10 47 | 1458 |
| 24 Tuesday | 38 | 34 | 8 44 | 11 28 | 56 |
| 25 Wednesday | 39 | 32 | 9 15 | 12 9 | 53 |
| 26 Thursday | 40 | 31 | 9 42 | 0 43 | 51 |
| 27 Friday | 42 | 30 | 10 6 | 1 20 | 48 |
| 28 Saturday | 43 | 28 | 10 30 | 1 58 | 45 |
| 29 Sunday | 44 | 27 | 10 53 | 2 38 | 43 |
| 30 Monday | 45 | 26 | 11 18 | 3 25 | 41 |
| 31 Tuesday | 4 46 | 7 26 | 11 45 | 4 24 | 1440 |

D. A. MACKINNON, L.L.B.,
Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
—HAS OPENED HIS—
Law Office in Georgetown,
King's County,
where he will attend to professional work,
and loan money on Real Estate.
nov25—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 Portland,
every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at
7.25 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd
class; \$7.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALES,
P. E. I. S. S. Co., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
May 7, 1888—wky

JAMES 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
Macdonald, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia
Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES,
TEA MERCHANTS,
71 EAST CHURCH AND 9 & 14 MINCHING LANE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Represented in Canada by MORRISON &
MUSGRAVE, Halifax.
Oct. 24, 1887—

NOBODY HURT

But the Manufacturers.

\$7,000 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
Bought at a Great Sacrifice, and will be cleared out at Slaughter Prices.

A LOT OF BANKRUPT CLOTHING.

SAMPLE PRICES:

550 suits selling for \$3.75
800 suits " 4.60
750 suits " 5.50

Come straight along for the Best Bargains to

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Ch'town, June 14, 1888—dy & wky

PERKINS & STERNS.

Seasonable Dry Goods at the Lowest Prices.

| Muslins, | Print Cottons, | Dress Goods, | Flannelettes, | White |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | Cottons, |
| | | | | CHEAP. |
| Ginghams, | Parasols, | Umbrellas, | Silk Gloves, | Millinery, |
| CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. |
| Corsets, | Shirtings, | Ribbons, Laces, | Straw Hats, | White Shirts |
| CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. |
| Table Linen, | Cloths, Tweeds, | Bed Ticking, | Carpets, Rugs, | Oil Cloths, |
| CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. |

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, July 7, 1888.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,

CUSTOM TAILORS,

Dealers in Mens' Furnishing Goods.

Large Stock and Very Best Value for your Money.

Large Lot of Summer Underwear, very cheap,

“ Straw Hats, “

“ Helmets, “

Coats for the Hot Weather.

All the Novelties in Gents' Neckwear and Furnishings,

ALL AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,

June 22, 1888.

CAMERON BLOCK, OPP. POST OFFICE.

TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT,
Cameron Block, Charlottetown Agency.

MR. J. D. REID having given up the above Agency, and sold out his Stock-in-Trade to us, we give notice that we shall continue the business as a SALES DEPOT for CLOTHS, TWEEDS, BLANKETS and YARNS of our own manufacture. MR. R. D. COFFIN will remain in charge.

Wool that has been left with our Agent (J. D. Reid) will be settled for on demand as well as any other liabilities that he has incurred in connection with said business. We also collect all debts due to him. All imported goods, excepting Cloth and Tailors' Trimmings, will be closed out regardless of cost during the next thirty days.

A large stock of our own manufactures will be kept constantly in stock to exchange for Wool at Mill prices. CASH FOR WOOL.

TRYON WOOLEN MFG CO.

TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT,
Cameron Block, July 18, 1888—dy & wky

The Eclipse Tea.

THE CONGREGATION OF THE SACRED HEART CHURCH, ALBERTON, intend holding a GRAND EXCURSION AND TEA on the Beautiful Grounds surrounding the Church, on

Tuesday, 14th August,

In Aid of their Church.

The Ladies of Alberton are famed for their excellent tables in the past, and are now determined to make this eclipse every Tea of the season. Remember, the Moon was eclipsed on Sunday last, and our Tea will eclipse everything of the kind this season.

Featuring Swings Games of all kinds, Dancing and first-class saloons well stocked with all the delicacies of the season, are some of the many inducements which will be provided by the Committee.

Young Men and Women—Follow the advice of Horace Greeley, and come West on the 14th of August.

A Special Train will leave Charlottetown on that day at 5 o'clock, a. m., and will arrive at Alberton Tea Grounds at 10.15 a. m., returning, will leave Tea Grounds at 3.15 o'clock, p. m., standard time.

Return Tickets, including Tea, will be issued at all Stations west of Charlottetown at the following rates:—

| Station | Rate |
|--|-------|
| Charlottetown and intermediate Stations to | |
| Winston | 81 25 |
| Milton, Loyalist, Coivilie, North Wiltshire, | |
| Hunter River, Clyde, Cape Traverse | 1 15 |
| Fredericton, Elliott's, Bradabane, Emerald, | |
| Freetown | 1 05 |
| Traveller's Rest, Summerside | 95 |
| Miscouche, St. Nicholas, Wellington, Rich- | |
| mond, Northam, Port Hill, Ekerside | 85 |
| Conway | 75 |
| Portage, Coimam | 65 |
| O'Leary, Mill River | 55 |
| Bloomfield | 45 |
| Estabrook, Montserrat | 35 |
| Kildare | 25 |
| DeBlais | 15 |
| Harper's, Tignish | 5 |

Excursion Train leaves (standard time)

| Station | Time |
|-----------------|------------|
| Charlottetown | 5.00 a. m. |
| Royal Junction | 5.15 |
| North Wiltshire | 5.31 |
| Hunter River | 6.01 |
| Bradabane | 6.33 |
| Emerald | 6.33 |
| Freetown | 6.44 |
| Kensington | 7.00 |
| Summerside | 7.20 |
| Miscouche | 7.40 |
| Wellington | 8.03 |
| Port Hill | 8.35 |
| O'Leary | 8.50 |
| Bloomfield | 9.16 |
| Alberton arrive | 10.16 |

Tickets will be issued on Cape Traverse Branch by Regular Train to connect with Express Train arriving in Alberton at noon.

Parties wishing to remain over at Alberton can take advantage of Excursion Train on the 16th, being the Gathering of the Clans in Charlottetown.

The new Trotting Park at Alberton, close by the grounds, may be completed before that day, and horse racing may be indulged in.

Come one and all to enjoy a good day's sport.
J. P. BRENNAN,
Secy Committee.

July 25

STANLEY BROS. BROWN'S BLOCK.
In every direction we meet your wants, and guarantee SATISFACTION to every purchaser. Our Stock is Large, our Assortment complete, and our PRICES THE LOWEST. Specialties for this Month—Dress Goods, newest fabrics, with Trimmings to match; Prints, Chambrays and Ginghams, VERY CHEAP; Flouncing Laces, in Black, White and Cream; Embroideries, a very large range, nice patterns; CORSETS, One Thousand Pairs, a variety of makes, best values; HOSIERY, in Silk, Cashmere, Lisle Thread and Cotton; ROULLON'S FRENCH KID GLOVES, in 4 and 6 button lengths; also, our celebrated "SUCCESS" Kid Gloves, 4 clasp, colored stitch back, at 80 cents a pair, and everything to be found in a First-Class Dry Goods Store at the lowest possible prices. Mantle Making, Dress Making and Millinery done on the premises.

Four Points—Low Prices, High Quality, Latest Styles, Large Assortment

Livery and Exchange Stables,
(Opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral.)

GREAT GEORGE STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

P. P. GILLIS, PROPRIETOR.

Horses, Coaches, Buggies, Barouches and open Wagons on hire daily at all hours. Telephone to all parts of the city. may19—3m

Industrial Items Before A. D. 1800.

BY C. B. BAGSTER—NO. 3.

Cotton.

Cotton is indebted for its name to the Arabs, who called it "katun," which like all imported words, has been fashioned to suit the language of its cultivators. The tropical regions of India and America both claim cotton as one of their indigenous productions, and the claim is good in both cases. Herodotus some five centuries before the Christian era mentions the fact for India, and Columbus confirmed it for America about A. D. 1500, when he found the inhabitants generally wearing native cotton.

Cotton is the vegetable wool of the pods of the *Gossypium*, of which there seems, according to the rules of botanical analysis, to be only two species, viz., the common cotton plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*), and a native of the West Indies (*Gossypium Barbadense*), known as the sea-isle cotton plant. Practically in the fibre market the only discrimination lies between the long and short stapled, notwithstanding the distinguishing names derived from the different sources of cotton supplies.

Pliny in the first century described "katun" as growing in the branches of the "gossampine," a name which still survives in the French, and to which our English word "gossamer," is evidently related. Richardson's explanation of the latter word is worth noting; he derives "gossamer" from "gors" (hoar), and "summer," its season. His idea was that the summer cotton looked like winter hoarfrost, and could properly be called "gors-summer;" but he must have drawn upon his fancy as much as on his facts for his conclusion. Keightley has another fanciful derivation for gossamer, and says that the fine film (santie), spun by spiders upon gorse (furze), produced it from the two words, "gors" and "santie;" but whatever may be its origin the idea associated with it is always one of delicacy of form and fullness of beauty, when as is sometimes the case, whole fields are covered by the *Arachneide* with finely spun silk, and then empearled by the dew gifts of nature.

Cotton seems to have been brought into Europe (anno 627,) by the followers of Mahomet. The introduction of cotton into China was an occurrence of the thirteenth century, and it assumed the botanical name of *Gossypium religiosum*, being most probably one of the beneficent legacies left to the Celestials by Marco Polo's missionaries. In Nankin (the central capital of China, anno 420), cotton manufacturers were an early success, the missionary cotton suited the country, and native ingenuity was stimulated to produce cloth. The result was that an article now universally known as "nankeen" was made, dyed buff-color, and held its pre-eminence for some 500 years, or till American enterprise applied itself to its home manufacture, and then it was outtrivalled in every respect at the looms of the United States.

Cotton began to be cultivated in Spain in the tenth century, but not in Italy till the fourteenth. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, England was so flooded with cotton fabrics, called "Indian muslins, chintzes and cottons," that William III got alarmed, and his Parliament actually passed an act in the year 1700, prohibiting importations of such goods, and forbade calicoes to be worn. In 1702, however, the royal author of this teetotal prohibition fell from his "high horse" and was killed; but it was in calico he went to his tomb. It was not till the present century that cotton recovered its natural rights and became the staple commodity of England. We can realize the enormous magnitude of the cotton interests of the present day all over the globe, if we are experts at large figures; but if we make the same effort for a knowledge of the cotton enterprise at a former period of English history, viz., in 1721, we shall very likely be surprised at our discoveries, for at that date in England the penalty for wearing calico was \$25 (£5), and for selling it \$100 (£20)—a state of uncommercial tyranny that is almost inconceivable in this year of grace 1888.

Calicut, a city of India, visited by the Portuguese in 1498, manufactured a cotton cloth which became known as calico, and the East India Company in 1631 conveyed the first bale of it to England. In 1676, at Richmond, near London, a Frenchman using the "Dutch-loom engine" set up a calico factory, and most probably connected calico printing with the weaving, for it was about this time that the printing of calico became a new industry with the English people. Muslin, named from Mousoul in India, whence it was taken to England, was first worn there in 1670, when Sam Crompton, a Lancashire man, invented a spinning machine which gave birth to British muslin and cambrie manufacture. This machine was called a "mule," because it combined Hargreave's spinning jenny and Arkwright's adaptation. Crompton did not patent his invention, but so great was its usefulness that Parliament in 1812 (that year which is so deeply graven on American history), voted to reward him with a purse of £5,000; but what was \$25,000 for such an industrial boon?

Mr. Henry Labouchere writes: "A person who is thoroughly acquainted with the young Emperor tells me that he is a true Junker, which in English means truculent Tory Jingo; a man of decided ability and thorough practical knowledge of affairs of every kind, exceedingly headstrong and self-willed; and one danger to peace is that, having never been in war, he may become inspired by a morbid craze to associate his name with some great military achievement; but there will be no change while Bismarck lives. Emperor William never quarreled with Russia, for the reason that he liked that country, its people and methods of government, and his personal relations with the Czar were most friendly, and was untiring for years before his death in exhorting his grandson never to enter upon war with Russia."

London spends more every year in caring for Queen, Charlottetown

Behring's Sea Dispute.

(Toronto Globe.)

According to reports from Ottawa the Washington Government have agreed to arbitrate with Downing street in the matter of compensation to Canadian sealers seized last year and the year before in Behring's Sea by United States revenue cutters. If this be true the Washington people have in effect retired from their monstrous pretence to exclusive jurisdiction in those waters. It is alleged that the British Government had determined on the strong but prudent course of sending a man-of-war up there with instructions to retake and release any Canadian vessel captured by U. S. officials outside the three-mile limit. There could, indeed, be no other sound British policy in the matter after so long a delay. To have agreed to arbitrate with Washington upon the United States claim of exclusive jurisdiction would have been tantamount to admitting that that claim, totally unfounded in international law, had some basis of right. It appears the American Government had the good sense to retire before any danger of conflict between armed vessels of the two nations became imminent. If they have, as is reported, instructed their Behring's Sea officials to protect only the waters within the league limit, then a serious international business has been finally and happily got out of the way, for it may be taken for granted that the "mixed commission" will award full compensation to Canadian sealers at American expense. The case appears to be one in which a large claim for indirect damages on behalf of the British Columbian fishermen, who have been long deterred from pursuing their industry in Behring's Sea, might properly be laid.

The Doctors' Quarrel.

The doctors' quarrel over the treatment of the late Emperor of Germany, says the *New York Independent*, is disgraceful, but not much more so than some other quarrels of doctors over the last hours of distinguished patients that we in America have had knowledge of. Drs. Bergmann and Gerhardt have been decorated by the Emperor after publishing a statement reflecting in the severest manner on the skill and honesty of Dr. Mackenzie, the English doctor in chief charge of the late Emperor Frederick's case. That means that Bismarck approves of this attack, signed by these two doctors, but not signed by eight other German doctors who were in consultation in the case. The presumption is that these two dissatisfied and jealous doctors are wrong, and that seems to be the view in Vienna as well as London. But the chief interest in this case again, as in that of the Serbian Queen Natalie, is in the political bearing of the matter. It were hardly worth Bismarck's while to allow this attack to be published, unless there were some attack meant either on the dowager Empress Victoria, or on the legitimacy of Frederick's own elevation to the throne. If it can be made to appear that the concealment of the real fatal nature of the Emperor's malady was purposely concealed and denied so that Frederick might succeed to the throne, and so that Victoria might be Empress, then the charge of fraud on the German nation can be made the ground of refusing Victoria her allowance as dowager Empress, and the action taken toward liberalism in removing Puttkamer, etc., can be reversed by the present young Emperor without so much appearance of disloyalty to the memory of his father. At any rate, the loyalists of the divine-right sort are in the saddle, and are likely to stay there until William dies, or there is a revolution. The look of things is ominous.

The Situation in South Africa.

The despatch of a British regiment to Zululand from Egypt is strongly indicative of "a little war" in Africa, and unfortunately these little wars some times grow till the cost is heavy, both in money and blood. Trouble has been brewing for some time in that quarter. The Zulus and other tribes could easily be kept quiet and contented with a little judicious management, were it not that the Boers are always fomenting disturbance among them. The old difficulty used to be that these Boers, by systematic oppression of the natives, enslaving them and robbing them, aroused their hostility to all white men, causing troubles that had to be suppressed. But of late the Boers, for various reasons, seem to think they have a chance of ousting the British from South Africa and of becoming the uncontrolled despots of enslaved nations. Some day that question will have to be definitely decided. Meanwhile the British settlers far inland may be exposed to some risks, and this is especially the case with the people at the diamond mines.

A Story About Bismarck.

The latest story of Bismarck describes how he called on the Emperor the other day, and while waiting in the ante-room, heard voices in the Imperial nursery and went in. He found the little Crown Prince grinding away at a barrel organ, while the two younger Princes were trying to dance. "Please, Prince Bismarck, come and dance with me," said one of the youngsters. "No, I am too old; I really cannot dance," said the old gentleman. "but if the Crown Prince will dance I will grind the organ for you all." When the Emperor opened the door the Chancellor of the German Empire was found grinding away in a high state of pleasure and perspiration. The moral of the anecdote was drawn by His Majesty, who said that, not content with making three generations of Hohenzollerns dance to his pipe, Bismarck had already begun with the fourth.