THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RECEIVERS OF

Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit & Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,

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May 18, 1887.

—FOR—

B-O-S-T-O-N

FALL 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 8.00 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, $6.50, 2nd class; $9.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. Ry., F. W. HALES, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co. or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Sept. 28, 1887—eod1 wky

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 have been thoroughly refurnished and put into first-class condition in every particular.

During the season of 1887, one of these vessels will leave Pownal Street Wharf, Charlottetown, for Boston, at four o'clock, p.m., on THURSDAY of each week, and

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Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low Rates!

FARES:—Cabin, $6.50; Stateroom Berth, $8.50. Lowest Rates for freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS, Agents, Charlottetown.

HARRISON LORING, Managing Owner, Lewis Wharf, Boston.

July 21, 1880.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

Why Waste Your Money?

prices charged retail for

BAKING POWDERS.

WOODILL'S GERMAN Retails:		ROYAL Retails:	
2½ oz.	5 Cents	2½ oz.	10 Cents
5 "	10 "	4 "	15 "
10 "	20 "	6 "	25 "

—Difference in favor of WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER,

28 Cents per Pound.

READ THIS:

NEW GLASGOW, Sept. 21, 1887.

We have *for years* used, *and are still* using WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER. It never fails to give satisfaction.

H. MURRAY, Norfolk House.
CHAS. McKENZIE, Windsor House.

Sept. 30, 1887—1mo eod

H. W. VINNICOMBE,

Instructor of the Violin, formerly of the Exeter Oratorio and Philharmonic Orchestra, pupil of John Rendal, R. A., England.

Tuition given on the Instrument individually—not in class. Dancias' conservatory method used. Age preferred—twelve to sixteen years.

There is an Orchestral Class in connection for those that are sufficiently advanced, free of charge.

For particulars apply to H. W. Vinnicombe, Fitzroy Street, near St. James' Church.

Orders for piano tuning left at C. P. Fletcher's, will be attended to promptly.

N. B.—I have two fine old Violins for Sale.

August 20, 1887.

Another Arrival of New Goods.

BY LAST STEAMER TO HALIFAX,

Perkins & Sterns

Have added more NEW GOODS to their already large stock of this Season's Importations.

Another Lot of New Cloths,
Another Lot of New Silks,
Another Lot of New Dress Goods,
Another Lot of New Trimmings.

Additions to all Departments and Everything Marked VERY CHEAP.

Perkins & Sterns

Oct. 14—dy & wky

THE SCOTT ACT.

SOME say will be sustained, others say it will be defeated; but all admit that

The "Star" Tailoring Establishment

Cannot be defeated in turning out the nobbiest fitting Suits, Overcoats, Reefers, Ulsters, &c., and at prices away down below competitors. Remember this is not a mere blow, but stern facts that cannot be got over by our competitors. Try us and you will be convinced.

Our Fall Stock is now complete. By calling and examining it you will see t t we keep as fine a range of goods as any house in the trade.

We also keep a good and select stock of GENTS' FURNISHINGS, which will be sold at prices that for cheapness cannot be beaten.

VISITORS TO THE EXHIBITION,

And all who are in need of Suits, Overcoats, Reefers, Ulsters, &c., you will Save Money by leaving your order at our Establishment. Work done when promised.

☞ We are now prepared to make up, in the Latest Style, Ladies' Newmarkets, Raglans, Dolmans, Wraps, Sacks, Tailor-made Suits, Riding Habits and all Tailor-made garments worn by the Gentle Sex.

McLEOD & McKENZIE.

Charlottetown, Oct. 1, 1887—eod & wky

HICKORY

—AND—

WHITE WOOD

—FOR—

CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

HICKORY, 1¼, 1½, 1¾ inches thick.

WHITE WOOD, ⅝ thick, 13 to 37 inches wide.

CITY HARDWARE STORE.

NORTON & FENNELL.

August 6, 1887.—2aw & wky

CLOTHING FOR 1887-88

FALL AND WINTER

Overcoatings, Meltons, Worsteds, Venetians,
Overcoatings, Naps, Vicunas, Beaver Pilots, Worsteds.

TWEED SUITINGS

(In Endless Variety.)

Worsted Suitings, Worsted Trowsering, Tweed Trowsering.

We are better prepared than ever before to turn out First-class Work at short notice.

We guarantee FIRST-CLASS CLOTHES, and cheaper than any other house in the Trade.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.,

Merchant Tailors and Gents Furnishing Store,

(Roger's Building, Queen St., next door to J. D. Macleod.)

Ch'town, Sept. 29, 1887—eod & wky

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.

It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colds, and Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALSAM after all other medicines have failed. Sufferers from either recent or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can resort to this great remedy, confident of obtaining speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Bottled at St. Stevens, N. B., by the proprietors, F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists, 343 4TH AVE., N. Y.

CHANGE OF TIME.

BOSTON STEAMERS.

CARROLL and WORCESTER will leave Charlottetown every THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, commencing 6th October.

Oct. 3, 1887.

C. C CARLTON,

AUCTIONEER,

—AND—

Commission Merchatn,

SOURIS, P E. I.

Oct. 3, 1887.

GLEN STEWART

MARKET GARDEN

James Burke, Proprietor.

GOOD CELERY, 25 cents per dozen, delivered at customers doors in Charlottetown. If packed or put into cellar, 10 cents per dozen extra will be charged.

All other vegetables at market prices.

Address all orders to Southport P. Office, P. E. Island.

Oct. 8—4wks 2aw

PURE GOLD GOODS ARE THE BEST MADE.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR TINS, BOTTLES OR PACKAGES

THE LEADING LINES ARE BAKING POWDER, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, SHOE BLACKING, STOVE POLISH, COFFEE, SPICES, BORAX, CURRY POWDER, CELERY SALT, MUSTARD, POWDERED HERBS &c.

2 GOLD MEDALS, 1 SILVER MEDAL, 8 BRONZE MEDALS, 1886

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED GENUINE

PURE GOLD MANF'G CO. 31 FRONT ST. EAST TORONTO.

Real Estate for Sale.

THAT valuable property in Charlottetown, known as "Kensington," containing about 80 acres. The best and most eligible site for Exhibition Grounds, close by the Railway Track.

For particulars apply to

GEORGE PEAKE, Agent for owner.

Ch'town, Oct. 12, 1887—3aw

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

TAMARAC

Alderman R. E. Elbeck, Kingston, Ont., says: "Tamarac Elixir" is the best medicine on earth for Coughs and Colds. In my own case it produced rapid and gratifying results. I caught a severe cold which it seemed impossible to break up, but continually became more thoroughly seated. Finally a hacking cough set in which troubled me day and night, causing soreness of the Lungs. Hearing your "Tamarac" highly recommended, I procured a bottle. The first dose eased the cough, and one bottle completely cured me. It is a splendid preparation, pleasant to the taste, and should be kept in every house.

Sept. 21, 1887—eod & wky

THE PIRATE.

By Sir Walter Scott.

CHAPTER XIII.

Full in the midst the polish'd table shines,
And the bright goblets, rich with generous wines;
Now each partakes the feast, the wine prepares,
Portions the food, and each the portion shares;
Nor till the rage of thirst and hunger ceased,
To the high host approach'd the sagacious guest.
Odyssey.

The hospitable profusion of Magnus Troil's board, the number of guests who feasted in the hall, the much greater number of retainers, attendants, humble friends, and domestics of every possible description, who revelled without, with the multitude of the still poorer, and less honored assistants who came from every hamlet or township within twenty miles round, to share the bounty of the munificent Udaller, were such as altogether astonished Triptolemus Yellowley, and make him internally doubt whether it would be prudent in him at this time, and amid the full glow of his hospitality, to propose to the host who presided over such a splendid banquet, a radical change in the whole customs and usages of his country.

True, the sagacious Triptolemus felt conscious that he possessed in his own person wisdom far superior to that of all the assembled feasters, to say nothing of the landlord, against whose prudence the very extent of his hospitality formed, in Yellowley's opinion, sufficient evidence. But yet the Amphitryon with whom one dines, holds, for the time at least, an influence over the minds of his most distinguished guests; and if the dinner be in good style, and the wines of the right quality, it is humbling to see that neither art nor wisdom, scarce external rank itself, can assume their natural and wonted superiority over the distributor of these good things, until coffee has been brought in. Triptolemus felt the full weight of this temporary superiority, yet he was desirous to do something that might vindicate the vaunts he had made to his sister and his fellow-traveller, and he stole a look at them from time to time, to mark whether he was not sinking in their esteem from postponing his promised lecture on the enormities of Zetland.

But Mrs. Barbara was busily engaged in noting and registering the waste incurred in such an entertainment as she had probably never before looked upon, and in admiring the host's indifference to, and the guests' absolute negligence of, those rules of civility in which her youth had been brought up. The feasters desired to be helped from a dish which was unbroken, and might have figured at supper, with as much freedom as if it had undergone the ravages of half a dozen guests; and no one seemed to care—the landlord himself least of all—whether those dishes only were consumed, which, from their nature, were incapable of re-appearance, or whether the assault was extended to the substantial rounds of beef, pasties, and so forth, which, by the rules of good housewifery, were destined to stand two attacks, and which, therefore, according to Mrs. Barbara's ideas of politeness, ought not to have been annihilated by the guests upon the first onset, but spared, like Outis in the cave of Polyphemus, to be devoured the last. Lost in the meditations to which these breaches of convival discipline gave rise, and in the contemplation of an ideal larder of cold meat which she could have saved out of the wreck of roast, boiled and baked, sufficient to have supplied her cupboard for at least a twelvemonth, Mrs. Barbara cared very little whether or not her brother supported in its extent the character which he had calculated upon assuming.

Mordaunt Mertoun also was conversant with far other thoughts, than those which regarded the proposed reformer of Zetland enormities. His seat was betwixt two blithe maidens of Thule, who, not taking scorn that he had upon other occasions given preference to the daughters of the Udaller, were glad of the chance which assigned to them the attentions of so distinguished a gallant, who, as being their squire at the feast, might in all probability become their partner in the subsequent dance. But, while rendering to his fair neighbors all the usual attentions which society required, Mordaunt kept up a covert, but accurate and close observation, upon his estranged friends, Minna and Brenda. The Udaller himself had a share of his attention; but in him he could remark nothing, except the usual tone of hearty and somewhat boisterous hospitality, with which he was accustomed to animate the banquet upon all such occasions of general festivity. But in the differing mien of the two maidens there was much more room for painful remark.

Captain Cleveland sat betwixt the sisters, was sedulous in his attentions to both, and Mordaunt was so placed, that he could observe all, and hear a great deal of what passed between them. But Cleveland's peculiar regard seemed devoted to the elder sister. Of this the younger was perhaps conscious, for more than once her eye glanced towards Mordaunt, and, as he thought, with something in it which resembled regret for the interruption of their intercourse, and a sad remembrance of former and more friendly times; while Minna was exclusively engrossed by the attentions of her neighbor; and that it should be so, filled Mordaunt with surprise and resentment.

Minna, the serious, the prudent, the reserved, whose countenance and manners indicated so much elevation of character—Minna, the lover of solicitude, and of those paths of knowledge in which men walk best without company—the enemy of light mirth, the friend of musing melancholy, and the frequenter of fountain-heads and pathless glens—she whose character seemed, in short, the very reverse of that which might be captivated by the bold, coarse, and daring gallantry of such a man as this Captain Cleveland, gave, nevertheless, her eye and ear to him, as he sat beside her at table, with an interest and a graciousness of attention, which, to Mordaunt, who well knew how to judge of her feelings by her manner, intimated a degree of the highest favor. He observed this, and his heart rose against the favorite by whom he had been thus superseded, as well as against Minna's indiscreet departure from her own character.

"What is there about that man," he said within himself, "more than the bold and daring assumption of importance which is derived from success in petty enterprises, and the exercise of petty despotism over a ship's crew?—His very language is more professional than is used by the superior officers of the British navy; and the wit which has excited so many smiles, seems to me such as Minna would not formerly have endured for an instant. Even Brenda seems less taken with his gallantry than Minna, who it should have suited so little."

(*To be continued.*)

The Progress of the Race.

THE human race in ancient time was in a very crude and uncivilized state. It has required the thoughts of centuries to elevate it to its present high social and moral standing. As our minds wander back to the days of Asia's ancient monarchies, we can see at a glance how barbarous were the customs of our ancestors when they received their first lessons of advancement. It was, indeed, a dark and uncivilized age. An age when rulers cared only for the excitement of the chase and for the glory of conquest, when learning, art, science and civilization were propagated amidst the marshalling of ranks for rude warfare. Uncouth civilization became comingled with the barbaric customs of the age. Ignorance received now and then the impress of knowledge, and rudeness partook of the touches of art. Humanity groaned under terrorizing superstition; the avarice and ambition of a few stained with human blood the thrones and palaces of kings; there were secret treasons and public massacres, and every noble was a tyrant over the people.

But, happily for mankind, there has been wrought a great change in this respect. By constant and persevering application ignorance has been gradually overcome, and has given place to more learning, progress and prosperity.

This transition from the obscurity of ignorance to the light of philosophy, from tyranny to liberty, has been effected not by one influence alone but by numerous agencies. One of the first steps in promoting this change was taken when men turned their attention to the tilling of the soil. As the accomplishment of one object leads to the undertaking of another, so this induced men to seek further advancement. They ventured abroad and thus discovered new continents. But they were not satisfied with these lesser achievements, and therefore they sought to accomplish greater ones. As the mind expanded better governments were established, moral and religious ideas were advanced, and numerous inventions appeared. Grand and noble ideas were penned by great writers, and the once hidden arts and sciences were brought to light. So great, indeed, have been the developments of humanity, that man has converted to his use nearly all created things; and also has made, in many respects, the very laws of nature the creatures of his will.

For this advancement much is due to those whose names occupy prominent places in the world's history. All are familiar with the names of Washington, Lincoln and Patrick Henry, the patriots; Pitt, Bismarck and Gladstone, the statesmen; Hannibal, Cæsar and Bonaparte, the warriors; Macaulay, Gibbons and Bancroft, the historians; Aristotle, Bacon and Newton, the philosophers, and many others whose names are not less prominent.

They endeavored by their example and persevering researches to enlighten and elevate the human race. Most of these men have long since passed to their final resting place, but the influence of their lives still lives to animate and encourage others. Nor will it die with the present generation, but rather increase with them. Their names, like so many bright stars, will make resplendent the firmament of thought through the ages to come. As long as there is a nation to be governed they will exert an unknown influence on those who succeed them. No preceding age has ever enjoyed benefits equal to those that are bequeathed to us.

As there is a progressive tendency which runs through the ages, and as it is evident that this is the greatest age in the era of the world, we may expect a great improvement in time to come if we endeavor to elevate ourselves. What, then, the future of our country will be depends on us. Let us then struggle valiantly for the further advancement of wisdom and knowledge. Let us embrace every opportunity that may present itself, and improve each flying moment, and we will present to future ages a history that will reflect gratitude to ourselves and honor to the race.

MARGARET ELIZABETH NANTES FORTESCUE.
Corry, Erie County, Penn.

N. B. and P. E. I. Methodist Missions.

At the late meeting of the missionary committee of the N. B. and P. E. Island conference. There were present President Wilson and Revs. C. H, Paisley, E. Evans, Thos. Marshall, John Read, F. W. Harrison, S. T. Teed, G. M. Campbell, Job Shenton, Dr. Pickard, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Pope, G. W. Fisher, W. W. Brewer, W. Lawson and Chas, Conden, and Messrs. H. A. McKeown, M. Trueman and J. M. Hood.

The secretary reported the amount of receipts for the general fund for the year to be $201,874.34. The expenditure for all purposes for the year, $189,285; towards reduction of debt, $12,588.34—leaving still a debt of $994.24.

The amount granted to this conference was $7,007. The scale of apportionment to missions in this conference is for salaries $900, for city missions $750, for married missionaries $550, for single ordained members and for probationers $400. Grants were made by the committee so as to make the salary of each missionary $415, with house rent, removal expenses, and children's claims additional—this being $61 more than was obtained last year. There are nine circuits less this year receiving grants from the funds than were receiving last year.

Rev. E. Evans was thanked for the excellent manner he had conducted the business of the mission board. The special conference committee was in session in the afternoon, but nothing of special import was brought up.—*Telegraph.*