

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1888.

VOL. 23.—NO. 53.

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The Examiner Publishing Co

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Great George Streets, Charlottetown,
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Advertising at moderate rates.

Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 9th day, 2h, 42m. a.m., N. E.,
(below horizon.)
First Quarter 16th day, 8h, 04m. 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	Moon	High	Day's
M	riser	sets	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 7	7 30 28
5 Thursday	21	48	1 42	8 20 27
6 Friday	22	48	2 16	9 4 26
7 Saturday	22	47	2 56	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 19	1 39 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	39	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 55
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
7.35 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, F. W. HALES,
P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
May 7, 1888—cod wky

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS

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—

TRY OUR FEATHERBONE DRESS STAYS.

The only Dress Stay made that will not Break, Rust, Warp or Split; is not affected by Perspiration or Body-heat. Cut to exact lengths required, or purchased in covered lengths (6, 7, 8 and 9 inches.) Always ready for use, and can be attached to dress-seam by machine or hand.

ASK THE FEATHERBONE CORSET! THE ONLY PERFECT CORSET! The Lightest and Most Durable Corset!

The lightest and most durable. Has no side steels to rust and break, yet keeps its form perfectly and cannot roll up at the hips.

Each Featherbone Corset is guaranteed to be absolutely unbreakable, to give perfect ease to the wearer, to wash and laundry without damage, and to be satisfactory in every respect. If not, return within four weeks and your merchant is authorized to refund your money.

ESTD FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS MERCHANTS

ST. THOMAS FEATHERBONE CO., Sole Manufacturers, St. Thomas, Ont.

E. J. HOWELL, Sole Agent for the Maritime Provinces, 17 King Street, St. John, N. B.

July 9, 1888.

FEATHERBONE CORSETS,

—FOR SALE BY—
STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK.

Charlottetown, July 9, 1888.

DRESS GOODS, NEW SHADES,

AT JAMES PATON & CO'S.,

NEW TRIMMINGS TO MATCH

AT JAMES PATON & CO'S.,

LOWEST PRICES.

AT JAMES PATON & CO'S.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

Don't Buy before looking at James Paton & Co's

DRESS GOODS

Ch'town, June 14, 1888—dy & wky

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

Great Boom in Boots & Shoes.

THE EXCITEMENT RISING!

Our Boots Take the Lead! Fit any Foot, Suit any Purse!

NOTHING LIKE HOME MANUFACTURE!

To the Wholesale Trade:

JOB LOTS, comprising 50 Pairs Assorted Boots, sold from 20 to 40 per cent. below cost. About 1,000 Pairs of this kind on hand.

GOFF BROS.,
Successors to Dorsey, Goff & Co.

June 21, 1888—cod & wky

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.,
CAMERON BLOCK, OPP. POST OFFICE.

June 22, 1888.

THE Clearance Sale

—AT THE—
LONDON HOUSE

Is Still Going On.

Many Fine Grades of Goods.

LARGE DISCOUNTS,

And every effort made to meet the requirements of CASH BUYERS.

F. W. MOORE,
Assignee of HARRIS & STEWART.
Ch'town, March 2, 1888.



FURNESS LINE OF STEAMERS

—AND—
Fishwick Express Line.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE BETWEEN
HALIFAX AND LONDON.

No Diversion via United States Ports.

IT IS INTENDED TO DESPATCH THE

S. S. DAMARA,

From Halifax for London.

About 10th of July,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE

S. S. ULUNDA,

ABOUT AUGUST 5th.

Special attention given to the shipment of
Lobsters by these Lines. Through Bills of
Lading to London and points on the P. E.
Island Railway at lowest through rates.
Rate of Insurance low. Goods handled with
care. No transhipping charges at Halifax.
For Rates of Freight and other particulars
apply to

W. W. CLARKE,
Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Or to PICKFORD & BLACK,
Halifax, N. S.
jul10—2m eod

FISHWICK'S EXPRESS LINE,

—BETWEEN—
Charlottetown and Halifax.

THE STEAMER M. A. STARR,

CAPTAIN FERGUSON,
Leaves Charlottetown every Thurs-
day Afternoon for Halifax.

Calling at Bayfield, Ports Hawkesbury, Hastings
and Mulgrave, Arichat, Cape Canso and Sheet
Harbor.

RETURNING—Leaves Halifax every TUES-
DAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, making same
calls.

Special Rates and Through Bills of Lading
granted on Canned Lobsters to London and
Continental Ports, from Charlottetown and points on
the P. E. Island Railway, at lowest rates. In-
surance low.

W. W. CLARKE,
Agent.
Ch'town, July 10, 1888—eod tf

EXHILARATING FLUIDS.

HAVING secured the AGENCY for this Province
from MR. JAMES A. ROUE, of
Halifax, for his

LEMONADE, Cream Soda, Plain Ginger Ale, Champagne Cider, Nerve Food.

In Large and Small Bottles.

I will be pleased to fill orders with despatch in
the following lines, viz.:

Experienced Expressman,
who will deliver Goods to any part of the city
without delay.

Special Rates to management of Picnics, &c.
Highest Price paid for all kinds of EMPTY
BOTTLES, in connection.

JOHN JOY,

Old London House,
WATER STREET.

July 6—tf

"ALL RIGHT!"

ALL RIGHT will be at Charlottetown from
Monday afternoon till Wednesday morning,
and from Thursday at noon till Saturday morn-
ing of each week; and at Summerside from
Saturday noon until Monday at noon of each
week.

NEWTON LANE.
June 1, 1888.

Cleanings From My Common-place Books.

NATIONAL RELATIONS ALTERED BY DISCOV-
ERIES OF WATT, STEPHENSON AND WHEAT-
STONE.

Watt, Stephenson and Wheatstone, al-
ready and while their discoveries are in
their infancy, have altered the relations of
every country in the world with its neigh-
bors. The ocean barriers between conti-
nents which nature seemed to have raised
for eternal separation have been converted
into easily travelled highways; mountain-
chains are tunneled; distance, once the
most troublesome of realities, has ceased to
exist. The inventions of these three men
determined the fate of the Slave States.
But for them and their work the Northern
armies would have crossed the Potomac in
mere handfuls, exhausted with enormous
marches. The iron roads lent their help.
The collected strength of all New England
and the West was able to fling itself into
the work; negro slavery is at an end, and
the Union is to be split like Europe into
a number of independent States, but is to
remain a single power, to exercise an in-
fluence yet unimaginable on the future for-
tunes of mankind. Aided by the same
mechanical facilities, Germany obliterates
the dividing lines of centuries. The Ameri-
cans preserved the unity which they had.
The Germans conquer for themselves a
unity which they had not. France inter-
feres, and half a million soldiers are col-
lected and concentrated in a fortnight;
armies driven in like wedges, open rents
and gaps from the Rhine to Orleans; and at
the end of two months the nation whose
military strength was supposed to be the
greatest in the world, is reeling paralyzed
under blows to which these modern
contrivances have exposed her. So far we
may be satisfied; but who can foresee the ul-
timate changes of which these are but the
initial symptoms? Who will be rash
enough to say that they will promote neces-
sarily the happiness of mankind? They are
not weapons which may be turned to
good or evil, according to the character of
those who best understand how to use them.
—J. A. Froude, in Fraser's Magazine, Jan-
uary, 1871.

MODERN DEMOCRACY.
It is a melancholy reflection that but
little has been done by modern democracy
to dignify and exalt mankind. The area of
human happiness has certainly been extend-
ed by the diffusion of freedom and
knowledge; and we rejoice in that result.
But the creative genius and power which
enlarge the boundaries of thought and
action thrive not upon that level plain
"upon which every ant-hill is a mountain
and every thistle a forest tree." Democracy,
it may be said, bears with it the destiny or
the doom of civilization; but nowhere as yet
has it been favorable to greatness. Even
in the United States, where it reigns without
control, no man since Washington, who
was certainly no democrat, can be said to
have risen to true eminence, even under
the pressure of a great crisis. The growth
of intellectual force bears no proportion
to all that the spread of population and
wealth. In like manner, France
never was at any former time so populous,
so rich in all material gifts, and apparently
so prosperous as in July, 1870; but never
in all her varied history was she so destitute
of greatness, whether in counsel or in arms.
The same observation might be addressed
to ourselves. Great Britain in 1805 had
not half the population, probably not one-
fifth of the wealth, and far less material
culture, education and freedom than we
enjoy at the present day. But we cannot
boast that our age is more prolific of great
men in statesmanship, war, literature and
science than the first decade of this century;
and there are those who think, we trust
erroneously, that the relative strength of the
nation, as compared with that of some
foreign States, has declined.—Edinburgh
Review, January 1871.

ORIGIN OF THE PROVERB RELATIVE TO
PEOPLE LIVING IN GLASS HOUSES THROWING
STONES.
The Duke of Buckingham, in the reign
of James the First, had so many windows
to his dwelling that it was known in Lon-
don as the Glass House. Numerous Scotch-
men came to London with the King who
were obnoxious to the Duke, and he organ-
ized parties to break their windows. Some
Scotchmen, in return, broke his windows,
and the King remarked to the Duke:
"Steenie, those who live in glass houses
should be carfu' how they fling stanes," and
thus arose the well-known proverb.

OLD SAYINGS AND THEIR AUTHORS.
The phrase "comparisons are odious,"
occurs in Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy.
"Measures not men."—Goldsmith.
"The wrong sow by the ear."—Ben Jon-
son Butler.
"The cups that cheer but not inebri-
ate."—Cowper.
"Speech is silver, silence is gold."—A
Dutch Proverb.
"Of two evils the less is always to be
chosen."—Thos. A. Kempis.
"All that glitters is not gold."—Shake-
speare.
"The soft impeachment."—R. B. Sheri-
dan.
"Peace hath her victories,
No less renowned than war."
—Milton.
"Who shall decide when doctors dis-
agree?"—Pope.
"There is no new thing under the sun."
—Eccles. 1-9.
"He that toucheth pitch shall be de-
filed therewith."—Eccles 13-1
T. H. H.

BEEMUDA ONIONS.—35 crates just received
ex M. A. Starr from Halifax, in prime order.
—A. McNeill, Auctioneer. 3i—jul21

BARTLETT PEARS, Bananas, Apples, Oranges
and Lemons just received at Beer & Goff's.
jul19-3i

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Legislation Extraordinary.

Sir,—Anyone taking the trouble to look
through the volumes of literature annually
produced by the Local Legislature, must
wonder at the necessity for so many acts
"to vest a certain tract of land in Mr. So
& So." There is a venerable superstition in
British dominions that the proper method
of transferring land is by a deed of con-
veyance, and in such regard is this ancient
practice elsewhere held, that a man laying
before any legislature a bill to vest a tract
of land in himself, would be properly re-
ferred to the party in whom the land was
vested, to obtain from him the required
conveyance. But it appears that our legis-
lators take a different view of matters, and
have added to their already onerous duties
the management of a small conveyancing
office, where for ten dollars the most shabby
title can be made as secure as it is possible
for an act of Parliament to make it. "To
what vile uses are we put, Horatio!"

If, however, the Legislature stopped at
bolstering up bad titles the grievance would
not be too great. But when they boldly
undertake to vest a tract of land described
by metes and bounds in any person who
chooses to ask them to do so, and who is
willing to pay the necessary fee, the matter
becomes almost unendurable. A glaring
instance of this species of legislation is
afforded in chapter twenty-two of the Acts
of 1888. There, under a cloud of recitals,
which no man, be he ever so well aware of
the facts, could read through and under-
stand, a tract of land, in the possession
of a party, who, at the time of the passing
of the act was defending an action of eject-
ment in the Supreme Court, was, without
the slightest notice, vested in the plaintiff
in the case. After this, no man can feel
secure in the possession of his property who
has an enemy willing to spend ten dollars
to dispossess him of it. Are there no bounds
to such legislation? In truth the only limit
seems to be that which nature has placed on
the impudence of men.
Yours &c.,

The Curiosity Shop.

WHY THE YEAR 1900 WILL NOT BE COUNTED
AMONG THE LEAP YEARS.

The year is 365 days, 5 hours and 49
minutes long; eleven minutes are taken
every year to make the year 365 1-4 days,
and every fourth year we have an
extra day. This was Julius Caesar's arrange-
ment. Where do these eleven minutes
come from? They come from the future,
and are paid back by omitting leap year
every 100 years. But if leap year is
omitted regularly every 100th year, in the
course of 400 years it is found that the
eleven minutes taken each year will not
only have been paid back, but that a whole
day will have been given up. So Pope
Gregory III, who improved on Caesar's
calendar in 1582, decreed that every
centennial year divisible by 4 should be a
leap year after all. So we borrow eleven
minutes each year, more than pay our
borrowings back by omitting three leap
years in three centennial years, and square
matters by having a leap year in the fourth
centennial year. Pope Gregory's arrange-
ment is so exact, and the borrowing and
paying back balance so closely, that we
borrow more than we pay back to the
extent of only one day in 3,866 years.

A Sea Tragedy.

The steamship Fulda, which arrived on
Tuesday from Bremen, ran down on an un-
known fishing schooner on the banks of
Newfoundland last Saturday morning.
Dense fog prevailed at the time and the
schooner disappeared astern almost im-
mediately after the collision. At the time
of the collision the schooner's entire
crew, which appeared to number about
twenty men, were on deck clinging to the
rigging and uttering cries for help. The
air was filled with their frantic shouts
which caused all passengers of the Fulda
to leave the breakfast table and rush excitedly
to the deck. The fishermen, who wore red
shirts and red caps, loudly shouted, "Ave
Maria," while some of them endeavored to
climb up the steamer's side, but slipped
back into the water before assistance could
be given them. It cannot be said whether
the whole band of fishermen perished or
not. As soon as the Fulda could be
brought to a standstill she was turned
round and for over an hour searched for
the wreck and its victims, but could find no
trace of them. The wrecked vessel was
a large two-masted bank schooner. As
far as could be observed she carried about
sixteen dories.

Duelling in France.

The bill introduced in the French Chamber
of Deputies, on Monday, by Bishop Freppel,
to abolish duelling in France, is the outcome
of the Boulanger-Floquet affair. It is doubt-
ful if it will pass the Chambers. The last af-
fair has not by any means had the effect of
making resort to the "code" unpopular. Beyond
question M. Floquet is stronger and more re-
spected to-day in France than if he had not
fought. As for General Boulanger, his wound
in the neck may or may not be as serious as
reported. In either case he has lost prestige
with the army, where he never was idolized,
by allowing himself to be worsted in a con-
test with a civilian. Frenchmen, generally,
seem inclined to think the figure he cuts in
the whole business slightly ridiculous—or
perhaps not slightly. A would-be dictator
who provokes a duel and gets the worst of it
is less dangerous than he was. Already some
of his leading friends have abandoned him.
He continues to progress toward recovery.

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