

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1888.

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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, 4.2m. a. m., N. E.,
(below horizon.)

First Quarter 16th day, 5h, 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 DAY OF WEEK rises sets rises water len h

1 Sunday h m h m morn attr n h m

2 Monday 4 18 7 49 0 4 4 20 1531

3 Tuesday 19 43 0 27 5 25 30

4 Wednesday 19 48 0 50 6 31 29

5 Thursday 20 48 1 17 7 30 28

6 Friday 21 48 1 42 8 20 27

7 Saturday 22 48 2 16 9 4 26

8 Sunday 22 47 2 54 9 47 25

9 Monday 23 47 3 43 10 27 24

10 Tuesday 23 46 4 37 11 5 23

11 Wednesday 24 46 5 37 11 42 22

12 Thursday 25 45 6 52 morn 20

13 Friday 26 44 7 51 0 20 18

14 Saturday 27 44 9 1 0 59 16

15 Sunday 28 43 10 12 1 59 15

16 Monday 29 43 11 23 2 25 14

17 Tuesday 30 42 12 33 3 18 12

18 Wednesday 31 41 1 51 4 28 10

19 Thursday 32 40 3 5 5 49 8

20 Friday 33 39 4 18 7 9 6

21 Saturday 34 38 5 27 8 18 4

22 Sunday 35 37 6 29 9 14 2

23 Monday 36 36 7 22 10 3 0

24 Tuesday 37 35 8 7 10 47 1458

25 Wednesday 38 34 8 44 11 28 56

26 Thursday 39 32 9 15 12 47 53

27 Friday 40 31 9 42 0 43 51

28 Saturday 42 30 10 6 1 20 48

29 Sunday 43 28 10 30 1 58 45

30 Monday 44 27 10 53 2 38 43

31 Tuesday 45 26 11 18 3 25 41

32 Wednesday 46 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

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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; \$3.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to

G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALE, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.

or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

May 7, 1888—end 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

MacLeod, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia

Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES,

TEA MERCHANTS,

71 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINCING LANE,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Represented in Canada by MORRISON &

MUSGRAVE, Halifax.

Oct. 24, 1857—

Attractive Bargains for Men

—AT—
JAMES PATON & CO'S.

Black Worsteds, at Bottom Prices,
Blue Worsteds, Very Cheap,
Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, nice patterns
for Suits,
Felt and Straw Hats, Braces, Scarfs,
Umbrellas, &c., &c.,
Ready-made Clothing, Cheap for Ready Cash.

—O—
JAS. PATON & CO.,
MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, June 13, 1888—eod & wky

Midsummer.

WE ARE GIVING GENUINE BARGAINS THIS SUMMER, and the people know it. Witness the rush to our Store every day, and the old-fashioned crush on Market Days. Our aim is to be THE LEADING BARGAIN HOUSE IN CHARLOTTETOWN, and we are fast taking that position. Everyone is delighted with the Bargains they secure by buying from us, and we purpose continuing such prices on good goods as shall convince everyone that it pays to buy their DRY GOODS and MILLINERY at

BEER BROS.

In HATS, BONNETS and MILLINERY of all kinds, our Stock is the Largest, our Assortment the Finest, our Work the Best, and our Prices as Low as any on the Island. Ladies know that they secure the latest styles and handsomely finished work by buying from us, and our success this season, as a consequence, is in advance of our expectations. Orders by mail have prompt and careful personal attention.

FIGURES :

We have a Bonanza 25c. line of BOYS' AND GIRLS' STRAW HATS, worth up to 40c., and are closing out a large odd lot of MENS' SOFT AND HARD FELT HATS, at 25c. and 50c. each. IN DRESS GOODS, a large job lot of goods are marked at ridiculously low prices—call and see them. In SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, we have bargain lots at 15c., 25c. and 30c. each; and in HOSIERY and GLOVES you can secure many genuine "surprises."

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Linoleums.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Linoleums.

LARGE STOCK, BEST QUALITY, LOWEST PRICES, at

BEER BROS.

Charlottetown, June 18, 1888—eod & wky

LORNE HOTEL,

Tracadie Beach, P. E. Island.

—O—

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT will be open to receive Guests on SATURDAY, THE 30TH JUNE. Under efficient management, it will assure pleasure and comfort to all who may avail themselves of the special advantages of this Popular Resort.

The distance from Charlottetown is only 13 miles by a good road, passing through a splendid and picturesque farming country; or, if you prefer rail, Trains run twice a day from Charlottetown to Bedford Station, where Teams are waiting to convey Guests to the LORNE, a distance of four miles, occupying about one hour from the time of starting, where you can have Surf Bathing, Boating, Shooting, River and Deep Sea Fishing, etc., etc., and all the usual Sports indulged in during the holidays.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms and full particulars apply to JOHN J. DAVIES, Proprietor of Hotel Davies, or SIMON W. CRABBE, Esqrs., Charlottetown.

LORNE HOTEL CO., (LTD.)

June 20, 1888—4w eod

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—eod & wky

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.

EXHILARATING FLUIDS.

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

ERATED WATERS,

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

Lemonade,

Cream Soda,

Plain

Ginger Ale,

Champagne Cider,

Nerve Food.

In Large and Small Bottles.

In order to give my CITY CUSTOMERS every satisfaction, I have secured the services of an

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.

Telephone in connection.

JOHN JOY,

Old London House,

WATER STREET.

ju16—tr

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.

may10—3m

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; Steerage Berth, \$3.50.

Lowest rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS,

Agents, Charlottetown.

HARRISON LOHNG,

Managing Director and Treasurer,

Lewis' Wharf, Boston.

Ch'town, May 3, 1888—pat sum jour

"ALL RIGHT."

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

NEWTON LEE.

June 1, 1888.

PIANO, ORGAN, SINGING.

Voice Culture a Specialty.

MR. J. D. MARTIN, Organist and Choirmaster in St. Paul's Church, is now prepared to receive Pupils in the above branches of Musical Study. In addition to the above, Mr. Martin intends forming at an early date a SINGING CLASS FOR LADIES.

For terms, etc., apply at Residence, FITZROY STREET, or to Mrs. C. P. FLETCHER, Queen Street.

1st dy eod—may1

Memory Gems.

Do thy little, do it well,
Do what right and reason tell,
Do thy little, God has made
Million leaves for forest shade;
Smallest stars their glory bring,
God employeth every thing.
All the little thou hast done,
Little battles thou hast won,
Little masterings achieved,
Little wants with care relieved,
Little words in love expressed,
Little wrongs at once confessed,
Little favors kindly done,
Little toils thou didst not shun,
Little graces meekly worn,
Little slights with patience borne,—
These are treasures that shall rise
Far beyond the smiling skies.

Fairs of the World.

Alfred the Great inaugurated the first fair and cattle show in England in the fall of the year 888—probably in September, as that month has been for centuries the popular season for English country fairs. Alfred was born at Wantage, Berkshire, in 849, and in 872 he succeeded to the crown of his brother, Ethelred, as king of the West Saxons. In 886 Alfred became sovereign of England, after a bitter war against the invading Danes, whom he conquered. During the ensuing years of peace he encouraged husbandry and other useful arts, rebuilt his cities, and founded wise laws and institutions. Alfred died in 901. Sixty years after his death agricultural fairs were introduced into Flanders, which country has ever since been celebrated for its farming.

Fairs for the sale of slaves became common throughout Germany and the North of Europe about the year 1000.

Just where the first Anglo-Saxon fair of 888 was held is not definitely known, but it was probably in Hampshire.

European fairs, during the middle ages, were especially serviceable in developing the rude inland countries. Commerce was then burdened by every conceivable tax; travel was difficult and unsafe, and tolls were excessive. But, fortunately for the people, the rulers of these countries saw the benefits of encouraging their subjects to meet in concourse in the autumn, after the harvests were gathered, and they excepted the fairs from tax and gave the merchants and exhibitors numerous other privileges. With no import duties to pay, and the goods and persons of the dealers protected by the Government, the early inland fairs of Europe soon became famous. Knowledge and money were diffused, and the people were consequently made better by the annual autumn fairs.

Agricultural fairs are frequently held in England for special purposes. Weyhill Fair, in Hampshire, has the greatest display of sheep. St. Faith's, held near Norwich, is the principal English fair for Scotch cattle. Two large fairs are held annually at Ipswich—one in August for lambs, of which about 100,000 are yearly sold, and one in September for butter and cheese. A great cheese fair is also held annually at Gloucester. One of the largest horse fairs in the world is held in August, at Horncastle, in Lincolnshire. Rosa Bonheur's famous picture of Norman horses going to the fair for exhibition, expresses, as far as it is possible to show without color, the life and animation of an old country horse fair. The original of this picture is one of the greatest ever painted. It was sold by the A. T. Stewart estate to William H. Vanderbilt for \$53,000, and was donated by him to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The largest fair in Scotland for the sale of cattle and sheep is at Falkirk; the largest of that kind in Ireland at Ballinasloe. The latter is held in October, from the fifth to the ninth, and about 25,000 head of cattle and 75,000 head of sheep—most of which are raised in Connaught—are annually sold. Donnybrook Fair, celebrated for its noisy mirth and pugacity, is now abolished.

The fairs of the greatest European importance are those of Germany, which originated, as in many other countries, through religious festivals. The most important are those of Leipsic, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder and Brunswick; those at Leipsic dating from the twelfth century, and being most frequent. They are held three times every year, the first beginning the second Sunday after Easter, the second in Michaelmas week, and the third on December 27th, and running into the new year. The principal articles of trade carried to these fairs are furs, yarn, silk, cloth, cotton goods, ribbons, hardware, toys, china, glass, drugs, hides, leather, dye stuffs, oils, alcohols, etc.

Colonies and the Empire.

Several questions of Colonial interest will come up before the British Commons shortly if time permits. As an outcome of the recent return showing the existence of preferential treatment of British or colonial imports into British colonies, Howard Vincent intends to move that having regard to the supreme importance of increasing mutual commerce between all parts of the Empire the House is of opinion that steps should be taken to terminate such treaties. An interesting discussion on state colonization is expected when the vote for Crofter immigration to Manitoba comes up. Mr. Seton Karr intends to urge the adoption by the Imperial Government of colonization as a national necessity. A proposal is before the House for the appointment of a select committee to consider the mail contract services. If such a committee is appointed, several members interested in the Imperial use of the Canadian Pacific route, intend to urge that the Government be directed to make more effectual use of the line as an Imperial route to the East. Mr. Howard Vincent's motion in favor of commercial union between the United Kingdom and such colonies as desire it will also be moved if occasion offers.

Why I Returned to School.

When a boy one day I received a severe cut on the instep of my foot. Of course no more school followed for a while, to the envy of the other boys, not one of whom but would have risked a like wound for the sake of the holiday. I had decided, as a vacation medium, to work the wound for all it was worth, but, in spite of all, it healed rapidly. I knew an early return to school was inevitable if I could not persuade my mother to allow me to attend to the bandaging and dressing alone. In this I at last succeeded, and matters went on swimmingly. One morning, after hurriedly and carelessly bandaging the foot, I proceeded to the breakfast table, hopping along on the other foot in a most dexterous manner.

"Rufus," said my father, "how is that wound?"

"Pretty bad, pa," I replied.

"But you seem to move around very nimbly, my boy."

"On the other foot, pa,"—stamping heavily to prove its soundness.

"Well," continued the old gentleman, whose suspicions were somewhat aroused, "you'll sprain it hopping about in that manner. Just let me look at the wounded foot."

My father's command was law. There was no escape. My brothers crowded around. At any rate, thought I, hoping against hope, the wound is not entirely healed, and I may have a few days yet.

So I presented the wounded member for examination. My father proceeded to unwind the bandages, fold after fold, amid profound silence and accumulating excitement among the boys. I closed my eyes awaiting developments. The unwinding continued; the last fold dropped to the floor. There was a roar.

I had bandaged the wrong foot.—RUFUS REDDY.

Temperance Progress.

There can be no question, says the *Globe*, about the fact that the Temperance Reformation, as that phrase is usually understood, goes forward as Gladstone would say, "by leaps and bounds." The mere fact that Scott Act having been repealed in some eight or ten counties is neither here nor there—mere "chips in porridge" at best and most. In the face of all that, over which some have very prematurely and groundlessly begun to triumph, is to be set the steady and ever-rising flow of public opinion in favor of once of Temperance principle, and of corresponding practice. No one in any thoughtfulness and observation can fail to notice this. The present generation of Canadians are as a rule, far soberer than were their fathers, even