THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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One month.....50

Advertising at moderate rates.

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ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 3rd day, 8h., 28.8m., a.m., S.W.
New Moon 11th day, 5h, 52.2m., a. m., E.
First Quarter 19th day, 7h., 39.7., a. m., N., (below horizon.)
Full Moon 26th day, 2h., 9.6m., a. m., S.W.

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len'h
		h m	h m	morn	aftr'n	h m
1	Sunday	5 44	6 23	0 30	1 59	1239
2	Monday	42	25	1 30	2 55	43
3	Tuesday	40	26	2 21	4 7	46
4	Wednesday	38	27	3 3	5 30	49
5	Thursday	37	29	3 37	6 52	52
6	Friday	35	30	4 10	7 54	55
7	Saturday	33	32	4 37	8 32	59
8	Sunday	31	33	5 1	9 22	13 2
9	Monday	29	34	5 25	9 58	5
10	Tuesday	27	35	5 48	10 32	8
11	Wednesday	25	37	6 12	11 1	12
12	Thursday	23	38	6 38	11 33	15
13	Friday	22	40	7 7	morn	18
14	Saturday	20	41	7 41	0 4	21
15	Sunday	18	42	8 20	0 37	24
16	Monday	16	43	9 6	1 13	27
17	Tuesday	15	45	9 59	1 53	30
18	Wednesday	13	46	11 0	2 40	33
19	Thursday	11	47	aftr'n	3 40	36
20	Friday	9	48	5	4 54	39
21	Saturday	8	50	1 16	6 17	42
22	Sunday	6	52	2 28	7 32	46
23	Monday	4	53	3 50	8 28	49
24	Tuesday	2	54	4 55	9 19	52
25	Wednesday	0	55	6 23	10 3	55
26	Thursday	4 58	56	7 43	10 45	58
27	Friday	57	6 58	9 1	11 27	14 1
28	Saturday	56	7 0	10 14	aft 10	4
29	Sunday	54	1	11 19	0 56	6
30	Monday	52	7 3	morn	1 45	14 9

MEDICAL.

Dr. Jenkins & Dr. S. R. Jenkins,

OFFICE:

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

Opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

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L. ARTHUR & CO.,

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RECEIVERS OF

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

142, 144 Commercial Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

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THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Tuesday and Thursday 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. R'y. F. W. HALES, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.

or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Feb. 24, 1888—3m eod

AMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,

BROKERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES: Thomas Fyshe, 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, 1887—

ANOTHER LIST.

OUR LAST SPECIAL OFFERS brought hundreds of extra customers to our Store, and in order to still keep up the supply of Bargains, we have prepared a new list, and ask you to read every item.

As only a few DOLMANS, REDINGOTES and SACQUES remain, we will, in order to make a clean sweep, offer them at ridiculously low prices—so now is your chance. In FANCY ULSTERS and SACQUE CLOTHS, you can have your choice at large discounts, and in TWEEDS our values are of the very best.

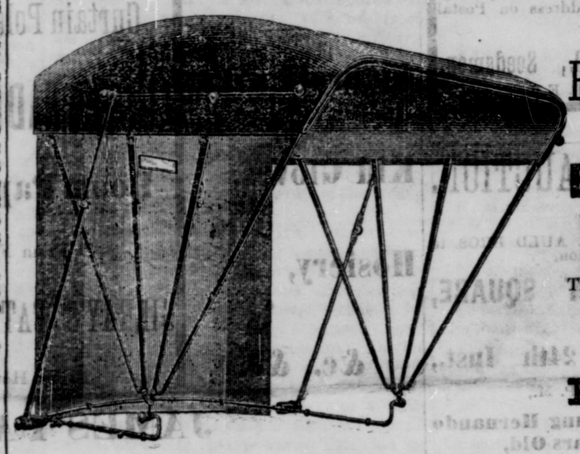
Our DRESS GOODS trade has been very large this season, owing to the excellent value we have been giving; but our new reduced prices we expect to cause a genuine rush. Remember, our Stock is Fresh, and we are offering the most Fashionable Trimmings at Large Discounts, and you only need see them to find just what will suit you.

We are to the front with a Choice Stock of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES and INSERTIONS, CASH'S FRILLINGS EDGINGS of all kinds, and a Stock of WHITE COTTONS—the best value we have ever offered.

It Pays to buy your Dry Goods and Millinery at

BEER BROS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1888.—eod & w



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Better Value

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BUGGY TOPS

Than any other House in Canada.

IN STOCK:

BODIES

ALL STYLES.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

CARRIAGE GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GENERAL HARDWARE and MILL SUPPLIES.

NORTON & FENNELL,

City Hardware Store.

Charlottetown, March 5, 1888.

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, Mangoe Chutney, Capers, Ess. Anchovies, China Say Olives, Curry Powder, Salad Oil, French Mustard, &c., &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MIXED PICKLES, Chow Chow, Onions, Piccalilli and Pickled Walnuts.

KEILLER'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 Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

Assets 1st January, 1887,	$38,046,884.56
Assets in Canada, "	673,375.05

This Company offers every advantage of the most undoubted security, liberal contracts, low rates, and prompt payment of losses to the insured.

☞ Policies issued for three years on Dwellings, Churches etc., at reduced rates.

LEONARD MORRIS, Agent, Summerside.

R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent, Charlottetown.

February 11, 1888—3m 2aw pd

Living Monarchs of Europe.

(From the New York Sun.)

Queen Victoria now holds a place among the oldest sovereigns of Europe. In May of next year she will be 70 years of age. She has been on the throne for half a century. She enjoys good health, and bids fair to live and reign for many years yet. If she attains the age of her grandfather, George III, she will wield the sceptre (barring accidents) up to the year 1901. If at that time her son, the Prince of Wales, becomes king, he will have reached the ripe age of 60 years, and his tendency to baldness will doubtless have become more marked than it is now.

The new German Emperor, Frederick, is 57 years of age, and his Empress, the daughter of Queen Victoria, is 48. Judging from photographs, he does not closely resemble his departed father in the face, but she looks very much like her mother. If Frederick should live to be as old as his father, and perhaps he may, he will wear his crown (barring accidents) up to the year 1922. His ailments dim his prospects, but the Scotch Dr. Mackenzie may banish his ailments.

The king of the Belgians, Leopold II., is 53 years old, and if he should reign till he reaches the age at which his father died he will be king up to the year 1910. He has been on the throne nearly twenty-three years.

The Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, is 58 years old, and he has worn the Imperial crown for forty years. His predecessor was his uncle, who abdicated the throne in his favor when but 55 years of age, because he was tired of the turmoil and trouble. Francis Joseph is a polished scholar, a linguist, an equestrian, an admirer of militiary pomp, and a charmer. He is healthy, and bids fair to reign for a long time yet (barring accidents.)

The King of Italy, Humberto I., is 44 years old, and has worn the crown since the death of his father, ten years ago. He is but the second of the kings of united Italy, and his throne is in the eternal city of Rome.

The Emperor of Russia, Alexander III., is 43 years old, and mounted the throne after the murder of his father, seven years ago.

The King of Denmark, Christian IX., is 70 years of age, or a year older than Queen Victoria, and is the second oldest monarch in Europe. He has wielded the sceptre for over a quarter of a century, or just half as long as the British Queen. One of his daughters is the wife of the Russian Czar, another of them is wife of the heir apparent to the British Crown, and his second son is King of Greece.

The King of Sweeden and Norway, Oscar II., is in his 60th year, and has reigned for sixteen years. He has favored some reforms.

The King of Portugal, Louis I., is 50 years old, and is a man of enterprise and progress. He has been for twenty-seven years a king.

The power and authority of the King of Spain, Alfonso XIII., who is not yet 2 years old, is limited by the regency of his mamma. He never saw his royal sire.

The King of Greece, or King of the Hellenes, Georgios I., is 43 years of age, and has been king for a quarter of a century, or since he was 18, at which age he was elected to the Hellenic throne. He finds it a hard job to rule the modern Greeks or keep their favor.

The sovereign or Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid II., is 46 years old, and succeeded to the throne twelve years ago, when the majesty who preceded him was deposed. He is the twenty-eighth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks.

The King of the Netherlands, William III., is the oldest monarch in Europe, being now of the age of 71, and entered upon the fortieth year of his reign on the 17th of March last, which was St. Patrick's Day, though he is a scion of the royal house of Orange. Even in Holland the old monarch is merry at times.

The King of Roumania, Carol I., is 49 years of age, and was proclaimed King only seven years ago, but before that time he had been for fourteen years the domnul of his subjects.

The King of Servia, Milan I., is 34, and was crowned only six years ago, but before that he had held the throne for fourteen years by election as Prince Obrenovic IV. He is the fourth of his dynasty since Servia threw off the Turkish yoke in 1829. His predecessor was assassinated.

The reigning Prince of Montenegro is Nicholas I., who is 47 years old, and has reigned twenty-eight years.

In Germany there are three Kings and a Grand Duke, besides the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia, who are one. These are the King of Bavaria, the King of Wurtemburg, the King of Saxony, and the reigning Grand Duke of Baden.

There are in Europe two kingless countries—France and Switzerland. Both of these republics seem to be able to get along and keep the peace without the guidance of Kings or Emperors.

The President of the French Republic, M. Carnot, is 51 years of age, and was elected to office in December last. He is a graduate of the Polytechnic School in Paris, and held various offices before his election as President. There are over 38,000,000 people in the French Republic.

In the republic of Switzerland the highest official of the Government is the President of the Federal Council, who is elected by the Federal Assembly, holds office for the term of one year, and enjoys a salary of $3,000 per annum. The President for the present year is W. F. Hertenstein. A President is not [illegible] o re-election until a year after the [illegible] his term of office.

HOUSE-KEEPERS atention is drawn to the advertisement of Jas. Paton & Co. They are selling off the balance of their large stock very cheap. Now is the time to purchase cheap goods in house furnishings. ap 4 4i eod

Germany's New Empress.

WHAT GERMANY THINKS OF HER—AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW OF IT.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

To Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen it must be especially interesting to know what can be known regarding the state of German feeling toward the Englishwoman who on Friday morning became Empress of Germany. They know that she was by far the cleverest and one of the best of the Queen's children, that she married an honorable and honored man, whom it is believed she really loved and who truly loved her. Their family life has been happy and beautiful; her influence over him has been great, and it has all been for good. She gave her whole heart to the task she undertook; she became a German Princess in reality as well as in name. She shared to the full the sorrows and the joys, the aspirations and triumphs of the land of her adoption. She nursed the German wounded herself, and taught those who tended them the value of fresh air and of English cleanliness. The greatest hospital for the wounded who were sent back from the front during the Franco-German war was built under her direction. And when the survivors came back in triumph with laurel wreaths in their helmets and sprigs of laurel in the mouths of their rifles she came out to welcome them, and no heart beat higher than hers with pride and joy. For German art and science, for German learning and literature and music she has shown an equal interest and enthusiasm. Leopold Von Ranke was her dear friend. All who worked disinterestedly, in whatever sphere of intellectual activity, were sure of her kindest recognition and womanly, unpatronizing sympathy. All this we knew in England as well as they know it in Germany. To-day she is their Empress. How do they feel toward her?

Since I have been in Berlin I have met all sorts and conditions of Germans, near the throne and near the gutter—statesmen, officers artists, Government officials, Socialists, thinkers and poets. Some of them are necessarily very reticent on this as on all points connected with the Hohenzollern dynasty, or with politics generally. None of them would dare to express any opinion on such subjects if he expected for one moment that his name would be published in such a connection. The political interviewer is at a discount in Germany. There is only one man who can do and say as he likes, and that man is Prince Bismarck. The others, be they Princes or scavengers, must speak on political and dynastic questions at least with bated breath. It is only because it is pretty well known how the wind of Bismarck's opinions blows that it is possible to hear what Germans think of the new Empress.

Why do they not like her? Why does one hear so many unkind things of her—things as unkind and ungenerous and unjust as a dear old German priest once complained to me that Luther had said of the Virgin Mary? There are many reasons which might be given. If Bismarck did not say when she first arrived that "die kleine Waschfrau verdirbit die ganze Race," others have said it. She is an English Princess with a shrewd head and a brave heart. She holns her own and acts up to her ideals. Her presence is like a breath of fresh air in the heated German atmosphere, and Germans proverbially don't like open windows. There is something of the same feeling against her among them that inspires a fire-eating Tory when he speaks evil of Mr. Gladstone. It is the old feeling against all those who have higher ideals, who at least wish to breathe a purer air and live a nobler life, the feeling of those who stoned Stephen, who sawed Isaiah asunder. There is one point in the new Empress's principles and practice which is so especially obnoxious to German notions, and is so important in itself, that I shall confine myself to it, and tell what I hear and see with regard to this alone. The new Empress, then, has English ideas with regard to the position of women, that is all; nothing more than English ideas, so far as is known, nothing which, in the most conventional English household, would be considered to savor of a woman's rights propaganda. But for the Germans even this is too much. The German male is supreme. The woman is not even as the Englishwoman is. They must toil and moil that the husband may take his ease in his inn, for there the most of his evenings are spent. She is his slave, who must get ready his dinner and look after his linen. She is too often a kind of lodging-house keeper to him whom he honors with the title of wife, and who is only too grateful to enjoy this distinction. Of course there are exceptions, noble and notable, and in other cases there are happily modifications in the rigor and selfishness of the male regime. But the general tendency of German practice and theory is only too clearly such as I have described. Among the classes it takes the form of a slavery on the part of the wife to certain social duties and certain absurd rules of etiquette. She must slave to entertain and to be entertained. She must not do any work with her own hands; that would be unworthy of a *grande dame*. Intellectual and artistic interests are only permitted to her as subjects of social conversation. She must not take them too seriously. Her one great human link with her husband is her children to whom he is usually passionately devoted.

The new Empress has never learned to take this view of married life. She remains an Englishwoman in this respect. The German men feel this, and are very apprehensive of the force of her example when it will be given from the throne. Strange to say the German women themselves at present share in the hostile feeling. But perhaps, if one considers the matter more closely and in the light of past history, it is only in accordance with the nature of things that those who have the prospect of deliverance should spurn the hand which would loosen their chains. It has often been so since the beginning. Indeed it is the women in Germany who are most unkind and unjust in their reflections on the Empress. Only to-night I heard one, "who ought to have known better," say "If the emperor had died at San Remo I hope we should never, never, have allowed her to return here." The pretty daughter of a Berliner, whose public position I must not even indicate, expressed within one half-hour last afternoon two such contradictory sentiments as these: 1. "The Empress is far too English in her social ideas for me." 2. "I think on the whole Englishmen are much more considerate towards ladies than Germans are. Germans are often very inconsiderate." I must end this long letter. As I write Germans are anxiously wondering how long their new Emperor will be spared to reign over them, for here there is no encouraging doubt in men's minds as to the nature of his disease. If public opinion is right as to this, I fear the Empress will be able to do, but little by example and precept in behalf of her German sisters. If their fears are idle (which God grant!) she may yet live to do a noble work in the cause of women in the fatherland, a work which will, perhaps, do more for the well-being and for the permanence of the German nation than did ever Koniggratz or Sedan.

CARRIAGES, &c.

I HAVE NOW IN STOCK a nice lot of New and Second-Hand Single and Double-Seat Carriages, Top Buggies in all the leading styles, Road and Track Sulkeys, Buggy Tops to suit any Carriage, Rubber Aprons, &c., which I will sell cheap for cash or good paper.

REPAIRING, PAINTING and TRIMMING of Carriages promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Factory and Showrooms, UPPER PRINCE STREET, opposite New Baptist Church.

J. J. SEAMAN.

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House, Sign and Carriage Painting.

SIGN BOARDS MADE AND LETTERED.

—ALSO—

PAPERING, WHITEWASHING AND COLORING.

Good satisfaction given for little money. Give me a call at

Cor. Grafton and Rochford Streets.

ROBERT STEELE.

Ch'town, March 26, 1888.

Pure, Reliable.

NO { AMMONIA, ALUM, LIME,

But Purest and Best Materials used in the manufacture of

Woodill's German Baking Powder.

April 11, 1888.

MORTGAGE SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the Twentieth day of April, A. D. 1888, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1881, and made between Alexander Lemon, of Montague Bridge, of the one part, and Archibald Kennedy, Francis Dogherty and Eliza Dewar, of the other part:—

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of Land situate, lying and being at Montague, on Township Number Fifty-two, in King's County, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the west side of Main Street, at the north-east angle of land in possession of Archibald McLaren, and running thence west along Archibald McLaren's boundary line for a distance of one hundred and ten feet, or until it meets land in possession of John Annear; thence north along said John Annear's east boundary line for a distance of fifty-five feet, or until it meets land in possession of John Dalziel Bell; thence east for a distance of one hundred and ten feet to Main Street; thence south along said street for a distance of fifty-three feet to the place of commencement. Also—All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate at Montague Bridge aforesaid, and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the north-east angle of a plot of land in possession of Charles D. Poole, and running from thence in a northwardly direction (along the west side of the street leading from Main Street to the new Government Wharf) for a distance of fifty feet; thence at right angles westwardly one hundred feet; thence south parallel with the aforesaid street fifty feet, or until it meets the north boundary of land in possession of Charles D. Poole; thence east along said boundary to the place of commencement, containing one-eighth of an acre, a little more or less. Also—All that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate at Montague, Township Number Fifty-nine, and bounded as follows: Commencing on the south-western side of the road leading from the Ferry Road to Montague Bridge, in the western boundary of fifty acres now or formerly in possession of Augustine C. McDonald; thence south three degrees east along said boundary to the rear boundary of farms fronting on that section of the Montague River; thence following said line westwardly ten chains; thence north three degrees west to the Ferry Road; thence east along the same to a continuation of the east boundary of three and three-quarter acres sold to Hugh McPherson, and in the possession of Charles D. Poole; thence northwardly along the same to the Montague River Road, and thence south-eastwardly along the same to the place of commencement, containing eighty acres and one quarter, a little more or less, together with all houses, buildings, rights, members and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this Twentieth day of March, A. D. 1888

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY,
FRANCIS DOGHERTY,
ELIZA DEWAR,
Mortgagees.

mch21—law tl sle (wed)

NOTICE.

ALL AMOUNTS due the estate of HARRIS & STEWART must be paid at once to the undersigned, at the office of the London House, or they will be sued for.

F. W. MOORE, Assignee.

Ch'town, March 29, 1888.