THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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ALMANAC FOR JANUARY, 1890.

MOON S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 6th day, 7h., 42.3m., a. m., W.
Third Quarter, 14th day, 2h., 20.2m, a.m., E, below horizon.
New Moon, 20th day, 7h., 36.6m., p.m., NW.
First Quarter, 27th day, 4h., 3.9m.. p.m., SE.

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len'h
		h m	h m	after	morn	h m
1	Wednesday	7 49	4 19	1 33	7 9	8 30
2	Thursday	49	20	1 57	8 9	31
3	Friday	49	21	2 32	8 50	32
4	Saturday	49	22	3 11	9 32	33
5	Sunday	49	23	3 59	10 12	34
6	Monday	49	24	4 57	10 49	35
7	Tuesday	48	25	5 53	11 26	37
8	Wednesday	48	26	6 55	n'n 0	39
9	Thursday	47	27	7 59	0 34	40
10	Friday	47	28	9 4	1 9	41
11	Saturday	47	30	10 9	1 46	43
12	Sunday	46	31	11 14	2 26	45
13	Monday	46	33	morn	3 11	47
14	Tuesday	45	34	0 21	4 11	49
15	Wednesday	44	35	1 32	5 20	51
16	Thursday	44	37	2 46	6 43	53
17	Friday	42	38	4 2	8 0	56
18	Saturday	41	40	5 17	8 40	59
19	Sunday	40	40	6 27	9 51	9 1
20	Monday	39	43	7 28	10 38	4
21	Tuesday	38	45	8 28	11 28	6
22	Wednesday	37	46	8 58	morn	8
23	Thursday	36	47	9 35	0 12	11
24	Friday	36	49	9 56	0 54	13
25	Saturday	35	51	10 10	1 34	16
26	Sunday	33	52	10 42	2 8	18
27	Monday	33	53	11 6	3 4	20
28	Tuesday	32	54	11 31	4 4	22
29	Wednesday	31	55	11 58	5 11	24
30	Thursday	31	57	aft 1	6 23	26
31	Friday	7 29	4 58	1 10	7 26	9 29

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

GET A BOTTLE OF

Johnson's Cough Syrup,

PRICE 25 CENTS,

—AT—

A. S. JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE,

Corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

jan17

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All kinds of Legal Business promptly attended to. Money to Loan at low interest.

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A COOK BOOK FREE

By mail to any lady sending us her post office address. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

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HAS always on hand Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Spices, etc. Also, Fancy Articles and Christmas Goods.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and promptly filled.

ROBISON'S BLOOD CLEANSER, for Horses and Cattle, has no superior, and is highly recommended by horse fanciers and farmers throughout the country.

nov22—wky 3m pd

JAMES 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; D. C. Chalmers, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia Charlottetown.

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TEA MERCHANTS,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Represented in Canada by MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax.

Oct. 24, 1887.

Wholesale Trade.

—:o:—

FLOUR.	150 barrels Choice American FLOUR, Murdock, 500 " " Canadian " Howard, 150 " " " " Chipman's Patent, 50 " " " " White Eagle.
TEA.	150 half chests Choicest CONGOU TEAS, 20 boxes INDIA TEA (assorted grades),
SUGAR.	100 barrels Yellow Extra SUGAR, 25 " Standard Yellow " 50 " " Granulated Sugar.
MOLASSES.	25 puns. DEMERARA MOLASSES.
TOBACCO.	50 caddies BRIGHT TOBACCO, 25 butts and caddies TWIST "
Codfish, &c.	50 boxes Choice Table CODFISH, 50 half boxes " 50 barrels and half barrels LABRADOR HERRING, 25 cases CANNED SALMON,
Sundries.	500 reams Assorted WRAPPING PAPER, 100 dozen BROOMS, 2,000 GRAIN SACKS, 2,000 cases TALL CANS, 10 bales MANILLA MARLINE,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

HORACE HASZARD,

Charlottetown, Jan 25, 1890. LOWER QUEEN STREET.

Now is the Time.

—(x)—

AS I AM DETERMINED not to carry any of my present stock of WINTER GOODS over, they must go regardless of profit, as I must make room for my SPRING STOCK.

These goods are warranted genuine ENGLISH and SCOTCH BEAVERS, MELTONS, VENETIANS, NAPS, WORSTEDS and TWEEDS.

Customers wanting SUITS, OVERCOATS or REEFERS, can have those goods made up at prices away down.

Parties wishing to secure Bargains should avail themselves of this opportunity.

A. J. MURPHY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Charlottetown, Jan. 15, 1890. UPPER QUEEN STREET.

XMAS IS OVER,

SO IS NEW YEAR'S.

—(o)—

MAPLE LEAF

IN RED WRAPPERS,

Is What is Called For.

—(x)—

DIAMOND <> POTASH

IS ALL THE RAGE.

—(x)—

P. E. ISLAND SOAP WORKS.

dec2—3m 2aw (tues sat) wky

CLOTH! CLOTH!

—(x)—

GENUINE MARKED DOWN SALE

—FOR—

THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

—(x)—

THE CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLEN MILLS CLOTH DEPOT, before their Annual Stock-taking, will, during the month of January, offer their immense stock of Tweeds, Dress Goods, Homespuns, Druggets and Flannels of their own make at cost.

All desirous of purchasing Heavy Winter Goods, for Men and Boys, are invited to examine our stock.

These goods are offered at the present low prices to make room for New Spring Patterns.

ALSO Five Hundred Pairs of Custom-Made Pants, from our own make of Cloth, which will be sold low.

Charlottetown, January 4, 1890.—1m

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 29, 1890

Keep it Before the People.

Keep it before the people—That the Sullivan Administration, by reducing the rate of expenditures, saved to the taxpayers a million of dollars in ten years.

Keep it before the people—That the McLeod Administration will maintain the same scale of economy, and save every dollar of the public money that can be saved.

Keep it before the people—That the Sullivan Administration collected debts due the Province to the amount of nearly $80,000—which, if they had not done so, must have come out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

Keep it before the people—That the McLeod Administration, also, promise to "vigorously press to a settlement our claims against the Dominion Government."

Keep it before the people—That the Sullivan Administration obtained from Ottawa, in spite of the scoffs of the Opposition, an annual grant of $20,000 a year—equal to a capital sum of $500,000.

Keep it before the people—That the capital of the Province at Ottawa is larger now than it was ten years ago—though not one cent has been taken from the tax-payers in the past six years.

Keep it before the people—That, notwithstanding this fact, the Sullivan Administration expended more money upon education, upon roads, upon bridges, upon exhibitions, upon the encouragement of agriculture—than any of their predecessors.

Keep it before the people—That it is the policy of the McLeod Administration to continue in the same course and to "go one better" in respect to our farming interests.

Keep it before the peiple—That nothing—absolutely nothing—has been opposed to this excellent policy of the McLeod administration.

Keep it before the people—That the Oppositionists have submitted to them no policy.

Keep it before the people—That if the Opposition have a policy they should not "keep dark about it."

Keep it before the people—That if the Opposition have no a policy, they are not entitled to support and confidence.

Keep it before the people—That for the purposes of administering the Government of the Province, the Oppositionists are without a leader.

Keep it before the people—That under all the circumstances their interests will be best promoted and consevred if they vote for the candidates supporting the McLeod Administration.

Keep it before the people—That hungry foxes are always on the alert, and that it will, therefore, be necessary to guard carefully—until after the 30th—against the tricks of the Oppositionists.

Mr. Gladstone's Courtesy.

Mr. Gladstone is the most courteous of mankind. His courtesy is one of his most engaging gifts, and accounts in no small degree for his power of attracting the regard of young men and undistinguished people generally. To all such he is polite to the point of deference, yet never condescending. His manners to all alike, young and old, rich and poor, the ceremonious manners of the old school, and his demeanor towards ladies is a model of chivalrous propriety.

"I," said the Duke of Wellington, on a memorable occasion, "have no small talk, and Peel has no manners." Mr. Gladstone has manners but no small talk. He is so consumed by zeal for the subjects which interest him that he leaves out of account the possibility that they may not interest other people. He pays to everyone, not least to ladies, the compliment of assuming that they are on his intellectual level; engrossed in the subjects which engross him; and furnished with at least as much information as will enable them to follow and to understand him.

Languages and Dialects in India.

More than 150 languages and dialects are current in India and Burmah, with their 250,000,000 of people, and the distinct alphabets of these countries, many of which are very elaborate, outnumber all others in the world. Some forty different alphabets or syllabic systems, each having from 250 to 500 combinations, are used to represent the sound of the 150 languages, and more than 10,000 different signs and types have been elaborated from the original alphabet to represent the 50 different sounds—all that the combined Indian vernaculars contain. As these simple sounds cannot all be represented by the 26 letters of the English alphabet, 24 letters of the English phonetic alphabet are captured and made to do service in this new English phonetic alphabet; and we then have one simple alphabet taking the place of forty or more, and becoming available as the written language of 200,000,000 of people who have no written alphabet; because they don't know just how to use one.

There is hope in the future for every man. Even for the youth with a pair of tight shoes on there is the blissful prospect of bed time.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

New Road Supervisers.

SIR,—From the present outlook all over the Island, there can be little doubt but that the Liberal-Conservatives will be victorious again at the polls on the 30th. They may be safely counted on as our lawmakers for another term of years. This being the case I would suggest that they amend the act relating to road commissioners so that these officials be appointed for a certain number of years only. Four years would be quite long enough for these men to remain in office. At the end of that time if any of them are thought to be worthy of re-appointment let them be re-appointed, but at the same time all the useless ones should go, that better ones might take their place. It is unfair to have one set of men monopolize all the spoils Others should have a chance to serve the country. Members of parliament are elected for four years, and not for life. Overseers are appointed for the roads from year to year. Why, then, make an exception of road supervisors? I know some of these men who have been in office for the last twelve years, and, if the law be not changed, will remain in office another four years or longer. At this particular juncture of Island matters, I call the attention of our coming law-makers to the necessity there exists for limiting the term of office of our supervisors to four years at the very furthest—and perhaps a shorter period would be better.

ELECTOR.

Jan 27, 1890.

How They Make Farmers in Denmark.

Young men are apprenticed to the best farmers all over the kingdom for two or three years, under the oversight of the Royal Agricultural Society. They work for good farmers for one year as learners, receiving a small sum besides their board and lodging. At the end of the year the apprentice is removed to a farm in another part of the kingdom, and his third year is spent on a still different farm in a district where a different kind of agriculture is practiced. The society gives each apprentice a number of agricultural books at the outset, which becomes his property upon the completion of three years. The apprentices report to the society at stated intervals, and from these reports and other records where they have worked, the society judges of their progress and grants diplomas accordingly. The young men must get a thorough knowledge of all kinds of practical farming, but they have to work for it, as they are at hard labor from 4 a. m. to 7 p. m., except the meal hours.

Value of Bread and Milk Diet.

You will never find in all your travels, says a correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, a character more unique and interesting than the subject of this sketch, Dr. Isaac Bartlett, of Hope, Mo. Here is a man that has nearly lived his three score years and ten, a medical practitioner too, on one particular diet, namely, bread and milk; not, perhaps, from any particular virtue in his own right, but, more properly speaking, because he was born with a liking for bread and milk, and a taste or appetite, with slight exceptions, for no other kind of food; a man who has never eaten an ounce of meat in all his life; who has never taken a teaspoonful of intoxicating liquors of any kind; who has never used tobacco, tea or coffee, except in the case of coffee once or twice, but very weak, and a man, too, who is hale and hearty, bright and active, for a man of his age, and who tips the beam at 240 pounds.

Talkers and Listeners.

The Earl of Beaconsfield once said that a man who is forever inquiring seldom learns anything By this he did not mean to condemn the practice of inquiring into things; he meant, simply, to condemn the practice of keeping forever at.

That is to say, the man who himself does all the talking has little time to listen, and it is only by occassionally keeping still ourselves that we are able to learn something worth talking about.

Two qualities are necessary to make a good listener. The first is to be interested, or at least appear to be interested in everything said to you, no matter how dull or long it may be, or how much you chance to be in a hurry. The second is, to never begin to talk yourself until the other has finished.

We often meet people who can talk well. In fact they are oftener met with than are people who can listen well. Yet to be a good listener is as great an accomplishment as to be a good talker.

Gems of Thought.

Unless a tree bears blossoms in spring we may look in vain for autumn fruit.

In friendship your heart is like a bell, struck every time your friend is in trouble.

How can we expect that another should keep our secrets, when it is more than we can do ourselves?

Hope is sweet-minded and sweet-eyed. It draws pictures, it weaves fancies, it fills the future with delight.

Lovely human play is like the play of the sun, all various, and full of light and life, and tender as the dew of the morning.

It is only by labor, says Ruskin, that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy.

If you would not be forgotten as soon as you are dead, either write things worth reading, or do something worth writing.

No man ever lived a right life who had not been chastened by a woman's love, strengthened by her courage, and guided by her direction.

If money be not thy servant it will become thy master. The covetous man cannot so properly be said to possess wealth as that it may be said to possess him.

Meats and their Digestibility.

According to Payon, without there being anything absolute in those qualities which depend on the particular state of the digestive organs of different individuals or on their idiosyncrasies, we may say in general that meats are more easily digestible the less strong their cohesion and the less their hardness. We might thus establish between them the following order, beginning with the lightest: Sea and river fish, fowl, game crustaceans, lamb, veal, mutton, wild boar and pork. In these categories are generally considered heavy and hard to digest, salmon, eels, geese, ducks, and some other water birds, as well as strongly smoked and salted meat. The following shows about the time required for the digestion of different kinds of food:—

	Hours.
Roasted pork	5.15
Salt beef (boiled)	4 15
Veal (boiled)	4 00
Boiled hens	4 00
Roasted mutton	3 15
Boiled beef	3.30
Roasted beef	3.00
Raw oysters	2 45
Roasted turkey	2 30
Boiled milk	2.00
Boiled codfish	2.00
Venison steak	1 35
Trout (broiled)	1 30
Tripe	1.00
Pigs feet	1.00
Eggs (hard boiled)	3.30 to 5 30
Eggs (soft boiled)	3.00

Development of the Northwest.

But we must not forget that for the last fifty or seventy-five years the United States has been the great favorite with emigrants, and that it has been hard to turn the tide away from it. Even Great Britain has poured in her millions during that time, although she had Canada on one side and Australia on the other to fill up. With such a competitor, all things considered, we have done very well. Canada has outstripped Australia, and the Northwest has taken the lead of the similar territories there. The Northwest has more cause to be dissatisfied with old Canada than with the rest of the world. In Ontario there are agencies for the promotion of emigration to the Western States of the adjoining Republic. Kansas has been largely peopled from old Canada. The large proportion of Canadians—in fact, nearly every man of them—now in Dakota, went there directly from old Canada. It was not because of objectionable conditions here, for very few of them knew what these conditions were. It was because the flow was in that direction, and because the public men and press of the country did not do and say enough to dissuade them. The Northwest is rarely discussed except when wrangled over in Parliament or the newspapers for political effect. This country has been given notoriety, it is true, but it was of a bad sort; it did us more harm than good; although probably meant in kindness, it has been killing us. The best service the Eastern press can do us is to drop us out of their politics.—*Winnipeg Free Press*,

Mothers who have delicate children can see them daily improve and gain in flesh and strength by giving them that perfect food and medicine, Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites. Dr W. A. Holburt, of Salisbury, Ills., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Scrofula and Debility. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure." Sold by all druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

To the Electors of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty.

GENTLEMEN,—Thanking you for the liberal support you have given me in the last three General Elections, and having again been nominated a candidate for the representation of your interests in the House of Assembly, I now seek your suffrages.

After the promotion of the Hon. W. W. Sullivan to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench of this Province, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor entrusted me with the formation of a Government.

Having accomplished the formation of a Government, it was deemed proper, in view of the number of partial elections required to be held in consequence of the vacancies created and the nearness of the completion of the term of the present Parliament, to consult the electors by means of a General Election before entering on new legislation.

Agriculture being the main industry of the Province, measures will be adopted which will best render the labor of the husbandman remunerative, by increasing the aid given to the Annual Exhibitions, by the importation of improved stock, and by providing instruction on Agricultural Chemistry and a course of popular lectures on agricultural subjects.

In order to give greater shipping facilities, and until the Dominion Government shall have taken over all the wharves that became the property of the Dominion Government at the time of Confederation, it is our policy to keep in repair such of them as are essential to the trade of the locality where they are respectively built.

As in the past, our policy is to vigorously press to a settlement our claims against the Federal Government.

Rigorous economy will be practiced in the expenditure of public money, while at the same time liberal provision will be made for the public service.

Pending the adjustment of our claims against the Federal Government, our annual resources may not be sufficient to carry out the proposals indicated, and at the same time provide for the large expenditure required for our educational system. In that case, such measures to supplement our revenue will be adopted as will bear the least heavily on the people, and will at the same time be just and equitable.

Changes will be made in the public service in order to secure efficiency and greater security to the public interests.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

NEIL McLEOD.

jan13