

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1887.

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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, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon 5th day, 4h., 21.7m., a. m., W.
Last Quarter 13th day, 2h., 44.6m., a. m., S. E.
New Moon 20th day, 4h., 37.5m., p. m., S. W.
First Quarter 27th day, 10h., 17.5m., a. m.,
E. (below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	rise	sets	rise	water	length
1 Friday	4 18	7 49	4 0	7 20	15 31
2 Saturday	19	49	5 9	8 22	30
3 Sunday	19	48	6 13	9 12	29
4 Monday	20	48	7 12	9 50	28
5 Tuesday	21	48	7 56	10 40	27
6 Wednesday	22	47	8 45	11 40	26
7 Thursday	22	47	9 22	11 58	25
8 Friday	23	47	9 54	11 33	24
9 Saturday	23	46	10 22	1 11	23
10 Sunday	24	46	10 48	1 47	22
11 Monday	25	45	11 8	2 27	20
12 Tuesday	26	44	11 36	3 11	18
13 Wednesday	27	44	11 59	4 0	16
14 Thursday	28	43	0 2	5 9	15
15 Friday	29	42	0 28	6 20	14
16 Saturday	30	42	1 0	7 23	12
17 Sunday	31	41	1 38	8 23	10
18 Monday	32	40	2 20	9 11	8
19 Tuesday	33	39	3 15	9 59	6
20 Wednesday	34	38	4 12	10 38	4
21 Thursday	35	37	5 20	11 23	2
22 Friday	36	36	6 32	12 0	0
23 Saturday	37	35	7 46	0 5	14 58
24 Sunday	38	34	9 1	0 50	56
25 Monday	39	32	10 15	1 27	53
26 Tuesday	40	31	11 20	2 14	51
27 Wednesday	42	30	12 41	3 06	48
28 Thursday	43	28	1 51	4 14	45
29 Friday	44	27	3 0	5 35	43
30 Saturday	45	26	4 5	6 57	41
31 Sunday	4 45	26	5 4	8 4	14 40

PREPARE FOR HOT WEATHER

—AND BUY FROM—

Perkins & Sterns

New American Muslins, New French Muslins,
New Prin'ed Batists, New Printed Cottons.

A BIG DISPLAY OF LACES.

Book Muslin, Victoria Lawn, Bishop's Lawn, Check Muslins.

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Linen Collars and Cuffs, separate or in sets.

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If you want a Seaside Dress just see our stock of Flannels Cheapest and Best Goods for the purpose to be found.

Perkins & Sterns

June 7—ly & wky

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CHEAP! CHEAP!

Our Goods are all of the best quality, and sold as low as possible—made fresh every day, and in quantities to supply the demand; no stale stock.

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Soda, Wine, Sugar, Lemon, Fruit, Ginger, Seville, Diamond, New York Fruit, Ginger Snaps, Pilot Bread, &c., &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Raspberry, Lemon, Cocoa, Cream, Washington and Apple Pies, Vanilla, Wine and Queen Cakes, Jelly Roll and Jelly Squares, Tarts, Corn Cakes, Plain and Fruit Cakes.

Fine Bread! Fine Bread!

White and Graham, French Twists, Parker House and Cream Tartar Rolls, Buns, &c., &c.

Summer Drinks! Summer Drinks!

Lemon, Raspberry and Strawberry Syrups, Lime Juice, &c., &c.

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J. QUIRK,

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Ch'town, June 18, 1887—eod lmo

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Charlottetown Woolen Company.

1887.

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IN order to cultivate a sympathy on the public mind towards the use of our Home Manufactured Goods it is necessary that their quality be made equal to that which is imported. Recognizing that fact and to attain the desired object, we enlarged our premises and imported valuable and improved machinery, and are now turning out Goods equal to any manufactured in Canada.

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and satisfy themselves that they can do as well selecting from our Stock as could be done in any part of Canada.

CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLEN CO'Y.

Ch'town, May 4, 1887—2m eod

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SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

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May 18, 1887—eod & wky 2 mos

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2 GOLD MEDALS 1876
1 SILVER MEDAL 1876
8 BRONZE MEDALS 1876

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J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS., Publishers, Toronto.
July 9, 1887.

BOARDERS WANTED.

MRS. S. R. STUMBLES will be prepared to accommodate boarders on or about 30th June.

House situated in a very pleasant part of the city, opposite Baptist church, Prince St. Rooms airy; terms moderate.
June 18, eod ft.

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.

TO LET.

PRIOR to making some considerable change in our present business, we propose to rent the store on P. G. Fraser's Corner (now occupied as a boot store). It is one of the best stands in the city for a druggist, jeweler, &c.

May 26—2aw ft
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1827 - - - 1887.
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March 29, 1887.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Unleavened Bread.

Sir,—I would ask you to be kind enough to publish this letter in your widely circulated paper. It was intended to be published in the *Messenger and Visitor*, and was sent to it for publication; but the editor was afraid of it and would not let the people see it. Truth was too strong for him. He need not have been so terrified by the appearance of it, as he had all the learned doctors, and all the Rev. gentlemen to pull it to pieces. But truth was too sharp for him to handle, and he must have thought that a good retreat was better than a bad battle. Sir, a letter appeared in the *American Baptist Flag*, over the signature of William McGuire, concerning the use of unleavened bread in most of our churches. In this letter the writer states:

"I do not think there is either example or precept for it in the Bible."

He further says that he defies any one to give a Bible reason for the use of unleavened bread. I shall give you the editor's reply in full, as it is not lengthy:

"Brother McGuire is certainly correct in his position. Christ, in instituting the Lord's supper, evidently used unleavened bread, and said: 'Do this in remembrance of me.' The use of unleavened bread is destitute of the example of Christ. Also, it is the usual symbol of hypocrisy, tradition and false doctrine. It is much better to follow the divine example than to make additions or subtractions."

This is Mr. Ray's reply. It is wonderful that so many Protestant churches should use the leavened bread instead of the original kind, especially the Wesleyans, after all their own learned and able commentators have said on the subject. Certainly he has written clearly and very positively. I will give you a small portion from his commentary:

"Jesus took bread;—of what kind? Unleavened bread, certainly, because there was no other kind to be had in all Judea at this time, for this was the first day of unleavened bread. When the Jews, according to the command of God, were to purge away all leaven from their houses; for he who sacrificed the passover, having leaven in his dwelling, was considered to be such a transgressor of the Divine Law as could no longer be tolerated among the people of God, and therefore was to be cut off from the congregation of Israel. These circumstances considered, will it not appear that the use of common bread in the sacrament of the Lord's supper is highly improper. He who can say, 'this is a matter of no importance,' may say with equal propriety, 'the bread itself is of no importance,' and another may say, 'the wine is of no importance, and a third may say, 'neither the bread nor the wine is anything, but as they lead to spiritual reference, and the spiritual references being once understood, the signs are useless.' Thus we may, through affected spirituality, refine away the whole ordinance of God; and with the letter and form of religion abolish religion itself. Many have already acted in this way, not only to their loss, but to their ruin, by showing how profoundly wise they are above what is written. Let those, therefore, who consider that man shall live by every word which proceeds from the mouth of God, and who are conscientiously solicitous that each divine institution be not only preserved, but observed in all its original integrity, attend to this circumstance. The Lutheran church makes use of unleavened bread to the present day. The breaking of the bread I consider essential to the proper performance of this solemn and significant ceremony, because this act was designed by our Lord to shadow forth the wounding, piercing and breaking of His body upon the cross; and, as all this was essentially necessary to the making of a full atonement for the sin of the world, so it is of vast importance that this apparently little circumstance, the breaking of the bread, should be carefully attended to, so that the Godly Communicant may have every necessary assistance to enable him to discern the Lord's body, while engaged in this most important and divine of all God's ordinances. But who does not see that one small cube of fermented, i. e., leavened bread, previously divided from the mass with a knife, and separated by the fingers of the minister, can never answer the end of the institution, either as to the matter of the bread or the mode of dividing it. That the breaking of the bread to be distributed, says Dr. Whitty, is a necessary part of this rite is evident, first, by the continual mention of it by St. Paul and all the Evangelists, when they speak of the institution of this sacrament, which shows it to be a necessary part of it; secondly, Christ says: 'Take, eat, this is my body, broken for you.' But when the elements are not broken it can be no more said, 'this is my body, broken for you,' than where the elements are not given; thirdly, our Lord said: 'Do this in remembrance of me; eat this bread broken in remembrance of my body broken on the cross.' Now, where no body broken is distributed, there nothing can be eaten in memorial of His broken body; lastly, the Apostle, by saying 'The bread which we break, is it not the Communion of the body of Christ;' sufficiently informs us that the eating of His broken body is necessary to that end."—Dr. A. Clarke.

I must bring my letter to a close. I come to ask you if you will publish for me this letter, not for my sake, but for the Master's sake and for the love of the truth, and that truth may make them free, and you will oblige your humble citizen.

A BAPTIST.
Ch'town June 27, 1887.

Whittier on His Contemporaries.

Whittier, in an interview, once said that Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow and himself had always been friends. There were no jealousies, and each took a pride in the work and success of the other. They would exchange notes upon their productions, and if one saw a kindly notice of the other it was always cut out and sent to him. Hawthorne was, by the others, regarded as the greatest master of the English language. Whittier described himself as unlike any of the rest, for he never had any method. When he felt like it he wrote, and neither had the health nor the patience to revise his work afterward. Emerson wrote with great care, and would not only revise his manuscripts carefully, but frequently re-wrote the whole on the proof-sheets. Longfellow, too, was a very careful writer. He would lay his work by and then revise it. He would often consult with his friends about his productions before they were given to the world. "I was not so fortunate," says the Quaker poet. "I have lived mostly a secluded life, with little patience to draw upon, and only a few friends for associates. What writing I have done has been for the love of it. I have ever been timid of what I have penned. It is really a marvel to me that I have gathered any literary reputation from my productions."

Blowing up Hell Gate has been a laborious and costly work, but the end justifies the effort. Obstruction in any important channel means disaster. Obstruction in the organs of the human body being inevitable disease. They must be cleared away, or physical wreck will follow. Keep the liver in order and the pure blood courses through the body conveying health, strength and life, let it become disordered and the channels are clogged with impurities, which result in disease and death. No other medical equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for acting upon the liver and purifying the blood.

The Quebec Chronicle announces the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Henri Jules Duchesnay, member of the House of Commons for Dorchester, Quebec. Mr. Duchesnay was born in 1845; his mother is a sister of Cardinal Taschereau. He had filled various offices of honor and trust in his country before being elected to Parliament. Mr. Duchesnay was a "national," whose sympathy was with the liberal party. His death makes the fifth in the present House of Commons.

BETWEEN three and four hundred cream and butter crocks, also a large number of preserve crocks, will all be sold cheap at W. P. Colwills, jy8 3wks dy a wy



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Also leave St. John at 7.30 every Saturday night for

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

April 18, 1887—eod wky

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May 18, 1887

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ALBION MINES, PICTOU,

ROUND, NUT, CRUSHED.

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N. B.—The Albion Crushed is suitable for lime burning.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, June 24, 1887—pat 1 aw 3wks

CARD.

THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY, having lately added to their stock of type and material for Job Printing, are better than ever prepared to execute orders for Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Handbills of all kinds, Visiting or Business Cards, &c., promptly and cheaply, in the best style of the art.

None but first-class workmen are employed in their office; and, as they import their printing papers direct from the manufacturers, they are able to fill all orders on the most favorable terms. The continued patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

W. L. COTTON,
Manager.

Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1886.