

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1888.

VOL. 23.—NO. 65.

The Daily Examiner

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Advertising at moderate rates.
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ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon 7th day, 2h, 8.5m, p.m., S. W.
First Quarter 14th day, 0h, 31.6m., p. m., E.
Full Moon 21st day, 0h, 7.8m., p. m., N.,
(below horizon.)
Last Quarter, 29th day, 10h., 5.8m., a. m., SW

| DAY OF WEEK | Sun | Sun | Moon | High | Day's |
|--------------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| M | rises | sets | rises | water | len |
| 1 Wednesday | 4 47 | 7 25 | 5 33 | 1428 | |
| 2 Thursday | 48 | 23 0 16 | 6 43 | 35 | |
| 3 Friday | 49 | 22 0 50 | 7 45 | 33 | |
| 4 Saturday | 51 | 21 1 35 | 8 19 | 30 | |
| 5 Sunday | 52 | 19 2 29 | 9 25 | 27 | |
| 6 Monday | 53 | 18 3 23 | 10 9 | 25 | |
| 7 Tuesday | 54 | 16 4 29 | 10 47 | 22 | |
| 8 Wednesday | 56 | 15 5 38 | 11 26 | 19 | |
| 9 Thursday | 57 | 14 6 49 | morn | 17 | |
| 10 Friday | 58 | 12 8 2 0 | 4 | 14 | |
| 11 Saturday | 59 | 10 9 15 | 0 41 | 11 | |
| 12 Sunday | 5 0 | 9 10 27 | 1 30 | 9 | |
| 13 Monday | 2 | 8 11 31 | 2 4 | 6 | |
| 14 Tuesday | 3 | 6 11 54 | 2 55 | 3 | |
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| 18 Saturday | 8 | 0 5 15 | 8 7 | 52 | |
| 19 Sunday | 9 6 | 38 6 1 | 9 3 | 49 | |
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| 21 Tuesday | 12 | 54 7 13 | 10 31 | 42 | |
| 22 Wednesday | 13 | 52 7 42 | 11 8 | 39 | |
| 23 Thursday | 14 | 50 8 11 | 11 43 | 36 | |
| 24 Friday | 16 | 49 8 31 | 11 43 | 33 | |
| 25 Saturday | 17 | 47 8 55 | 0 49 | 30 | |
| 26 Sunday | 18 | 45 9 19 | 1 22 | 27 | |
| 27 Monday | 19 | 43 9 44 | 2 0 | 24 | |
| 28 Tuesday | 20 | 41 10 14 | 2 40 | 21 | |
| 29 Wednesday | 22 | 40 10 48 | 3 32 | 18 | |
| 30 Thursday | 23 | 38 11 28 | 4 37 | 19 | |
| 31 Friday | 5 24 | 6 36 | morn | 5 54 | 1312 |

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 7.25 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class, \$7.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALE, S. P. E. L. RY., P. E. L. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
May 7, 1888—ood wky

JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE
MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES: Thomas Fyffe, Esq., Cashier Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George Masland, 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. 23, 1887—

NOBODY HURT

But the Manufacturers.

\$7,000 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Bought at a Great Sacrifice, and will be cleared out at Slaughter Prices.

A LOT OF BANKRUPT CLOTHING.

SAMPLE PRICES:

550 Suits selling for - - - \$3.75
800 suits " - - - 4.60
750 suits " - - - 5.50

Come straight along for the Best Bargains to

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Ch'town, June 14, 1888—dy & wky

PERKINS & STERNS.

Seasonable Dry Goods at the Lowest Prices.

| Muslins, | Print Cottons, | Dress Goods, | Flannelettes, | White |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | Cottons, |
| | | | | CHEAP. |
| Ginghams, | Parasols, | Umbrellas, | Silk Gloves, | Millinery, |
| CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. |
| Corsets, | Shirtings, | Ribbons,Laces, | Straw Hats, | White Shirts |
| CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. |
| Table Linen, | Cloths,Tweeds, | Bed Ticking, | Carpets,Rugs, | Oil Cloths, |
| CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. | CHEAP. |

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, July 7, 1888.

WALK RIGHT IN,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

JOHN NEWSON'S FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT,
AND GET BARCAINS.

Largest, Oldest and Best Place in the City.

NEVER IN A DILEMMA!

Can supply you all, and give you the best value. Sales daily increasing. No slop work. Furniture as represented. He does not advertise much, but gives his customers the benefit of this saving.

Don't forget the place—OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, July 7, 1888.

TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT,
Cameron Block, Charlottetown Agency.

MR. J. D. REID having given up the above Agency, and sold out his Stock-in-Trade to us, we give notice that we shall continue the business as a SALES DEPOT for CLOTHS, TWEEDS, BLANKETS and YARNS of our own manufacture. MR. R. D. COFFIN will remain in charge.

Wool that has been left with our Agent (J. D. Reid) will be settled for on demand as well as any other liabilities that he has incurred in connection with said business. We also collect all debts due to him. All imported goods, excepting Cloth and Tailors Trimmings, will be closed out regardless of cost during the next thirty days.

A large stock of our own manufactures will be kept constantly in stock to exchange for Wool at Mill prices. CASH FOR WOOL.

TRYON WOOLEN MFG CO.

TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT,
Cameron Block, July 13, 1888—dy & wky

CASH PAID —FOR— WHEAT.

—ALSO—

Flour Exchanged

UP TO AUGUST 15th,

when Mills will close until the New Crop comes in.

Charlottetown Milling Co.

July 19—6i eod

School for Children.

MRS. J. D. MARTIN has still a few vacancies in her Morning Class.
Should a sufficient number of Pupils come forward, an Afternoon Class will be formed. These Classes will continue during the Summer.
For terms, etc., apply at residence, FITZROY STREET.
month 1f—3a28

CHEAP FLOUR.

A Few Bags Dark Flour
FOR SALE CHEAP FOR FEED.

—AT—

ROLLER MILLS.

July 21—4i eod

WANTED.—"Vacancy for Students."—Three steady, reliable College Students can obtain lucrative situations for the next two months (probably longer), if they address at once, enclosing testimonials, Box 22, St. John, N. B.
law & wky—July

"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.

—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, \$2.50; State-room Berth, \$3.50. Lowest rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents, Charlottetown.

HARRISON LORING,
Managing Director and Treasurer,
Lewis Wharf, Boston.
Ch'town, May 3, 1888—pat sum jour



"INCH ARRAN HOUSE,
DALHOUSIE, N. B., July 13, 1888.
"I have used WOODLILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER for the past two months, and shall continue to do so, for it has rendered full satisfaction."
"GEORGE D. FUCHS,
"Manager."
July 24

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

Industrial Items Before A. D. 1800.

BY C. B. BAGSTER.—NO. 3, (CONTINUED.)
Cotton.

A few notes of the progress of inventions bearing on cotton manufacture must be added:—

William Lee invented the stocking frame, 1589;
John Kay, of Burg, the fly shuttle, 1738;
John Wyatt (patented by Louis Paul), roller spinning, also 1738;
Jedediah Strutt, patent for ribbing stockings, 1759;
Robert Kay invented the drop-box, 1760;
Hargreaves, the spinning jenny, 1767;
Hammond made lace on Lee's stocking frame, 1768;
Arkwright invented the water frame, 1769;
Horton patented his knitter frame, 1776;
Cartwright, the power loom, 1785;
Boulton & Watts applied steam power, also 1785;
Eli Whitney invented the saw-gin, 1793;
Tennants, of Glasgow, bleached with chloride of lime, 1798;
Johnson and Radcliffe, the dressing machine, 1804;
Joshua Heilmann, a combing machine, 1845.

Now, if we compare cotton-fibre importations as connected with Great Britain when "Gule Queene Anne" (anno 1710,) was on the throne, with the present time, while Queen Victoria holds the sceptre, we shall see what a vast difference exists, the figures being 718,000 pounds for 1710 and 1,463,358,464 pounds for 1879.

In searching for sufficient reasons for this great increase in the consumption of cotton between these years, perhaps the first would rest on the change of dynasties when the unfortunate house of Stuart went by the board and gave place to the Guelphic house of Hanover; next, and perhaps a stronger reason, would point to the inherent power of the Anglo-Saxon races of rising above and in spite of their oppressors; but greater than these is the little army of inventors, some of whose names we have recorded, whose genius pointed out the way to carve fortunes out of cotton, and profitably employ and prosperously feed, clothe and make contented millions of the population.

To the patient inventors who, day after day and night after night, labored on in darkness and doubt (some of them centuries ago), and became the pioneers of the power and wealth gained over and out of cotton, is due the grateful remembrance of the benefited all along the successive industries that begin so slowly in the cotton field and end so swiftly at the sewing machine. But for their genius and persistent efforts at improvement there would now be the music of our cotton mills, or the victories that have crowned labor in its battles for the staff of life while handling cotton!

Previously to 1795, the English market for cotton was supplied from the East and West Indies, the Levant, and in small lots from the United States. It was about the year 1786 that cotton cultivation began in Georgia, but after seven years of successful growing Eli Whitney invented the saw-gin by which the fibre was separated and cleaned for use.

To this American invention is due the wonderful boost that was given to cotton culture soon after; for in the second year following (viz., 1795,) the United States sent 5,250,000 pounds to England, and thenceforth (sometimes variably, but always in large amounts,) till in 1879 the enormous total of cotton exports from the United States to England rose to 1,082,462,080 pounds.

Besides these almost fabulous figures, England absorbed 181,347,601 pounds from India, 158,232,032 from Egypt, and probably not less than 250,000,000 pounds from other countries. In 1846 England was running 1,724 cotton mills, and employed 197,000 persons to work some 600,000,000 pounds of cotton, and it is not unlikely that the number of persons employed in Great Britain on cotton manufactures in 1879 reached, if it did not exceed, 500,000.

Thus the "katun" of the Arab in becoming the cotton of the Anglo-Saxon has taken about 25 centuries to develop its uses as we find them to-day; but these uses are co-extensive with the world, and all humanity owns its obligation to the woven blessings that have thus slowly but surely made cotton a king in the universe of industrial arts.

Husbands, Wives, Servants and Libel.

A novel point in the law of libel has come before one of the English courts. A man dismissed his servant by a written order, which he handed over to his wife, who gave it to the servant. The reason for the dismissal was stated in the order, and was derogatory to the character of the servant. The latter sued for libel. The defence was that the paper complained of was a communication between a husband and wife, and hence was privileged. This view was sustained by the judge, who remarked that it would be a pretty state of affairs if husband and wife couldn't talk or write to one another about their domestic servant without being amenable to the law of libel whenever either should repeat the matter to the servant.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind. [April 1 '88]

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 NICHOLSON, 30 St. John Street, Montreal. 4m—m14

As we are about making a change with the intention of leaving the Island, we will now offer our goods at a very great discount at the Cheap Crockery Store.—W. P. Colwill, July 30—dy eod 4 w, wky 4w.

Temperance Truths.

There are four good reasons why you should not learn to use strong drink: Your head will be clearer, your health better, your heart lighter, and your purse heavier.

Mr. Richard T. Booth, the temperance advocate, has returned to Boston from a seventeen years' tour around the world. In the course of his labors he induced more than a million people to sign the pledge.

Temperance legislation, to be effective, must be supported by a strong public opinion out of doors. In the absence of such a public opinion it will be weak and comparatively useless.

In Iowa the Department of Public Health recommends that the sale of opium be prohibited, on the ground that there are ten thousand confirmed opium eaters in the state, and the habit produces more suffering and fatality than alcoholic liquors.

Let us suppress this systematic agency for the temptation and ruin of men. Shielded behind the ramparts of law and custom, the traffic is proof against all those weapons which we have found effectual in other directions. The strong arm of the law alone can reach it. We must stop this authorized trade in destructive drinks.

One of the first literary men in the United States said to a temperance lecturer: "There is one thing which I wish you to do everywhere: entreat every mother never to give a drop of strong drink to a child. I have had to fight as for my life all my days to keep from dying a drunkard, because I was fed with spirits when a child. I thus acquired an appetite for it. My brother, poor fellow, died a drunkard."

A young man was recently found in the Mersey, drowned. On a paper in his vest-pocket was written: "A wasted life. Do not ask anything about me; drink was the cause. Let me die; let me rot." Within a week the coroner of Liverpool received over two hundred letters from fathers and mothers all over England asking for a description of that young man. How suggestive is this fact! What a story it tells of homes desolated by strong drink!

Words of Wisdom.

Nature comes to the soul a perpetual letter from God, freshly written every day and each hour.

It is not true that love makes all things easy; it makes us choose what is difficult.

To have thought far too little, we shall find in the review of life among our capital faults.

He who is too much afraid of being duped has lost the power of being magnanimous.

The happiness or unhappiness of old age is nothing but the extract of a past life.

Every man likes to talk about himself; a good listener makes a delightful wife.

Knowledge is dearly bought if we sacrifice it to moral qualities.

That which has been eaten out of the pot can not be put into the dish.

Mortgage and misery begin with the same letter.

The time to bury the hatchet is before blood is found upon it.

It takes \$10,000 to build a \$5,000 house. The beauty of the foregoing is that it is both a joke and a serious fact.

Advice is like medicine; you can never tell whether it will do you any good until after you have taken it.

What has he done? That was Napoleon's test. What have you done? Turn up the faces of your picture cards! You need not make mouths at the public because it has not accepted you at your own fancy value.

Affection is the greatest enemy both of doing well and a good acceptance of what is done. I hold it the part of a wise man to endeavor rather that fame may follow him than to go before him.

Some men use no other means to acquire respect than by insisting on it, and it sometimes answers the purpose, as it does a highwayman's in regard to money.

A man of strong character always makes enemies; but because a man has many enemies you can not be quite sure that he is a man of strong character.

Mining in Newfoundland.

When copper was a metal in demand at a good price Newfoundland was in a fair way to become an important mining country. The St. John's correspondent of the Montreal Gazette states that the two deposits first worked, at Tilt Cove and Betts' Cove, produced before 1879 about 180,000 tons of ore. The value of the quantity exported during that period was \$4,600,000. The profits from the working of the first mine were not less than \$240,000. Tilt Cove was believed to be exhausted. The works there were abandoned, and operations were practically discontinued in Betts' Cove when the collapse occurred in the copper market. Works have been still carried on at Little Bay, a more recently discovered mine of great value, but the low price of the product discouraged anything like enterprise. Of late the rise in value has directed attention to the abandoned works, with the result that Tilt Cove is found to be still rich. The original proprietors recently succeeded in disposing of their interests for \$400,000, and the purchasers immediately turned over the property to the French Copper Syndicate at double the price. The present owners propose extensive operations, while Rev. Moses Harvey is of the opinion that Newfoundland is yet to be one of the grandest mining countries in the world.