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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 17, 1897.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Peoples' Party's Candidates.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

CHARLOTTETOWN AND ROYALTY.—
PATRICK BLAKE,
JAMES PATON.

FIRST DISTRICT.—
D. B. McLEOD,
SAMUEL BEATON.

SECOND DISTRICT.—
ALEXANDER HORNE,
RONALD McMILLAN.

THIRD DISTRICT.—
PETER McCOURT,
THOMAS A. McLEAN.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—
A. A. McLEAN,
HENRY WOOD.

KING'S COUNTY.

GEORGETOWN AND ROYALTY.—
HON. DANIEL GORDON,
HON. A. J. McDONALD.

FIRST DISTRICT.—
JOHN McLEAN,
JOHN KICKHAM.

SECOND DISTRICT.—
W. A. O. MORSON,
JAMES McISAAC.

THIRD DISTRICT.—
JAMES E. MACDONALD,
CYRUS SHAW.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—
PROWSE,
McKINNON.

PRINCE COUNTY.

SUMMERSIDE AND LOT 17.—
GILBERT DesROCHES
A. A. LEFURGEY.

FIRST DISTRICT.—
JAMES BIRCH,
EDWARD HACKETT.

SECOND DISTRICT.—
WILLIAM DENNIS

THIRD DISTRICT.—
J. A. MACDONALD,
J. F. ARSENAULT.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—
WM. CAMPBELL,
MALCOLM ROSS.

PEOPLES' PARTY'S MOTTO: VICTORY WITH HONOR.

Peoples' Party's Platform

"The Provincial executive will be reduced from nine to seven."

"No public money will be expended in excess of legislative appropriations, unless in case of unavoidable necessity, such as caused by flood or sudden disaster."

"Provision will be made for a quarterly publication of revenue and expenditure."

"The office or Commissioner of Public Lands will be abolished and the duties assigned to the Attorney General."

"The present ferry system will be reformed with a view to greater economy of expenditure without diminishing efficiency of accommodation."

"A reform in the administration of the Surrogate and Probate court will be effected."

"A radical change will be made in the administration of the Public Works department, so that the money now wasted can be saved to the Province."

"The present system of taxation will be so changed that it will operate with even-handed justice, and not bear oppressively and unfairly on any class of taxpayers."

"Economy will be practised in every department, and taxation will be kept down to the lowest possible limit."

"The efficiency of the Public Service will be maintained, and revenue and expenditure will be made to square as nearly as possible."

"No further increase of the public debt will be permitted."

"There will be considerable reductions in the expenditure of the public money, and the resources of the Province will be safeguarded and husbanded by every legitimate means that can be devised."

GOVERNMENT'S RECORD.

"They promised to greatly reduce the public expenditure. They have largely increased it."

"In the strongest language they condemned a provincial debt. In five years they have added over a quarter of a million of dollars to our debt."

"They solemnly professed that they could manage our affairs without taxation. In three years they have taken from the people over one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars in taxes."

"They protested against the practice of borrowing money at the banks. There has scarcely been a year since they attained power, that the Province has not owed very large amounts to one or more of the banks."

"They pledged themselves not to impose taxation without consulting the people. No sooner was the promise made than it was faithlessly broken by the introduction and passage into law of four separate tax acts."

"They seriously engaged, in 1891, to devote about 15,000 dollars of the money to be raised by debentures to the repair of the Provincial building. This has not been done. The building has received no repairs."

"They loudly proclaimed, in opposition, that there was no necessity for a Commissioner of Public Lands. That official still exists, although they have been in power for over six years."

"They denounced, with one voice, Provincial deficits. There has not been a single year of their administration that there has not been a large deficit,—their deficits aggregate over \$255,000, and if the taxes they collected be added, the astounding result of over \$393,000 will be reached."

A FIERY ORE. BY A BANKER.

It would probably startle the great majority of people if they were told that there is but an extremely thin shell, or crust, of earth between them and a huge and a prodigious furnace no less than 259,000,000 cubic miles in extent, heated to a temperature infinitely higher than any heat which we are to produce, in fact, so intensely hot that everything—rocks, metal, minerals—all are in a state of complete and permanent fusion. Science, however, informs us that this is the case; and ocular demonstration, although of course it cannot confirm the conclusions of science as to the whole of the interior of the earth being in a molten state, yet volcanoes prove to us that vast masses of fusion caused by heat do exist beneath its crust.

The internal temperature of the earth increases at the rate of about one degree to every sixty feet of depth; at about 3,000 yards, therefore, water would boil, and at seven miles depth, lead would be in a permanently liquid state. It is believed that at a depth of thirty miles nothing could exist in a solid state; the thickness of the crust of the earth is therefore estimated at somewhat less than this, probably about twenty-five or twenty-six miles.

As compared with the total volume of the earth, this proportion would be equal to that of the rind of an orange of average thickness, but the orange itself three yards in diameter; or an ostrich egg with the shell of a hen's egg. There is, therefore, an infinitesimally thin and slight separating partition between us and this raging furnace. If we could imagine that the heat continues to increase at the same rate right down to the centre of the earth, the thermometer would there register the huge figure of 3,520,000 degrees of Fahrenheit, or about the estimated temperature of the surface of the sun. Some idea of what this terrific heat implies may be gathered from Sir J. Herschel's calculation, that the heat of the sun is such that, without diminishing its intensity, a column of ice measuring 2,590 square miles at its base, and 194,626 miles in height, would be melted in a second of time if suddenly plunged into the body of the sun.

Some vague and indistinct conception of the condition of the interior of the earth may perhaps be formed by visiting the crater of an active volcano. It is, of course, necessary to make the last portion of the ascent on the windward side of the mountain, in order to avoid the suffocating sulphurous fumes which are pouring out. Upon arriving at the summit and looking down into the crater, the spectacle is horribly sublime and unearthly, the bottom of the fearful gulf upheaving in wild throes of disordered and agitated movement, ponderous masses of hot semi-liquid rock suddenly rising higher and higher in the crater on all sides, billow meeting billow in turbulent confusion, until it at length bursts over the side and pours down the mountain, carrying destruction in its course, and blasting the verdure and vegetation which it meets. And now, as the pent-up forces are bursting from their prison, ensues a series of violent, deafening explosions, and great masses of ashes and rock are hurled high into the air with a roar as of thunder, and with a fiery accompaniment of great tongues of flame, which illumine the dark abyss, and at night light up the surrounding country with a weird and lurid glare. Torrents of red-hot lava, boiling mud, fragments of plutonic rock and stones are now ejected in such rapid succession that the spectator is compelled to quit the dreadful scene in dismay and alarm, lest he be overwhelmed in the fiery ruin which appears to threaten him; and even on his way down the mountain the hot molten lava, in great streams, advances towards him like a glowing deluge, with accelerated pace, as the force of the eruption increases in intensity, and the imprisoned lava, having found a way of escape, is ejected with ever augmented force.

This weird and sulphurous scene must inevitably remind even the most thoughtless of that terrible "lake which burneth with fire and brimstone," which is the portion of those not only who willfully transgress against their Creator, but also of those who forget Him; and although the description of that awful place of punishment is probably only symbolical, yet sufficient is revealed to enable us to know that if the fire is only the fire of terrible remorse, and the gnawing worm only the grinding agony of a continued, unremitting, and never-ceasing torment of a cruel and pitiless accuser; yet these are infinitely more grievous and torturing than any actual pain such as could be associated with corporal agony, even the most acutely severe and violent. Happily, however, One has paid the penalty due for transgression, for each and every one who will accept Him as their Mediator.

Old-Fogy and Short-Sighted Merchants.

The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes receive letter orders every day from country places for Diamond Dyes. Ladies say their village store keeper has been talked into buying one of the very inferior makes put up to outwardly imitate the world-famed Diamond Dyes. They have tried these dyes and the result was failure and loss of goods.

These country storekeepers (many of them) will not put in a stock of Diamond Dyes until they get rid of their poor goods. This means loss of trade to the short-sighted dealer. Diamond Dyes are certainly the favorites in country, town and city, and all live merchants sell them.

Any lady in the country who can't obtain Diamond Dyes from her dealer can write to Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, for the color required, stating whether it is to dye wool, cotton or silk, and the dyes will be sent by mail.

Home Life Among the Indians.

One would hardly suppose that there could be particular rules as to the manner of sitting upon the ground. But here as in every other part of Indian life there is a rigid observance of custom. Men may properly sit upon their heels or cross-legged, but no woman may assume these attitudes. She must sit sideways, gathering her feet well under her, and make a broad, smooth lap. When working, she may kneel or squat, and when resting she as well as the men may sit with legs extended, but at all other times men and women must observe the etiquette of posture distinctive of sex. To rise without touching the ground with the hand, springing up lightly and easily to the feet, is a bit of good breeding very difficult to one not to the manner born. Careful parents are particular to train their children in these delicacies of behavior.

Among the Winnebages the little girls are drilled in the proper way of standing when under observation on dress occasions. Their position of hands and feet is also the proper one for the women in certain religious dances. While among the Sioux a mother with a good sized family of boys and girls propounded to me the question whether white women did not find their daughters more trouble than their sons. She was sure she did. "Look at those girls," said she. "I have their clothes to make, their hair to braid, and to see that they learn how to behave. Now, my boys are no trouble." As I glanced at the group of children, the glossy braids of the girls falling over their single smock, and the boys, naked but for the breech clout, their miniature scalp lock ornamented with a brass sleigh bell surmounting a snarl of frouzy hair, I recognized the kinship of maternal perplexities the world over.—Mrs. Alice C. Fletcher in Century.

She Didn't Feel Comfortable.

A Glasgow lady in a hurry to go to church took from her dark closet what she thought to be her dolman.

She hung the garment over her arm, and did not discover until she had thrown it over the back of the pew in front of her in church that she had brought by mistake a pair of her husband's trousers.

She and her lady companion laughed so loud that they attracted the attention of the entire congregation, and no one except themselves understood the cause of the fresh burst of enthusiasm when the choir led off with "As Pants the Heart."—Pearson's Weekly.

Loyalty and Pairs.

A Democratic member of the house received a letter from an active politician of that party in his district calling attention to the fact that he is reported in 'The Congressional Record' almost every day as being "paired" with a Republican. "I don't doubt your loyalty to the party," reads the letter, "but I think the boys would like it a good deal better if you paired with Democrats instead of Republicans."—Chicago Record.

To hunt the lion was kingly sport from the earliest times, and the Egyptian monuments show that all kinds of hunting, as well as fowling, were followed for pleasure.

The Olympic games were probably the oldest athletic sports, and their origin is lost in antiquity. They are said to celebrate Jupiter's defeat of the Titans.

When you know a thing, to hold that you know it, and when you do not know a thing, to allow that you do not know it, this is knowledge.—Confucius.

He that worries himself with the dread of possible contingencies will never be at rest.—Johnson.

THIS IS THE LABEL

That proves you've bought the best thread sold in the market.



CLAPPERTON'S THREAD

is strong, even, and does not snarl. It is sold at same price as other kinds that do not give as much satisfaction.

SCOTT ACT MANIFESTO.

To the People of P. E. Island:

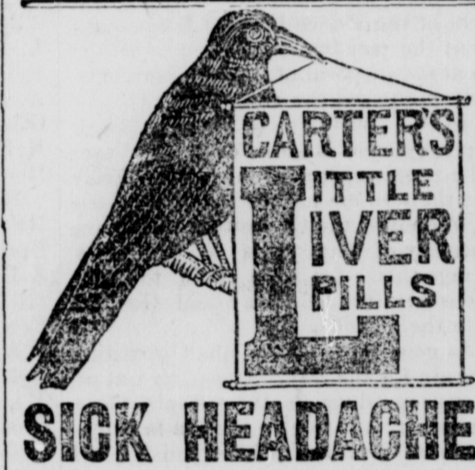
WHAT will you have, Scott Act or Free Rum? We will have one or the other after election day.

The times are laden with golden opportunities for, and woeful dangers to, the cause of temperance; and it behooves men and women everywhere to be in real and active earnest in promoting temperance and denouncing the liquor traffic.

Charlottetown holds the key of sobriety or drunkenness for this Province. The Scott Act election, to be held July 22nd decides which door will be opened—whether from the fountain head of P. E. Island will flow a stream of good or one of damaging influence, contaminating more or less every boy and girl, every man and woman in this province. The enemy is strongly entrenched in this city. Its wealth and power is concentrated here and will fight as never before for its very existence. It is tenfold harder to drive liquor out of the city than out of the country.

The success or defeat of the Scott Act will not only strongly affect, for weal or woe, the people of P. E. Island for some years to come but will have a pronounced effect upon the coming Plebiscite. The eyes of this great Dominion are on us, and the result of this election will be strongly felt by the people from the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific. Mr. S. F. Spence, of Toronto, in writing, says "It will be a great calamity to the temperance cause if the Scott Act is defeated in Charlottetown. Now then, in view of these things, we ask for your sympathy and financial aid. May God give us all wisdom and power to fight and maintain His cause."

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.



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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drunkenness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Substitution

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See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

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DR. CLIFT

Graduate of N Y University and the N Y Hospital. 20 years' practice in N Y City. Diploma registered in U S and Canada.

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Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers, Ice Cream Freezers, Green Wire Net Spring Door Hinges, Garden Trowels, Gold Paint, Rubber Hose.

SIMON W CRABBE

Walkers Corner 135 STOVES HARDWARE

Our Ad. Man



Finds it a difficult task to do justice to this week's offerings. We just received 120 Pairs Ladies' Congo Laced Boots bought for cash CHEAP. An extra fine lot now. If you want a real nice wearing boot get a pair of these for 150¢

COFF BROS

BURGLARS WANTED.

To the Burglar who entered our office and broke the Handle of Safe we extend an invitation to call again, promising him a free entry into the safe, and thereby saving him the use of the Stillson wrench. We will not insure his easy exit, but will be on hand with an ambulance and undertaker.

At the same time we give the Dairyman a guarantee for one year with our twelve gang Cheese Presses. Nearly all that were imported here in the past required to be repaired within a year.

Our improved Cheese Vat is the most popular in the market. Our Babcock Testers never break the bottles. The press hoops are right for eighty lbs of curd.

And best of all the "ALPHA DE LAVAL SEPARATOR" is on f t h away ahead of all others

Write for prices. Terms made to suit customers. Our Pumps are winning a name for themselves at prices to beat any imp

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