

DINED IN A PIGSTY.

Harsh Discipline Meted Out to Inmates of a New York State Orphanage.

TIVOLI, N. Y., Oct. 14.—When the New York auxiliary of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church holds its annual conference in Tonawanda, the affairs of the DePewter Home for Orphan Girls in the village of Tivoli, will come up for consideration. The trouble grows out of the methods of disciplining some of the girls in the Home. For several months it has been the practice in the institution to shut children up for the entire day in an empty pigpen on the premises.

And this, not because of the infringement of any of the rules of the place, but simply because of a trivial offence. Hazel Cavill, eight years old, and Beulah Delehanty, who is a year older, were the chief sufferers. They had their first experience in the pig pen on Memorial Day, and at intervals since that time they have been locked up in the place for the day. By way of variety, sometimes, one of them was penned in the pigsty and the other in one of the empty stalls in the stable. The two girls were put in their improvised prison just after breakfast and were kept there all dinner time, and sometimes later. With the exception of breakfast, they ate their meals in the pig pen. The institution is in exclusive control of the Women's Home Missionary Society. At the home two years ago a young girl, one of the inmates, committed suicide by taking Paris green because her hair was cut off. At present there are forty-eight girls in the Home, ranging in age from two to sixteen.

THE GUARDIAN CORRECTED.

SIR, I think that a public newspaper like the Guardian that pretends to be of a religious or at least a moral turn should, when publishing the news of the day, exercise a little care. Its reporters should not be allowed to gather or manufacture pure falsehood to publish, though the falsehoods should be a trifle laughable. The victim of a rude and base fabrication is surely entitled to a little consideration at the hand of the editor.

In the Guardian of the 7th inst., appears a paragraph beginning "a novel system of navigation was instituted at Long Creek by Mr. E. Turner, etc., stating further that he was thrown overboard in a small boat but succeeded in grasping the rudder and was thus towed swiftly after the boat till she grounded, etc. Now, sir, I tell the Guardian that all this stuff is absolutely false. I think if the editor exercises a little judgment regarding the paragraph he could see through it. He could see that it was an impossible act to grasp and hold on to the rudder of a boat when, as was said, it was swiftly driven through the water.

The man who publishes a falsehood no matter by whom fabricated, when having an opportunity of judging of its truth or falsity, is as guilty in the eyes of the law and justice as the contemptible fabricator. The facts of the case are simply these: When returning from Ch'town at Long Creek point my boat grounded. I took a pole to shove her off, and in doing so the main sail jibed and shoved me off the wash board where I was standing. I instantly got in and shoved the boat off and continued my way in the creek where I moored my boat. Now Sir I ask why was this simple incident related in the Guardian? Was it worth relating? But I suppose that news is scarce and a falsehood is better in the paper than a blank space; it covers the lack of brains that should supply healthy and reliable reading to the public.

E. G. TURNER.  
Long Creek, Oct. 12th, 1897.

Nearer to Perfection.

The immense amount of study and time applied by Ambrose Swasey to the construction of an engine of perfect precision for graduating the "circles" of a telescope has been rewarded, Cassier's Magazine asserts, by the production of a dividing engine unsurpassed for accurate measurements. This, considering the difficulties involved in the case of such engines, is scientifically noteworthy. Thus, as one-third of an inch subtends an angle of one second of arc at a distance of one mile, it is manifest how minute must be the measurements on the periphery of a circle, say, of 3 feet diameter, and, as there are 1,296,000 seconds of arc in a circle, and as all seconds must theoretically have the same value, the difficulties of dividing a circle in which the errors shall be less than a one-hundredth of an arc are obvious. Homogeneity of material, proportionate parts that will equally respond to slight changes of temperature and various other factors enter into this difficult problem, aside from the final corrections of the dividing mechanism. Every approach to perfection, therefore, be it never attained absolutely, brings greater assurance to the astronomer of the accuracy of his measurements.

Pilosophy.

Of making many pills there is no end. Every pill-maker says: "Try my pill," as if he were offering you bonbons! The wise man finds a good pill and sticks to it. Also, the wise man who has once tried them never forsakes  
**Ayer's Cathartic Pills.**

Are You Losing Flesh?

Then something is wrong. To the young it always means trouble. It is a warning to any one, unless they are already too fat. Scott's Emulsion checks this waste and brings up your weight again.

Bad Butter Color.

There is a common misapprehension as to the nature of this natural butter color. It is supposed that it is a fixed quality of the butter and is not subject to change by any process of the butter making. My experience differs from this common belief, for I have found it to be very far from a fast color, as might be said, and very easily changed by exposure to light, as well as by the action of the salt, due doubtless to the effect of the chlorine of the salt, this chlorine being a well known, most effective bleaching agent and destructive to almost all colors. Thus when the butter is made, if it be exposed to the light, the outer surface of it may be changed somewhat and in the working it will become mottled or streaky unless great care is taken to mix it well. Even then the light streaks will be apparent if the butter is examined by a microscope, and the mass will have a streaked or marbled or patchy appearance. This defect of course arouses suspicion of the character of the butter, for if it is not wholly and completely perfect in every way it is open to this questionable character all through. And thus it is that the color of butter is rightly one of its chief points of excellence.

Sometimes impurity in the salt will make the butter spotty, this disfiguring being the effect of lime in the salt, and this is a common impurity in the cheap kinds of salt. The lime in salt, of course, will exist mostly as a chloride, and this will have the very worst effect on the butter, bleaching it in patches or streaks and giving a soapy texture or flavor to it. Sometimes there is gypsum in the salt, and this has, as I have found, the effect of making round spots in the mass of butter wherever there is a speck of this sulphate of lime. There cannot be too great care taken to procure the purest kind of salt for dairy use, and it should be ground as fine as flour, so that if any impurity does exist in it it may be evenly spread through the butter and thus the color escape injury. Hard water, too, is not fit for washing the butter on account of the impurities in it being mostly lime or gypsum, both of which, as said, are injurious to the butter color.

As the butter is a mixture of oils and lime has a bad effect on all oily substances, making an insoluble soap of the combination between them, not only the salt, but the water, should be perfectly free from this impurity, and hard water is to be avoided in the dairy work. Doubtless some of the patchiness of butter is due to the water used in washing it.

It is not difficult to get rid of the patchy appearance of the butter by working, if it is cautiously done. No amount of direct pressure will injure the texture of the butter. It is the drawing of the ladle over the butter so as to spoil the granular texture by which the injury is done. The more butter is pressed by the ladle or the roller of the butter worker the finer will be the grain, the drier the butter will be and the more even the color. It is a good plan to press out the butter at the first working and leave it in thin leaves, as it were, then sprinkle the finely ground salt, as fine as flour, evenly over the whole surface and leave it so for the salt to work through the mass by solution and absorption, and in 12 hours to turn these leaves together and then work out the excess of moisture, or any patchy, marbled color, by frequent folding and pressing, avoiding the least drawing of the ladle or the worker across any surface. Of course as the butter is drained it is continually freed from the liquid (which should be clear brine, without a cloud or trace of milk) by pouring it off. Thus the finished butter will be even in color, the salt will be all dissolved and evenly mixed through the mass, and the color will be the same shade all through.—El Stewart in Country Gentleman.

THRONE LIGHTS.

The queen regent of Spain devotes an hour each day to teaching her young son what is in reality his mother tongue—German. She has even written a German grammar and a reading book for him.

The king of Siam has an income of about \$2,000,000 a year. His royal palace is populated by about 5,000 people and is a little city in itself. The ornamental grounds comprise 25 acres and are surrounded by a wall 12 feet high.

The khedive of Egypt has a private zoo. He calls the horrid and unclean animals after persons and potentates whom he hates, and when he is out of humor after a cabinet council he makes the wretched animals pay for their namesakes.

The extreme of luxury has perhaps been reached by the sultan of Morocco. He has a narrow gauge railway running through all the rooms of his palace and travels about on a sort of sleigh propelled by a little motor. The line ends at his bedroom.

After the death of Prince Albert the queen went to the highlands, and one of her first visits was to a widowed peasant. The two cried together, and when the old woman begged pardon for not controlling her feelings the queen said she was thankful to cry with somebody who knew exactly how she felt.

WHAT PLEASURES A WOMAN.

It pleases her to be called a sensible little woman.

It pleases her to be called a well dressed woman.

It pleases her to be told that she is fascinating.

It pleases her to be told that she improves a man by her companionship.

It pleases her to depend on some man and pretend she is ruling him.

It pleases her to be treated courteously and with respect and to be talked to reasonably.

BETWEEN THE DAY AND DARK.

There is an hour when lovers' quips  
Their studied caresses miss.  
There is an hour when lovers' lips  
Lean trembling to a kiss.  
There is an hour when lovers' ears  
To lightest whispers hark—  
The hour whose mystery endears—  
Between the day and dark.

The day is all too garish white,  
The night too dull and blind.  
The day's wide eye is large and bright,  
The night's cold eye unkind.  
The day is made for listening,  
The night is cold and stark,  
But 'tis the hour when love is king—  
Between the day and dark.

The day is spied by honey bees  
And pricked with feathered wings.  
The night awakes on every breeze  
The chirp of woody things,  
But when the night as yet is still  
And day is lying stark,  
Then do you see wandering at will—  
Between the day and dark.  
—Post Wheeler in New York Press.

PLAIN RULES FOR SPELLING.

The Use of the Letters "ei" and "ie" in Different Words.

The spelling of words in le and oi causes a great deal of trouble in the world, and I have thought it would be useful if a formula could be got up which should cover all such words in an easily remembered jingle. Such a rule would perform the same sort of service as the ever useful "Thirty days hath September."

The object of the jingle is to state every case in which the "e" comes before the "i." In all other cases the "i" comes first. It thus becomes a very easy matter when in doubt to run through the verses and decide at once what the spelling in any case is. The rule may at first seem mixed and not plain. But it is easily understood, and a person who commits it to memory never need have any further trouble on the score of ei or ie. It is simply to be noted that there are five cases in which "e" comes before "i."

First.—When the sound is long "a."

Second.—When the sound is long "i."

Third.—After the letter "c."

Fourth.—When, with four exceptions, the sound is short.

Fifth.—In a list of 12 words not included in the above four cases.

In all other cases "i" comes before "e."

When sound is like long a or i,  
Or after letter c.

Save mischief, kerchief, friend and sieve,  
When like short i or e.

In either, neither, seignior, seize,  
Obesance and in sheik,  
Inveigle, leisure, veir and weird,  
In teil, and also cleik.

Reasonable pains have been taken to make the rule comprehensive, but as there is a chance that some exceptions have failed to be noticed, a few remarks may be necessary.

First.—It is understood that the rule does not apply to words ending in ie, to participles in ed, or to plurals in ies. These hardly give trouble in spelling.

Second.—There are a great many Scotch words in ei which are pronounced long "e," but many of them have variant forms, and I judge they would hardly be used by an American unless he were copying from a book. I have, however, included cleik, as it is in use as a goat term.

Third.—Ferry forms a possible exception to the long "i" rule, but Webster and Worcester make it a three syllabled word. Fied is evidently a participial form.

Fourth.—There is, of course, no call to include derivatives from those words in the list, though such words as seigniorage and seizin are not perfectly obvious.—G. H. Ward in New York Times.



Women whose faces are disfigured by unsightly eruptions, pimples and blotches too frequently fail to understand that these are but the outward symptoms of inward disorders. They resort to various cosmetics, ointments and powders, not knowing that all the while the trouble is not in the skin itself, but in the system. It is sometimes absolutely dangerous to use outward applications, for if the skin alone is cleared, the real disease is likely to attack some internal organ of the body, where it may prove fatal to life itself.

In the majority of cases these unsightly skin diseases are due to two things, weakness and disorders of the distinctly feminine organism, and impurities of the blood caused by them. The woman who suffers from disease in a womanly way will soon suffer in her general health. Her stomach, liver and other organs will fail to perform their proper functions, with the result that the blood becomes impure. Left to herself she will probably resort to cosmetics and ointments. If she consults a physician he will tell her that the stomach or liver only is at fault. Her distinctly womanly ailment is really the first and only cause. For this she should resort at once to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly and only on the delicate and important organs concerned. It makes them strong and well. Then a course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will purify and enrich the blood, and make her a new woman. Medicine dealers sell both remedies.

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Barbed Wire Burdock.

The rivalry between the different League baseball teams is nothing compared to the bitter feeling which used to exist between the Boston and Providence teams in 1883 and 1884. The players were at swords' points, particularly the rival second basemen, Burdock and Jack Farrell. The latter resorted to all sorts of tricks when he was on his own grounds in Providence, such as spreading pieces of broken glass near second base and preventing the Bostoners from sliding by telling them that the glass was there. Farrell also was in the habit of sharpening his spikes to a razor edge, and whenever he reached first base he never failed to show his spikes to Burdock, with the warning remark:

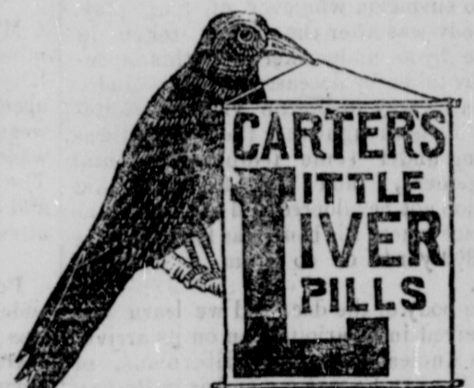
"I'm coming down there, and you'll lose a leg if you get in the way!"  
Burdock was at a loss to know how to stop Farrell until one day a happy thought struck him. He bought a coil of barbed wire, and after he had put on his stockings he wound the wire around the calves of his legs. Then he went out on the field and said to Farrell:

"When you slide today, look out for me, or I'll tear you into ribbons." Jack saw the wire and became as meek as a lamb.—New York Sun.

The Source of Chalybeate Water.

The chalybeate waters of Tunbridge Wells are said to owe their ruddy tint and queer taste to the fact that St. Dunstan flung his pinchers into them after that memorable encounter recorded in the old rhyme,

St. Dunstan, as the story goes,  
Once pulled the devil by the nose  
With red-hot tongs, which made him roar,  
That he was heard three miles or more,  
Or that the glowing proboscis—and a long snout is one of the most marked features of the fiend in the medieval art—was itself plunged into the healing well, when its owner had taken a flying leap out of the saint's cell at Mayfield, some nine or ten miles away.—Gentleman's Magazine.



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