THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1886. VOL. 19.—NO. 93.

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One month.....50

Advertising at moderate rates.

Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 5th day, 4h., 43.1m., a. m., S.E.
Full Moon 13th day, 6h., 37.9m., a. m., W., (below horizon.)
Last Quarter 20th day, 11h., 43.2m., p.m., E.
New Moon 27th day, 5h, 6.1m., p. m., W.

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

PARKER HOUSE
Baking Powder.

Highly Recommended.

40 CTS. PER POUND IN BULK

BEER & GOFF

Aug. 6, '86.

RANKIN HOUSE.

THE undersigned will lease for a term of years the above well known Hotel, situated on corner of Water and Pownal Streets, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Possession given on the 1st October next.

Any information required will be given, either by letter or personal interview.

J. H. GRAY,
DAVID STIRLING,
Trustees.

Ch'town, June 12, 1886—jun15 2aw her jour

—FOR—

BOSTON.

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 8.00 a. m.

Leave St. John at 8 o'clock every Saturday night for

BOSTON DIRECT.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, $6.50, 2nd class; $9.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to

A. SHARP, P. E. I. Ry.,
F. W. HALES, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

May 7, 1886—eod wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL
Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wkly

Just Received!

—AT—

STANLEY BROS,

BROWN'S BLOCK:

New Mantle Plushes,
New Striped Plushes,
New Plain Plushes,
New Striped Velveteens,
New Chenille Trimming,
New Chenille Loop Fringe,
New Black Rosary Trimmings,
New Felts for Fancy Work,
New Canvas for Fancy Work,
New Chenille Cords for Fancy Work,
New Fancy Drops,
New Trimming Braids,
New Dress Trimmings,
New Wool Wraps.

STANLEY BROS.,

Brown's Block, Opposite Market House.

Ch'town, Aug. 20, 1886.

D. A. BRUCE

Wants to Have His Say---that is:

YOU cannot get a Suit of Clothes the same quality of material and workmanship in P. E. Island, Cheaper than from us.

We have a reputation for getting up FIRST-CLASS WORK, that none of our competitors can attain to. There is no better quality of Cloths manufactured than what we are showing. Stock, one of the largest you ever saw in this city.

Having three Cutters and a large staff of Workmen, we can give you prompt attention.

—o—

$500 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of our own manufacture, many suits of which were made to order and not called for, but are now SELLING AT COST. We have

An Immense Stock of Hats,

selling rapidly, because buyers can save from 12½ to 20 per cent. when they purchase from us. Best Hats you ever saw for 50 cents.

—o—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Collars, Cuffs, Ties., &c., Unsurpassed in Style.

—o—

☞ Prices were never as Low. Don't forget this when comparing with quotations from other establishments this year.

D. A. BRUCE,

72 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, June 23, 1886—eod & wy

NEW
HAT & FUR STORE,

Newson Block.

—o—

A NEW DEPARTURE!

—o—

HATS, of the Latest Styles, at the very LOWEST PRICES.

FURS, of all kinds, Cleaned, Dyed, altered and Repaired. HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Raw Furs.

E. STUART.

Ch'town, May 4, 1886

CITY STEAM BAKERY.

—o—

IN STOCK:

25 Cases LEMON SYRUP,
10 do RASPBERRY do,
10 do STRAWBERRY do,
30 do ASSORTED SYRUP, VANILLA, WINTERGREEN, SARSAPARILLA, ORANGE, &c.,
5 Brls. CONVERSATION LOZENGES,
100 5-lb. Boxes do do,
3 Brls. ROYAL MIXED CANDY,
200 5-lb. Boxes do do,
100 10-lb. do SUGARSTICKS.

—ALSO—

The Best Stock of NOVELTIES and 1-CENT GOODS in the Market. Write for Price List of Confectionery and Biscuits.

JOHN QUIRK,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

August 12, 1886—1mo eod

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.

It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colds, and Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALSAM after all other medicines have failed. Sufferers from either recent or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can resort to this great remedy, confident of obtaining speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Bottled at St. Stevens, N. B., by the proprietors, F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists, 342 4TH AVE., N. Y.

STEM WIND,

VERSUS

KEY WIND.

The Stem-Winding Watch is Decidedly the Best.

AS the cases need scarcely ever be opened, they are

NOT LIABLE TO GET DUST IN,

like the Key-Winder.

Another advantage, the watch can be WOUND AT ANY TIME the wearer happens to think of it—no key needs to be carried in the pocket to shovel dust into the watch every time it is used.

To meet the wants of those who object to Stem-Winders, our

Stem-Winding Rockford Watches

can also be WOUND WITH A KEY, should the stem-winding give out, which we have never known it to do when used right.

Key-Winding Watches at Reduced Rates.

E. W. TAYLOR,

CAMERON BLOCK.

Aug. 21—2aw

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Boston, Mass.

THE LARGEST and BEST EQUIPPED in the WORLD—100 Instructors, 2065 Students last year. Thorough Instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Tuning, Fine Arts, Oratory, Literature, French, German and Italian Languages, English Branches, Gymnastics, etc. Tuition, $5 to $20; board and room with Steam Heat and Electric Light, $45 to $75 per term. Fall Term begins September 9, 1886. For Illustrated Calendar, with full information, address, E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin Sq., BOSTON, Mass.

RICHMOND STREET

GROCERY STORE

NELSON BROS., dealers in Choice

Family Groceries, Meat, Fish, &c.

Those favoring us with their patronage will find Goods as cheap as any in the city. A call solicited.

ROBERT NELSON,
SAMUEL NELSON.

Ch'town, June 17, 1886—3mos law

Just Arrived.

100 half barrels Prime No. 1 Fat Herring,
25 barrels do. do.,
50 quintals Codfish,
300 bags Salt,
100 Mackerel Barrels.

For sale at
D. SMALL'S NEW STORE,
Cor. Water Street and Pownal Wharf.

jy31

1827 - - - 1886.

T. & E. KENNY,

Dry Goods and Shipping,

HALIFAX, CANADA.

T. & E. KENNY,

(F. C. MAHON)

Ship Owners and Brokers,

General Commission Merchants,

161 GRESHAM HOUSE,
Bishopsgate Street,
LONDON, E. C.,
England.

Scott's and Vaughans Codes

March 29, 1886

REVERE HOUSE

—AND—

Valuable Building Lots

BY AUCTION,

Wednesday, Sept. 15th, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises.

THAT favorite and commodious Hotel, known as the REVERE HOUSE, conveniently situated at the head of Steam Navigation Co.s' Wharf, Great George Street, and near the Railway Station, Public Buildings and Market. It has a fine view of Hillsborough River and Harbor, having the benefit of refreshing breezes from the salt water.

The REVERE has always received large and constant patronage from leading tourists, commercial men and the general public.

—ALSO—

Those large and very valuable Building Lots, adjoining the Revere House, as described by plan on hand-bills.

Terms easy and made known at Sale.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Aug. 10, '86—law & wy

Health in the Home.

The subject of public health and the best means of preventing disease have attracted much attention of late years, and columns upon columns have been given to the public through the medium of the press upon this topic. This is a matter of congratulation, for no question is of more vital importance to the world at large, and none deserves more earnest study. But it is also true that the great masses of the people take no precautions against disease.

The startling statement was made some time ago that half of the deaths in our large cities are due to preventable disease. Admitting this to be true, the way to prevent these deaths is for every man and woman to take the best possible care of his or her human machinery, without which precaution all the City Boards of Health in our land will be unavailing.

It should be pretty well understood by this time that the body must have pure air, pure water, wholesome food, suitable clothing, sunshine, protection from special contagious diseases, and last, but not least, rest and recreation. Impure air is at the bottom of much more sickness than people generally believe, and it is the one desideratum of health that is the least controllable. The atmosphere is always contaminated with dust containing minute germs which cause putrefaction and fermentation, and these, it is now asserted, cause nearly all malarial and contagious diseases. Persons living in the country have little impure air to contend against except in marshy places, but in the city foul streets and reeking gutters are very hot-beds for the development of these germs. Foul gases, which make themselves known by their odors, work their worst results by causing people to close their windows, and as a consequence to breathe impure air, which is a thousand times more destructive to health than is the most nauseating odor. The human machine requires a vast amount of air, and the poisons cast off by the human system are deadly, and, if breathed over and over again, will very shortly impair the most robust constitution. The most insidious of noxious gases is that which arises from sewers, and which is almost impossible of detection because it is practically odorless. Many a serious case of fever or debilitated and broken-down organism may be traced to a stationary wash-stand in a sleeping room or to a defective trap in a waste-pipe. Care should be taken that all waste-pipes be properly disinfected at frequent intervals, which may go far toward preserving the health of the family, and save not only disease and death, but doctors' bills as well.

Again, people are careless about the cellars where they store food and vegetables in winter, from which fungi develop and spread through the house. In ninety-nine houses out of a hundred the cellar will be found damp and musty, and, even in otherwise well-regulated households, in a shocking state of uncleanliness. It should have an asphalt floor, the walls should be whitewashed with lime, into which copperas had been introduced, at least twice a year, and it should be well ventilated.

The use of improper food, in hot weather especially, is a fruitful cause of disease. Too much meat and too few fruits and farinaceous foods are eaten. And, too, there is small doubt but that we eat too much, whatever the nature of the food. Meat three times a day is not only unnecessary, but absolutely harmful, especially in hot weather. That it is not essential to the production of strength is proved by the herculean work of the Roman soldiers who built such wonderful roads, meanwhile carrying a weight of armor that would crush the average farm, and who lived on coarse bread and sour wine. But they were temperate in both eating and drinking, and regular and constant in exercise. The Smyrna porter eats only fruit, bread and olives. Meat rarely or never enter into his bill of fare, yet he walks off with his load of 800 pounds. The coolie, fed on rice, is more active than the negro fed on fat meat. The heavy work of the world is not done by the biggest eaters, and the fastest and longest-winded horse is not the sleekest. Moderation in diet and regular hours and persistent exercise are the prerequisites for sound mental and physical health. This is a matter that is easily regulated by the housemother, at least so far as herself and her children are concerned, and the subject of diet and exercise is one she cannot afford to ignore, as it is the primary factor in the establishment and maintenance of vigorous health.

The question of a supply of pure water is not so easily settled. Well-to-do people, many of them have spring water brought to their houses by the barrel, which is used for all culinary purposes. Others drink only melted ice. Others still put their trust in the filter, little imagining that the purest water may become defiled by passing through an imperfectly cleansed filter. Far safer than the most approved patent filter is the plan of boiling the water before using it. This means is within reach of the humblest dweller, and will rob contaminated water of its terrors.

A powerful agency in the preservation of health is sunlight. Let the carpets and upholstery fade, but don't shut the sunlight out of the home. It will not only help the family to keep well in body, but it will make them happy, and thus less liable to contract contagious diseases. The power of mind over matter is a conceded fact.

There is little doubt that overheating in summer and exposure to excessive changes in temperature lay the seeds of disease from which springs the misery of two-thirds of the women of to-day, especially those of the working classes. Standing over a red-hot stove cooking or ironing, or elbow-deep in seething soap-suds with the thermometer at 90° in the shade, is a sore trial to the constitution of the most robust woman, and, when it is undertaken by the wife and mother of a family, it is little short of suicide. Her principal business during the hot weather should be simply to exist with as much physical comfort as possible. Let her put the washing and ironing out; let her and her family take their dinners out; let her give her family light breakfasts, and bread and milk and fruit suppers. They will be just as happy and far healthier if their diet be a little circumscribed, and when the frosts come the tired housekeeper will feel as though she had had a vacation. She will have had time for resting and reading, for catching up with the neglected sewing, and, best of all, for taking delightful little excursions into the parks or country with the children. It will pay.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Hand in Hand.

THE CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT CLERGY ONE IN OPPOSITION TO GAMBLING.

A Roman Catholic priest of Montreal, who is a theologian of the best standing, was interviewed by a reporter of the *Daily Witness* on the gambling question, and did not hesitate for a moment to condemn the nefarious custom in whatever shape or form it might present itself. According to him, all processes of gambling are to be opposed, and among other arguments he remarked that no one had a right to risk the interests of a third party, and for this reason a parent cannot justly expose himself to the loss in gambling of money which Providence had placed in his hands for the benefit of his family, and in the case of a wealthy man who has no one to provide for—every human being is in duty bound to make a legitimate use of his riches.

"As to the particular form of gambling by wheels of fortune," said the reverend father, "and all similar games in which the party holding the stakes always makes a clear profit, I cannot consider them otherwise than as pure robbery.

"The attending evils of gambling are most disastrous, and I myself know many examples of ruin and degradation brought on by the passion for gambling. After a short time a gambler becomes fit for nothing else. His whole being is concentrated in his game, and he is a man lost forever to society. One of the saddest features of gambling is that, as a rule, it is accompanied by drinking habits; and both these terrible passions having once taken hold of a man, they very soon drag him to moral, physical and social ruin, leaving him a total wreck, whose only lot is a miserable death, and, it is to be feared, a still more miserable eternity. For all these reasons I must condemn gambling most forcibly, and congratulate all those engaged in suppressing it."

An Ingenious Conspiracy.

About two weeks ago the authorities of Bradford, Pa., stumbled upon the discovery of a conspiracy that, for reckless audacity, has few parallels. It was an attempt to rob Spence & Dennis' nitro-glycerine magazine, located in a wooded ravine one mile north of the city. The intention was to work the combination lock, if possible, but failing in this, to wedge off the doors, which could be done in three or four hours, pour the nitro-glycerine from the cans in which it is kept into barrels provided for the purpose, cart it away to a safe distance with the aid of a rig procured in Smithport, 25 miles distant, so as not to excite suspicion, and blow up the magazine with a small quantity of the explosive left behind for the purpose. Naturally, the owners would believe themselves the victims of a legitimate accident, not of a crime, and would never suspect that the bulk of their nitro-glycerine was being carried to Batavia in Alleghany (N. Y.) oil fields, there to be sold openly to well owners for torpedoing purposes, and the proceeds divided between four successful scoundrels. Having gained information of the plot, Spence & Dennis put a watch upon the movements of the conspirators, and remained in the woods several nights to protect their property. Several dates were agreed upon for the carrying out of the project, but for some reason it was each time delayed, and in the meantime one of the would-be thieves lost his nerve, which brought about another postponement. Rather than take further chances, the police have decided to wait no longer, and the parties implicated will be arrested for conspiracy. The magazine and contents were valued at $3,000, but the would-be thieves could have realized only a small portion of this sum had their scheme been successful.

Bombarding the Hebrides.

The steamer Marsoa arrived at San Francisco on the 4th inst., from Sydney, Australia. She brought news of the arrival there of the German warship Albatross from the New Hebrides Islands, where she had been for the purpose of punishing the natives for the murder of German subjects. At the Island of Leneura a large crowd of natives who had gathered on the beach were fired into and a hundred or more killed. The village of Tombolougs, on the Island of Pentacosta, was then bombarded and many more natives were killed. When a landing was affected at the latter place, portions of human bodies were found, but most of the bodies had apparently been carried away. On both islands, all the native villages found were burned. On Leneura, a man named Klein, and on Pentacosta a man from the German schooner Upoen, had been murdered by natives. Before the Albatross returned to Sydney she is reported to have proceeded to the Caroline islands and hauled down the German flag there.

'Yes, I shall break the engagement,' she said, folding her arms and looking defiant; 'it is really too much trouble to converse with him; he's as deaf as a post, and talks as though he had a mouthful of mush. Besides, the way he hawks and spits is disgusting.' 'Don't break the engagement for that; tell him to take Dr. Sage's Catarrah Cure. It will cure him completely.' 'Well, I'll tell him. I do hate to break it off, for in all other respects he's quite too charming.' Of course, it cured his catarrah. trs a w