

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1888.

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Advertising at moderate rates.

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ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 9th day, 2h, 4.2m. a. m., N. E.,
(below horizon.)
First Quarter 16th day, 8h., 0.4m., a. m., N.,
(below horizon.)
Full Moon 23rd day, 1h., 32.6m., a. m., S.
Last Quarter, 30th day, 4h., 17.1m., p. m., N.,
(below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len h
1 Sunday	4 18 7	49 0	4 4	20	1531
2 Monday	19 43	0 27	5 25	30	
3 Tuesday	19 48	0 50	6 31	29	
4 Wednesday	20 48	1 17	7 30	28	
5 Thursday	21 48	1 42	8 20	27	
6 Friday	22 47	2 16	9 4	26	
7 Saturday	23 47	3 43	10 27	24	
8 Sunday	23 46	4 37	11 5	23	
9 Monday	24 46	5 37	11 42	22	
10 Tuesday	25 45	6 32	morn	20	
11 Wednesday	26 44	7 51	0 20	18	
12 Thursday	27 44	9 10	0 59	16	
13 Friday	28 43	10 12	1 39	15	
14 Saturday	29 43	11 23	2 25	14	
15 Sunday	30 42	12 38	3 18	12	
16 Monday	31 41	1 51	4 28	10	
17 Tuesday	32 40	3 5	5 49	8	
18 Wednesday	33 39	4 18	7 9	6	
19 Thursday	34 38	5 27	8 18	4	
20 Friday	35 37	6 29	9 14	2	
21 Saturday	36 36	7 22	10 5	0	
22 Sunday	37 35	8 7	10 47	1458	
23 Monday	38 34	8 44	11 28	36	
24 Tuesday	39 32	9 15	12 4	53	
25 Wednesday	40 31	9 42	0 43	51	
26 Thursday	42 30	10 6	1 20	48	
27 Friday	43 28	10 30	1 58	45	
28 Saturday	44 27	10 53	2 38	43	
29 Sunday	45 26	11 18	3 25	41	
30 Monday	46 26	11 45	4 24	1440	

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 7.30 a. m.
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALE, P. E. L. RY., P. E. L. Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
May 7, 1888—wed wky

JAMES A. MORRISON, GEORGE MUSGRAVE
MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX
Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES: Thomas Fysha, Esq., Cashier Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George Macleod, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES,
TEA MERCHANTS,
71 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MENCING LANE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Represented in Canada by MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax.
Oct. 24, 1887—

Attractive Bargains for Men

JAMES PATON & CO'S.

Black Worsteds, at Bottom Prices,
Blue Worsteds, Very Cheap,
Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, nice patterns
for Suits,
Felt and Straw Hats, Braces, Scarfs,
Umbrellas, &c., &c.,
Ready-made Clothing, Cheap for Ready Cash.

JAS. PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE,
Ch'town, June 13, 1888—wed & wky

Midsummer.

WE ARE GIVING GENUINE BARGAINS THIS SUMMER, and the people know it. Witness the rush to our Store every day, and the old-fashioned crush on Market Days. Our aim is to be THE LEADING BARGAIN HOUSE IN CHARLOTTETOWN, and we are fast taking that position. Everyone is delighted with the Bargains they secure by buying from us, and we purpose continuing such prices on good goods as shall convince everyone that it pays to buy their DRY GOODS and MILLINERY at

BEER BROS.
In HATS, BONNETS and MILLINERY of all kinds, our Stock is the Largest, our Assortment the Finest, our Work the Best, and our Prices as Low as any on the Island. Ladies know that they secure the latest styles and handsomely finished work by buying from us, and our success this season, as a consequence, is in advance of our expectations. Orders by mail have prompt and careful personal attention.

FIGURES :
We have a Bonanza 25c. line of BOYS' AND GIRLS' STRAW HATS, worth up to 40c., and are closing out a large odd lot of MENS' SOFT AND HARD FELT HATS, at 25c. and 50c. each. IN DRESS GOODS, a large job lot of goods are marked at ridiculously low prices—call and see them. In SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, we have bargain lots at 15c., 25c. and 30c. each; and in HOSIERY and GLOVES you can secure many genuine "surprises."

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Linoleums,

BEER BROS.
LARGE STOCK, BEST QUALITY, LOWEST PRICES, at
Charlottetown, June 18, 1888—wed & wky

LORNE HOTEL,

Tracadie Beach, P. E. Island.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT will be open to receive guests on SATURDAY, THE 30TH JUNE. Under efficient management, it will assure pleasure and comfort to all who may avail themselves of the special advantages of this Popular Resort.

The distance from Charlottetown is only 13 miles by a good road, passing through a splendid and picturesque farming country; or, if you prefer rail, Trains run twice a day from Charlottetown to Bedford Station, where Teams are waiting to convey Guests to the LORNE, a distance of four miles, occupying about one hour from the time of starting, where you can have Surf Bathing, Boating, Shooting, River and Deep Sea Fishing, etc., etc., and all the usual sports indulged in during the holidays.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms and full particulars apply to JOHN J. DAVIES, Proprietor of Hotel Davies, or SIMON W. CRABBLE, Esqrs., Charlottetown.

LORNE HOTEL CO., (LTD.)

June 20, 1888—4w eod

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

Great Boom in Boots & Shoes.
THE EXCITEMENT RISING!
Our Boots Take the Lead! Fit any Foot, Suit any Purse!
NOTHING LIKE HOME MANUFACTURE!

To the Wholesale Trade:
JOB LOTS, comprising 50 Pairs Assorted Boots, sold from 20 to 40 per cent. below cost. About 1,000 Pairs of this kind on hand.
GOFF BROS.,
Successors to Dorsey, Goff & Co.
June 21, 1888—wed & wky

THE Clearance Sale

LONDON HOUSE

Is Still Going On.
Many Fine Grades of Goods.
LARGE DISCOUNTS,
And every effort made to meet the requirements of CASH BUYERS.
F. W. MOORE,
Assignee of HARRIS & STEWART.
Ch town, March 2, 1888.

Midsummer Trip, 1888.



MOSELLE,

500 TONS REGISTER,
R. RENDLE, MASTER,
WILL be on the berth at Liverpool about the 1st July, and will sail from LIVERPOOL for CHARLOTTETOWN.
About the 10th of July Next.
Intending shippers will please forward their orders in time.
For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to William Bullen, 51 South John Street; in London to John Pictairn & Sons, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street; or here to the owners,
PEAKE BROS. & CO.
Ch'town, June 4, 1888—wed & wky

Livery and Exchange Stables,

(Opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral.)
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
P. P. GILLIS, PROPRIETOR.

Horses, Coaches, Buggies, Baronches and open Wagons on hire daily at all hours.
Telephone to all parts of the city.
may10-3m

BOSTON DIRECT,

—BY THE—
Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward Island Steamship Line.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE WITHOUT CHANGE.

Charlottetown to Boston.
THE stanch 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, \$6.50; Stateroom Berth, \$8.50. 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

"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.

PIANO, ORGAN, SINGING.

Voice Culture a Specialty.
MR. J. D. MARTIN, Organist and Choirmaster in St. Paul's Church, is now prepared to receive Pupils in the above branches of Musical Study. In addition to the above, Mr. Martin intends forming at an early date a SINGING CLASS FOR LADIES.
For terms, etc., apply at Residence, FITZROY STREET, or to Mrs. C. P. FLETCHER, Queen Street.
177 1/2 eod -may6

The Temperance Resolution.

PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

As it is desirable, in view of the discussion which took place on the subject of temperance in the Presbyterian General Assembly lately in session at Halifax, for the public to know the resolutions which were actually passed, they are here subjoined:—
I. That, since Christ alone can uplift and bless the race, purify and save society, and make us a temperate and peaceable people, we give ourselves, in promoting the temperance cause, with renewed consecration to the preaching of the gospel, and that we hold up Christ in our pulpits, prayer-meetings, Sabbath-schools, Bible classes and families as the only Saviour from sin, and the only guide to true character.
II. This Assembly declares its conviction that the general traffic in intoxicating liquors is contrary to the Word of God and to the spirit of the Christian religion; that total prohibition would be the most effective form of temperance legislation, and that it is highly expedient that the State pass a prohibitory law, and that this result is to be earnestly sought by all right means.
III. That this Assembly, with renewed earnestness and emphasis, again expresses the hope that the electors in their choice of representatives will elect only able and good men, who are well known to be in sympathy with prohibitory legislation.
IV. That this Assembly calls on its pastors, elders, teachers and members to use their utmost influence against the deadly power of the saloon by their public utterances and private life, by personal effort and example on behalf of temperance, and by a watchful care of the young gathered in our Sabbath schools and homes, so as to awaken the conscience of the indifferent, and save those who are tempted or fallen.
V. That the Assembly's committee be instructed to take all proper measures to secure the co-operation of the other churches of the Dominion with a view of petitioning the Dominion Government in favor of entire prohibition at the earliest possible date; and such cooperation having been secured, to prepare forms of petition to be signed by our people.
VI. That the Assembly expresses its cordial approval of the provisions which have been made in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and Manitoba for scientific temperance instruction in our public schools, and trust that in the other Provinces of the Dominion the same blessing may speedily be conferred upon children and youth.
VII. That the Assembly gratefully recognizes the noble assistance rendered by the cause of temperance and prohibition by the religious press and the leading secular journals of our Dominion; and would hail this fact both as an element of great power in the conflict with evil, and as an evidence of an advanced and healthy public sentiment.

The Irish Bishops Speak.

An important statement on the present position of the Irish land question was drawn up and adopted unanimously at a meeting of the Archbishops of Ireland, held last week in the college of Maynooth. The bishops say there are pressing grievances calling for immediate legal redress; they urge that the fundamental demand of the agricultural tenants of Ireland in the matter of rent is, as it has always in substance been, for the establishment of an impartial public tribunal to adjudicate between landlord and tenant; the tenants do not claim that the amount of rent to be paid should be fixed by themselves; what they object to is that this should be determined by the arbitrary will of the landlord. It is unnecessary here to enumerate the special circumstances of the Irish land system, which put the justice of the tenants' claims in this matter beyond question. The principle that Irish agricultural tenants should be protected by law against the imposition of exorbitant rents, and against eviction in consequence of the non-payment of such rents, has long since been recognized by parliament. It is the fundamental principle of the Land Act of 1881, and of several subsequent statutes. The present claim of the tenants, then, is for the full and effective application of this principle, even as regards these classes of agricultural tenants on whom the right of having their rent fixed by a public tribunal has been conferred by acts of parliament. Obstacles have been allowed by the legislature to remain, which, in very many cases, render those acts inoperative. The bishops say in conclusion: "We deem it our duty to add that unless parliament at once apply some really effective measure for the protection of Irish tenants from oppressive exactions and from arbitrary eviction, consequences the most disastrous, no less to public order than to the safety of the people, will almost inevitably ensue."

After Many Years.

Among the Californians who attended the Republican Convention at Chicago, was Frank R. Goodwin. On the way east members of the party exchanged personal reminiscences and Goodwin told his story. The last time he had been in Chicago was when he was 12 years old. His family had lived at Boroboro, Wis., and when his father died he had started with his mother for New York. In the crowded railway station in Chicago he had become separated from his mother. By mistake he got into an excursion train for Niagara Falls, and was carried to Buffalo. There was a benevolent man in the station helped him to New York, where he hoped to find his mother. He did not find her nor any of his relatives, but got work as errand boy in a store, and supported himself for six years. Then he went west to look for his mother, caught the California fever, and turned up in a miner's camp on the coast. He struck "pay dirt," invested his earnings in San Francisco, and made money rapidly. He had written often to people in Chicago and elsewhere to ask about his mother, and now he was coming east to look for her. Goodwin was in the convention the day Harrison was nominated. Just as he was coming out a patrol wagon went by with an old woman in it. Police were taking her to the poorhouse. Goodwin looked at her, stopped the wagon and found his mother. Yesterday he started for San Francisco with her.

The Chinese Method.

At Canton, China, some 250,000 people live continuously upon boats, and many never step foot on shore from one year's end to another. The young children have a habit of continually falling overboard and thus cause a great deal of trouble in effecting a rescue, while in many instances this is impossible and a child is drowned. China is an over-populated country and the Chinese have profited by this drowning proclivity in reducing the surplus population. They attach floats to the male children so that they can be fished out when they tumble into the river. The females are without such protection and are usually left to drown.
The highest price offered for any part of the recent Canadian three per cent loan was 97 per cent. The total number of applicants was 367 and the amount offered was over \$60,000,000, of which only \$20,000,000 was wanted. The average price of allotment was \$95, 1/2, and the lowest accepted was \$95. At this latter price \$39,000,000 was offered, of which only \$13,000,000 could be accepted, as the balance required was offered on better terms.

Tree Planting.

In planting the greatest care is exercised; when the soil is not naturally good, holes are dug two feet deep and nine feet in diameter, and filled in with good rich loam. The trees are lifted from the nursery with the greatest care, to preserve as far possible the roots, and in transit to prevent them from dying or freezing. In planting, the soil is packed closely around the roots, and one copious watering is given. A tree protector is at once placed around them, for the purpose of preventing them from being shaken by the winds or gnawed by horses, and perhaps what is most important of all, to shade the stems of the trees until their own foliage is sufficient to do so. For this last reason, the best and cheapest tree protector yet used "is one made of wooden strips placed three inches apart, and bound with iron hoops; this gives the necessary shade to the stem, and at the same time allows free circulation of air. The best height for the tree box is six feet. This shading referred to is all-important; when trees are growing in forests or in the nursery, they shade one another; and it must be evident, if set out without any protection from the blazing sun in the streets of a city, they must suffer. Many thousands of deciduous trees, both fruit and ornamental, perish annually the first year of planting through this cause. When taken from the closely planted nursery rows and exposed to the full sun and air, the change is too great, and unless the season is especially favorable, however carefully the planting may have been done, large losses must ensue unless the stems are shaded. Trees in orchards and other enclosures can be shaded by wrapping the stems up to the lower branches with straw or anything that will shade the trunk from the sun; but for trees in streets and elsewhere, exposed to injury, the slatted box is the best method of shading. The grand success in planting the avenues in Washington is no doubt due largely to the persistent use of this precaution, for it is never omitted, and the results attest its value. All trees for two years after planting are cultivated, just as if they were a crop of corn or potatoes, by the soil being stirred by a pronged hoe for four or five feet from the stem in all directions.—PETER HENDERSON, in Harper's Magazine for July.

A New Scheme.

A Nyack, N. Y., despatch says:—A new feature added to the political parades and meetings of all parties in this place promises to lend additional interest to them during the campaign. The salvation army purposes taking a lively interest in the affairs of all political organizations here by being close to them in the rear at all times. Every time either party turns out in a parade the salvation army intends falling in close behind them with all the music it can muster. The members of the army will sing their usual marching songs and keep up their fight against the devil, while the democrats, republicans and prohibitionists are each endeavoring to "save the country," and the "music in the air" will doubtless be noted more for its strength than for beautiful harmony. If either political party holds an outdoor meeting the salvation army will also have one as near by as possible without causing an interference with the speakers. The army is forbidden to have anything to do with politics directly or to be partisan in any way.

Believed Her Sins Forgiven.

Brockville, Conn., is greatly stirred up over an alleged miracle. Bridget Cullen, after showing in many ways a deep religious feeling, took to her bed fifteen years ago, in the month of August. She said the Virgin Mary had told her to do so in order to atone for sins. She at first would lie on nothing but a board, but after considerable urging was persuaded to take a bed. Many doctors were called, but they all gave up her case. Priests tried vainly to talk her out of the idea. She hardly ate anything, going at one time three months and twelve days without solid food. She said her heart troubled her and she could hardly move. About a week ago Bridget told her mother that she thought her prayers had been answered and that she was to get up again. About one o'clock Saturday morning she felt an unusual change come over her, and for the first time in about fifteen years got up and walked around. The next day she took a walk out of doors. She informed a Herald reporter that prayer has saved and cured her. She was twenty-one years old when she first took to the bed. From a child she always took a profound interest in religion, and it is thought it turned her mind.