The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

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—BY—

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B. R. MORAN J. M. SULLIVAN.

Calendar for May, 1894.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 5th day, 10h. 29.0m. a. m. S. E
First Quarter, 12th day, 2h 8.8m a. m. E.
Full Moon, 19th day, 6h 30.4m. noon.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 3h 51 0m. p m. N. E

Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	The Moon Rises	The Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
	h m	h m	morn	after'n	after'n
1 Tues	4 51	7 2	2 2	2 34	8 0
2 Wed	49	3	3 19	3 43	8 44
3 Thur	48	4	3 34	4 59	9 24
4 Fri	46	7	3 50	6 19	10 3
5 Sat	45	8	4 13	7 41	10 42
6 Sun	43	10	4 43	9 6	11 26
7 Mon	42	11	5 23	10 31	morn
8 Tues	40	12	6 22	11 41	0 11
9 Wed	39	13	7 32	morn	1 0
10 Thur	37	15	8 47	0 40	1 53
11 Fri	37	16	10 20	1 18	2 52
12 Sat	35	17	11 40	1 47	4 3
13 Sun	34	18	aft 56	2 10	5 20
14 Mon	33	19	2 12	2 28	6 33
15 Tues	32	20	3 23	2 43	7 35
16 Wed	31	22	4 24	3 0	8 24
17 Thur	29	23	5 45	3 17	9 5
18 Fri	29	24	6 57	3 36	9 44
19 Sat	27	25	8 6	3 58	10 22
20 Sun	27	26	9 11	4 27	10 58
21 Mon	26	27	10 10	5 5	11 35
22 Tues	24	29	10 59	5 51	aft 13
23 Wed	23	30	11 37	6 45	0 52
24 Thur	23	31	morn	7 47	1 32
25 Fri	22	32	0 7	8 53	2 15
26 Sat	21	32	0 30	10 1	3 1
27 Sun	20	34	0 49	11 9	3 56
28 Mon	20	35	1 6	aft 16	4 57
29 Tues	19	36	1 22	1 24	6 6
30 Wed	18	37	1 37	2 36	7 8
31 Thur	4 18	7 38	2 14	3 31	8 4

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Dress Goods worth from 50 to 60 cts. for 40 cts.
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Fennell & Chandler.

The Cause of Gravitation.

ONE OF THE MYSTERIES OF NATURE THAT SCIENCE CANNOT UNRAVEL.

"The offer of a prize in a magazine for something new and scientifically valuable in regard to gravitation forcibly suggests the limits of our knowledge in this direction. There are no effects in nature with which we are more familiar than those of gravitation, but the cause of gravitation is entirely unknown to us. The general attraction between masses which we designate as gravitation is universally recognized, the laws under which it acts are well known, but we are entirely ignorant of the means of its action. We do not even know whether the attraction is resident in the masses themselves or in the medium which surrounds them," writes Colonial S. E. Tillman.

"We know that Newton himself pronounced as absurd the idea that matter could act at a distance, through vacuous space, upon other matter. He looked to a universally diffused medium for the mechanism of gravitation. He showed that if the pressure of this medium increased as we recede from dead bodies according to a certain rate the law of gravitation would result. He was unable to suggest an explanation for the supposed variation in pressure of the medium, and accordingly left the cause of gravitation untouched.

"Le Sage, the Swiss philosopher attempted to fix a cause for gravitation by assuming space to be filled with innumerable atoms flying in all directions. These atoms he called ultra mundane, because he supposed them to come from the outer universe. A single body would be bombarded by these atoms equally on all sides, but two or more bodies would partially screen each other, so that the bombardment would be less on the sides of each body next to the other and greater on the sides further away. Consequently the bodies would be forced toward each other by the excess of bombardment on their outer sides. Under this hypothesis the corpuscular pounding necessary to produce the gravitation effects of matter is so great that the entire planetary system would be melted from the excessive heat produced. Hooke, the contemporary of Newton, attempted to assign the cause of gravitation to waves propagated in the surrounding medium. It has since been shown that in fluid motion the average pressure is least where the average motion is greatest, so that bodies immersed in the fluid would be drawn toward the centre of gravitation. Sir William Thompson, by breaking certain assumptions in regard to the medium of space and some very highly improbable suppositions in regard to matter, was enabled to deduce from them one of the laws of gravitation.

"The above may be said to be the only hypotheses which make any advance toward the explanation of gravitation. Of these that of Le Sage is the only one sufficiently developed to be even discussed. We have the high authority of the late Professor J. Clerk Maxwell for the statement that the progress toward the solution of the problem has been almost imperceptible since the time of Newton. He also says that the science producing value of the efforts made to answer the question is not to be measured by the prospect they afford of ultimately yielding a solution, but by the effect in stimulating investigations of nature."—Chicago Tribune.

From all Quarters.

The French have found a new and distinctly original plan for honoring Joan of Arc. It is suggested that the "beautiful and patriotic features of the Maid of Orleans" might figure with advantage on the next edition of postage stamps.

Underground London is getting to be many stories deep. The new city and Waterloo underground electric railway, in traversing Queen Victoria St, passes for a considerable distance directly underneath the low level sewer, which in its turn runs beneath the underground railroad. The electric road at this point is 64 feet below the surface.

The French Government has been defeated on the question as to whether the Minister of Public Works had the authority to allow the employes of the state railroads to attend the congress of railroad men. The premier, M. Casimir-Perier, demanded the adoption of the order of the day, pure and simple. The premier's motion was rejected 275 to 225.

Roman correspondents say that King Humbert is attacked with cancer of the larynx, the same as afflicted, and carried off, the late Emperor of Germany. If true, this will create considerable uneasiness in the political situation of Italy, both at home and abroad, owing to the dictatorial attitude assumed by Premier Crispi, who seems bent upon attaining supreme power for himself.

Sheridan, the wit and playright, who, it is well known, was always in debt, received from his tailor, named Berry, a few days before Christmas, a bill, with a note, expressing a hope that, at such a felicitous season the bill would be paid, To this Sheridan replied:

"Here is a Mull—Berry,
To send me your Bill—Berry,
Before it was Dew—Berry,
Your father, the Elder—Berry,
Would not have been such a Goose—Berry
Now don't look so Black—Berry,
For I don't care a Straw—Berry.

Herr Liever, of Westphalia, who has been leader of the centrum party in Germany since the death of Windthorst, has sent in his resignation. He gives as his reason for retiring from public life the onslaughts to which he has been subjected on account of his speech in favor of the treaty of commerce with Russia. Windthorst can never be replaced. Why continue this one man power and hesitate about giving the control of a great party to a council of the best of its members?

The late Alpheus Todd, of Ottawa, who wrote upon the constitution of Great Britain and the colonies, came to Canada when eight years old. At ten he prepared a map of Toronto, taking a measurement of all the city for that purpose. His work attracted the attention of the Legislature, and he was appointed to the position of boy in the Parliamentary Library. When fourteen years old he wrote the rules of Parliamentary practice which became a handbook for the Speaker and the members. After this he applied himself to constitutional history, and the result was his two great works which are now famous.

A new constitution has been drawn up for Hawaii. The document is yet a secret from the Hawaiians, and will be presented to the convention May 30. The new Government is to be called the Republic of Hawaii. There are to be a president and executive council of five, and fifteen senators will comprise the upper house of the legislature. They will be elected in classes of five each at the next general election. It is asserted the royalists are ready to make a bold move for reinstatement of Liliuokalani as soon as the republic is declared. They believe Admiral Walker will aid them, thinking he will carry out the original policy of President Cleveland.

Excavations certain to add to the knowledge of the old city of Jerusalem are soon to be made. The Sultan has granted a firman to the Palestine Exploration Society, of London, giving a long-sought privilege. The permission to dig includes a general strip of land all around the walls on the outside, excluding only Moslem burying-grounds and holy places. The work is to be done under the direction of Frederick Bliss, a young American of considerable reputation as an archæological explorer. Shafts are to be sunk on the hill of Ophel, where were the royal gardens and the tombs of the kings. It is hardly possible that this ground can be turned up without valuable discoveries being made. The imperial firman grants a two years' privilege, time enough to make the old city of Solomon and the Jebusites tell some of its long hidden secrets.

The Trio Now in Gaol.

COXEY, BROWN AND JONES RECEIVE THEIR SENTENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Coxey, Browne and Jones were sentenced by Judge Miller in the Washington police court this afternoon to twenty days in jail for violating the statute of the United States prohibiting the display of partisan banners in the Capitol grounds, and Coxey and Browne were fined $500 each additional, for trespassing on the grass, the alternative being another ten days in jail. Jones was acquitted on this last charge.

Coxey, Browne and Jones, with handcuffs on their wrists, were placed in the "Black Maria," with a dozen white and colored workhouse prisoners, who were not handcuffed, as companions, and the van immediately conveyed them to jail. Coxey did not relish free transportation on this basis, and when he was told that he was to be taken to the district prison he asked to be allowed to go in a carriage, but his request was not granted, and he and his companions were compelled to ride the same as other prisoners. A score of policemen patrolled the sidewalks adjacent to the courts after the sentence was given.

British Politics.

LONDON, May 22.—The Globe this evening says that the conviction is very strong to-day that an immediate dissolution of Parliament is very probable. It adds that much importance is attached to the fact that the Government does not show a desire to push the Budget and the Welsh disestablishment bill, which is apparently shelved in favor of the Scotch local government bill. The Globe also says that it is believed that the government desires to allow the Unionists opportunities to defeat them without appearing to "ride for a fall," adding that the shelving of the Welsh establishment bill indicates a desire to give Welshmen a good excuse to vote against them.

Contrary to the views of the Globe, it was stated in the lobby of the House of Commons to-night that the Welsh members of parliament had received convincing assurance from the government that the latter would be able to carry the disestablishment bill through the House of Commons, and that it would do so at the earliest possible opportunity.

DUBLIN, May 22.—A convention of the Parnellite party was held today under the presidency of John J. Clancy, member of Parliament for the north division of Dublin county. During the course of his address Mr. Clancy said that the Parnellites would continue to vote against the government for the rest of the session. Timothy Harrington, member for the harbor division of Dublin, said that the Irish had nothing to hope from the continued existence of the government. They must bring about a dissolution and substitute another government for the present.

A Famous Burglar.

Charles Peace thoroughly deserved to be crowned king of all burglars, housebreakers, and scoundrels in general. Peace always worked single-handed. He had no "receiver," and melted down all his own stuff, and sold it as a matter of business. All his stock-in-trade is to be found at the museum. His tools are ten in number, and comprise a skeleton key, two pick-locks, a centre-bit, a large gimlet, a gouge, a chisel, a small vice (for turning keys on the outside of doors—used when people leave the key in the lock), a jimmy (about two feet long) and a knife. With these Peace worked. His blue spectacles and case are not missing. These he used for purposes of disguise, though when arrested at Blackheath his face was stained with walnut juice in the hope of passing off as a mulatto. His ladder was quite a unique arrangement. When doubled up it is to all outward appearances apparently a bundle of blocks of wood, such as any carpenter might carry home for firewood. But it opens out to a length of 13 feet, working on a bolt, with a hole at one end to hook on to a nail in the wall, and so complete facilities were afforded for climbing to window or verandah. In addition to his tools he called into requisition a pony and trap at night. He practically killed the poney with hard work. His false arm was a unique idea. He was minus the forefinger of the left hand, and after he left Sheffield on November 29, 1876, his description was posted at every police station in the country. So he made himself this arm, which he placed in his sleeve, hanging his violin on the hook when engaged in walking about and taking stock of "crackable" residences and screwing to a fork in the place of the hook for use at meals. By for something like two years the irrepressible Peace walked this earth short of a hand, whilst the police were looking for a man short of a finger.—Strand Magazine.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Cartwright Knocked Out by the Minister of Finance.

When the House was in supply one day last week on the estimates for government savings banks Mr. Mulock wanted to know why the Halifax agency cost more than the Toronto one. The minister explained that it was because there was more business done at Halifax.

Then Mr. Davies raised the objection that Halifax was costing more than St. John and a general discussion on government savings banks ensued.

Sir Richard Cartwright wanted the rate of interest to all depositors with more than five hundred dollars on deposit reduced to three and one quarter per cent. He added the cost of maintaining these banks to the interest paid depositors, and made out that this was a very expensive method of borrowing money.

Mr. Foster replied that in 1878 the cost of these banks was twelve thousand dollars more than now, though the business done was infinitely greater now than it was then.

This led Sir Richard to make a characteristic speech to the effect that while in some small matters the minister might show an improvement as compared with 1878, the fact was the country would hail with joy an opportunity to go back to where it was in 1878, not only in expenditures, but in financial and commercial prosperity.

In reply, Mr. Foster read, amid loud applause, Sir Richard's own picture of the condition of affairs in 1878, in which he said that business was stagnant, that farm lands had decreased in value enormously; that banks were suffering, some of them having to go into liquidation, and that imports were falling off because the people were too poor to buy."

Lippincott's for June.

The complete novel in the June number of Lippincott's is "The Wonder-Witch," by M. G. McClelland. It is a charming romance of Virginia, beginning in war times, and happily concluded long afterwards. The title refers to a ring, which had a strange story of its own, and the supposed power of keeping its wearer constant to its giver. Gilbert Parker's serial, "The Trespasser," reaches its close after carrying the hero through queer adventures and dire social and moral dangers. "The Rumpety Case," by Anna Fuller, the well-known author of "A Literary Courtship," tells how justice was done upon a domestic tyrant by the joint action of Providence and an honest farmer, after the forms of law had failed to reach the case. "Two in the 'Other Half,'" by E. Ogden Hays, is a powerful and pathetic sketch of the lowest life in New York. Under the heading "Sea Island Cotton Respun," Dora E. W. Spratt tells how those Islands, with their simple population, passed under northern care in war times. In "The New Northwest passage to the Orient," J. Macdonald Oxley writes of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its line of steamers to Japan. In "Hot Work on the Pampas," Morgan S. Edmunds describes the suppression of brigandage in the Argentine Republic in 1873. The venerable poet and essayist, R. H. Stoddard, supplies in "My First Literary Acquaintances" one of these pleasant semi-autobiographical sketches with which our readers are familiar. Agnes Repplier discourses, in her own brilliant vein, of "The Passing of the Essay." It is safe to predict that the essay will not pass away while Miss Repplier wields the pen. "Dusk in the Desert," by M. S. Paden, is a remarkable poem, full of strength, originality and beauty. The Other verse of the number is by Eliza Gilbert Lees, Sarah Matthews Handy, Ulysses Francis Duff, and Charles G. D. Roberts.

To See Over a Wire.

PROF. BELL BELIEVES HE CAN HARNESS ELECTRICITY TO LIGHT.

WASHINGTON, May 23. — Prof. Alexander Graham Bell is spending three months at his summer place in Nova Scotia, engaged in a series of investigations which may have important results. His outdoor work is devoted to experiments in aerial navigation in connection with Prof. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, while in his laboratory he is endeavoring to demonstrate a problem to which he has given a great deal of thought and in which he thoroughly believes.

It is to harness electricity to light, as it has been harnessed to sound, so that people may be able to see a great distance, just as the telegraph enables them to write and the telephone enables them to speak at a great distance.

Prof. Bell firmly believes that it will be possible some day to see from Washington to New York as easily as one can convey the sound of the voice that distance. He insists that the fact has already been demonstrated, and that it only remains to discover a diaphragm sufficiently sensitive to receive the vibrations of light and produce the effect necessary to convey the impressions to the human vision.

An Interesting Visitor.

Among the visitors to the Capital during the meeting of the Royal Society, not the least interesting personage is Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax. One of the youngest prelates of his rank on this continent, he is also one of the most active. He has published a novel in which the unification of Italy is exposed to severe criticism; a poem, in which modern theories of life are subject to sharp denunciation; a biography ("Life of Bishop Burke," Woodburn Ottawa,) in which the early ecclesiastical and political history of Canada (from Halifax down to territories west of the Mississippi, and south still held by Great Britain after the peace of 1873), is most interestingly discussed; a series of essays in which the Canadian expulsion is treated with vigor and feeling; and we need hardly add, that being in Nova Scotia he has been involved in the favorite pastime of the people of that excitable province viz: political controversy, carried to the point at which people of timid dispositions get under cover. The archbishop proposes to read a paper on "The Supernatural in Nature," and no doubt he will have an audience. Apart from all other considerations, we welcome Archbishop O'Brien as a man who has never "Despaired of the Republic," and who never at any time entertains, or allows others to entertain, if he can help it, a doubt about the stability of Canada or the loyalty of her people.—Ottawa Citizen.

In the year 2 000.

A SCIENTIFIC FRENCHMAN'S ROSY VIEW OF THE FUTURE.

Two eminent men of science, one French and one English, have told us what they think of the tendencies of the times and the prospects of the future. The Frenchman, M Berthelot, is so visionary in some of his ideas that they seemed to be absurd. The Englishman, Prof. Huxley, is so conservative that he is accused of extreme pessimism. Berthelot discussed the future triumphs of chemistry under the subject of "The World in the year 2000;" He declared that chemistry will furnish deliverance from the social evils of the present day. This will be accomplished in part by utilizing the heat of the sun and the central heat of the earth. The latter will be obtained by shafts two miles deep, and modern engineers are equal to this task. Chemical transformation will be easy with such a source of heat at command. When energy can be cheaply obtained, food can be made from carbon taken from carbonic acid, hydrogen taken from water, and nitrogen taken from air. The work vegetation has so far done, science will soon be able to do better, with far greater profusion, and independently of the seasons or microbes or insects. There will then be no passion to own land, beasts need not be bred for slaughter, man will be milder and more moral. The reign of chemistry will beautify the planet, and there will be no need to disfigure it with the works of the agriculturist or with the grime of factories and chimneys. It will recover its verdure, and the flora of the earth will be a vast pleasure garden, and the human race will live in peace and plenty.

Isaac Pittman, the originator of the system of shorthand, which bears his name, has been knighted.

In Naubinway, Mich., there is a hen that will not lay except upon a feather bed. Every morning she walks into the house, strolls upstairs, gets on the newest counterpane, does her duty, and then lights on the dressing table to do her cackling. She is treated as a member of the family.