

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

This is true Liberty, when Free-Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1885.

VOL. 18--NO. 2.

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Prince Edward Island.

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Three months 1.25
One month 50
Advertising at moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15—dly wky

EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD,
Shipping and Commission Merchant,
81, 83 & 85 WATER STREET,
ST. JOHN'S, N. F.,

Ample wharves, yardage, and storage
room. Consignments solicited.
Liberal advances made on receipt of con-
signments.
Sept. 9, '85—11 dec31

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE Undersigned, having taken a Stall in the
City Market, begs respectfully to inform the
ladies and public generally of Charlottetown, that
he intends having for sale on and from TUESDAY
next,
Prime Pork, Sausages, Lard, Fresh
and Corned Pork, and Brawn
or Potted Meat,
and having had considerable experience in mak-
ing and preparing the above articles, hopes to
have a share of public patronage.
E. WALLER,
King Square.
Ch'town, Oct. 24—1mo eod

FOR

BOSTON,

Fall and Winter Arrangement

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port-
land, every Monday and Thursday, at 8.00 a. m.
Face from Charlottetown to Boston, \$5.50, 2nd
class; \$9.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALE,
P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.,
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Nov. 2, 1885—eod wky

JAMES H. REDDIN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office, formerly occupied by Peters &
Peters, Y. M. C. A. Building, Charlottetown.
Nov. 27, 1885—wky 6m

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.

Oct. 70.

GEORGE TWEEDY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Brown's Block, Queen Square,
near Merchants Bank of Halifax.

DR. S. R. JENKINS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE: AT DR. JENKINS,

RESIDENCE, PRINCE ST.

Ch'town, May 8—wky

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY EXAMI-
NER. The latest local and foreign news
can always be found therein.

GREAT PREPARATIONS

— FOR —
FALL TRADE AT THE FLOUR AND TEA STORE.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE:

TEA Our large and direct importations from London enable us to
give Extra Good Value in half-chests, caddies, five-pound air-
tight tins (screw-tops) &c., &c. Warranted Extra Strong.

COFFEE Java, Maracaibo and Rio, &c., &c., fresh roasted and
ground on our premises.
Do not buy the imported, adulterated Ground Coffee.

FLOUR 1500 barrels Matchless, Kent Mill's, and other choice
brands—Very cheap.
We Guarantee Satisfaction or money refunded.

300 Boxes and Half-Boxes Choice Raisins.
40 Kegs Grapes.
3,000 pounds Currants.
300 Boxes Figs.
Molasses, Kerosene Oil, Soap, Brooms, &c., &c.

Wholesale Buyers can Make Money by buying from us.

Retail Buyers can Save Money by buying from us.

Our Motto: "BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICE."

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, Oct. 13, 1885.

TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THIS COMPANY is now ready to transmit written and verbal messages, by Telephone,
between Charlottetown, Hunter River, County Line, Freetown, Kensington, Summer-
side and St. Eleanor's, at the following Rates:—

From Station to Station, when the distance is 5 miles or under, for each five minutes' con-
versation, or part thereof..... 10 Cents
do do do 5 to 10 miles..... 20 "
do do do over 10 miles..... 25 "

Written messages, subject to Company's conditions, will be sent from Station to
Station at following Rates:—

When distance does not exceed 10 miles, for twenty words or under..... 15 Cents
When distance is greater than 10 miles..... 25 "

For each additional word one cent extra.

A discount of 20 per cent from the above rates will be made to lessees of instruments.

Written messages will be delivered in Charlottetown within city limits; from all other
receiving offices within a quarter of a mile from said offices.

Special rates will be made for delivering at greater distances.

All communications and messages must be prepaid.

The Company is prepared to lease Telephone Instruments in Charlottetown and Sum-
merside at established rates, and to treat with persons requiring private or toll lines.

For further information apply to the Subscriber, at Charlottetown.

ROB ANGUS,
MANAGER.

Ch'town, Oct. 19, 1885—1yer eod

MAGNET SOAP,

Warranted Pure.

THIS SOAP is made from the BEST MATERIALS, and is
superior to any similar article manufactured. For general
household and family use it SURPASSES all others.

It will be to your interest to try it.

—FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY—

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

July 22, 1885. - 6m

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

FIRE.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

Head Office—MONTREAL.

Halifax Branch—J. SCOTT MITCHELL, Agent.

RISKS TAKEN ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Agent for Prince Edward Island:—

F. H. ARNAUD,
MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.

Ch'town, Jan. 1885.

JUST RECEIVED.

MALTOPEPSYN

— FOR —
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES.

MORSE'S CORBOLATED NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL!

— FOR —
Consumption & all Wasting Diseases.
Glycerole or Celery Compound.
(CONTAINING NO OPIUM).

For Teething Infants and Nervous Troubles.
Laird's Bloom of Youth or
Liquid Pearl,

— FOR —
Beautifying and Preserving
the Complexion.

FOR SALE AT
C. D. RANKIN'S,
QUEEN SQUARE,
Charlottetown.

Nov. 16, 1885—1y r

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1885.

Prang's Celebrated
PRIZE XMAS CARDS.

ALSO, a full line of Prang's Satin and
Plush Cards and other Christmas Nov-
elties.

THE BOSTON CARD

is the name of the Most Popular Card for this
season.
Do not fail to see it and leave your orders
for it at once.

G. H. HASZARD,
BROWN'S BLOCK, QUEEN SQUARE.
Ch'town, Oct. 24, 1885.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

C. P. FLETCHER has just received his Winter
Stock of SMALL INSTRUMENTS, &c.,
such as
Accordeons, Violins, and Concertinas.
Also—Violin Strings, best quality.
Selling Remarkably Low.
Call and be convinced at

Fletcher's Music Store.
Sign of the "Big Fiddle," Queen St.
Ch'town, Nov. 10—4wks dwpat, her 4wks

Tobacco! Tobacco!

HICKEY & STEWART'S,
REILLY'S, NAVY,
STANDARD,
PRINCESS LOUISE FLAT,
PRINCESS LOUISE TWIST,
MAHOGANY,
TWIN BEAUTIES,
INKERMAN SOLACE,
PILOT, NAPOLEON,
MAYFLOWER.

CIGARS: CIGARS!

MARITIME GEM, AS YOU LIKE IT,
BELLE OF CUBA, PRINCESS,
NOISY BOYS.
JAMES BYRNE.
Oct. 21, '85—1 mo eod

Raisins, Lemons, &c.

In Stock:
200 Boxes Choice New VALENCIAS,
20 Boxes LEMONS,
300 Boxes Fresh-Sealed, Grand Manan HER-
RING,
50 Bbls. Refined SUGAR,
10 Hhds. Barbadoes Grocery SUGAR.
FENTON T. NEWBERY.
Nov. 18—3i pat, wky ex pat her sjour 2i

GRAND Colonial Exhibition in London, Eng.

1886.

REFERRING to the above, it has been decided
to forward specimens of Fruit, in glass jars,
preserved by a solution of salicylic acid; Vege-
tables, such as Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, Man-
golds, &c., will be placed in kegs or half-barrels,
preserved in the same way.

Farmers who have extra good specimens of
Vegetables, are requested to forward samples of
the various kinds (three or four will be sufficient)
to my Station Master on the Railway, or direct to
either of the Agents. Care should be taken to
prevent injury to products from bruising.

A. McNEILL, Charlottetown.
RICHARD HUNT, Summerside,
Agents for Collecting Exhibits.

Oct. 24, 1885—dy wky

The War in the East.

ITS PROBABLE OUTCOME AND THE FEARS
IT STARTS—SERVIA'S MILITARY SUPER-
IORITY—THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF
MATTERS—RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA HERE-
AFTER.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—So deep is the
prevailing anxiety to know what will
follow when the mightier combatants are
drawn in, that little attention is paid to
the rights and wrongs of this conflict be-
tween Servia and Bulgaria. So far as
the subject is considered at all, the im-
pression is general that Servia is a selfish
aggressor. The Servians have, how-
ever, many plausible arguments on their
side, the chief of which is their assertion
that the treaty of Berlin gave Bulgaria a
large block of territory which was really
Servian, namely, Widdin and Sofia. So
long as the treaty was observed all
around the Servians forebore claiming
what they regard as their ethnographic
and political rights. There was much
bad feeling between the two countries,
the Servians being specially aggrieved,
because, while they had exhausted their
own resources in building railways, these
had been rendered useless by the refusal
of Bulgaria to make connecting lines or
do anything to open trade. Servia, how-
ever, kept the peace and respected the
treaty. But when the Bulgarians
smashed the treaty and annexed Roume-
lia, the Servians felt that the time had
come when patience ceased to be a
virtue. They had no objection to a union
of the two provinces, but had very strong
objections to having a part of their old
territory, which is populated by Serbs,
used in an edifice of Bulgarian aggran-
dizement. Hence the swift mobilization,
the long weeks of armed menace, and the
final declaration of war. There seems
to be some doubt as to

WHO IS THE ACTUAL AGGRESSOR.

Despatches from Sofia put the blame on
Servia, while telegrams from Belgrade
and terms of King Milan's proclamation
unite in charging the Bulgarians with
the initial hostilities. The truth is hard
to get at, and it is really unimportant.
When the two armies have spent a
month glaring at one another across the
frontier the only marvel is that they
abstained so long from fighting. But
what will come next? There is
apparently no doubt that King Milan
will make quick and easy work with
the raw, sheep-like levies of Prince Alex-
ander. Almost all the authorities agree
in predicting this, the Russian officers
alone appearing to expect Bulgarian
success, which is not an impartial judg-
ment, since they are naturally biased in
favor of an army which they themselves
drilled. But suppose Prince Alexander
of Battenberg is defeated, as he probably
will be, could he then protect himself
against that domestic discontent which
has been industriously fanned all along
by the Russian agents? Would not the
Bulgarians and the Roumelians, who have
constantly been told the Czar has been
gratified by their union, if it had not
been consummated under the guidance of
a prince abhorrent to Russia, upset this
prince and throw themselves into the
arms of Russia? This is what the long-
est heads in Europe fear, and what Rus-
sia from the outset has been planning.
And the logical outcome of this is a
Russian occupation of Bulgaria and
Roumelia, and behind this stalks the
spectre of a grand European war. How
rapidly events will march, is, of course,

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

Much depends on the ability of Servia,
Bulgaria (with possible movements on
the part of Montenegro), Greece and
even Turkey to keep up the game
through the winter without compromising
the ultimate issue. If this can be done,
both Russia and Austria are anxious to
wait until spring before entering the
field. In the last Balkan war the events
dragged unconscionably. Herzegovina
revolted in July, 1875. Servia invaded
Turkey a full year later. Russia did not
move her troops till April, 1877. Not
such delay can be anticipated now. Then
Turkey was a principal figure in the
complication, and it was only when she
had laboriously reduced the rebellious
provinces to submission that Russia in-
tervened to take the fruits of victory
away. Balkan politics have now ad-
vanced far beyond that primitive stage.
It is Russian supremacy, not Turkish,
which is jeopardized by young Batten-
berg's revolt against the treaty of Berlin,
and with the Czar, and not the Sultan,
the onus of action lies. The last time
the Balkan fighting was a domestic
affair for twenty months. Now it is a
public concern from the outset. The
underlings may be allowed to consume
the winter in a sideshow warfare till the
ice is out of the Danube and the
Dniester, but every event in their pro-
gress will have a deep and direct signifi-
cance to all Europe. The belief is here,
however, that Servian success will be so
swift and overwhelming that Russia's
haul will be forced before Christmas, and
the whole ball set whirling despite snow

and ice. There is also a belief here that
England.

CAN KEEP OUT OF THE MESS.

Lord Salisbury, while managing to throw
the whole weight of this country against
Russia, has not committed it to conti-
nental action. Thus far he has created
a league which will crush Russia with-
out compromising England as an active
factor. Of course, if there is a grand
attack on Russia, an itching desire here
to join in the fray may very likely over-
weigh considerations of prudence, but
there are no signs now that England is
collecting allies whom she will lead to
battle, as in the Crimea. The Russians
are very anxious to keep England out of
the quarrel. Their papers for the last
fortnight are full of praise of English
fairness in the settlement of the Afghan
matter, which is probably the first time
for a quarter of a century that Moscow
has had soft words for London. The
principal danger for England being
dragged into the conflict lies in Armenia,
the integrity of which she has guaran-
teed and ever which she has a nominal
protectorate. The Russians have made
a great fortress of Batoum, and the
Porte expects a descent in force from
Kars, where an army corps of Russians
is concentrated. In case of this England
would be called by her treaty obligations
to intervene; but, so far as Europe is
concerned, the English burden of respon-
sibility, as I said a month ago, has been
shifted to Austrian shoulders. A Rus-
sian occupation of Bulgaria will be the
signal for the swarming of Austrian
whitecoats in Servia and Roumelia and
for the bloodiest struggle Europe has
had in many years. By Monday you
may hear that Hungary is ablaze with
enthusiasm as never before, and that
Berlin is ready to back Vienna not only
with sympathy, but with soldiers, if
Austria needs them.—N. Y. Times.

Agricultural Education.

The *Gazette des Campagnes* complains,
as we have ourselves often complained,
of the indifference of our farming popu-
lation to agricultural education. To judge
by the apathy with which the subject is
regarded, and the fewness of those who
avail themselves of the opportunities
provided for instruction in the scientific
principles of cultivation, such training
is not considered necessary at all. Most
of the farmers of the province, says the
Gazette, seem to think that theoretical
and practical education, such as is
afforded at our agricultural schools, is
useless. They are especially loth to
part with their sons while any benefit
can be derived from their service at
home, although the time thus devoted to
the acquirement of knowledge would am-
ply repay any expense incurred or what-
ever loss or inconvenience might tem-
porarily result from the absence of the
young men. As our contemporary
points out, the years or months thus
spent are really the best employed por-
tions of their early lives, and confer on
them advantages the loss of which is to
many a cause of constant regret. The
thoroughly educated man, entering on
the practice of his career as a farmer,
has just the same superiority over other
farmers as the professional physician has
over one who has dabbled in medicine,
whatever natural ability or skill the latter
may have. That some make poor use of
their knowledge and training is no argu-
ment against the value of those privileges,
as in all walks of life there are those
who make less account of their oppor-
tunities than they might do. But it is
still worse to slight those opportunities
altogether, and farmers who do so, in the
golden years of youth, will have much to
deprecate all their lives long.

Japanese Opposition to Chris- tianity.

The opponents of Christianity in Japan
have banded together to resist the spread of
the Christian religion. Several such asso-
ciations exist in different cities; but in no
case do they appear to be numerous. In
one instance, about twenty of them, carry-
ing flags, inscribed "Xpist Christ, the
Robber," entered a Greek chapel; but
caused no disturbance. In Osaka and Yo-
kohama they have held public meetings;
and in the former place, violence was used
toward those who took the part of the
Christians. Not infrequently the Budd-
hist priests are roused by the progress of
the Christian religion to try to refute its
doctrines. In one case, when Christian
services were announced in a town where
there is no church, the priests secured a
room adjoining the building in which the
missionary was to speak. A celebrated
Buddhist orator was secured to defend
Buddhism. The people went in large num-
bers to hear him; but when they found his
whole speech was to be a violent attack on
other religions, they left, and went to hear
the missionary who, without reference to
Buddhism, preached a plain Gospel dis-
course. The people were pleased with it,
and said:—"If that is Christian teaching,
Christianity is good. The priests, they
said, have a losing cause; they are not
able to defend their religion."

TRIMMING Velvets and Plushes, buttons,
braids. A large assortment newest goods.—
Weeks & Co., Market Square. nov