

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1886.

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Advertising at moderate rates.

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### ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1886.

#### MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 4th day, 6h. 21m., p. m., S.  
Full Moon 12th day, 11h. 11m., p. m., S.  
Last Quarter 20th day, 10h. 28m., a. m., S. W.  
New Moon 27th day, 3h. 30m., a. m., N. E.,  
(below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	rises	sets	rises	water	length
1 Friday	6	35	36	10 11	0 32 11 33
2 Saturday	5	34	11 16	1 14	29
3 Sunday	6	33	15 13	1 59	25
4 Monday	8	31	1 8	2 48	22
5 Tuesday	9	28	1 54	3 49	19
6 Wednesday	10	25	2 35	5 0	16
7 Thursday	12	21	3 9	6 15	12
8 Friday	13	22	3 41	7 21	9
9 Saturday	14	20	4 10	8 13	6
10 Sunday	16	18	4 37	8 55	2
11 Monday	17	16	5 2	9 33	10 29
12 Tuesday	18	14	5 29	10 8	55
13 Wednesday	20	13	5 59	10 39	53
14 Thursday	21	11	6 43	11 13	50
15 Friday	21	9	7 31	11 43	46
16 Saturday	21	7	7 57	12 24	43
17 Sunday	23	5	8 29	1 2	40
18 Monday	27	4	9 12	1 46	37
19 Tuesday	23	2	10 10	2 37	34
20 Wednesday	23	0	11 15	3 41	31
21 Thursday	30	4	57	4 57	27
22 Friday	31	5	1 26	6 30	24
23 Saturday	32	3	2 51	8 45	21
24 Sunday	34	2	2 51	8 45	18
25 Monday	35	0	4 6	9 29	15
26 Tuesday	36	48	5 17	10 13	12
27 Wednesday	38	47	6 36	10 53	9
28 Thursday	39	45	7 43	11 23	6
29 Friday	41	44	8 57	11 53	3
30 Saturday	43	43	10 0	12 0	0
31 Sunday	45	42	10 58	0 52	9 57

**JAMES H. REDDIN,**  
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR  
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,  
has removed to the office adjoining that of R. R.  
Fitzgerald, Esq., Cameron Block.  
SEE MONEY TO LOAN.  
Sept. 27, 1886—1 mo eod & wry 3 mos



—FOR—  
**BOSTON.**  
FALL 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 8.30 a. m.  
Leave from Charlottetown to Boston, \$5.00, 2nd class; \$3.50, 1st class.  
For tickets and other information apply to  
A. S. LARP, F. W. HALE, S.  
P. E. I. S. S. Co., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.,  
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.  
Oct. 9 1886—eod wky

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

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.  
July 15—dly wky

**HARD COAL**  
IN Store, a quantity of  
**BEST HARD COAL,**  
Egg and Chestnut Sizes.  
Very Cheap for Cash.  
**CAPT. J. HUGHES,**  
Water Street.  
Ch'town, Oct. 14, 1886—1 mo eod

**BARCLAY & CO.,**  
GENERAL  
Commission & Shipping Merchants,  
191 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

Over fifty years' experience in this market.  
Our fifty thousand bushels P. E. I.  
potatoes received by us last fall. Our potatoes  
are selected. Vastly characterized for potato  
fruits at short notice. Write for market  
reports.  
Specialties—Potatoes, Market, Can-  
nel, etc., Eggs.  
June 17, '86—2mo eod

## EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

# EXTRAORDINARY SALE

# Staple & Fancy Dry Goods

# Perkins & Sterns.

THE Lease of our premises expires in a few months, and not being able to renew the same on reasonable terms, or procure other premises in time for spring trade, we will dispose of our whole stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS at an

## IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs and Mats at 33 per cent discount; Black and Colored Dress Goods at 33 per cent discount; Mantle and other Cloths, Tweeds, &c., at 33 per cent discount; Blankets, Counterpanes, Comforts and Lace Curtains at 33 per cent discount; Silks, Satins and Velvets at 33 per cent discount; Black and Colored Plushes at 33 per cent discount; Gloves and Hosiery at 33 per cent discount; Linen Goods of all kinds at 25 per cent discount; Prints and White Cottons at 25 per cent discount.

A Lot of Goods at HALF PRICE, such as Millinery, Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Real Lace, Edgings, Collars and Cuffs, Frillings, a large variety Wool Goods, &c.

All of the Above New and in Good Order, and will be Sacrificed in order to Clear Out Quick.

SEE OUR CIRCULARS FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.

# Perkins & Sterns.

Ch'town, Oct. 14, 1886.

# LISTEN TO REASON!

## NO DECEPTION!

**L. E. PROWSE** does not offer a discount of 33 per cent; to do so, 50 per cent profit would need to be added. Such profit would ruin a farmer or any other man—33 per cent discount means a profit of 50 per cent. But the facts are: He buys for cash only, therefore buy from 15 to 25 per cent less than many houses in the trade, and can afford to sell even less than those who pretend to give those Fabulous Discounts.

Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) worth of Clothing at wonderful low prices. Overcoats from \$2.75 Suits from \$4.50 up. Job Lot Clothing at about half-price. Large stock of Dress Goods, Sacques, Ulsters, Sacque Cloth, Ladies' Hats, &c, very cheap. Shirts and Underclothing below competition.

Every sensible man and woman should see his stock and not be led away by sensational advertisements.

## L. E. PROWSE.

Ch'town, Oct. 31, 1886.

### The Bulgarian People.

(London Telegraph.)

A little nation of peasants organizing themselves to oppose a great prince has been seen before in the history of the world. The Swiss defied and defeated Charles the Bold; the Tyrolese under Hofer checked Napoleon's career, and it was the sturdy tillers planted in the soil by Hardenberg and Stein who greatly helped finally to pull him down at Leipsic and Waterloo. The Bulgarians are simple peasants of a sturdy stock, and the shrewdness and suppleness they displayed under the Turk for years now serves them well in evading another despotism. It is not, however, only that the people are nearly all peasants, humble in their lives and ignorant of luxury. Their present rulers are racy of the soil, and show in their style of living a great contrast to the Russian military grandees who about a year ago jangled Sofia with their equipages and expensiveness. A sense of this difference has now made itself seen and felt. "They are a people," writes a correspondent at present travelling through the country, "who live simply and soberly, hate extravagance, and do not understand aristocratical distinctions. The Russian consul-general, who careers about Sofia in a brilliant barouche, with a scarlet kavass on the box, cuts a much grander figure than the Regent Stambouloff, who wears a shabby coat and receives visitors in a small bed-room at his hotel. All Bulgarians come of peasant families, and do not cease to be rustic after they have received a university education. A great many members of the Sobranje wear the national peasant costume, and carry their dimmers in their pockets when they go to a sitting. They used to shake hands blithely with their prince, and a seroness has been left on them by the superciliousness of the Russian officers, who always snubbed them for their familiarity." The spectacle of legislators dining while they discuss, munching victuals out of their pocket in intervals of law-making or debate, is one that will hardly inspire old parliaments with anything like emulation. We have workmen members and Irishmen representing peasants so poor that they cannot pay their rents; yet anything like the frugality of the Sobranje is, we apprehend, out of the question. We believe that the unwritten law of the house forbids the consumption of food within the chamber itself, and what would happen if the sergeant-at-arms detected Mr. Biggar eating a hard-boiled egg in his place in parliament, "Heaven only knows," as a speaker once remarked. The member for Cavan, who is nothing of an ingenious in perceiving authority, might contend that Mr. Gladstone takes eggs; but in that case the nutriment is dissolved and is used as a refreshment by a speaker actually addressing the house. Sandwiches and sherry or other solid food on a back bench are not compatible with the British, however they may suit the Bulgarian constitution. The rise of the Bulgarians as objects of European political interest is a curious story, and the origin of the people may partly account for their characteristics and their success. They were originally a Tartar race settled near the Volga, and would be called Volgarians if the initial letters had not got changed by western pronunciation. They crossed the Danube in the sixth century, and their history has been a battle and a march. Their struggles with the emperor and with his Ottoman successor fill many a blood-stained page in the horrible annals of the East; no race has suffered more from the cruelty of conquerors; none has shown such elasticity and recuperative power. Waves of Armies represent the successive waves of soldiery descending upon India; "The East bowed low before the blast. In patient deep disdain; she let the legions thunder past, then plunged in thought again." The Bulgarians, owing perhaps to their Asiatic descent, have shown corresponding patience, and something of Oriental servility in their demeanor toward their conquerors; but when the legions "thundered past" in their case they turned again, not to metaphysics but to making money at markets and out of the soil. A certain stolidity and shrewdness saved them. They shrugged their shoulders under the stick, and took off their caps to the generals or pashas who in turn lorded it over them; but marrying and giving in marriage, they multiplied and thrived where Turk or Greek could not get on, and the very increase of their numbers made them a political force. If we go back about fifty years we find Bulgaria and the Bulgarians practically unknown as a modern element in the Eastern question. Of course, students of Oriental history know what they had been, but diplomatists and statesmen classed Wallachians, Moldavians, Servians and Bulgarians, in one term—"Greek Christians." The bond then between Russia and the discontented subject of the Sultan, was one of religion rather than race. At that time, and even down to a more recent period, there was no such thing as Bulgarian books or schools. If a rich Bulgarian wished to give his son any education he had him taught in Greek—that was the only means of bringing him in touch with the West. In fact, had the war of 1821 or that of 1829 ended in the expulsion of the Turk from Europe, the liberated provinces would probably have been added to an enlarged Greek realm, and all the Slaves would have been subjects of the able, crafty and energetic race who have planted themselves by the shores of the Aegean. The restriction of new Greece, however, to a narrow territory around Athens allowed the other subject races of Turkey to develop nationalities of their own. The Wallachs and the Moldavians became Romanians, and would not dream now of accepting Greek Hospodars as they did in early times. Servia recalled her glories in the past. Bulgaria was discovered, and a Bulgarian national feeling fostered. How far this is a matter for congratulation remains to be seen. The formation of one strong Greek Kingdom out of the

proved the best barrier to the Muscovite, and there are statesmen now who dream of a confederation of the Balkans uniting twelve or fifteen millions of freedom in resistance to Russia. But we have to deal with facts. Here is Bulgaria an actual State, inhabited by a people poor but sturdy, cherishing their independence. Though only a raw militia, deserted by their Russian officers, they fought well under a valiant prince. They have shown resolution, sobriety and self-restraint, in resisting the robbers and the rough language of their Russian liberators. They have remembered the past service of their great patrons while resenting their present manner. This is decidedly encouraging to the friends of free institutions all over the world. Humanity vindicates itself when peoples rise to the heights of critical occasions. Nothing is so unjust as the arrogance of older nations towards populations kept down by the sword. Before Italy was free we were told that the Italians were fiddlers and singers, fit only to be serfs; but they have since displayed courage, tact, and thrift as a nation; and their army, their navy, and their finance alike flourish. We were told that the dreary, unpractical Germans could never unite, but now they are bound together firmly under the Emperor they revere. The negroes in the United States, if liberated, would, it was said, never work; yet they produce much more than double the quantity of cotton they grew before emancipation. The Christians under the Ottoman were "degraded and unenervated," but Greek, Roumanian, Servian, and now Bulgarian have disproved the calumny.

Why should not Bulgaria—if Turk and Czar and Kaiser let it alone—become, under Europe's eyes, a second Switzerland, inhabited by a poor but independent people, with rulers living in cheap lodgings and legislators carrying their dimmers in their pockets, like workmen as they are? The world has plenty of states where princes live in grandeur on taxes wrung from the hard hands of peasants; and we should welcome little states of another type, where frugality characterises alike the rulers and the ruled. Bulgaria has not the military advantages of Switzerland; it does not bristle with mountains, nor have its people been trained to arms for generations. But when the Swiss crushed Charles the Bold at Morat they were peasants, not soldiers. The Bulgarians are, no doubt, too patient and too submissive to die in the last ditch rather than accept foreign rule—too fond, also, of the material prosperity they have built up by toil and thrift. Yet it would be a disgrace to Russia and a European scandal if this young nation were trapped on by Cossacks and simply added to the vast extent of territory under the iron heel of the Czar. Considering what they have done under great difficulties, there is no knowing to what heights of national prosperity the Bulgarians may reach if suffered to live in peace. They have survived the sword of the Turk; they have baffled the intrigues of the Greeks; they have elected their Sobranje in the face of the Czar's frown. It is not in mortals to command success, but they have done more—they deserve it. No doubt they have defects, due mainly to years when the iron of slavery entered their souls. Some of their officers yielded too readily to Russian cajolery and gold; the abduction of their prince was carried out with a mixture of Asiatic cunning and Muscovite brutality. We must not, however, blame a whole people for the crimes of a few wretches. All travellers from the west who have lived amongst them have learned to like them. About forty years ago, while still subject to the Sultan, they were painted in very pleasant tints by Mr. Welsh, one of the few Englishmen who had then traversed the territory. "All the peasantry I have ever met with," he writes, "the Bulgarians seem the most simple kind and affectionate. They are distinguished by their countenance and demeanor. The first is open, artless, and benevolent, and the second is so kind and cordial that every one we meet seemed to welcome us as friends. Wherever their buffaloes or anbs stopped up the way they were prompt to turn them aside. Their houses were always open to us. The Bulgarian women mixed freely with us, and treated us with the unsuspecting cordiality they would show to brothers. They are exceedingly industrious, and are never for a moment without the spindle and distaff. Unless in very few places they are destitute of churches, schools and books." That is the picture of forty years ago. The people are still the same in heart and manners, but have made every possible kind of progress—political, moral, social and educational. Is this fair prospect to be destroyed in order to please the morbid ambition of one grasping man?

### Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Beech's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size.

The August Flower for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

Few people know what is the best Scotch whiskey to drink, there are so many brands. The Gaelic whiskey, shipped by the Striving Bonding Co., Sterling, N. B., for ages and purely has long stood first in Scotland—merit of the quality. It is sold in full sized bottles—six to the gallon—nearly all other brands sell in small sized bottles. The Gaelic whiskey is sold everywhere. Black thorny bottle, gold top and gold label. See you