

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 3, 1882.

Dr. Robertson's Fiasco.

Dr. ROBERTSON has failed again. Either from gross carelessness or design, he did not serve the notice of his petition as the law clearly directs that it shall be served.

In a matter of such importance, it is not likely that a gentleman so keen for a seat in the House of Commons as Dr. Robertson has proved himself to be, would err so egregiously in taking his proceedings as Dr. Robertson has done through gross carelessness; and, therefore, we are driven to the conclusion that he erred through design,—that in serving the notice of the petition he took the unlawful way as the easiest way to avoid the investigation and exposure incident to a trial.

Dr. Robertson's failures should be a warning to all who would play tricks with the law. In some respects the case of Dr. Robertson resembles that of the boy who put his hand into the jar, grasped at too many nuts, and so lost all. But in some respects, again, it is different. We are not told that the boy had not a perfect right to put his hand into the jar—we know that, being a member of the House of Assembly, Dr. Robertson had no right even to attempt to become a member of the House of Commons.

The Patriot, we observe, prates about bribery and corruption. The forthcoming case between Drs. Muttart and McIntyre, will probably show at whose door all the bribery and corruption lay.

That Greek Frontier.

GREECE deserves credit for her pluck and persistence in struggling for her rights. The telegram to THE EXAMINER informs us that Greece is determined to fight the question out. The Pass on the border is hers by right, but the dying Turk clings tenaciously to every vestige of his crumbling dominions. The Conference of Constantinople unanimously gave the Pass to Greece, and yet the Turk refused to move from Karalik Derweid. The disputed Pass is on the plain on the Egean side of the vale of Tempe, with Ossa and Pelion on the south, and Olympus on the west and north. As the Pass is the only one between Thessaly and Macedonia, the Turks are naturally loth to give it up. In spite of the Convention, the Turks have held the southern end of the Pass and have thus courted Greek hostilities. Turkey is evidently backed by Austria since the latter country has informed Greece that the Greeks will not be allowed to disturb the peace of Europe. The little spark is being fanned into a flame and will require great care to keep it from raising an European conflagration.

Is the Good Time Coming?

NEWS comes that a German chemist has invented a bullet made of a powerful anesthetic. When the combatants are struck with the new missile they fall senseless for twelve hours, and while in that condition are taken prisoners. The bullet bursts when it strikes the person, but does very little bodily damage. As the inventor puts forth his device in all seriousness, his invention may alter the whole aspect of modern warfare. If contending armies can be struck senseless, instead of being knocked lifeless, war will lose one of its most horrible aspects. Hitherto, the discoveries of science have only succeeded in making the sufferings of war more terrible and ghastly. Our patriotism impels us to rejoice over our country's victory; but our sober thoughts are saddened when we calmly think of the other side of the picture. One thousand timid runaways lay dead at Tel-el-Kebr from our bullets. There is not over-much bravery in that kind of work, and the same end could have been gained with the "anesthetic bullet." Until nations can settle their disputes in an International-Court-of-Justice, let us hail with pleasure any attempt to lessen the terrors and sufferings of war.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN is as little disposed to put up with an over assessment as any of her subjects. Latest English papers inform us that Her Majesty has just appealed from the rates levied on the forests of Glengelder and Ballochbnie. We are glad to learn that the committee were loyal enough to reduce the valuation to the level of un-regal estates.

EVERY enthusiastic movement has an opposition force arrayed against it. One of the strangest exemplifications of this truth is found in the rise of a new movement in England, called the "Yellow Ribbon Army," which describes itself as "an organization having for its object the maintenance of the full freedom of the subject in all social relations." This means the full freedom to get as drunk as people wish. It seems as if the Jingoo wave has upset the people of England. Everything is an army now. We read of the "Blue Ribbon Army," the "Yellow Ribbon Army," the "Salvation Army" and now a "Church Army" is being organized. What a Bellicose lot the Britons must be? Our trouble is the army worm.

VERY SATISFACTORY PROGRESS, is being made with the Male Academy at Sackville, N. B. The outside is being painted and the plasterers are at work inside. The building is to be heated by hot water, the cost of which will be about \$3,000.

Exhibitions.

The wonderful development of industrial and agricultural exhibitions of late years has commanded the admiration and won the approval of all classes in all civilized countries.

The writer, were he at leisure, would like to give a brief review of the leading exhibitions of Europe and America, but knowing that our space is fully occupied, will, for the present, only glance at a few of those valuable Institutions.

The first National Exhibition of England was held in 1761, under the auspices of the Society of Arts. In 1798, France began her National Exhibitions under the patronage of Napoleon. From the year 1820 to 1845, National Exhibitions were held at Vienna, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, and other countries of Europe, and in the United States of America.

Those natural displays led to the first International Exhibition held at London in 1851, when all nations were invited for the first time to display their products side by side. Since then several Industrial Exhibitions have been held, first among which has been the Great Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, United States, in the year 1876. Those International gatherings have proved potent factors in the advancement of civilization. Exhibitions next to them and the national we have Provincial or State Shows. There is no possible way in which so clear an idea of the industrial progress and agricultural resources of a Province can be had as when a representation of its products is collected at one place for inspection. The knowledge of a country which could only be had after months of patient enquiry, is thus obtained with much cost of labor, at a single glance. The spectator finds that many articles which he thought had to be imported can be made at home. Emulation is thus aroused. Other fields of industry are invaded and the manufacturing and productive capabilities of the province or country are developed. The spirit of competition, at the present day, in every branch of industry is so keen that a country, province or state which does not at stated periods compare its relative progress with others is certain to fall behind in the race.

In our own Island, Exhibitions have done much to educate the people in agriculture and other industries. Any person who has been witnessing our shows for the past twelve years, must see the steady advance which has taken place, especially in the agricultural departments. Our Annual Exhibitions since they were held in Holland Grove are like milestones in the path of progress, showing clearly our advance in the industrial arts, and in those agricultural pursuits, the successful prosecution of which is so essential to the prosperity of our country. We have no doubt that the Grand Provincial Exhibition of 1882, which is to take place in this city, will prove second to none of its predecessors in the excellence of its display, the numbers who will attend it, and the benefits which it will yield both to the manufacturer, the agriculturist, and the public at large.

Dr. Robertson's Election Petition. JUDGE HENSLEY, at Chambers, yesterday, gave a long and elaborate decision, dismissing Dr. Robertson's election petition so far as Austin C. McDonald is concerned. His Lordship decided that the omission to serve Mr. McDonald within five days from the date of the presentation of the petition was a fatal objection, and he had delayed too long to ask for an extension of time for serving it. The Judge regretted that he was compelled to arrive at this decision, the effect of which would be to arrest the jurisdiction of the court, and to stop the proceedings at their very inception. But the fault was not that of the law. The requirements of the statute were contained in clear and explicit language, and the court possessed no power to rectify omissions, such as Dr. Robertson had been guilty of. He therefore made an order absolute against Dr. Robertson, with costs. Mr. E. J. Hodgson, Q. C., appeared for Mr. McDonald, L. H. Davies, Esq., Q. C., appeared for Dr. Robertson.

Tree Culture.

THE FOREST CONGRESS held at Montreal has given rise to much discussion on forest culture. Land, an English journal, gives the following about the Duke of Athol's Estate in Scotland:—The Duke of Athol plants annually between 600,000, and 1,000,000 trees on this estate. During the present season he has covered with trees a plantation of some 2,000 acres. By the gale which destroyed the Tay Bridge his plantations were denuded of 80,000. One of the Dukes of Athol is still known as the Planter Duke. In the year 1774, his Dundalk hills were almost entirely bare, and he began to plant on a large scale. Before he died he had planted 27,000,000 trees, which covered 15,000 acres. It was probably he who, on his death bed, called his son to his side and said, "When ye has naeting else to do, plant a tree; it'll be growing whiles ye sleep."

The Corean Troubles.

Full agreements to Japan's demands have been given. The Corean Government pledges itself to the following:—To arrest insurgents within 20 days, and inflict due punishment on them; Japanese delegates to be present at trial; to pay Japan \$600,000 a year as indemnity for expenditures, etc., in five yearly instalments; to allow Japanese troops in Seoul for protection of legation, and to provide proper accommodation for them; to send an apology by special embassy to Japan; to gradually extend privileges to Japanese residents and trades, and afford proper conveniences for travel throughout Corea for Japanese government officials. Same day the Chinese envoy suddenly called up a full body of his troops, about 3,000 or 4,000 men, to his capital. The chief rebel and assassin of the King's father was taken on board a Chinese ship and carried to Tien Tsin.

Latest advices from New York says that thirteen inexperienced sailors, who shipped at Havre on the American ship Undaunted, yesterday, complained to the Emigration Commissioners that they were terribly abused on the voyage by the officers and regular seamen. One of their comrades, through terror of his persecutors, fell into the hatchway and was killed. Two others were strung up by the wrists and beaten till nearly dead. The men alleged that they were insufficiently fed, and cheated out of their wages.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Decorations for India.

Austrian Anti-Jewish Riots.

Thessalian Border Trouble.

Special to the Examiner.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

It is reported here that a number of uncommissioned officers, belonging to the Indian Regiments which did such valuable service in the Egyptian Campaign will be brought to England, and be decorated with war medals by Her Majesty the Queen.

News has been received here concerning the riots in Pressburg, Hungary. No less than six hundred Jewish families have left the scene of the riots. The Royal Commission appointed by the Austrian Government are endeavouring to find out the reason for the riots.

The troubles between the Turks and Greeks at Karalik Derwend concerning the frontier question, are again causing uneasiness. The pass between Thessaly and Macedonia has not yet been given up, in spite of the Convention. There seems to be yet some doubts about the final settlement, and the people at the border are growing very turbulent. The Greek Government has ordered a further reinforcement of their troops on the border, in anticipation of an arising.

Dynamite in Russia!

Special Despatch to the Examiner.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.

It is reported here that the authorities have made a very large discovery of dynamite stored in some railway trucks at Kieff. The dynamite was shipped by some notorious Nihilists, who sent the cargo under another name.

A Budget of Irish News.

Dillon not to press Resignation—Firing at the Barracks—Another Lough-Mask Affair.

Special Despatch to the Examiner.

DUBLIN, Oct. 2.

Archbishop O'Connell states that Dillon will not press his resignation for the present, although his impaired health will necessitate complete inactivity. In consequence of the contradictory nature of the reports concerning his retirement, it is stated that Dillon will attend the Conference on Irish Affairs proposed by Parnell, and will show accord with the leader of the Irish party. [A conference of Irish nationalists will meet on the 7th of October. The sessions will be private. Towards the end of the year there will be a great Irish National Convention to review the position and condition of the country. The delegates to the Convention are to be elected by the people.]

The Castle and military barracks at Enniskillen, Ireland, were discovered on fire early this morning. The fire was extinguished without serious result. The cause of the fire is not yet known. A Galway landlord says that the bodies of the bailiffs have been exhumed by the peasantry and again thrown into Lough Mask.

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Information has been received here of a terrible hurricane in one of the groups of the Friendly Islands; 13 churches and 1,500 houses were blown down. The loss to the natives is very great. Crops and planting suffer greatly. A German barque was wrecked. A hurricane prevailed in Ireland to-day. At Cork more damage was done on land than was caused by any previous storm for twenty years. The American ship Harvey Mills, lying at Queenstown, was driven ashore, and several yachts sunk in the harbor. At Newry a large number of houses were greatly damaged and the town flooded. At Limerick twenty feet of the spire of a Catholic church was blown down during service, causing a panic among the congregation, which was, however, quickly allayed. The county jail was damaged.

LONDON, Oct. 2—1 a. m.

The castle and military barracks of Ennis Killen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, are on fire and fears are entertained for the safety of the powder stores.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1.

M. Condouristis, the Greek minister here, had an interview to-day with Said Pasha, Turkish Prime Minister, during which he declared that Greece will not renounce an inch of territory ceded her by the Porte.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.

Courtney arrived here, to-day, and left this afternoon for Lake Massabesic, Manchester, N. H., where he will participate in a regatta on Tuesday. Among the entries for the single sculls are Conley, Hamm, Hosmer, Lee, Riley, Plaisted, Driscoll and Elliott. Hanlan will also be present at the regatta.

TORONTO, Oct. 1.

Hanlan, accompanied by Plaisted, arrived last night. The former says there is no likelihood of a race between himself and Ross this year.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Times says it understands Admiral Seymour is personally unwilling to accept an elevation to the peerage.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, Oct. 3—10 a. m.

Moderate to fresh, North to West winds; fine cool weather, frosts at night.

St. John celebrates its centennial in 1883. Toronto has resolved to celebrate the semi-centennial of its incorporation in 1884.

Arabi and Aguecheek.

Arabi Pacha, among his other accomplishments, is a student of Shakespeare and quotes Sir Andrew Aguecheek's authority to justify his surrender to Sir Garnet Wolseley. "An I thought he was so cunning in fence," says he, "I had seen him damned ere I challenged him." But here a natural doubt arises. Is Sir Garnet really so cunning in fence? May it not be that Arabi is a bit, just a wee little bit, of a coward? It would not, we fancy, need much ingenuity to complete the comparison between the Egyptian leader and the boon companion of Sir Toby Belch.—N. Y. Herald.

United Kingdom Crops.

The crop reports show that the harvest of the United Kingdom proved to be larger than was anticipated. It derived from 1,148,915 acres about ten and a quarter million quarters of wheat. If consumption be five and a half bushels per head, the United Kingdom will need 102,000,000 bushels from abroad, and this figure appears to be reasonable, because the minor food supplies are not brilliant, thus throwing a greater burden on wheat. Yet Great Britain, excluding Ireland, had 2,255,139 acres of barley, or 7.7 per cent. less than in 1881, with a much better crop. England, Wales, and Scotland had 2,833,815 acres in oats, or 2.3 per cent. less than in 1881, with a very rich crop. The potato crop is poor.

The Cairo Uproar.

Telegraphic news, dated Sept. 30th, gives the following additional particulars concerning the troubles at Cairo:

Shortly after the explosion here on Thursday, an Arab was caught throwing a can of petroleum into a burning wagon, another was discovered lighting a fire under the train, and a third was arrested for inciting the natives to a massacre.

Railway traffic between Cairo and Alexandria is now completely re-established. Momentary anxiety created by the fire at the station has subsided.

Many natives go about the city, shouting with delight over the explosions here on Thursday, and crying, "This is the people's bonfire, lit by the people in honor of the Khedive's infidel friends."

Sir Charles Wilson will watch cases to be tried by court martial, on behalf of Great Britain. Guards start for England October 30th.

Stanley's Mission.

Telegraphic despatches from Paris dated Sept. 30, state that one of the objects of Henry M. Stanley's journey to Brussels is to endeavor to secure for the International and African Association the portion of the territory of King Batckes which was ceded to France, owing to the energy of the Frenchman De Brazza, who arrived on the spot just before Stanley. France has not yet ratified the treaty with the king. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:—By the treaty with King Batckes France is expected to gain control of the Congo country. King Leopold, in a letter to DeLeases, has reorganized this as an accomplished fact. The French papers represent Stanley as having tried to supplant the French and demand the immediate ratification of the treaty.

MRS. PARINGTON is collecting autographs, and will be grateful for specimens of the handwriting of any distinguished character.

AUCTION SALE.

I AM instructed by Messrs. PEAKE BROS. & CO., Managers of the Ocean Steamship Company, to sell the following articles ex Steamship "Prince Edward," by Auction, in the Warehouse H, at No. 2 Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 10th October, at 11 o'clock, a. m.:

- 1 Ship's Gangway and Fixing, 1 Refrigerator, 1 Ship's Bath Tub, 2 Hen Coops, 1 Hair Cloth Seta, 1 Table Stand, 1 Glass and Dish Stand, with brass hangers, 1 Book Shelf, 6 Ship's W. C. Bowls (metal), 6 Water Faucets, 2 Brass Smoke Funnel, 1 Copper do, lot of Cornices for cabin use, lot of cattle head ropes lot of Cabin Doors, Mouldings, Gratings and Panel Work for Ship's Cabin use. 7 Pillows, Lot old Metal, lead, &c., 1 Sky-light, 433 Grain Bags, 5 large Side Plates, 1/2 Doz. Soup, Dinner and Tea Plates, 3 1/2-12 Doz. Cups, without saucers, 1 large Table Knives, 1 pair of Carvers, 1 Electro plate Fish Sauce Frame, 1 do Soup Ladle, 1 do Toast Rack, 3 do Sauce Ladles, 2 do Gravy Spoons, 6 do Large Forks, 1 do Butter Knife, 1 do Butter Stand, 2 do Sugar Basins, 11 Glass Salt Cellars, 2 Glass Dishes, 1 set of Dish Covers.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Oct. 3, 1882.

THE DOG SHOW.

ENTRIES for the Canine race, to be exhibited on the Show Grounds, on WEDNESDAY, 11th October, will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Exhibition up to Saturday next, 7th October, at 6 o'clock, p. m. Entrance fee 25 cents each dog. A list of the different breeds will be shown when making the entry.

Oct. 2, 1882.

Pure Bred Stock.

I AM instructed to sell by AUCTION, on the Exhibition Grounds, on THURSDAY, the 13th October next (immediately after the sale of the Government Stock), a splendid lot of Lambs from the Bellevue Stock Farm, viz:

- 1 Thoroughbred Shropshire Ram Lambs, 3 Thoroughbred Grade Lamb Lambs, 1 Yearling Southdown Ram.

The above Lambs are from the imported Thoroughbred Shropshire Ram, which took all best prizes at the General Exhibition of October, 1881.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Sept. 30, 1882—3aw, wkly

For Sale.

THE decked boat "BONANZA," now lying at Queen's Wharf, sails and gear complete, suitable for cargoes of produce or fishing, is offered at a bargain. For particulars apply to

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Sept. 28, 1882—1w

NEW FALL GOODS

WE ARE NOW OPENING OUR FIRST INSTALMENT

NEW GOODS

BY THE

S. S. Assyria, Iona, Waldensian, Karo, Nova Scotian, and Phoenecian.

OUR STOCK THIS SEASON

Selected with Great Care

BY MR. STERNS, IN THE

Best British Markets, AND FOR

Style, Variety, Value,

Will Not be Surpassed on P. E. Island.

Pure Bred Stock.

A full Stock of English, American and Canadian Dry Goods on hand, and will be added to by every steamer until closing of the navigation.

Cash customers will find our establishment one of the best places in Charlottetown to spend their money.

Perkins & Sterns. Sept. 15 1882

IMPROVED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

I will sell at AUCTION on the EXHIBITION GROUNDS, on Thursday, 12th October, after the sale of Stock Farm, Ten Shropshire and Grade Ram Lambs, bred on the Warren Farm, By Rams imported by Stock Farm Commission last year. (Prize takers last year.) The undersigned will accept private offers. JOHN NEWSON, Charlottetown, Oct. 2, 1882.

VALUABLE STOCK.

BY AUCTION on Cable Show Grounds, at Charlottetown, THURSDAY, October 12th, at 2 o'clock p. m., 6 Well-bred Grade Heifer Calves, Sired by Stock Farm Bulls. Four of these Calves all Short Horns, and two Ayrshires. 1 Grade Cow in Calf by Thorough-bred Ayrshire Bull. Terms—four months approved notes. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer, Oct. 2, 1882.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Prize List, page 27, class 10, sec. 8, strike out the word "Yellow." Page 29, class 12, strike out word "Varieties" in all sections excepting 26, and insert the word "Colors." A. McNEILL, Secretary, Charlottetown, Oct. 2, 1882, 3in

P. E. Island Railway. KING'S COUNTY EXHIBITION.

RETURN TICKETS will be issued at ONE FIRST-CLASS FARE to GEORGETOWN from Stations West of Charlottetown, on 3rd October, prox, and from Charlottetown and Stations East on October 4th, to parties attending King County Exhibition. These tickets will be available to return up to and including 5th October.

Live Stock and other exhibits will be charged regular tariff rates to Exhibition, but will be returned free on presentation of a certificate from the Secretary of the exhibition to the effect that ownership has not changed in the meantime.

The afternoon train will leave Georgetown at 5 o'clock instead of the usual hour, on October 4th, connecting at Mount Stewart with Trains for Charlottetown and Scars. L. B. ARCHIBALD, Supt. Railway Office, Charlottetown, Sept. 28, 1882, 28 30 2, wkly 11

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY. Prince County Exhibition.

RETURN TICKETS will be issued at ONE FIRST-CLASS FARE from all Stations on this Railway to Summerside, on the 4th and 6th October, prox, good to return up to and including October 7th, to parties attending the Prince County Exhibition.

Live Stock and other exhibits will pay regular tariff rates to Exhibition, but will be returned free on presentation of certificate from Secretary of Exhibition that ownership has not changed.

A Special Passenger Train will leave Charlottetown for Summerside at 8 o'clock, a. m., on October 6th, stopping only at Hunter River, County Line and Kensington Stations, going and returning. The Mixed Train for Tignish will leave Summerside at 6 30 p. m., on 6th October, instead of the usual hour. L. B. ARCHIBALD, Supt. Railway Office, Charlottetown, Sept. 28, 1882, 28 30 3, wkly 11

WHITE OATS, Early Rose & Prolific Potatoes

Bought by FENTON T. NEWBERY, Sept. 29, 1882—no

Vessels for Charter.

WE have a number of handy sized vessels willing to accept charters to load produce for Newfoundland and Halifax, AND USUAL PORTS IN THE United States and West Indies. Rates low. F. S. HANFORD & CO., Ship Brokers, Charlottetown, Sept. 27—51

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

STOVE (Base Burner), in good order, for sale, cheap. Two loads hard coal can be had with it. Apply to G. H. Taylor, North Side Queen Square. [oc 3 21 pd

TO LET.—Marine Villa Dundas Esplanade, the house now in possession of Frederick Mitchell, Esq., Cashier M. B. Halifax. Apply to Benj. Davies. Oct. 2, 1882.—5 n

BLACKSMITHS FORGE TO LET, on subscriber's Wharf.—HENRY BURN. [oc 30 ff

HORSE FOR SALE—Apply at the EXAMINER'S OFFICE. [oc 28

TO LET, a new House containing 6 rooms, situated on Fitzroy Street, East. For particulars apply to William Harper, [oc 23 ff

WANTED a good plain cook also housemaid immediately, apply at C. Leitch's Water Street. [oc 22, oc 13

TO LET, a house containing six rooms. Apply to JAMES McLEOD, Spring Park Road. [oc 11

TWO OR THREE GOOD CABINETS FOR EXHIBITION WANTED at the P. E. Island Furniture Warehouses.—M. BURNETT. [oc 2