

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE SERBIAN WAR, DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING, BULGARIAN VICTORIES, AN ARMISTICE PROPOSED.

SOFIA, Nov. 20. The Bulgarians to-day repulsed the Serbian attacks on Slavina and drove the enemy back. Subsequently the Serbians opened strong artillery fire from the right wing. The Bulgarians strongly defended their positions and again repulsed the Serbians. The Bulgarians further repulsed a Serbian attack on Glentzi, taking several prisoners.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20. It is reported the Privy Council has decided to send Djevat Pasha to Philippolis as temporary governor of Eastern Roumelia, thus virtually restoring status quo ante.

BELGRADE, Nov. 20. A rumor prevails here that Prince Alexander has proposed an armistice.

BELGRADE, Nov. 20. The Serbian headquarters have been withdrawn to Pirot.

LONDON, Nov. 20. Despatches received here state that Serbians have become dispirited over their recent reverses, while Bulgarians on the other hand have been aroused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by the example of Prince Alexander and the victories gained under his leadership. They have gradually driven back the Serbian advance line until the Bulgarian forward line is within a mile of Dragoman village.

In the fighting yesterday the Serbian loss was 800 men killed and wounded. One of Prince Alexander's aids-de-camp was killed.

The Bulgarians yesterday repulsed a Serbian attack in the direction of Widdan. A Serbian official despatch says that the Serbian repulse at Slivniza is attributed to the action of Gen. Jovanovitch, commander of the Danube division, who made several tactical mistakes, and failed to effect a certain strategic movement.

The four divisions of the Serbians have now been concentrated just beyond Dragoman, and will renew the attack on Bulgarians defending Slivniza to-morrow.

General Topalvitch, commanding the right wing of the Serbian army, is entrenched within a few hours' march of Sofia.

TSARIBROD, Nov. 20. General Jovanovitch has been tried by court martial and dismissed from his command, for his failure to execute the order given to him prior to the repulse before Slivniza.

A council of war is now discussing the situation of affairs at the front.

SALONICA, Nov. 20. Turkish troops and batteries of artillery are continually arriving here and the authorities are maintaining the greatest secrecy in regard to the numerical strength of the forces, the number of guns, and the eventual movements of the large army being massed in this vicinity.

SOFIA, Nov. 20. The following are additional details of fighting yesterday: The right wing of the Bulgarian army, yesterday morning, advanced from the fortified position and attacked the Serbian positions between Slivniza and Dragoman. The entire column of the Bulgarian army soon followed in order to support the right. Fighting then became general and the Bulgarians not being able to drive the Serbians from their entrenchments, towards noon the left wing of the Bulgarian army also advanced and assumed the offensive and obstinate battle ensued, lasting till six in the evening. The Bulgarians found it no easy task to dislodge the Serbians from their position. The former fought desperately, however, and finally compelled the Serbians to retreat to Dragoman, the Bulgarians holding the roads leading thereto. The latter took four hundred prisoners, including several officers. Up to noon to-day there was no further fighting, the Bulgarians deeming it prudent not to attack at present the Serbians at Dragoman, which has strong natural fortifications.

THE SUBWAY SCHEME.

Large Meeting at Northam.

The Scheme Approved of.

NORTHAM, Nov. 21. There was a large meeting held in Pope's Hall here last night, to hear Senator Howland's explanation of his Subway scheme. Mr. William McLellan occupied the chair, and Donald McLinn acted Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Pope, Ramsay, McLinn and others. A resolution was passed unanimously approving of the scheme.

After the meeting had passed a vote of thanks to the Senator and Chairman, it was adjourned; all being well satisfied with the explanation they had received, as well as the examination of the models and charts of the Subway.

Rum's Doings.

TORONTO, Nov. 20. James Charton, Lyndhurst, left Fennerville yesterday in an intoxicated condition, and last evening his horse returned to the village with his dead master would round the axle of the buggy, his head dragging on the ground. Edward Russell, a travelling advertising agent, fell down the steps of a house on Centre Street, Toronto, this morning while intoxicated, and broke his neck.

Riel's Remains.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 20. Riel's remains were removed yesterday morning and buried in a vault below the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The removal of the body was superintended by Pere Andre. Strict precautions were used to insure the fact of the body being removed a secret. This was done to prevent any demonstration. The remains were enclosed in a plain wooden coffin painted black, and bore in white letters the inscription "L. R., 1885." The burial service was read by Pere Andre, and all that remained of Louis Riel was consigned to the earth. Very few were present.

Certain malicious reports having gone abroad that Riel's body had been disfigured, the following affidavit has been made on the subject:—

"REGINA, Nov. 20. 'We have visited the body of Louis Riel, and certify that there is not a word of truth in the statement that the body was disfigured, and not a hair was improperly removed. In presence of Sheriff Chapleau and friends we saw the corpse, and repeat there is not a word of truth in it, and not a tittle of foundation for the statement that it was in the least ill treated.' (Sgd.) NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN, J. P., PERE ANDRE, O. M."

Reciprocity, &c.—An Important Mission.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20. Sir John A. McDonald left for England this afternoon, on public business connected with the arrangement for a commission to settle the Fisheries Question and Question of Reciprocal Trade Relations between Canada and United States. He will also confer with the English Postmaster General, respecting the conveyance of mails to Eastern Asia, Australasia, &c., via the C. P. R. Several other important questions will engage his attention.

Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20. The Minister of Agriculture has received a cablegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reference to the Indian Exhibition as follows:— "It is most important that all exhibits be in position ready for inspection by Prince of Wales by the 15th April next. The buildings will be ready for reception of goods from first of January."

Attempted Train Wrecking.

TORONTO, Nov. 20. An attempt was made this morning to wreck the Glencoe express, three miles west of St. Thomas by placing a lot of fence boards across the track. The engine struck them, but fortunately kept the track. Three brothers named Graham, from Wyandotte, Michigan, were arrested on suspicion.

To Oppose Parnell.

LONDON, Nov. 20. O'Shea has announced his intention of opposing Parnell in his contest for Parliament in a Liverpool district.

The Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21. In the billiard tournament at Chicago, last midnight, Vignaux defeated Slosson by a score of 600 to 136.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces. TORONTO, Nov. 21.—10 a. m. Moderate winds, fair, cool weather.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1885. Highest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight) 44.9. Lowest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight) 31.3. Lowest Temperature this morning 30.8. Temperature this morning at 3 o'clock 33.4. Temperature this afternoon at 6 o'clock 37.0.

SMALLPOX.

The Enforcement of Vaccination.

AN INSTRUCTIVE ANALYSIS OF FACTS IN RELATION THERETO.

(London Times, November 7th.)

The report of Dr. Buchanan, the medical officer of the local government board, which has just been published as a supplement to the fourteenth annual report of the Board itself, contains an exceedingly instructive analysis of many facts in relation to vaccination and to the prevalence of smallpox which are of the highest importance with regard to the preservation of the public health. Dr. Buchanan introduces the subject by an account of the actual state of vaccination in the kingdom; and he is able to show that during recent years the children unaccounted for seriously exceeded five per cent. of the births; so that the population of the country is composed of about one unvaccinated to nine vaccinated persons. In a special census recently taken in St. Pancras by skilled enumerators, acting under the instructions of the guardians, particulars were obtained of 142,788 individuals, or about three-fifths of the inhabitants, the remaining two-fifths being persons who were away from their homes at the moment of inquiry. There was no reason to suppose that the fact ascertained for the three-fifths did not accurately represent the facts for the whole. Information was refused in the case of 1,168 persons only; and of 3,278 infants under one year old, almost precisely 60 per cent. were found to have been successfully vaccinated; 11 per cent. had been vaccinated, but not then officially examined; and 29 per cent., the majority of them being under the age of three months, had not been vaccinated. Of 25,917 children between the ages of one and ten, over 98 per cent., or, including a few under vaccination, over 99 per cent., had been vaccinated. Of persons over ten, 112,425 were examined; nearly 99 per cent. of them were found to have been vaccinated, and about one and a quarter per

cent. were unvaccinated. Of the 111,648 persons over ten years of age who had been vaccinated, 2,042 of about nineteen per thousand, were seen to be scarred by smallpox; while of the 1,377 who had never been vaccinated, no less than 857, or 622 per thousand, bore scars of smallpox on their faces. Dr. Buchanan points out the significance of the figures, coupled with the circumstance that up to the beginning of 1884 the returns of the vaccination officers finally accounted for only 94.3 per cent. of the children born in St. Pancras during 1889, as affording means of judging to how small an extent the unvaccinated children of the parish are increased by unregistered or immigrant children. He next pays a high tribute to the care and skill with which public vaccination is conducted, and gives details with regard to the paucity of accidents or evil consequences in connection with it. After mentioning that the last published report of the Registrar-General shows that 974 children under one year old had been suffocated in a twelve-month by leadclothes—a fact which suggests caution in the use of bedclothes, but not their abandonment—he mentions that there were, in the same period, 55 deaths attributed to vaccination, these being doubtless for the most part cases of erysipelas. During a period in which about 750,000 vaccinations were performed allegations of injury from the operation were brought before the board in only fourteen cases, and in only two of these could the supposed effects be connected with the process. In one of them the mother had applied a plaster of brown paper and cobbler's wax to the punctures, in the other a trifling skin eruption followed a vaccination with calf lymph. Passing on next to the results which the modern enforcement of vaccination has produced, the report states the

SMALLPOX MORTALITY OF LONDON.

during the ten years 1874-83, to have been 11 deaths out of every thousand deaths from all causes. The highest rate of the decennium was 33 per thousand (1877), the lowest was 0.5 (1875). The recent average contribution to the total mortality is less than a sixth of what it was in the 17th century, and about an eighth of what it was in the 18th century, when inoculation was in vogue. The diminution has been contemporaneous with the prevalence of smallpox of remarkable virulence; and it has been attended by a very curious displacement of the incidence of the mortality which formerly fell in great excess upon children, and now falls almost wholly upon adults. In earlier centuries, out of a thousand persons dying from smallpox, some eight hundred would have been children under five years of age; and 150 of the remaining 200 would have been between five and ten years of age; while in some instances young children became victims in still larger proportion. In 1884, the share of smallpox mortality borne by children under five, in the metropolis, amounted to 240 deaths out of a thousand, and another hundred was about the proportion for children between five and ten. It follows, of necessity, that a larger share of the smallpox mortality must now be sustained by persons more advanced in life; and the registrar-general has recently shown that, while thirty years ago the deaths from smallpox of persons past middle life amounted to only 22 in each million of deaths from all causes, the proportion at present is 58 per million. The most probable explanation seems to be that the protection afforded by vaccination is less durable than that afforded by smallpox itself, or, in the words of the report, "that thirty years ago English adults were in larger numbers the survivors of an infantile community which had passed through smallpox, paying an enormous tribute of deaths, but by their survival acquiring a more durable protection against subsequent death by smallpox than the same number of adults would have received from an infantile vaccination." This consideration lends enormous importance to the study of the effects of compulsory vaccination, which has been enforced in Germany since 1874. A German commission, recently appointed to report upon the operation of the new law, has shown that during the last ten years Germany has not only experienced lower death-rates from smallpox than ever before, but that she has passed from a position of inferiority to England into one of distinct superiority in this respect. Since the year mentioned, smallpox death-rates have become trivial in the large German towns, while in London, Paris and Vienna there have been appreciable epidemics, which, in the case of London, have had an unusual degree of fatal incidents upon young adults. In considering

THE PRACTICAL LESSONS.

which should be drawn from the facts set forth in his report, Dr. Buchanan refers to the difficulties which stand in the way of the enforcement of vaccination upon the children of the few persons who have some fear or objection to it, or who love the notoriety incidental to the cheaper and more easy forms of martyrdom. He does not expect ever to see a child vaccinated by force against the will of the parent, and he manifestly somewhat doubts the expediency of a long succession of penalties. He throws out, however, the suggestion that if the legislature should determine to limit the number of penalties which can be imposed for neglect of vaccination, it might, at the same time, properly enact that, if an unvaccinated child were to die of smallpox, the parents should be held legally responsible for the consequences of their neglect. Such parents would have failed to give the security that the law provides for helpless children, and should be in the same position as if they had failed to provide the children with any other security important to their lives. It may be doubted whether even such a provision would fully meet the requirements of the case, and whether the mere occurrence of smallpox in an unvaccinated child should not be held to constitute an offence on the part of the parents. Such an occurrence not only exposes the sick child itself to imminent risk of death, of blindness, or of disfigurement, but it is also a source of serious danger to the community. The extent to which this is so well shown in later passages of the report, in which the spreading of infection from smallpox hospitals is discussed, and in which it is shown that such spreading has almost invariably occurred, and that it is in all probability dependent upon the atmospheric conveyance of the poison, in such a way as to defeat the most complete organization and the most rigid precautions. In almost every case in which a smallpox hospital has been in use, the disease has become prevalent in its immediate vicinity,

quite independently of lines of human communication; and, in the most recent instance, the diffusion commenced at a time when the hospital contained only nine patients. The aim of rational sanitarians should be the total extinction of the disease; and it is manifest that the total extinction can never be accomplished as long as we retain amongst us a susceptible population, and bring the infected periodically together in such a way that they may intensify contagiously their proximity. And yet, while smallpox exists, the aggregation of the sufferers may, from some point of view, be a lesser evil than their distribution. If the poison in the former case is liable to be more concentrated, in the latter it would possibly be still more certain to be diffused.

A QUIET WEDDING CEREMONY.—The Halifax Herald reports that two years ago Miss Margory Dunca, daughter of the Rev. Thos Dunca, formerly of Halifax, came out from Scotland to visit her sister, Mrs. H. G. Baill, of Halifax. Among the passengers on the steamer was Rev. William T. Herridge, who succeeded Rev. D. M. Gordon, on the pastorate of St. Andrew's church, Ottawa, and who was returning from a visit to Scotland. The acquaintance and friendship then formed ripened into love, and yesterday the wedding was quietly celebrated at the residence of H. G. Baill. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Prof. Pellet, assisted by Rev. W. Herridge, father of the bridegroom. The presents were numerous and valuable.

The cheapest place in town to buy an Overcoat is at Owen Conolly's.

CHOICE COOKED CORNED BEEF, only 20 cents per pound at Bear & Goff's.

MEN'S FELT HATS very cheap at Owen Conolly's.

New Raisins, Apples, and Fruit just received at R. K. Brack's.

A nice lot of cheap all-Wool Tweeds for Boy's Suits at Owen Conolly's.

STARVATION PRICES!

Smallpox Epidemic.

REID BROS.

REID BROS. have decided to sell their very large stock of Tweeds, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, &c., at extraordinary prices during the Smallpox Epidemic, and as the Doctors have decided that fumigating the goods is all that is necessary to insure safety, so far as contracting the disease by coming in contact with merchandise, we will take every precaution in that regard.

Men's Tweed Suits made to order, Island tweed, \$11 up.

Men's Tweed Suits in fine wool, to order, \$15, worth \$20.

Men's Tweeds, with silk velvet collars, in heavy nap cloth, \$7.50.

Men's Nap-cloth Overcoats, our own make, \$10 to \$20.

Men's Black Worsteds Suits, the greatest wonder of the age, only \$6.50.

Men's Heavy Winter Pants, no deception, \$1.75, worth \$2.50.

Child's Heavy Suits, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$4, and up.

Child's Overcoats, \$3.25, \$4, and up.

Men's Overcoats and Ulsters, \$5 and up.

All-wool Heavy Tweed, 40cts. up.

All-wool Heavy Scotch Tweeds, 50cts to 60cts, worth \$1.00.

We challenge competition on this lot, as they are the best value ever offered on the Island.

Ladies' Jackets and Ulsters, \$1.65 up (per-foot fitting).

Men's Heavy Cardigan Jackets, 85cts to \$1.75.

Dr. Brush Elastic Wire-side Section Corsets, only \$1 (every pair guaranteed).

A very large stock of Fryer Tweeds, 40cts up.

A large stock of Scotch and Island Yarns.

The best stock of Gents' Furnishings in the city.

A large stock of Gents' Elastic Kid Gloves (every pair giving satisfaction) 50cts.

A large stock of Gray Cotton, 40cts per yard, up.

A large stock of White Shirts, 70cts. up.

Acres of Shirts and Drawers from 30cts to \$3 per pair.

Piles of Trunks and Valises from 75cts up.

Ladies' Winter Gloves, 20cts per pair, up.

A large stock of Blankets and Flannels at Panic Prices.

Cotton Flannels, all shades, at low prices.

Boys' and Men's Clothing, made to order, at extraordinary prices, during the panic now upon us.

REID BROS., CAMERON BLOCK.

Ch'town, Nov. 20, 1885.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has this day paid into the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island the sum of Two Hundred and Forty-seven Dollars, with six months' interest thereon, being a sum, in his opinion, a sufficient compensation for all that piece of land and premises, situate at Souris, in King's County, in said Island, which said land and premises are described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a post set on Bar's Point, five chains and twenty-five links south, five degrees east from the centre of the road at the head of Souris' Breakwater, and fifty-one links north, eighty-two degrees east from the top edge of the bank, and running thence north eighty-two degrees, east eighty-five feet, thence at right angles south eight degrees, east forty-five feet, thence south eighty-two degrees, west eighty-five feet, thence north eight degrees, west fifty-five feet to the place of commencement. Also, a right of way from the road leading from the Breakwater Road to the residence of Frederick Morrow, to the said piece of land, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the north-east angle of said plot of land, and running thence north eighty-two degrees, east four chains and six links to the aforesaid road leading to Frederick Morrow's, thence along said road southwardly until it gives a breadth at right angles of fifteen feet, and thence south eighty-two degrees, west parallel with the said last-mentioned line to the eastern boundary of the said first-described piece of land, and thence north eight degrees, east along said boundary fifteen feet to the place of commencement, which said land and premises have been taken by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the site of a Light-house at Souris aforesaid, and all persons entitled to the said lands and premises, or to any part thereof, or representing or being the husbands of any persons so entitled, or claiming to hold or represent incumbencies thereon, or interests therein, are required to file their claims to the said compensation or consideration for the said lands and premises with the Prothonotary of the said Supreme Court, on or before the twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1886, and let this notice be published in the DAILY EXAMINER, for the space of two months, twice in each week upon motion of Mr. Hodgson, Q. C., of counsel for the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Dated this seventeenth day of November, A. D., 1885, By the Court, J. A. LONGWORTH, Deputy Prothonotary.

PERKINS & STERNS

ARE NOW SHOWING

AN IMMENSE STOCK,

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

ANTIMACASSARS, Albums, Boot Laces, Brushes, Braces, A Braids, Buttons, Belts, Barege, Bonnet Shapés, Bonnet Borders, Bone, Buckles, Baskets, Boys' Suits, Brackets, Bonnet Boxes, Cottons, Curtain Hooks, Cushion Tassels, Cord, Collar Studs, Curling Tongs, Carpet, Cloth, Combs, Corset Laces, Carpet Binding, Chamois Skins, Cloak Clasps, Crochet Hooks, Cape, Counterpanes, Caps, Canvass (for working on), Corsets, Card Cases, Collars, Cuffs, Damask, Dress Caps, Dress Steels Dress Goods (every kind), Dolls, Elastic, Embroidery, Embroidery Cotton and Silk, Flannels, Flannel Binding, French Merino, Frillings, Fancy Goods, Fur-lined Cloaks, Fur Capes, Fur Trimming, Fur Caps, Muffs, Dog Skin Jackets, &c., Fringes, Felt (for embroidering on), Floss, Furniture Gimp, Flowers, Feathers, Gold Braid, Gossamer, Garters, Gloves, Hair Nets, Hose Supporters, Hair Pins, Hat Bands, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Hats, Insertion Fronts, Infants' Bibs, Jackets, Jerseys, Knitting Cottons, Linens (all kinds), Lamp Wicks, Laces, Mats, Matting, Mending, Measuring Tapes, Mirrors, Millinery (a grand display) Muslin, Mantlepiece Bordering and Borders, Napkins, Needles, Necklets, Neckties, Oil Cloth, Ornaments, Print, Paper, Pins, Purses, Plush (a big range), Railway Rugs, Rubber Circulars, Room Paper, Ribbon, Sheetings, Shirts, Skirts, Shawls, Skirting, Shirts and Drawers, Silk, Satin, Slipper Patterns, Cushions, Brackets, Table Scarfs, &c., Sashes, Sewing Silk, Satchels, Towels, Thread, Tape, Thimbles, Turkey Cotton, Toilet Covers, Table Covers, Trouser Stretchers, Table Mats, Toilet Sets, Trimmings (all kinds), Twine (Macrame), Ulsters, Umbrellas, Venetian Tape and Line, Ladder Webb, &c., Velvet, Velveteen, Winey, Wickung, Window Holland, Wool Goods in Cardigan Jackets, Alexandra Jackets, Vests, Jerseys, Squares, Scarfs, Infantes, Bootees, Hoods, Cuffs, Caps, Child's Costumes, Bonnets, Dresses, Pelisses, &c.

Yarns, in Scotch, Bee Hive, Rutland, Saxony, Berlin Wool, Andalusian Wool, Frosted Ice Wool, Tinsel Wool, &c.

The above has been personally selected in the best markets and are offered at very low prices. Letter orders receive prompt and careful attention.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, Sept. 25, '85.

WINTER CLOTHING.

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE!

Men's Pilot Cloth Reefers, Men's Pilot Cloth Overcoats, Men's Heavy Cloth Ulsters, Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, Men's Black Worsteds Suits, Men's Heavy Tweed Pants.

BOYS' CLOTHING IN GREAT VARIETY.

Boys' Overcoats, Boys' Tweed Suits, Boys' Jackets.

As we intend to Clear Out our Stock of Clothing this Fall, we shall offer it at Prices that have Never Before been Reached in Charlottetown.

See our Stock before buying elsewhere.

CEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 10, 1885.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby notified that the headquarters of the Health Officer are at the Market House, where all business connected with the Medical Department of the Board of Health will be conducted. By order, A. H. MACPHERSON, Clerk. Nov. 17, 1885.

NOTICE.

ALL persons willing to be employed as Nurses, in cases of smallpox, are requested to put themselves in communication with the Health Officer at once. RICHARD JOHNSON, M. D., Health Officer, Health Office at Market House, Nov. 17, '85.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED.—A Servant to do general housework in a small family; no washing. nov 20 ft. TO LET.—A large Warehouse on Sydney Street. Also for sale, a good safe. Apply to Mrs. Galan. nov 16 ft. WANTED.—A competent Workman to take charge of the woodwork in a carriage factory. Apply to Younker & Oiler. nov 16 ft. FOR SALE.—A balance of 15 barrels of Cement, to clear, at \$3.25; general price \$4. Apply at this office. oct 19 ft.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE effected, at Lowest Rates, in the strongest English Companies. J. MAOEACHERN, Agent. Nov. 13—lm fri mo