

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS: FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1885.

VOL. 18--NO. 6.

The Daily Examiner

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The Examiner Publishing Co.
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Prince Edward Island.

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

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
July 15--daily wksly

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

Ample wharves, yardage, and storage
room (assignments solicited).
Liberal advances made on receipt of consignments.
Sept. 9, '85--11 Dec 31

CAUTION.

EACH FLAG OF THE
MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED
T & B.
IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.
Oct. 10.

FOR
BOSTON,
Fall and Winter Arrangement
THE PALACE STEAMERS
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday and Thursday, at 8:00 a. m. Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$9.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. SHARP, P. W. HALES,
P. E. L. RY, P. E. L. Steam Nav. Co.,
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
Nov. 2, 1885--end way


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; vegetables, such as Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, Mangolds, &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 the Station Master on the Railway, or direct to the office 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--4y wksly

DR. S. B. JENKINS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE: AT DR. JENKINS,
RESIDENCE, PRINCE ST.

Ch'town, May 8--wksly

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, intending to make a change in his business, hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Book Accounts, Notes of Hand, or otherwise, that payment in full is requested before the first of DECEMBER, 1885, as all amounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
A. LEMON.
Charlottetown, Oct. 20, 1885--Oct 28 wksly 10 wksly

STARVATION PRICES!

DURING THE
Smallpox Epidemic,
--AT--
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 Reefers, with silk velvet collars, in heavy bad cloth, \$7.50.
Men's Nap-cloth Overcoats, our own make, \$10 to \$20.
Men's Black Worsted Suits, the greatest wonder of the age, only \$6.50.
Men's Heavy Winter Pants, no deception, \$1.75, worth \$2.50.
Children's Heavy Suits, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$4, and up.
Children's Overcoats, \$3.25, \$4, and up.
Men's Reefers, \$1, \$2 and up.
Men's Overcoats and Ulsters, \$5 and up.
All-wool Heavy Tweed, 45cts, up.
All-wool Heavy Scotch Tweeds, 55cts to 95cts, worth \$1.40.

We challenge competition on this lot, as they are the best value ever offered on the Island.
Ladies' Jackets and Ulsters, \$1.50 up (perfect fitting).
Men's Heavy Cardigan Jackets, 55cts to \$1.75.
Dr. Bruce's Elastic Wire-side Section Corsets, only \$1.00 per pair guaranteed.

A very large stock of Tryon Tweeds, 40cts up.
A large stock of Scotch and Island Yarns.
The best stock of Gents' Furnishings in the city.
A large stock of Dent's Kelasp Kid gloves (every pair giving satisfaction) 50cts.
A large stock of Gray Cotton, 4cts per yard, up.
A large stock of White shirts, 7cts, up.
Acres of Shirts and Drawers from 30cts to 83 per pair.
Prices of Trunks and Valises from 75cts up.
Ladies' Winter gloves, 25cts 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.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1885.

Prang's Celebrated
PRIZE XMAS CARDS.

ALSO, a full line of Prang's Satin and
A Plush Cards and other Christmas Novelties.

'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.

JUST RECEIVED.

MALTOPEPSYN

FOR
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES.

MORSE'S CORROLATED NORWEGIAN

ODD 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

FOR SALE.

BRIGHTON TANNERY, with its Steam Engine, Boiler, Splitting Machine, Stuffing Machine and other Plant is offered for sale at private contract.

The above Tannery was formerly operated by the late Donald McKinnon, of the late firm of McKinnon & Co., of this city. It is fitted up on the most modern principle, and has hitherto paid a large percentage on the capital invested. To capitalists no better investment for their money, either by Bank or Manufacture, can be offered.

Possession given immediately.
MARY J. MACKINNON,
Executrix.

Ch'town, Oct. 17, 1885.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

The latest local and foreign news can always be found therein.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

1885-6. Winter Arrangement. 1885-6.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1885, Trains will run daily, as follows (Sundays excepted):--

TRAINS DEPART--FOR THE WEST			TRAINS ARRIVE--FROM THE WEST.		
STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.
Charlottetown.....	A. M. 7 15	P. M. 1 50	Charlottetown.....	P. M. 2 30	A. M. 10 00
Royalty Junction.....	7 31	2 12	Royalty Junction.....	2 42	9 37
North Wiltshire.....	7 47	2 28	North Wiltshire.....	2 58	9 23
Hunter River.....	8 03	2 44	Hunter River.....	3 14	9 09
Bradabane.....	8 19	3 00	Bradabane.....	3 30	8 55
County Line.....	8 35	3 16	County Line.....	3 46	8 41
Freetown.....	8 51	3 32	Freetown.....	4 02	8 27
Kensington.....	9 07	3 48	Kensington.....	4 18	8 13
Summerside.....	9 23	4 04	Summerside.....	4 34	7 59
Misconche.....	9 39	4 20	Misconche.....	4 50	7 45
Wellington.....	9 55	4 36	Wellington.....	5 06	7 31
Port Hill.....	10 11	4 52	Port Hill.....	5 22	7 17
O'Leary.....	10 27	5 08	O'Leary.....	5 38	7 03
Bloomfield.....	10 43	5 24	Bloomfield.....	5 54	6 49
Alberton.....	10 59	5 40	Alberton.....	6 10	6 35
Tignish.....	11 15	5 56	Tignish.....	6 26	6 21

TRAINS DEPART--FOR THE EAST.			TRAINS ARRIVE--FROM THE EAST.		
STATIONS.	No. 5.	No. 7.	STATIONS.	No. 6.	No. 8.
Charlottetown.....	P. M. 2 30	A. M. 10 25	Charlottetown.....	A. M. 10 25	P. M. 2 30
Royalty Junction.....	2 46	10 41	Royalty Junction.....	10 41	2 46
Bedford.....	3 02	10 57	Bedford.....	10 57	3 02
Mount Stewart.....	3 18	11 13	Mount Stewart.....	11 13	3 18
Carligan.....	3 34	11 29	Carligan.....	11 29	3 34
Georgetown.....	3 50	11 45	Georgetown.....	11 45	3 50
Mount Stewart.....	4 06	12 01	Mount Stewart.....	12 01	4 06
Morrell.....	4 22	12 17	Morrell.....	12 17	4 22
St. Peter's.....	4 38	12 33	St. Peter's.....	12 33	4 38
Bear River.....	4 54	12 49	Bear River.....	12 49	4 54
Souris.....	5 10	1 05	Souris.....	1 05	5 10

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.
JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 25, 1885--wksly prs 61

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. NEWBERRY.

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.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION!

FREE ENTRANCE to inspect our Large Stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

Immense Bargains! Great Attractions! Largest Variety! Best Workmanship and Cheapest ever offered in the city.

My New Establishment is now complete. Has every convenience! Great Facilities! Perfect Arrangements! In fact, it is as near perfection as possible, enabling me to produce at the smallest possible expense.

Please call and get Bargains.

JOHN NEWSON.

Ch'town, Sept. 28th, 1885.

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!

Peake's No. 3 Wharf,
R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We are now manufacturing and will sell at the lowest cash prices:
Sashes, Doors, Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mouldings, Balusters, Newel Posts, Sair Rails, Twists, &c.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Jointing, Molding, Tenoning, Jig and Fret Sawing, Turning, &c.

All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice
With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.
Ch'town, Sept. 27, 1885--wksly 1 yr

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Political Situation in Great Britain.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM WILLIAM HEARD, ESQ.

SIR,--According to promise, I shall try to give you a brief sketch of the struggle now progressing between the two great political parties for supremacy in this Kingdom. The problems affecting the social, moral, and political interests of Great Britain and her Colonies in the near future, must, to a large extent, be influenced by the result of this election.

Hitherto each party has maintained a policy so distinctive and well defined as to bid defiance to any attempt to break down the barriers, except on one occasion, when Sir Robert Peel, with the help of a few of his Tory friends, joined the Whig Party in abolishing the Corn Laws. For this defection he was bitterly hated and deserted by his old friends. Yet, now the Conservative Party claim the credit of having passed that important measure, because, but for the few Conservatives who voted in its favor, it would not have become law. Those distinctive lines have now so

COMPLETELY FADED AWAY,

that when you examine carefully the platform of each party, one wonders why so much bitter strife and contention should exist when there is so little difference between them. With one exception, Lord Salisbury appears to have taken up Mr. Gladstone's position and adopted his home and foreign policy. While the facility with which politicians leave one side for the other proves that the differences have been reduced to a mere fraction. This reminds me that the same change has occurred in Colonial politics, and that the contention at the hustings no longer means a war of principles, but a squabble for place and power.

THE NEW FRANCHISE,

which has given the British birthright to a very large electorate for the first time, and the new distribution of seats (which has abolished those snug little rotten boroughs where a well filled purse too often bought the consciences of voters) will no doubt materially affect this election. The Liberals claim full credit for passing those measures, and will probably receive the bulk of the newly made voters. The Conservatives, on the other hand, are accepting this position, and offer to bring the franchise still nearer to manhood suffrage, if they are returned to power. But there is one important element in this election which has an important bearing. Had the voting by ballot not been adopted, the influence that could be brought to bear on the individual voter would make the privilege to vote a mere mockery and delusion. The artisan or farm laborer now listens to both sides, but reserves to himself the right of voting as he may at length decide. Some clergymen have publicly advised them, if they have been induced to make a rash promise and their conscience rebels, to break their promise. Others denounce such a course as immoral and sinful.

The greatest bone of contention appears to be the question of disestablishment and disendowment. When this campaign commenced, Mr. Chamberlain, the leader of the Radical section of Mr. Gladstone's party, said that one measure which must come up for discussion in the near future was the disestablishment of the National Church in England, Wales and Scotland, but not in the next Parliament. This was regarded by the Conservatives as a good opportunity of securing the Church party on their side, and the cry of "the Church in danger" has been most effectively used to strengthen their position. Some of the Bishops and Clergy have refused to leave the Liberal side, on the ground that by remaining in that camp they can exercise a greater influence in slaving off the evil day, or in modifying the terms of dissolution. There can be no doubt about the immediate disestablishment of the English Church in Wales, where only a mere fraction of the people belong to that Church, and the candidates will be returned specially to carry out that measure.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS

are being made to secure votes, notwithstanding the severe pains and penalties provided by the law to prevent undue influence or bribery. A few days since, a clergyman in the north of England, thinking the crisis demanded unusual efforts to secure every vote, provided a banquet on a princely scale, to which he invited all his parishioners. He engaged one of the most prominent London purveyors to prepare the feast. A larger array of French cooks were brought down. A magnificent spread of costly delicacies satisfied the most delicate appetite. Nor was this all. Hodge could drink as well as eat. The donor had made provision for this emergency. A noted connoisseur in wines and other drinks had also been engaged for the occasion. Champagne flowed freely. For the first time, no doubt, Hodge was convinced of his political importance and standing. Whether he will retain his exalted inspiration until the time for balloting arrives, or not, is another matter. Whatever the result of the struggle may be, it is evident that

THE BAD QUALITIES OF BOTH PARTIES

are being fully exposed. Gladstone is accused of abandoning his own Whig principles by submitting to the extreme Radical wing, for the sake of keeping in office--with having kept Europe in a state of ferment and hostility to England, through his vacillation in questions of Foreign policy,--with incompetency in the management of the Soudan war, and the troubles arising in the Afghan territory and South Africa,--and with not being able to pacify Ireland. Salisbury is charged with having abandoned the conservatism which for

generations has been the pole star of his party,--with having obstructed the passage of good and useful measures which the Liberal party had prepared for the benefit of the nation; and with sealing Gladstone's policy and adopting it as his own. One party has ever been opposed to any concession by way of lessening taxation, extending the trade, or increasing the political liberties of the people. The other has never done the right thing at the right time, has been the secret enemy of the Church, has already destroyed the sacred edifice in Ireland, and now threatens to pull it down in England, Scotland and Wales. While one points to the future, in proof of the blessings which will follow, provided they are returned to power, the other exaltingly points to the past as a guarantee that as every advantage thus far gained for the people has been fought for and won by them, so in the future they only can be trusted with the mission of securing increased liberties and prosperity for the nation.

There is one question in this conflict which cannot be overlooked, viz:

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF IRELAND?

How is she to be pacified? It is one of the greatest problems which the next Parliament will have to solve. This election will place Ireland in a much better position than she has ever occupied in the House of Commons. Her representatives are vastly increased, and, if united, must command a much greater influence than in the past. So far, during this campaign, Mr. Parnell has been on the Tory side. I have been charged against Lord Salisbury that he has made a secret arrangement with Parnell to secure his support; this, however he denies. Mr. Gladstone has been silent until now. Yesterday he delivered the first speech on his Midlothian tour, and certainly offers Ireland every thing,--short of Imperial interests,--which the most ardent Nationalist could desire, in the direction of self-government.

Among other reforms which are contemplated, is one of great importance to the people, as well as to Parliament, viz.: Municipal Government. If it is not too complicated, there can be no doubt of its effectiveness and success. Local wants will be understood and attended to promptly and cheaply. The pressure on the House of Commons will be greatly reduced, and more time given for the discussion of national affairs. Why should this boon not be granted to our Canadian Provinces as well? It has been long talked of and would be of immense benefit to Prince Edward Island. The Herculean labors of our Houses of Lords and Commons for two or three months every year undoubtedly calls for relief in some way.

I remain,
Yours truly,
WM. HEARD.

Swansea, Nov. 10, 1885.

The Labrador Disaster.

SAD TALE OF A SUFFERER.

As an instance of the severe sufferings endured by our poor fishermen, I may cite the case of a man named Eli King, who is at present in the St. John's hospital, with one of his legs broken. The poor man was on board the Resolute, a small vessel of eighty tons, at White Bear Islands, his wife and two boys being among the passengers, who altogether numbered eighty souls. They had all got on board, with the proceeds of their summer's labors, and were ready to start for home when the storm came on. The little vessel, with three anchors out, tried to ride out the gale. All the spars were out away, and the Resolute rode bravely all through that terrible Sunday night while the fury of the storm was every hour increasing. But by the continual straining at her anchors the vessel became leaky, and the poor women and children, with whom the hold was filled, saw the water gradually rising and knew that death was near. As daylight dawned on Monday morning, the roar of the tempest, which had now reached its height, was deafening, and the terror-stricken fishermen saw that one of the anchor chains had given way, and that the vessel was drifting on the rocks. At this moment when the bitterness of death had seized on all, poor Eli went down into the hold to his wife and told her they would soon be on the cliffs. "I am not afraid to die--I know where I am going," was her calm reply. Then Eli went again on deck, and here are his words in describing what took place:--"I wanted to save my eldest boy; I tried hard to save him though I should be drowned myself. I wanted to get a line ashore as there were some men on the cliffs, but I could not throw up the rope so far. I slew round then to take my boy in my arms, but he was gone. The sea made a clean breach over the schooner, and all in the hold, and my wife and two boys were lost. I don't know how I got ashore. I felt myself in the water, and then I felt myself on the top of the cliff with my leg broken, and that is all I know. Some four women and a number of men were flung on the cliff like me; and some others were hauled ashore by a line the men on shore hove to us. 'Twas a fearful destruction, the like I never seen. I saw six hearty young men drowned before my eyes, and none of us was saved by any management of our own, but just by the great mercy of God. She went to pieces awful quick. She just bumped three times and broke up so quick that you could not take a hatchet and break up an empty flour barrel quicker. Forty-five souls were lost out of the eighty; and all I had in the world went down in her. I am alone in the world; wife and children all gone; have nothing but the working clothes in which I was cast ashore. Poor Eli's story is a sad one, but there are scores of others who could tell equally sorrowful tales. -- Newfoundland Correspondence Montreal Gazette.